

## Exercise 1:

a) Binomial coefficient:

$$C(52, 5) = \frac{52!}{5!(52-5)!} \approx \underline{\underline{2598960}}$$

$$b) P(\text{atomic event}) = \frac{1}{C(52, 5)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2598960}}}$$

c) One possible Royale Straight Flush for each card type

$$\rightarrow P(\text{Royale Straight Flush}) = \frac{4}{C(52, 5)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{649740}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Four of a kind}) &= \frac{(C(13, 1) \times C(4, 4)) \cdot (C(12, 1) \times C(4, 1))}{C(52, 5)} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{13!}{1!12!} \times 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{12!}{1!11!} \times \frac{4!}{1!3!}\right)}{C(52, 5)} = \frac{13 \cdot 48}{2598960} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0,000240}} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 2:

a)

One Bar, Bell, Lemon and Cherry at each of the 3 independent wheels  
i.e.  $\frac{1}{4}$  is the probability for any one at each wheel.

$$\begin{aligned} P(20 \text{ coin}) &= P(X_1 = \text{Bar} \wedge X_2 = \text{Bar} \wedge X_3 = \text{Bar}) \\ &= P(X_1 = \text{Bar}) P(X_2 = \text{Bar}) P(X_3 = \text{Bar}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(15 \text{ coin}) = P(X_1 = \text{Bell} \wedge X_2 = \text{Bell} \wedge X_3 = \text{Bell}) = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$P(5 \text{ coin}) = P(X_1 = \text{Lemon} \wedge X_2 = \text{Lemon} \wedge X_3 = \text{Lemon}) = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$P(3 \text{ coin}) = P(X_1 = \text{Cherry} \wedge X_2 = \text{Cherry} \wedge X_3 = \text{Cherry}) = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$P(2 \text{ coins}) = P(X_1 = \text{Cherry} \wedge X_2 = \text{Cherry} \wedge X_3 \neq \text{Cherry}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{64}$$

$$P(1 \text{ coin}) = P(X_1 = \text{Cherry} \wedge X_2 \neq \text{Cherry} \wedge X_3 \neq \text{Cherry}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{64}$$

$P(\text{Expected Payback})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 20 \cdot P(20 \text{ coin}) + 15 \cdot P(15 \text{ coin}) + 5 \cdot P(5 \text{ coin}) \\ &\quad + 3 \cdot P(3 \text{ coin}) + 2 \cdot P(2 \text{ coins}) + 1 \cdot P(1 \text{ coin}) + 0 \cdot P \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,906250}}$$

b)

assuming only getting 1 coin back on the 1 coin bet is a win.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{win}) &= P(20 \text{ coin}) + P(15 \text{ coin}) \\ &\quad + P(5 \text{ coin}) + P(3 \text{ coin}) \\ &\quad + P(2 \text{ coin}) + P(1 \text{ coin}) \\ &= \frac{76}{64} = \underline{\underline{0.25}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Assignment 1 TDT 4171.py

Results;

Mean: 227

Median: 21

### Exercise 3:

Part 1 results;

Smallest  $N$  simulated to be 23

Part 2 results;

Average simulated group size  
needed; 2360