

AI1103-Assignment 5

Name : Ayush Jha
Roll Number: CS20BTECH11006

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/ayushjha2612/AI11003/tree/main/Assignment5/Codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/ayushjha2612/AI11003/tree/main/Assignment5>

1 GATE 2020 XE-A Q.11

Players A and B take turns to throw a fair dice with six faces. If A is the first player to throw, then the probability of B being the first one to get a six is — (round of to two decimal places).

2 ANSWER

0.45

3 SOLUTION

Let the random variable X represent which player gets six first. That is $X = 0$ when A gets a six first and $X = 1$ when B gets six first.

Let another random variable Y represent getting a six on the dice. $Y = 1$ for six and $Y = 0$ for any other number.

$$\Pr(Y = 0) = \frac{5}{6} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\Pr(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad (3.0.2)$$

Case 1 :

A does not get six and B does in the first turn i.e.

$$X = 1 \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\Pr(X = 1) = \Pr(Y = 0) \times \Pr(Y = 1) \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \quad (3.0.5)$$

Case 2 :

A does not get six and B does in the second turn i.e.

$$\Pr(X = 1) = \Pr(Y = 0)^3 \times \Pr(Y = 1) \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$= \frac{5^3}{36^2} \quad (3.0.7)$$

Case 3 :

A does not get six and B does in the third turn i.e.

$$\Pr(X = 1) = \Pr(Y = 0)^5 \times \Pr(Y = 1) \quad (3.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{5^5}{36^3} \quad (3.0.9)$$

And so on ...

The further cases have been summarized in table 0

Case	No. of turns	Probability
4	4	$5^7/36^4$
5	5	$5^9/36^5$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
n	n	$5^{2n-1}/6^{2n}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

TABLE 0: Generalization of cases

Thus the total probability is sum of these individual probabilities i.e.

$$\Pr(X = 0) = \frac{5}{6^2} + \frac{5^3}{6^4} + \dots + \frac{5^{2n-1}}{6^{2n}} + \dots \quad (3.0.10)$$

$$= \frac{5}{6^2} \times \left(1 + \frac{5^2}{6^2} + \frac{5^4}{6^4} + \dots \right) \quad (3.0.11)$$

By Using sum of infinite GP we have,

$$\Pr(X = 0) = \frac{5}{6^2} \times \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{25}{36}} \right) \quad (3.0.12)$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{36}{11} \quad (3.0.13)$$

$$= \frac{5}{11} = 0.45 \quad (3.0.14)$$

Therefore the probability of B being the first one to get a six is 0.45.

The theory vs Simulation plot can be seen at figure 0.

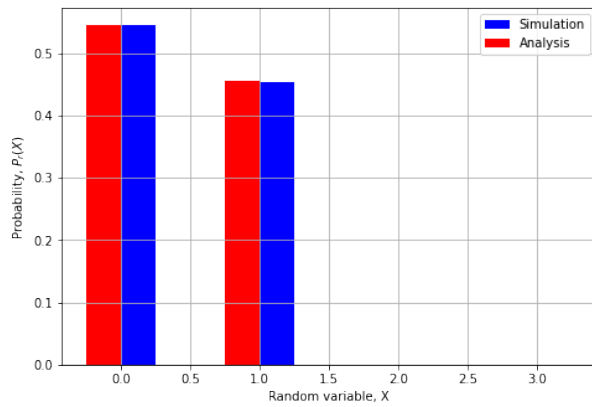


Fig. 0: Probability distribution of X