

AI5002 - (Compulsory) Assignment

Tuhin Dutta
ai21mtech02002

Download code and LaTeX from below hyperlinks

1. [Code/Binom_3_7.py](#)
2. [LaTeX](#)

Problem 3.7

Let X represent the difference between the number of heads and the number of tails obtained when a coin is tossed 6 times. What are possible values of X ? Find the pmf/cdf of the difference of two binomial random variables.

Solution

Let Z represent 'Difference between the number of heads and tails when a coin is tossed six times'.

| # Heads | # Tails | $Z = \# Heads - \# Tails$ |
|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 6 | -6 |
| 1 | 5 | -4 |
| 2 | 4 | -2 |
| 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | 0 | 6 |

TABLE 0: # of Heads, Tails and r.v. Z

Possible values of $Z = \{ -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6 \}$

$$Pr(p = \text{"Head in a single toss"}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0.0.1)$$

$$Pr(q = \text{"Tail in a single toss"}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0.0.2)$$

1) Note: $Pr(p) + Pr(q) = 1$

Let us define two independent binomial r.v.s K and L .

$X = \{\text{"Number of heads in six tosses"}\}$

$$X \sim Bin(n = 6, p = 0.5) \quad (0.0.3)$$

$Y = \{\text{"Number of tails in six tosses"}\}$

$$Y \sim Bin(m = 6, q = 0.5) \quad (0.0.4)$$

The r.v Z can be represented as -

$$Z = X - Y \quad (0.0.5)$$

The binomial pmf is given by -

$$Pr(Z = k) = f(k, n, p) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{(n-k)} \quad (0.0.6)$$

The probability distribution of the difference of two or more independent random variables is the convolution of their individual distributions.

Let $k = Y$ represent all values that Y can take and these implies $X = Z + k$.

$$P(Z = z) = \sum_{k=0}^6 P(X = z + k) \cdot P(Y = k) \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$P(Z = z) = \sum_{k=0}^6 f(z + k, n, p) \cdot f(k, m, q) \quad (0.0.8)$$

We define two cases for the positive and negative part of Z , and thus pmf is given as -

$$P(Z = z) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^n f(z + k, n, p) \cdot f(k, m, q), & z \geq 0 \\ \sum_{k=0}^m f(k, n, p) \cdot f(z + k, m, q), & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

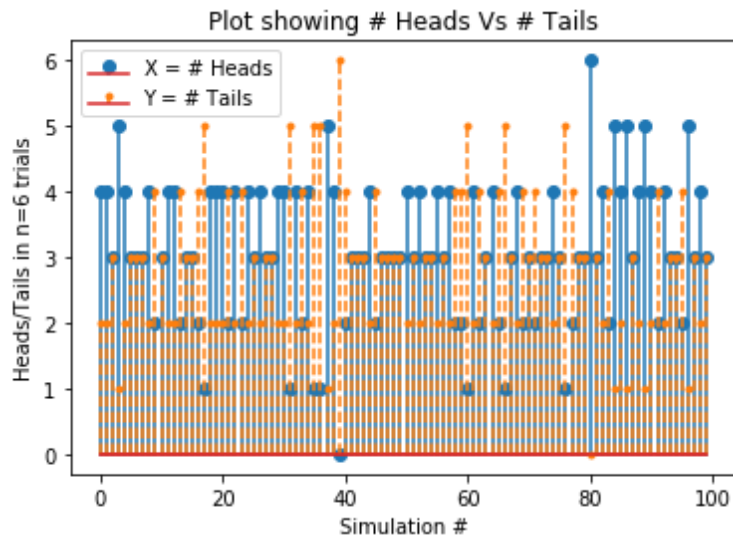


Fig 1.1: Simulation of X and Y

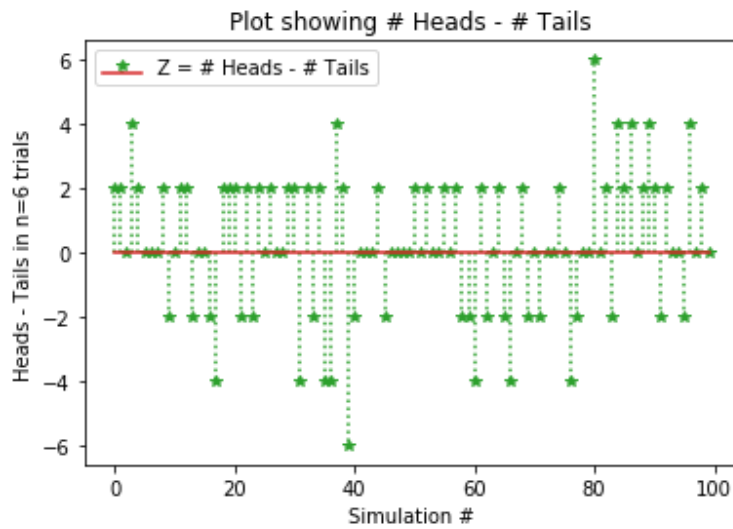


Fig 1.2: Plotting $Z = X - Y$