

Assignment6

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Problem statement: Find the probability distribution of number of success in two tosses of die, where success is defined as

- i number greater than 4
- ii six appear on at-least one die

Solution: Let $X \in (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$ be the outcome of first throw
 $Y \in (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$ be the outcome of second throw

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 1) &= P(X > 4) \& P(Y \leq 4) + P(X \leq 4) \& P(Y > 4) \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 2) &= P(X > 4) \& P(Y > 4) \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

1 number greater than 4

Let Z be the number of times the number greater than 4 occurs
When we throw 2 dies, there can be three cases

- 1. no number greater than 4
- 2. one number greater than 4
- 3. both number greater than 4

so values of \mathbf{Z} can be **0,1,2**

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 0) &= P(X \leq 4) \& P(Y \leq 4) \\ &= \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{4}{6} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

Table 1: **probability distribution**

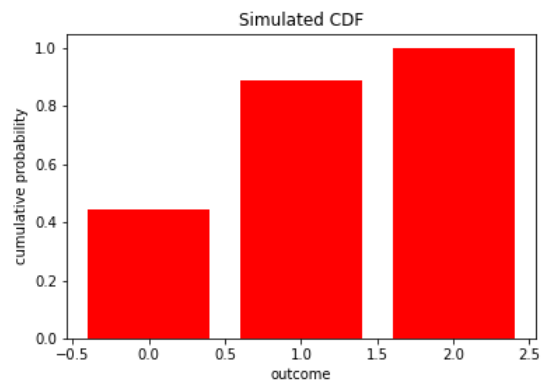


Figure 1: simulated CDF

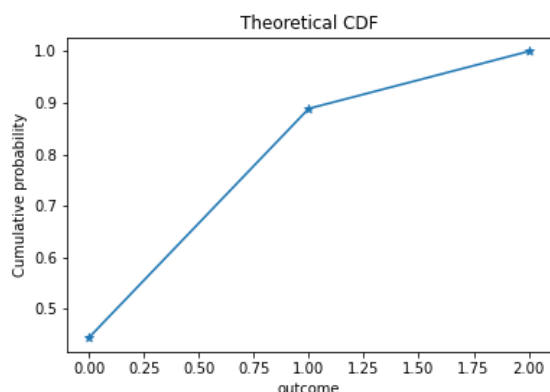


Figure 2: Theoretical CDF

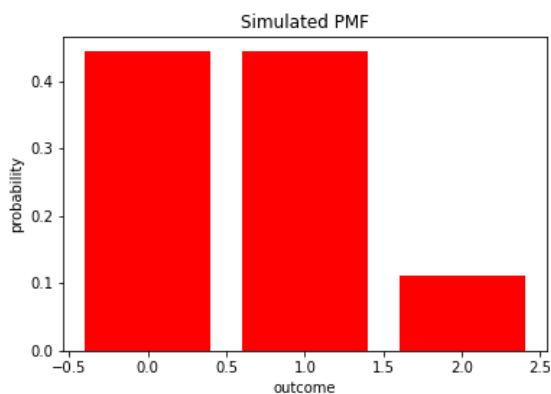


Figure 3: simulated PMF

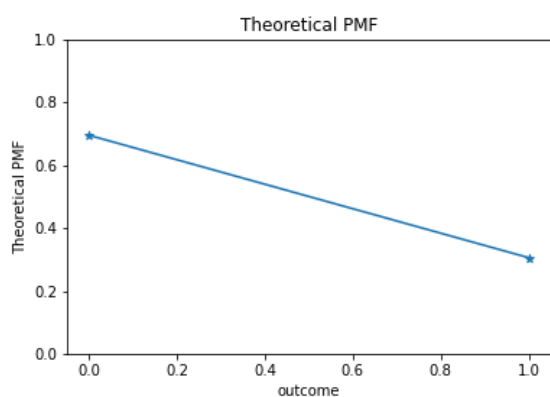


Figure 4: theoretical PMF

2 six appear on at-least one die

since a pair of dies are thrown,
There can be two cases

1. six does not appear at all
2. six appear on atleast one die

Hence,

$Z=0$ six does not appears at all

$Z=1$ appears on atleast die

Finding $P(Z=1)$

ie,probability that at-least one six appears

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z = 1) &= P(X = 6) \& P(Y < 6) + P(X < 6) \& P(Z = 6) \\
 &\quad + P(X = 6) \& P(Y = 6) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= \frac{11}{36}
 \end{aligned}$$

