

QUESTION : 12.13.6.9

ROLL NO:EE22BTECH11027

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12.13.6.9. An experiment succeeds twice as often as it fails. Find the probability that in the next six trials, there will be atleast 4 successes.

Solution: : Let p be the probability for the experiment to succeed and q for the failure.

Here, it is given that probability of success is twice that of the failure, so

$$\begin{aligned} p &= 2q \\ q &= \frac{1}{3} \\ p &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Now, let's consider a single trial as a bernoulli random variable $X_i = 1$ represents success and $X_i = 0$ represents failure. Therefore we have,

TABLE 0
RANDOM VARIABLES

X_i	1	success
	0	failure

$$P_X(X_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}, & \text{when } X_i=1 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & \text{when } X_i=0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Since we have $n=6$ trials, the random variable X representing the number of successes in 6 trials follows a binomial distribution. The cumulative distribution function (CDF) of X is given by

$$F_X(k) = P_X(X \leq k) = \sum_{k=0}^n {}^nC_k q^{n-k} p^k \quad (3)$$

We need to find the probability for the experiment

to succeed to atleast 4 times i.e. $\Pr(X \geq 4)$. Using equation 3 we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X \geq 4) &= 1 - P_X(X \leq 3) \\ &= 1 - F_X(3) \\ &= 1 - \frac{233}{3^6} \approx 0.680 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Therefore the probability that in the next six trials, there will be atleast 4 successes is 0.680.

TABLE 0
PARAMETERS FOR CDF

parameter	value
n	6
p	$\frac{2}{3}$
q	$\frac{1}{3}$
k	0,1,2,...,6