Probabilistic Warm-up

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Deck of cards



Deck of 52 playing cards

spades ♠, clubs ♣, hearts ♡, diamonds ♦
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K, A

A card is drawn from this deck. Find the probability of:

- 1. '2' of spades
- 2. a jack
- 3. a king of red colour
- 4. a card of diamond
- 5. a king or a queen
- 6. a non-face card
- 7. a black face card

- 8. a black card
- 9. a non-ace
- 10. a non-face black card
- 11. neither a spade nor a jack
- 12. neither a heart nor a red king



Deck of cards



Deck of 52 playing cards

spades ♠, clubs ♣, hearts ♡, diamonds ♦
2. 3. 4. 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K, A

A card is drawn from this deck. Find the probability of:

$$2. \ 4/52 = 1/13$$

3.
$$2/52 = 1/26$$

4.
$$13/52 = 1/4$$

5.
$$8/52 = 2/13$$

6.
$$40/52 = 10/13$$

7.
$$6/52 = 3/26$$

8.
$$26/52 = 1/2$$

9.
$$48/52 = 12/13$$

10.
$$20/52 = 5/13$$

11.
$$36/52 = 9/13$$

12.
$$38/52 = 19/26$$



http://www.math-only-math.com/playing-cards-probability.html



Biggest Brazilian lottery

Choose 6 integer numbers (between 01 and 60)

1st prize: hit 6 numbers 2nd prize: hit 5 numbers 3rd prize: hit 4 numbers

A player buys n tickets in a single extraction. Other player buys a single ticket in n extractions. Both bet the same value.

Which strategy is best?

This lotery has N = 50.063.860 possible games.

Player 1:

(n tickets in a single extraction)

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)

This lotery has N = 50.063.860 possible games.

Player 1:

(n tickets in a single extraction)

Probability of winning:

$$\underbrace{1/N + 1/N + \dots + 1/N}_{n \text{ times}} = n/N$$

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)

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(n tickets in a single extraction)

Probability of winning:

$$\underbrace{1/N + 1/N + \dots + 1/N}_{n \text{ times}} = n/N$$

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)

Number of possible bets: N^n

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Probability of winning:

$$\underbrace{1/N + 1/N + \dots + 1/N}_{n \text{ times}} = n/N$$

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)

Number of possible bets: N^n Number of losing bets: $(N-1)^n$

This lotery has N = 50.063.860 possible games.

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(n tickets in a single extraction)

Probability of winning:

$$\underbrace{1/N + 1/N + \dots + 1/N}_{n \text{ times}} = n/N$$

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)

Number of possible bets: N^n Number of losing bets: $(N-1)^n$ Probability of winning:

$$1 - \frac{(N-1)^n}{N^n} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^n$$

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Player 1:

(n tickets in a single extraction)

Probability of winning:

$$\underbrace{1/N + 1/N + \dots + 1/N}_{n \text{ times}} = n/N$$

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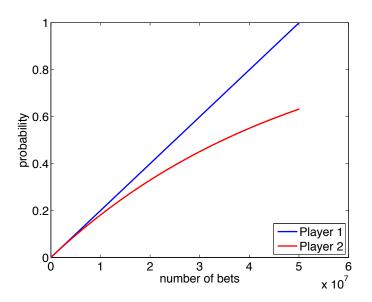
The first strategy is better!

$$\frac{n}{N} \ge 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^n$$

MegaSena.m

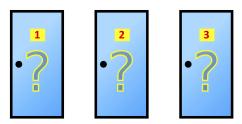
```
clc: clear: close all
    % number of possible games
4
    N = 50063860:
5
6
    % number of bets time-series
    n = 1:1:N:
8
9
    % Player 1 probability
    prob1 = n/N:
    % Player 2 probability
    prob2 = 1 - (1 - 1/N).^n;
14
    % plot graphs
16
    plot(n,prob1, 'b',n,prob2, 'r', 'LineWidth',2);
    set(gca, 'fontsize', 18)
18
    legend('Player 1', 'Player 2')
19
    xlabel('number of bets')
20
    ylabel('probability')
```

MegaSena.m



Monty Hall problem

Choose a port:



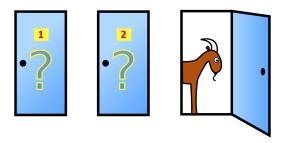
Behind the doors (2 goats and 1 car):





Monty Hall problem

Choose a port:



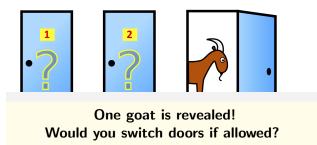
Behind the doors (2 goats and 1 car):





Monty Hall problem

Choose a port:

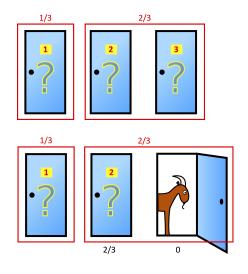


Behind the doors (2 goats and 1 car):





Switching ports is a smart strategy!





MontyHall.m

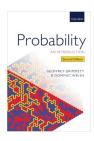
```
clc: clear: close all:
    N = 100; d = 3; win=0; lose=0; Monty=0;
    for i = 1 \cdot N
      % define the doors content
      Car = randi(d)-1; Choose = randi(d)-1;
6
      while (Monty == Car | Monty == Choose), Monty = randi(d)-1; end
      % check the result
      if Choose == Car, lose = lose + 1; else win = win + 1; end
8
9
      % display round results
      disp(['Round '.num2str(i)]): disp('Chosen door:');
      disp([zeros(1,Choose),1,zeros(1,(d-1)-Choose)]);
      if Car < Choose, disp('Monty opens:');</pre>
        disp([ones(1,Car),0,ones(1,Choose-Car-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Choose)]):
14
      end
      if Car > Choose, disp('Monty opens:');
16
        disp([ones(1,Choose),0,ones(1,Car-Choose-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Car)]);
      end
18
      if Car == Choose
19
        if Car < Monty, disp('Monty opens:');</pre>
            disp([ones(1,Car),0,ones(1,Monty-Car-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Monty)]);
        else disp('Monty opens:'):
            disp([ones(1,Monty),0,ones(1,Car-Monty-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Car)]);
        end
24
      end
25
      disp('Car is behind:'); disp([zeros(1,Car),1,zeros(1,(d-1)-Car)]);
26
      if Choose == Car, disp('Switching loses'); else disp('Switching wins'); end
      disp(' '): disp(' Win | Lose'): disp([win.lose]);
28
      disp('-----'):
29
    end
30
    disp(['Won ',num2str(win)]); disp(['Lost ',num2str(lose)]);
    disp(['Estimated chance of winning after switch: ',num2str(win/N)]);
```

* Code adapted from https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/26398-monty-hall

References



G. Grimmett and D. Welsh, Probability: An Introduction. Oxford University Press, 2 edition, 2014.



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