

Selected Problems Chapter 2

Probability Theory, Grinstead/Snell, Second Edition

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Problem 4 Statement. Describe in words the events specified by the following subsets of

$$\Omega = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$$

- (a) $E = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT\}$
- (b) $E = \{HHH, TTT\}$
- (c) $E = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$
- (d) $E = \{HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$

Problem 4 .

- (a) The first flip is H.
 - (b) All flips are of the same type.
 - (c) Exactly 2 Heads.
 - (d) At least 1 T.
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Problem 5 Statement. What are the probabilities of the events described in Exercise 4?

Problem 5 .

- (a) $1/2$
 - (b) $1/4$
 - (c) $3/8$
 - (d) $7/8$
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Problem 6 Statement. A die is loaded in such a way that the probability of each face turning up is proportional to the number of dots on the face. (For example, a six is three times as probable as a two.) What is the probability of getting an even number in one throw?

Problem 6 . Let $s = P(6)$. Since the probabilities are proportional to the number of dots on the face, we have :

$$P(\Omega) = 1 = s + \frac{5}{6}s + \frac{4}{6}s + \frac{3}{6}s + \frac{2}{6}s + \frac{1}{6}s,$$

thus, $s = \frac{2}{7}$, and

$$P(6) = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$P(5) = \frac{10}{42}$$

$$P(4) = \frac{8}{42}$$

$$P(3) = \frac{6}{42}$$

$$P(2) = \frac{4}{42}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{2}{42}$$

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