AI1103: Assignment 4

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CS20BTECH11063 EE20BTECH11048

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$\Pr(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0)$	$\Pr(X_1 = 0) \cdot \Pr(X_2 = 0)$	0.25
$\Pr(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0)$	$\Pr(X_1 = 1) \cdot \Pr(X_2 = 0)$	0.25
$\Pr(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1)$	$\Pr(X_1 = 0) \cdot \Pr(X_2 = 1)$	0.25

TABLE 0: Probabilities for each case

PROBLEM GATE 2015(CS-SET 3), Q.37:

Suppose X_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$ are independent and identically distributed random variables whose probability mass functions are $\Pr(X_i = 0) = \Pr(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Define another random variable $Y = X_1 X_2 \oplus X_3$, where $\oplus$ denotes XOR. Then $\Pr(Y = 0 | X_3 = 0) =$

SOLUTION:

We know that

$$\Pr(Y = 0 | X_3 = 0) = \frac{\Pr(Y = 0, X_3 = 0)}{\Pr(X_3 = 0)} \quad (0.0.1)$$

$$\Pr(X_3 = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0.0.2)$$

For

$$Y = 0$$

$$X_1 X_2 \oplus X_3 = 0 \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$\because X_3 = 0, \quad \therefore X_1 X_2 = 0 \quad (0.0.4)$$

The number of possibilities for $X_1 X_2 = 0$

$$(X_1, X_2) = \begin{cases} (0,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,0) \end{cases}$$

Since the random variables are independent of each other

$$\Pr(X_i = a, X_j = b) = \Pr(X_i = a) \cdot \Pr(X_j = b) \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$i \neq j \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$a, b \in \{0, 1\} \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$\Pr(X_1 X_2 = 0) = \Pr(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) \quad (0.0.9)$$

$$+ \Pr(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1)$$

$$+ \Pr(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0) \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (0.0.11)$$

$$\Pr(Y = 0, X_3 = 0) = \Pr(X_1 X_2 = 0) \cdot \Pr(X_3 = 0) \quad (0.0.12)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad (0.0.13)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \quad (0.0.14)$$

Upon substituting in 0.0.1

$$\Pr(Y = 0 | X_3 = 0) = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \quad (0.0.15)$$