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**MATLAB Mini Project** 

SUBMITTED TO

MANISH CHAUDHARY

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**AIM**: Implement the concept of Independent event and Mean and Variance of a random variable by using the MATLAB Program

### **OBJECTIVE:**

- Understanding Probability and Independent Events
- Computing Mean and Variance of a Random Variable
- Practical Application of MATLAB in Probability Theory
- Comparison of Theoretical and Computational Results

### INTRODUCTION

Probability theory plays a crucial role in statistical analysis and real-world decision-making. In this project, we aim to implement the concepts of Independent Events, Mean (Expected Value), and Variance of a random variable using MATLAB.

An independent event is a probability event where the occurrence of one event does not affect the probability of another. Mathematically, two events AAA and BBB are independent if:

 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$ 



### **STATEMENT:**

- 1. Independence of Events
  - Simulate a two-coin toss experiment to verify the independence of two events:
    - Event A: The first coin shows Heads.
    - Event B: The second coin shows Heads.
  - Use probability calculations to determine if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)P(A \setminus Cap B) = P(A) \cap C$
- 2. Mean and Variance of a Random Variable
  - Given a discrete random variable XXX with a defined probability distribution, compute:
    - Mean (Expected Value):

 $E(X) = \sum XiP(Xi)E(X) = \sum XiP(Xi)$ 

Variance:

 $Var(X)=E(X2)-(E(X))2Var(X)=E(X^2)-(E(X))^2Var(X)=E(X^2)-(E(X))^2$ 

• Verify the correctness of the computed values using MATLAB.



**PROBLEM 1:** Given a discrete random variable  $\setminus (X \setminus)$  with the following probability distribution:

X	0	1	2	3
P(X)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

### **MATLAB CODE:**

% Define the values of X and their corresponding probabilities

$$X = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3];$$

$$P = [0.1 \ 0.3 \ 0.4 \ 0.2];$$

% Calculate Mean

$$mean_X = sum(X .* P);$$

% Calculate E(X^2)

$$EX2 = sum((X.^2) .* P);$$

% Calculate Variance

$$var_X = EX2 - mean_X^2;$$



% Display results

fprintf('Mean of  $X = \%.2f\n'$ , mean\_X);

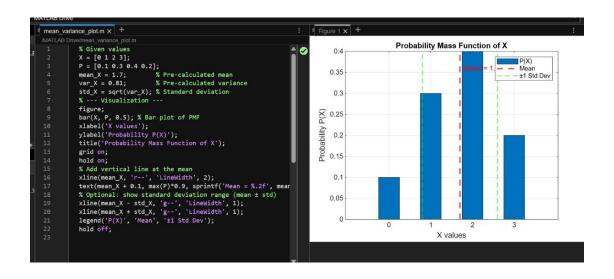
fprintf('Variance of  $X = \%.2f\n'$ , var X);

### **OUTPUT:**

Mean of X = 1.70

Variance of X = 0.81

### **VISUALIZATION:**





PROBLEM 2: Two fair coins are tossed. Let:

• Event A: The first coin shows Heads.

Event B: The second coin shows Heads.

Are events A and B independent?

### **MATLAB CODE:**

% P(B)

```
% Simulation to verify independence of two coin toss events

N = 100000; % number of trials

outcomes = randi([0, 1], N, 2); % 0 = Tails, 1 = Heads

% Event A: First coin is Heads

A = outcomes(:,1) == 1;

% Event B: Second coin is Heads

B = outcomes(:,2) == 1;

% P(A)

P_A = sum(A) / N;
```



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\begin{split} P_-B &= \text{sum}(B) \, / \, N; \\ \% \, P(A \cap B) \\ P_-A_-\text{and}_-B &= \text{sum}(A \, \& \, B) \, / \, N; \\ \% \, \text{Check independence} \\ \text{is\_independent} &= \text{abs}(P_-A_-\text{and}_-B - (P_-A * P_-B)) < 0.01; \\ \% \, \text{Display results} \\ \text{fprintf}('P(A) &= \%.4 \text{f} \text{n'}, P_-A); \\ \text{fprintf}('P(B) &= \%.4 \text{f} \text{n'}, P_-B); \\ \text{fprintf}('P(A \cap B) &= \%.4 \text{f} \text{n'}, P_-A_-\text{and}_-B); \\ \text{fprintf}('P(A) * P(B) &= \%.4 \text{f} \text{n'}, P_-A * P_-B); \\ \text{fprintf}('Are A \text{ and } B \text{ independent? } \%s \text{n'}, \text{ string}(\text{is\_independent})); \\ \end{split}
```

### **OUTPUT:**

P(A) = 0.501890 P(B) = 0.500900  $P(A \cap B) = 0.250870$  P(A)\*P(B) = 0.251397Are A and B independent? true



### **VISUALIZATION:**