Finding $P(Z=0)$

i.e,probability that six does-not appear

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z = 0) &= P(X < 6) \& P(Y < 6) \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \\
 &= \frac{25}{36}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $P(X=0)=\frac{25}{36}$ so,our probability distribution is

X	0	1
P(X)	$\frac{25}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$

Table 2: probability distribution

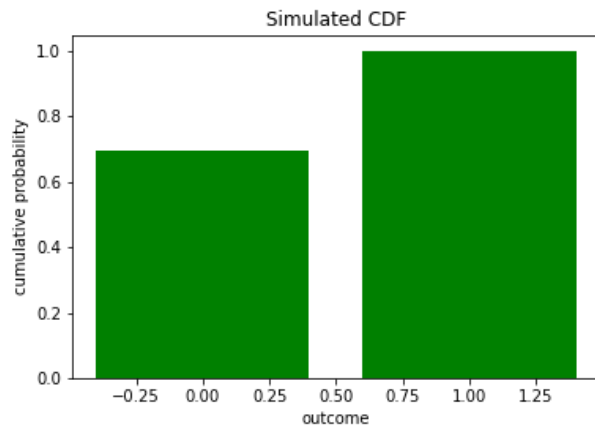


Figure 5: simulated CDF

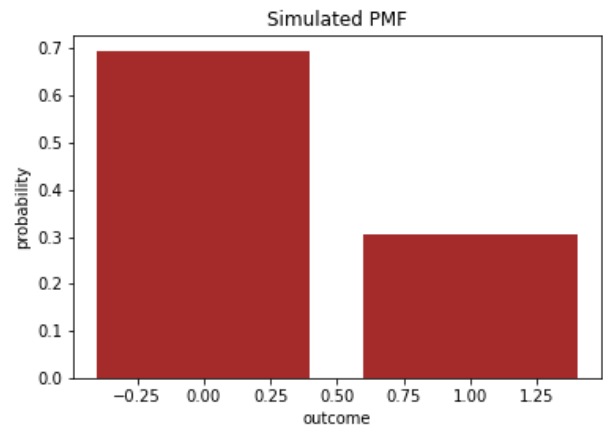


Figure 7: simulated PMF

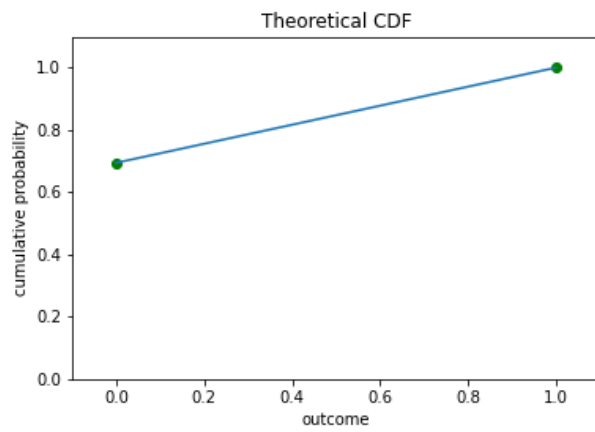


Figure 6: Theoretical CDF

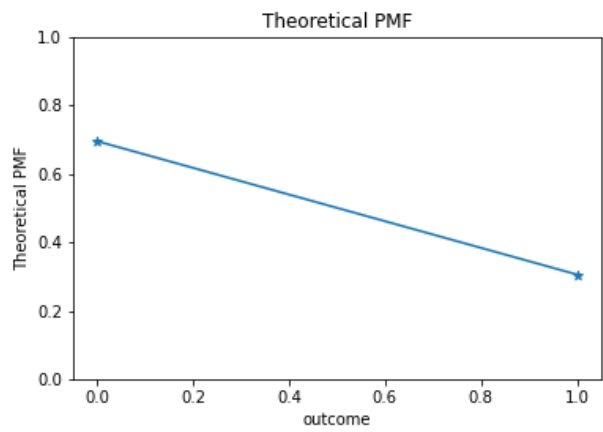


Figure 8: theoretical PMF