

**Recitation 2**  
**September 13, 2011**

1. Problem 1.14, page 56 in the text.

We roll two fair 6-sided dice. Each one of the 36 possible outcomes is assumed to be equally likely.

- (a) Find the probability that doubles are rolled.
- (b) Given that the roll results in a sum of 4 or less, find the conditional probability that doubles are rolled.
- (c) Find the probability that at least one die roll is a 6.
- (d) Given that the two dice land on different numbers, find the conditional probability that at least one die roll is a 6.

2. Example 1.13, page 29, and Example 1.17, page 33, in the text.

You enter a chess tournament where your probability of winning a game is 0.3 against half of the players (call them type 1), 0.4 against a quarter of the players (call them type 2), and 0.5 against the remaining quarter of the players (call them type 3). You play a game against a randomly chosen opponent.

- (a) What is the probability of winning?
- (b) Suppose that you win. What is the probability that you had an opponent of type 1?

3. Example 1.12, page 27 in the text.

**The Monty Hall Problem.** This is a much discussed puzzle, based on an old American game show. You are told that a prize is equally likely to be found behind any one of three closed doors in front of you. You point to one of the doors. A friend opens for you one of the remaining two doors, after making sure that the prize is not behind it. At this point, you can stick to your initial choice, or switch to the other unopened door. You win the prize if it lies behind your final choice of a door. Consider the following strategies:

- (a) Stick to your initial choice.
- (b) Switch to the other unopened door.
- (c) You first point to door 1. If door 2 is opened, you do not switch. If door 3 is opened, you switch.

Which is the best strategy?