

DISCRETE DISTRIBUTIONS IN PRACTICAL SITUATIONS

Example 14

Two standard dice are rolled and the variable X represents the number of sixes obtained. Find the expected number of sixes obtained.

Solution

Write the sample space:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6) \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6) \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6) \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6) \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \end{array} \right\}$$

There are 36 outcomes in the sample space.

Draw a table showing the probability distribution of the random variable.

Leave the probabilities in fraction form with the same denominator to make calculations easier:

x	0	1	2
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{25}{36}$	$\frac{10}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

Calculate $E(X)$ from first principles. Express the final answer as a fraction in simplest form:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= 0 \times \frac{25}{36} + 1 \times \frac{10}{36} + 2 \times \frac{1}{36} \\ &= \frac{12}{36} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The expected number (or average number) of sixes in two rolls of a standard die is $\frac{1}{3}$.

