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Probability And Random Variables Assignment -I

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Q) A fair coin and an unbiased die are tossed. Let A be the event 'head appears on the coin' and B be the event '3 on the die'. Check whether A and B are independent events or not.

Solution:

We can say that two events A, B are independent if $P(A \cap B) = P(A).P(B)$ Here we are tossing a fair coin and rolling an unbiased die, so let us declare two random variables X for tossing a coin Y for rollling a die.

$$X = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{coin shows tail} \\ 1, & \text{coin shows heads} \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{outcome of die is 1} \\ 2, & \text{outcome of die is 2} \\ 3, & \text{outcome of die is 3} \\ 4, & \text{outcome of die is 4} \\ 5, & \text{outcome of die is 5} \\ 6, & \text{outcome of die is 6} \end{cases}$$

| parameter | value | description |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| X = 1 | $P(X=1)=\frac{1}{2}$ | occurence of head |
| X = 0 | $P(X=0) = \frac{1}{2}$ | occurence of tail |
| Y = 1 | $P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 1 |
| Y = 2 | $P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 2 |
| Y = 3 | $P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 3 |
| Y = 4 | $P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 4 |
| Y = 5 | $P(Y=5) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 5 |
| Y = 6 | $P(Y=6) = \frac{1}{6}$ | die shows 6 |

So, the total number of outcomes are (2).(6) = 12. Now, Favourable outcomes of A would be:

$$A: \{(H,1), (H,2), (H,3), (H,4), (H,5), (H,6)\}$$

H represents Head and T represents Tail The required condition is X = 1, so Y can be 1,2,3,4,5,6

$$P(X = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Favourable outcomes of B would be:

$$B: \{(H,3), (T,3)\}$$

The required condition of is Y = 3, so X can be 0,1

$$P(Y = 3) = P(Y = 3, X = 0, 1) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

The intersection of both the events would be:

$$= \{(H,3)\} or(X = 1, Y = 3)$$

So,

$$P(X=1, Y=3) = \frac{1}{12}$$

And

$$P(X = 1).P(Y = 3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right).\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

So here we are getting

$$P(X = 1, Y = 3) = P(X = 1).P(Y = 3) = \frac{1}{12}$$

Therefore, we can say that A and B are independent events.