

# Probabilistic Warm-up

## Tutorial 03


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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



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



# 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.  $1/52$

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.  $38/52 = 19/26$



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## 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?



# Mega Sena

This lottery has  $N = 50.063.860$  possible games.

Player 1:

(n tickets in a single extraction)

Player 2:

(a single ticket in n extractions)



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Probability of winning:

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



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Number of possible bets:  $N^n$



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Number of possible bets:  $N^n$

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





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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 2:

(a single ticket in  $n$  extractions)

Number of possible bets:  $N^n$

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

Probability of winning:

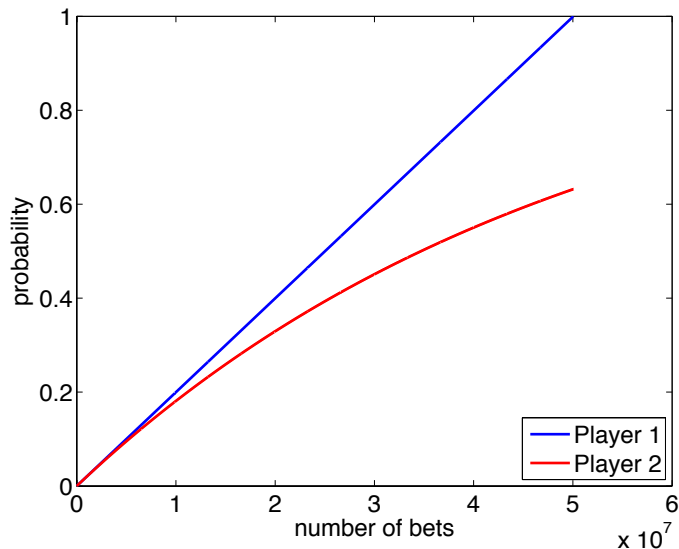
$$1 - \frac{(N - 1)^n}{N^n} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^n$$

The first strategy is better!

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

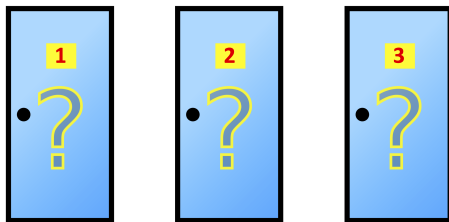


```
1  clc; clear; close all
2
3  % number of possible games
4  N = 50063860;
5
6  % number of bets time-series
7  n = 1:1:N;
8
9  % Player 1 probability
10 prob1 = n/N;
11
12 % Player 2 probability
13 prob2 = 1 - (1 - 1/N).^n;
14
15 % plot graphs
16 plot(n,prob1,'b',n,prob2,'r','LineWidth',2);
17 set(gca,'fontsize',18)
18 legend('Player 1','Player 2')
19 xlabel('number of bets')
20 ylabel('probability')
```



# Monty Hall problem

Choose a port:



Behind the doors (2 goats and 1 car):

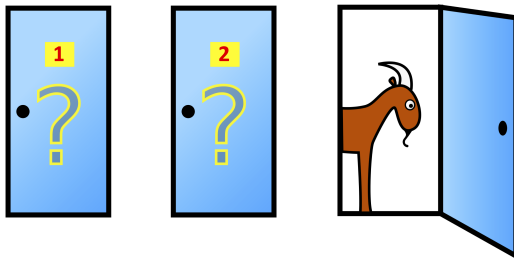


Monty Hall problem — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2021.



# Monty Hall problem

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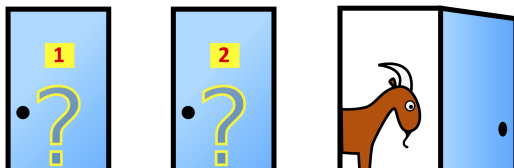


Monty Hall problem — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2021.



# Monty Hall problem

Choose a port:



**One goat is revealed!**  
**Would you switch doors if allowed?**

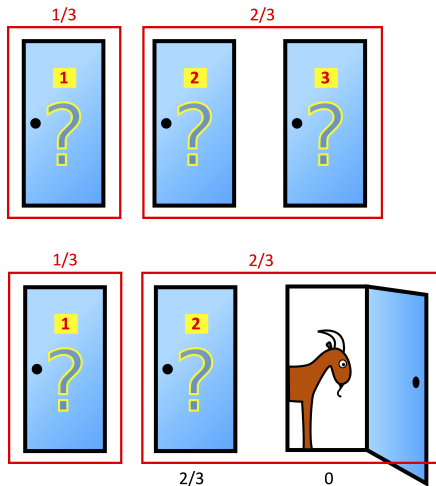
Behind the doors (2 goats and 1 car):



Monty Hall problem — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2021.



# Switching ports is a smart strategy!



Monty Hall problem — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2021.





# MontyHall.m

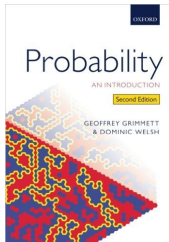
```
1  clc; clear; close all;
2  N = 100; d = 3; win=0; lose=0; Monty=0;
3  for i = 1:N
4      % define the doors content
5      Car = randi(d)-1; Choose = randi(d)-1;
6      while (Monty == Car || Monty == Choose), Monty = randi(d)-1; end
7      % check the result
8      if Choose == Car, lose = lose + 1; else win = win + 1; end
9      % display round results
10     disp(['Round ', num2str(i)]); disp('Chosen door:');
11     disp([zeros(1,Choose),1,zeros(1,(d-1)-Choose)]);
12     if Car < Choose, disp('Monty opens:');
13         disp([ones(1,Car),0,ones(1,Choose-Car-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Choose)]);
14     end
15     if Car > Choose, disp('Monty opens:');
16         disp([ones(1,Choose),0,ones(1,Car-Choose-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Car)]);
17     end
18     if Car == Choose
19         if Car < Monty, disp('Monty opens:');
20             disp([ones(1,Car),0,ones(1,Monty-Car-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Monty)]);
21         else disp('Monty opens:');
22             disp([ones(1,Monty),0,ones(1,Car-Monty-1),0,ones(1,(d-1)-Car)]);
23         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
27     disp(' '); disp('    Win | Lose'); disp([win,lose]);
28     disp('-----');
29 end
30 disp(['Won ', num2str(win)]); disp(['Lost ', num2str(lose)]);
31 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.



## How to cite this material?


A. Cunha Jr, *Probabilistic Warm-up*, Rio de Janeiro State University – UERJ, 2021.



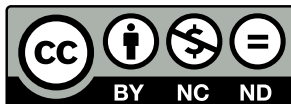
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