

X5.5 A three-sided die has sides marked 0 , 1 , and 2 with probability $1/3$ for each side. Roll the die 3 times and add up the results. Calculate the distribution of the sum.

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

§ In this problem, it's quickest and easiest to just count the ways each result is produced. Letting the result be s' , we get

$$((s'=0) \times 1 + (s'=1) \times 3 + (s'=2) \times 6 + (s'=3) \times 7 + (s'=4) \times 6 + (s'=5) \times 3 + (s'=6) \times 1) / 27$$

But the point of this exercise is to write a program that expresses the distribution. The program is

$s := \text{rand } 3. \quad s := s + \text{rand } 3. \quad s := s + \text{rand } 3$

We must replace the deceptive *rand* notation with a mathematical notation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (s': 0, \dots, 3) / 3. \quad (s': s + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3. \quad (s': s + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \quad \text{first sequential composition} \\
 = & (\Sigma s'' \cdot (s'': 0, \dots, 3) / 3 \times (s': s'' + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3). \quad (s': s + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \quad \text{sum} \\
 = & 1/3 \times (s': 0, \dots, 3) / 3 + 1/3 \times (s': 1, \dots, 4) / 3 + 1/3 \times (s': 2, \dots, 5) / 3. \quad (s': s + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \\
 = & (s'=0) \times 1/9 + (s'=1) \times 2/9 + (s'=2) \times 3/9 + (s'=3) \times 2/9 + (s'=4) \times 1/9. \quad (s': s + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{sequential composition} \\
 = & \Sigma s'' \cdot ((s''=0) \times 1/9 + (s''=1) \times 2/9 + (s''=2) \times 3/9 + (s''=3) \times 2/9 + (s''=4) \times 1/9) \\
 & \quad \times (s': s'' + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \quad \text{sum} \\
 = & 1/9 \times (s': (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 + 2/9 \times (s': 1 + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 + 3/9 \times (s': 2 + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \\
 & + 2/9 \times (s': 3 + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 + 1/9 \times (s': 4 + (0, \dots, 3)) / 3 \\
 = & (s'=0) \times 1/27 + (s'=1) \times 3/27 + (s'=2) \times 6/27 + (s'=3) \times 7/27 + (s'=4) \times 6/27 \\
 & + (s'=5) \times 3/27 + (s'=6) \times 1/27
 \end{aligned}$$

We were able to calculate the distribution because the die was rolled only 3 times. If it had been rolled a large number of times, or an indeterminate number, say n times, we would have written the program

$P \Rightarrow s := 0. \quad i := 0. \quad Q$

$Q \Rightarrow \text{if } i=n \text{ then } ok \text{ else } s := s + \text{rand } 3. \quad i := i+1. \quad Q \text{ fi}$

and we would have to define P and Q .