

Week 2 Questions

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Question 1.

- (a) 6 choices each time. If order of die rolls matters then $6^3 = 216$
- (b) $5^3 = 125$ ways to not get a single 2. $216 - 125 = 91 =$ number of events where atleast single 2. $\frac{91}{216} = .421$ percentage of where atleast one 2.
- (c)

```
function out = tripleDieRoll(reps)
    out = simulation(reps);
end
```

```
function out = dieRoll(sides, reps)
    out = randi([1 sides], 1, reps);
end
```

```
function prob = simulation(reps)
    count = 0;
    for index = 1:reps
        currentRolls = dieRoll(6, 3);
        for throwno = 1:3
            if currentRolls(throwno) == 2
                count = count + 1;
                break;
            end
        end
    end
    prob = (count/reps)*100;
end
```

call with tripleDieRoll(ARBITRARY_NUMBER_OF_SIMULATIONS)
 42% \pm 1% with a number of 10 million simulations.

(d) $6 + 6 + 5 = 17$ which is the only way to actually get 17 but also can be in any order so

$$\frac{3}{216} = 0.014$$

(e) Since purely a sum we don't really need to use conditional probability we can just consider 2 dice rolls that sum to $12 - 1 = 11$

$$\{6, 5\}, \{5, 6\}$$

$$\frac{2}{(6^2)} = 0.056$$

Question 2

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ chance of a 5 if 6 sided and $\frac{1}{20}$ if 20 sided. $\frac{1}{6}$ chance of a 1 and $\frac{5}{6}$ chance of anything else in first throw.

$$\frac{1}{6} * \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} * \frac{1}{20} = .06894$$

(b) If 6 sided die then impossible hence

$$\frac{1}{6} * 0 + \frac{5}{6} * \frac{1}{20} = 0.0417$$

Question 3

$$P(E|F) * P(F) = P(F|E) * P(E)$$

Probability of brown hair $P(F) = .2 * .4 + .6 * 1 = 0.68$

Probability of being criminal given brown hair = ?

Probability of being criminal $P(E) = .6$

Probability of brown hair given criminal = 1

$$\frac{.6 * 1}{.68} = 0.882$$

Question 4

$P(\text{Observe}|\text{Location}) = \text{given}$

$P(\text{Location}) = \text{given}$

$P(\text{Location}|\text{Observe}) = \text{unknown}$

$P(\text{Observation}) = 100\%$ given infinite time

Assume that all prob stays constant till observation occurs and that all tiles have same $P(\text{Observation})$

$$(P(O|L) * P(L)) / P(O) = P(L|O)$$

answer =

$$0.0375 \quad 0.0950 \quad 0.0375 \quad 0.0025$$

0.0025	0.0750	0.0475	0.0375
0.0005	0.0025	0.0750	0.0475
0.0005	0.0005	0.0050	0.0375

```

function resGrid = cell_tracker(locGrid, obsGivenLocGrid)
    [rowLen,colLen] = size(locGrid);
    if [rowLen,colLen] ~= size(obsGivenLocGrid)
        error("grid dimensions are different");
    end
    resGrid = zeros(rowLen,colLen);
    for i = 1:rowLen
        for j = 1:colLen
            % probability of observation is taken to be 100%
            % We assume no probability changes in time until observation
            resGrid(i,j) = calcCondLocProb(locGrid(i,j), ...
                obsGivenLocGrid(i,j),1);
        end
    end
end

function res = calcCondLocProb(locProb,obsGivenLocProb,obsProb)
    res = (obsGivenLocProb*locProb)/obsProb;
end

```

Iterates over both grids and applies formula given above to both grids