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## Assignment 6, AI1110

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Abstract—This document provides a solution to Question 15 from NCERT class 12 Probabilty Ex 13.1

Question 15: Consider the experiment of throwing a die. If a multiple of 3 comes up, throw the die again and if any other number comes, toss a coin. Find the conditional probability of the event 'the coin shows a tail', given that 'at least one die shows a 3'.

**Solution:** Let us define some random variables.

| Event                          | Description                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $X_1 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ | Number obtained from a die throw  |
| $X_2 = 1$                      | Coin shows tails after experiment |
| $X_2 = 0$                      | Coin shows heads after experiment |
| $X_3 = 1$                      | At least one die shows a 3        |
| $X_3 = 0$                      | No die shows a 3                  |
| $X_4 = 1$                      | Getting tails from a coin toss    |
| $X_4 = 0$                      | Getting heads from a coin toss    |

TABLE I RANDOM VARIABLES

Equations are obtained using recursive cases. Solving them yields probabilities.

$$\Pr(X_3 = 1)$$
  
=  $\Pr(X_1 = 3) + \Pr(X_1 = 6) \times \Pr(X_3 = 1)$  (1)

$$\Pr(X_3 = 1) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \Pr(X_3 = 1)$$
 (2)

$$\Pr(X_3 = 1) = \frac{1}{5} \tag{3}$$

$$\Pr(X_2 = 1)$$
=  $\Pr(X_1 \in \{1, 2, 4, 5\}) \times \Pr(X_4 = 1)$   
+  $\Pr(X_1 \in \{3, 6\}) \times \Pr(X_2 = 1)$  (4)

$$\Pr(X_2 = 1) = \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6} \times \Pr(X_2 = 1)$$
 (5)

$$\Pr(X_2 = 1) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{6}$$

Required probability is,

$$\Pr(X_2 = 1 | X_3 = 1) = \frac{\Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1))}{\Pr(X_3 = 1)}$$
(7)

$$\Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1))$$

$$= \Pr(X_1 = 3) \times \Pr(X_2 = 1)$$

$$+ \Pr(X_1 = 6) \times \Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1)) \quad (8)$$

$$\Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1)) \quad (9)$$

$$\implies \Pr((X_2 = 1)(X_3 = 1)) = \frac{1}{10}$$
 (10)

$$\therefore \Pr(X_2 = 1 | X_3 = 1) = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{5}$$
 (11)

$$=\frac{1}{2}\tag{12}$$