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QUESTION: 12.13.6.9

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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 at least 4 successes.

Solution: : The repetition in conduction of experiment constitute the bernoulli trails. Let X denote the number of times the experiment succeeds in all the 6 attempts.

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

$$p = 2q$$

$$p + q = 1$$

$$3q = 1$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$
(1)

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

Outcome	X_i
success(p)	1
failure(q)	0

Therefore we have,

$$P(X_i = 1) = p = \frac{2}{3} \tag{2}$$

$$P(X_i = 0) = q = \frac{1}{3} \tag{3}$$

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

$$F_X(k) = P_X(X \le k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {^{n}C_k q^{n-k} p^k}$$
 (4)

Here,

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

We need to find the probability for the experiment to succeed to at least 4 times, which means that we want probability for experiment to succeed for 4, 5, or 6 times i.e. $P_X(X \ge 4)$ Using equation 4 we get,

$$P_X(X \ge 4) = 1 - P_X(X \le 3)$$

$$= 1 - F_X(3)$$

$$= 1 - {}^{6}C_{0} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{6} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{0} + {}^{6}C_{1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{5} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1}$$

$$+ {}^{6}C_{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2} + {}^{6}C_{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3^{6}} + \frac{12}{3^{6}} + \frac{60}{3^{6}} + \frac{160}{3^{6}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{233}{3^{6}} = \frac{496}{729} \approx 0.680$$
(5)

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