

# AI1103 Assignment 3

Sandeep L – CS20BTECH11044

Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103\\_3/blob/main/Assignment\\_3\\_AI1103.py](https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103_3/blob/main/Assignment_3_AI1103.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103\\_3/blob/main/Assignment\\_3\\_AI1103.tex](https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103_3/blob/main/Assignment_3_AI1103.tex)

Therefore, the value of  $p$  is option (C)  $\frac{1}{n+1}$

## QUESTION 2

Let  $X$  have a binomial distribution with parameters  $n$  and  $p$ , where  $n$  is an integer greater than 1 and  $0 < p < 1$ . If  $P(X = 0) = P(X = 1)$ , then the value of  $p$  is

- (A)  $\frac{1}{n-1}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{n+1}$   
 (B)  $\frac{n}{n+1}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{1+n\frac{1}{n-1}}$

## SOLUTION

Let the given table defines the variables

Variables	Definition
$X$	Random variable
$p$	Probability of success
$n$	Number of trials
$k$	Number of successes

TABLE 4: Definition of Variables

By Binomial Distribution, we have

$$\Pr(X = k) = {}^nC_k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (0.0.1)$$

Given  $\Pr(X = 0) = \Pr(X = 1)$

$$\Pr(X = 0) = \Pr(X = 1) \quad (0.0.2)$$

$${}^nC_0 p^0 (1-p)^{n-0} = {}^nC_1 p^1 (1-p)^{n-1} \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$(1-p)^n = np(1-p)^{n-1} \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$(1-p) = np \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$1 = (1+n)p \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$p = \frac{1}{n+1} \quad (0.0.7)$$