

PROBABILITY & THE LAW – READINGS AND RESPONSE PAPER – WEEK #2

Marcello Di Bello, Stanford University
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Collins. While reading the *Collins* opinion, skip the first two pages and begin reading at page 3. Please make sure you understand:

- the undisputed and the disputed facts in the case (pp. 3–6);
- the role of statistical/probabilistic evidence in *Collins* (pp. 6,7); and
- the objections by the California Sup. Ct. against the statistical/probabilistic evidence (pp. 7–11).

To understand the opinion (pp. 3–11), you should be familiar with the *product rule*.¹ There is also also a mathematical appendix (pp. 11-12). Please have a look at it. If you have difficulties with it, no problem. We will go over it during class. And please feel free to voice your questions and doubts about *Collins* during class, over email, or in your response paper.

Finkelstein-Levin. The Finkelstein-Levin excerpt contains some good background material. There is no need to read it all; it is a lot of material. Please have a look at the discussion of the *Collins* case, paragraph 3.1.1 (pp. 63-65). Give some thought to the questions on page 65.

Response paper. Your response paper could be one of the following:

- a summary of the Court objections to the introduction of statistical evidence in *Collins*;
- a well-thought answer to one of the questions by Finkelstein-Levin (p. 65);
- a summary and discussion of the mathematical appendix; or
- some combination of the above.

A good response paper should be no more than one page double-spaced. If you want to write more, that's fine, but do not exaggerate! Being clear, simple, and concise is always good.

¹The product rule says that if two events are independent, their joint probability is the product of their probabilities. Here is a standard example. Let T stand for "the coin lands tails" and TT for "the coin lands tails twice in a row." Given a fair coin, $P(T) = .5$, and by the product rule, $P(TT) = P(T) \times P(T) = .25$, if the two coin tosses are independent. You might ask: What does it mean that two events are independent? The simple answer is that two events are independent if the occurrence of one does not affect the probability of the other, nor viceversa.