

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science
6.041/6.431: Probabilistic Systems Analysis
(Fall 2011)

Problem Set 1
Due: September 14, 2011

1. Express each of the following events in terms of the events A , B and C as well as the operations of complementation, union and intersection:
 - (a) at least two of the events A , B , C occurs;
 - (b) at most two of the events A , B , C occurs;
 - (c) none of the events A , B , C occurs;
 - (d) all three events A , B , C occur;
 - (e) exactly one of the events A , B , C occurs;
 - (f) events A and C occur, but not B ;
 - (g) either event A occurs or, if not, then C also does not occur.

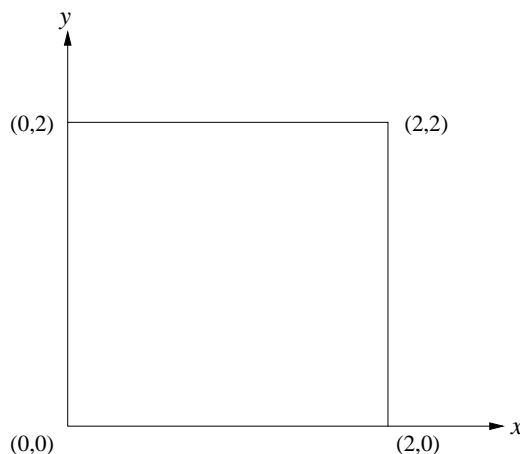
In each case draw the corresponding Venn diagrams.

2. Anne and Bob each have a deck of playing cards. Each flips over a randomly selected card. Assume that all pairs of cards are equally likely to be drawn. Determine the following probabilities:
 - (a) the probability that at least one card is an ace,
 - (b) the probability that the two cards are of the same suit,
 - (c) the probability that neither card is an ace,
 - (d) the probability that neither card is a diamond or club.
3. Mary and Tom park their cars in a parking lot with n consecutive parking spaces, i.e. n spaces in a row, where only one car fits in each space. Mary and Tom each pick a parking space at random, i.e. all pairs of parking spaces are equally likely. Find the probability that they park next to each other.
4. Let A , B and C be three events. Use the axioms of probability to prove the following:
 - (a) $\mathbf{P}(A \cup B) \leq \mathbf{P}(A) + \mathbf{P}(B)$
 - (b) $\mathbf{P}(A \cup B \cup C) \leq \mathbf{P}(A) + \mathbf{P}(B) + \mathbf{P}(C)$

Note: Your proof should be a step-by-step derivation, where each step appeals to an axiom or a logical rule.

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5. A baseball pitcher, Bill, has good control of his pitches. He always throws his pitches inside the “box” which we consider to be a 2 by 2 square. He throws the pitches uniformly over the square (i.e. the probability of a pitch falling within an area of the square is proportional to this area.) Let $(0,0)$ and $(2,2)$ be the coordinates of the lower-left corner and the upper-right corner of the square, respectively as shown below.



Two groups A and B of fans are betting on where Bill's next pitch will fall. Among group A,

- person 1 bets that the pitch is going to be in the left half part of the square, i.e. $0 \leq x \leq 1$.
- person 2 bets that it will be in one third of the square from the left, i.e. $0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$.
- and in general, person n makes the bet that the pitch will fall in the area $0 \leq x \leq 2/(n+1)$.

- (a) What is the probability that individual n from group A wins his bet?
(b) What is the probability that individual n wins but not individual $n+1$?

Among group B, that fans bet in a similar fashion, but on the height of the pitch, i.e. individual n bets that the next pitch will fall in the area $0 \leq y \leq 2/(n+1)$.

- (c) What is the probability that all individuals (1 through n of *both* groups) win their bets?
(d) When n goes to infinity, what is the probability that all fans of both groups win their bets?
Note: Be precise in your derivation.

G1[†]. Consider an experiment whose sample space is the real line.

- (a) Let $\{a_n\}$ be an increasing sequence of numbers that converges to a and $\{b_n\}$ a decreasing sequence that converges to b . Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}([a_n, b_n]) = \mathbf{P}([a, b]).$$

Here, the notation $[a, b]$ stands for the closed interval $\{x \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$. *Note:* This result seems intuitively obvious. The issue is to derive it using the axioms of probability theory.

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- (b) Let $\{a_n\}$ be a decreasing sequence that converges to a and $\{b_n\}$ an increasing sequence that converges to b . Is it true that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}([a_n, b_n]) = \mathbf{P}([a, b])?$$

Note: You may use freely the results from the problems in the text in your proofs.