
NYU Tandon Bridge HW-6

Name: Katherine Leung

Date: August 18 2023

NetId: hl5737

Assignment: Homework 6 Q7-10

Q7a 6.1.5

A 5-card hand is dealt from a perfectly shuffled deck of playing cards. What is the probability of each of the following events?

- b. What is the probability that the hand is a three of a kind?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(3 \text{ of a kind}) \\ &= \frac{\binom{13}{1}\binom{4}{3}\binom{12}{2}\binom{4}{1}^2}{\binom{52}{5}} \\ &= \mathbf{0.021} \end{aligned}$$

- c. What is the probability that all 5 cards have the same suit?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{all in same suit}) \\ &= \frac{\binom{13}{5} \cdot 4}{\binom{52}{5}} \\ &= \mathbf{0.0046} \end{aligned}$$

- d. What is the probability that the hand is a two of a kind?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(2 \text{ of a kind}) \\ &= \frac{\binom{4}{2}\binom{13}{1}\binom{12}{3}\binom{4}{1}^3}{\binom{52}{5}} \\ &= \mathbf{0.42} \end{aligned}$$

Q7b 6.2.4

A 5-card hand is dealt from a perfectly shuffled deck of playing cards. What is the probability of having:

a. $P(\text{at least 1 club})$

$$= 1 - \frac{\binom{39}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.78}$$

b. $P(\geq 2 \text{ cards with same rank})$

$$= 1 - P(\text{no card has same rank})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\binom{13}{5} \cdot 4^5}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.49}$$

c. $P(1 \text{ club or 1 spade})$

$$= P(1 \text{ club}) + P(1 \text{ spade})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{13}{1}\binom{39}{4} \cdot 2}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.65}$$

d. $P(\geq 1 \text{ club or } \geq 1 \text{ spade})$

$$= 1 - P(\text{no club and no spade})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\binom{26}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.97}$$

Q8a 6.3.2

The letters {a, b, c, d, e, f, g} are put in a random order. Each permutation is equally likely. Define the following events:

A: The letter b falls in the middle (with three before it and three after it)

B: The letter c appears to the right of b, although c is not necessarily immediately to the right of b.

For example, "agbdcef" would be an outcome in this event.

C: The letters "def" occur together in that order (e.g. "gdefbca")

- a. Calculate the probability of each individual event.

$$P(A) = \frac{6!}{7!} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{5!(6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1)}{7!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{5!}{7!} = \frac{1}{42}$$

b.
$$P(A|C) = \frac{3! \cdot 2}{5!} = \frac{1}{10}$$

c.
$$P(B|C) = \frac{7!/2}{7!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

d.
$$P(A|B) = \frac{6!/2}{7!/2} = \frac{1}{7}$$

- e. Which pairs of events among A, B, & C are independent?

A & B, B & C are independent.

Q8b 6.3.6

A biased coin is flipped 10 times. In a single flip of the coin, the probability of heads is $1/3$ and the probability of tails is $2/3$. The outcomes of the coin flips are mutually independent. What is the probability of each event?

- b. The first 5 flips come up heads. The last 5 flips come up tails.

$$P(\text{HHHHHTTTTT})$$

$$= P(5 \text{ heads and } 5 \text{ tail}) \cdot P(\text{HHHHHTTTTT} \mid 5 \text{ heads and } 5 \text{ tails})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

- c. The first flip comes up heads. The rest of the flips come up tails.

$$P(\text{HTTTTTTTTTT})$$

$$= P(1 \text{ head and } 9 \text{ tails}) \cdot P(\text{HTTTTTTTTTT} \mid 1 \text{ head and } 9 \text{ tails})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{27}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^9$$

Q8c 6.4.2a

Assume that you have two dice, one of which is fair, and the other is biased toward landing on six, so that 0.25 of the time it lands on six, and 0.15 of the time it lands on each of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. You choose a die at random, and roll it six times, getting the values 4, 3, 6, 6, 5, 5. What is the probability that the die you chose is the fair die? The outcomes of the rolls are mutually independent.

$$P(F) = P(\overline{F}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=F) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6$$

$$P(X=\overline{F}) = 0.15^4 \cdot 0.25^2$$

$$P(X=F) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0.15^4 \cdot 0.25^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{0.40}$$

Q9a 6.5.2

A hand of 5 cards is dealt from a perfectly shuffled deck of playing cards. Let the random variable A denote the number of aces in the hand.

