Al1110 Assignment-7

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Outline

Question

Solution

Question

Suppose box 1 contains a white balls and b black balls, and box 2 contains c white balls and d black balls. One ball of unknown color is transferred from the first box into the second one and then a ball is drawn from the latter. What is the probability that it will be a white ball?

Solution

If no ball is transferred from the first box into the second box, the probability of obtaining a white ball from the second one is simply $\frac{c}{c+d}$. In the present case, a ball is first transferred from box 1 to box 2 and there are only two mutually exclusive possibilities for this event-the transferred ball is either a white ball or a black ball. Let the random variable X denote the following:

X = 0: transferred ball is white.

X=1: transferred ball is black.

The events X=0 and X=1 together form a partition of sample space S,

$$S = (X = 0) + (X = 1)$$

From the given data

$$Pr(X = 0) = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$Pr(X = 1) = \frac{b}{a+b}$$
(1)

$$\Pr(X=1) = \frac{b}{a+b} \tag{2}$$

After one ball is transferred at random from box 1 to box 2 Let the random variable Y denote the following:

Y=0: The ball drawn at random from box 2 is white.

Y=1: the ball drawn at random from box 2 is black.

$$Pr(Y = 0|X = 0) = \frac{c+1}{c+d+1}$$

$$Pr(Y = 0|X = 1) = \frac{c}{c+d+1}$$

$$Pr(Y = 1|X = 0) = \frac{d}{c+d+1}$$

$$Pr(Y = 1|X = 1) = \frac{d+1}{c+d+1}$$
(5)

$$\Pr(Y = 0 | X = 1) = \frac{c}{c + d + 1} \tag{4}$$

$$\Pr(Y = 1 | X = 0) = \frac{d}{c + d + 1} \tag{5}$$

$$\Pr(Y = 1|X = 1) = \frac{d+1}{c+d+1} \tag{6}$$

We have to find the value of Pr(Y = 0)

$$Pr(Y = 0) = Pr((Y = 0)(S))$$
 (7)

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y = 0) = \Pr((Y = 0)((X = 0) + (X = 1))) \tag{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y=0) = \Pr(((Y=0)(X=0)) + ((Y=0)(X=1)))$$
 (9)

Clearly the two events (Y = 0)(X = 0) and (Y = 0)(X = 1) are mutually exclusive because when we transfer one ball from box 1 to box 2 it must be either WHITE or BLACK.

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y=0) = \Pr((Y=0)(X=0)) + \Pr((Y=0)(X=1))$$
 (10)

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y = 0) = \Pr(X = 0) \Pr(Y = 0 | X = 0) + \Pr(X = 1) \Pr(Y = 0 | X = 1) \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y = 0) = \frac{a(c+1)}{(a+b)(c+d+1)} + \frac{bc}{(a+b)(c+d+1)}$$
(12)

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y = 0) = \frac{ac + a}{(a+b)(c+d+1)} + \frac{bc}{(a+b)(c+d+1)}$$
(13)

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(Y=0) = \frac{ac+bc+a}{(a+b)(c+d+1)} \tag{14}$$

