

# AI1103 : Assignment 3

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/YashasTadikamalla/AI1103/tree/main/Assignment3/codes>

and latex codes from

<https://github.com/YashasTadikamalla/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment3/Assignment3.tex>

## PROBLEM(26)

A fair dice is tossed two times. The probability that the second toss result in a value that is higher than the first toss is

- (A)  $\frac{2}{36}$     (B)  $\frac{2}{6}$     (C)  $\frac{5}{12}$     (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

## SOLUTION(26)

Given, a fair die, which is tossed twice. Let the random variable  $X_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, i = 1, 2$ , represent the outcome of the number on the die in the first, second toss.  $X_1, X_2$  denote the result of the first, second toss respectively.

As the die is given to be fair, the probability mass function (pmf) is expressed as

$$\Pr(X_i = n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & 1 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (26.1)$$

The desired outcome  $X_1 < X_2$ , is of the form

$$X_1 = n, X_2 > n \quad (26.2)$$

The probability for this outcome is of the form

$$\Pr(X_1 = n, X_2 > n) = \Pr(X_1 = n) \times \Pr(X_2 > n | X_1 = n) \quad (26.3)$$

As  $X_1, X_2$  are independent, (26.3) simplifies to

$$\Pr(X_1 = n, X_2 > n) = \Pr(X_1 = n) \times \Pr(X_2 > n) \quad (26.4)$$

Using (26.1), we can conclude that

$$\Pr(X_i > n) = \begin{cases} \frac{6-n}{6}, & 1 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 1, & n \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (26.5)$$

Hence the required probability is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=6} \Pr(X_1 = n, X_2 > n) = \sum_{n=1}^{n=6} \Pr(X_1 = n) \times \Pr(X_2 > n) \quad (26.6)$$

From (26.1) and (26.5),

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=6} \Pr(X_1 = n, X_2 > n) = \sum_{n=1}^{n=6} \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6-n}{6} \quad (26.7)$$

On solving (26.7), we get

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=6} \Pr(X_1 = n, X_2 > n) = \frac{5}{12} \quad (26.8)$$

$$\therefore \Pr(X_1 < X_2) = \frac{5}{12} (\text{option (C)}) \quad (26.9)$$

TABLE 1: Theoretical probabilities for different possible cases

Condition	$X_1 < X_2$	$X_1 > X_2$	$X_1 = X_2$
Probability	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

Here is the plot describing the Theoretical vs Simulation results for the above mentioned cases

