King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

College of Computing and Mathematics Information and Computer Science Department ICS 560: Foundations of Quantum Computing

Semester 251 Quiz #3

Show all the necessary steps to earn full marks.

Q1: A fair six-sided die is rolled twice.

- a) What is the probability that the sum of the two rolls equals 8?
- b) What is the probability that at least one roll shows a number greater than 4?

Sample 8 prec
$$s \in R \in S = 36$$

(B) Sum $(a_1b) = 8 : (2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2)$

$$P(Sum = 8) = \frac{5}{36}$$
(b) $P(number > 4) = (\frac{4}{15}) = 1 - P(number ≤ 4)$

$$P(number ≤ 4) = (\frac{4}{6})^2 = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(number > 4) = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

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- Q2: A communication channel transmits bits with an error probability of 0.1.

 If 5 bits are transmitted independently,
 - a) What is the probability that exactly one bit is received in error?
 - b) Find the probability that at most two bits are received in error.

pr(entor) = 0.1
pr(correct) = 0.9
(a)
$$k=1$$

 $\therefore p(x=k) = e(x_1, k) \neq 2^{k} - k$
 $p(x=1) = ((S_1) \pm 0.1) (0.9)$
 $p(x=1) = ((S_1) \pm 0.1) (0.9)$
 $= S(0.1) (0.6561) = 0.32805$
 $= S(0.1) (0.6561) = 0.32805$
 $= ((S_1) \times (0.1)^{0} \times (0.9) \times (0.32805 + ((S_1) \times (0.1)^{0} \times (0.9) \times (0.9$

Q3: A fair coin is tossed three times. Let the random variable X denote the number of tails observed.

a) Determine the probability distribution of X.

b) Compute the expected value E[X].

Let x be number of toub observed.

$$\frac{3}{50}E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} x p(x) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + 6 = \frac{12}{8} = 1.8$$

Q4: Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) A fair six-sided die is rolled once. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?
 - A. 1/6
 - - C. 1/2
 - D. 2/3
- 2) The probability that it rains on a given day is 0.3. What is the probability that it does not rain on that day?
 - A. 0.2
 - B. 0.5
 - (C. 0.7
 - D. 0.9
- 3) A bag contains 5 red and 3 blue balls. Two balls are drawn without replacement. The probability that the second ball is blue, given that the first ball drawn is red is:

 - B. 3/8
 - C. 4/7
 - D. 5/8
- Given, the first ball drawn is red. remaining balk = 7 remaining blue = 3
 - - = P(2nd blue 1.1st red) = 3