- a. What is the range of A?

$$\text{Range of A} = \{ \mathbf{0,1,2,3,4} \}$$

- b. Give the distribution over the random variable A.

$$P(A(0)) = \frac{\binom{4}{0}\binom{48}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.66$$

$$P(A(1)) = \frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{48}{4}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.30$$

$$P(A(2)) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}\binom{48}{3}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.04$$

$$P(A(3)) = \frac{\binom{4}{3}\binom{48}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.0017$$

$$P(A(4)) = \frac{\binom{4}{4}\binom{48}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.000018$$

$$\text{Distribution} = \{(\mathbf{0,0.66}),(\mathbf{1,0.3}),(\mathbf{2,0.04}),(\mathbf{3,0.0017}),(\mathbf{4,0.000018})\}$$

Q9b 6.6.1a

Two student council representatives are chosen at random from a group of 7 girls and 3 boys. Let G be the random variable denoting the number of girls chosen. What is $E[G]$?

$$\begin{aligned} E[G] &= \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{10}{2}} \cdot \frac{\binom{7}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{10}{2}} \cdot \frac{\binom{7}{2}}{\binom{10}{2}} \\ &= 1.4 \end{aligned}$$

Q9c 6.6.4

- a. A fair die is rolled once. Let X be the random variable that denotes the square of the number that shows up on the die. For example, if the die comes up 5, then $X = 25$. What is $E[X]$?

$$\begin{aligned} X(S) &= \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36\} \\ E[X] &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (1 + 4 + 9 + 16 + 25 + 36) = \mathbf{15.17} \end{aligned}$$

- b. A fair coin is tossed three times. Let Y be the random variable that denotes the square of the number of heads. For example, in the outcome HTH, there are two heads and $Y = 4$. What is $E[Y]$?

Sample space of $Y = \{0, 1, 4, 9\}$

$$P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(Y=1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(Y=4) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(Y=9) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 1 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 9 = 3$$

Q9d 6.7.4a

A class of 10 students hang up their coats when they arrive at school. Just before recess, the teacher hands one coat selected at random to each child. What is the expected number of children who get his or her own coat?

Expected number of children who get his/her own coat

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times 10$$

$$= 1$$

Q10a 6.8.1

The probability that a circuit board produced by a particular manufacturer has a defect is 1%. You can assume that errors are independent, so the event that one circuit board has a defect is independent of whether a different circuit board has a defect.

- a. What is the probability that out of 100 circuit boards made exactly 2 have defects?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(2 \text{ of } 100) \\ &= b(2; 100, 0.01) \\ &= \binom{100}{2} (0.01)^2 (0.99)^{98} \\ &= \mathbf{0.18} \end{aligned}$$

- b. What is the probability that out of 100 circuit boards made at least 2 have defects?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\geq 2 \text{ have defects}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{none}) - P(1) \\ &= 1 - (0.99)^{100} - \binom{100}{1} (0.01) (0.99)^{99} \\ &= \mathbf{0.26} \end{aligned}$$

- c. What is the expected number of circuit boards with defects out of the 100 made?

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Expected number of defected boards} \\ &= 100 \cdot 0.01 \\ &= \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

Q10a 6.8.1 cont.

- d. Now suppose that the circuit boards are made in batches of two. Either both circuit boards in a batch have a defect or they are both free of defects. The probability that a batch has a defect is 1%. What is the probability that out of 100 circuit boards (50 batches) at least 2 have defects? What is the expected number of circuit boards with defects out of the 100 made? How do your answers compared to the situation in which each circuit board is made separately?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\geq 2 \text{ have defects}) \\ &= P(\geq 1 \text{ batches have defects}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{none have defects}) \\ &= 1 - (0.99)^{50} \\ &= \mathbf{0.395} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Expected number of defected boards} = 50 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 2 = \mathbf{1}$$

The two situations have the same expected number of defected circuit boards but making the circuit boards in batches of 2 has a higher probability of having at least 2.

The expected number is a weighted average taking account of all possible outcome, but probability of having at least 2 defected circuit boards exclude the case in which there are fewer than 2.

The difference in calculation for $P(\geq 2 \text{ have defects})$ in two cases account for the discrepancy in probability but identical expected number of defected boards.

Q10b 6.8.3

A gambler has a coin which is either fair (equal probability heads or tails) or is biased with a probability of heads equal to 0.3. Without knowing which coin he is using, you ask him to flip the coin 10 times. If the number of heads is at least 4, you conclude that the coin is fair. If the number of heads is less than 4, you conclude that the coin is biased.

- b. What is the probability that you reach an incorrect conclusion if the coin is biased?

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\geq 4 \text{ heads—biased coin}) \\ &= 1 - (P(3 \text{ heads}) + P(2 \text{ heads}) + P(1 \text{ head}) + P(0 \text{ head})) \\ &= \mathbf{0.35} \end{aligned}$$