Probability paradoxes

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Contents

Introduction

The goal for the article is to demonstrate several paradoxes that are related to probability theory and how can they can be solved.

Chapter 1

Base definitions of probability theory

I am going to provide several definitions. I will give the both formal and informal definitions and show how they are related each other.

1.1 Example and motivation

We will start with the simplest example.

Example 1.1. In the example we have (see fig. 1.1) $N = 5$ balls. There are $N_G = 2$ green balls and N_R red balls. I.e. $N = N_G + N_R$.

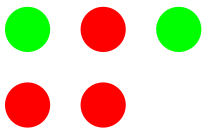

Figure 1.1: Probability example

We can define the probability to get green ball as

$$P_G = \frac{N_G}{N} = \frac{2}{5}$$

and the probability to get red ball as

$$P_R = \frac{N_R}{N} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

We can get only a red or a green ball and

$$P_G + P_R = 1.$$

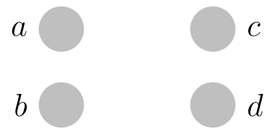

Figure 1.2: Probability space. It consists of elementary events: a, b, c and d, each of them has equal probability $p_{a,b,c,d} = \frac{1}{4}$

1.2 Definitions

Now we are ready to give several formal definitions.

1.2.1 σ-algebra

Definition 1.2 (Power set)**.** Let Ω is a set than the set of all possible subsets of Ω is called *power set* and denoted as $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$.

Definition 1.3 (σ algebra)**.** Let Ω is a set then a subset $\mathcal{F}$ of Power set $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ ($\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$) is called σ algebra if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. $\mathcal{F}$ contains Ω: $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$
2. TBD
3. TBD

In our example 1.1, σ algebra is a collection of any balls.

1.3 Conditional probability

Definition 1.4 (Conditional probability)**.** The *conditional probability* of event A on event B is defined as follow

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Example 1.5 (Conditional probability)**.** Lets consider 6 balls each of them can be either two colors (see fig. 1.3).

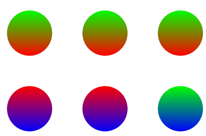

Figure 1.3: Condition probability. Original probability space. $P(A = red) = \frac{5}{6}$, $P(A = blue) = \frac{3}{6}$, $P(A = green) = \frac{4}{6}$

You can see that the probability $P(A)$ to get red ball is $P(A = red) = \frac{5}{6}$, blue one is $P(A = blue) = \frac{3}{6}$, green one is $P(A = green) = \frac{4}{6}$.

Now assume that event A is to get a green ball but event B is to get red ball, how we can define $P(A|B)$ in the case.

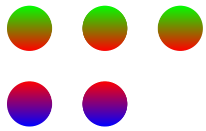

Figure 1.4: Condition probability. $P(A = green|B = red) = \frac{3}{5}$, $P(A = blue|B = red) = \frac{2}{5}$

The situation is displayed on fig. 1.4. We have only 5 possibilities to choose a ball now instead of 6 in the original case. This is because we just got an additional information - "one of the color should be red". Only 3 of the 5 balls are green. Therefore $P(A|B) = P(A = green|B = red) = \frac{3}{5}$.

This result is in correlation with the formal definition of Conditional probability:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} =$$

$$\frac{P(A = green \cap B = red)}{P(B = red)} = \frac{3/6}{5/6} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

The fig. 1.5 gives as the view if event $B = blue$ occurs.

Figure 1.5: Condition probability. $P(A = red|B = blue) = \frac{2}{3}$, $P(A = green|B = blue) = \frac{1}{3}$

In the case we have the following conditional probabilities: $P(A = red|B = blue) = \frac{2}{3}$, $P(A = green|B = blue) = \frac{1}{3}$.

Finally, the fig. 1.6 gives as the view if event $B = green$ occurs.

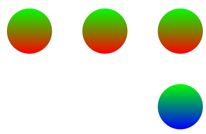

Figure 1.6: Condition probability. $P(A = blue|B = green) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(A = red|B = green) = \frac{3}{4}$

Proposition 1.6 (Total probability)**.** *The total probability is defined as follows*

$$P(A) = \sum_i P(A|B_i)$$

Example 1.7 (Total probability)**.** Lets assume in the Conditional probability (Example 1.5) that we are interested in the event A that the ball is green. The other color will be either blue or red. I.e. $B_1 = blue$, $B_2 = red$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A = green) = P(A = green|B = blue)P(B = blue) + \\ +P(A = green|B = red)P(B = red) = \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{4}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

I.e. formula works.

Consider another, not so simple example

Example 1.8 (Total probability paradox)**.** Let we have 6 balls each of them has one color: red or green (see fig. 1.7).

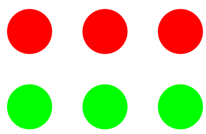

Figure 1.7: Total probability example

Lets event A is an event to get a ball. $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$. The event B_1 is an event to get green ball: $P(B_1) = \frac{1}{2}$. The same one is for probability to get red ball: $P(B_2) = \frac{1}{2}$. Conditional probabilities can be calculated as follows:

$$P(A|B_1) = P(A|B_2) = \frac{1}{3}. \tag{1.1}$$

As result the total probability is

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \neq \frac{1}{6}.$$

The error is in the (1.1). When we consider a concrete ball then it either green or blue and as result one of the conditional probabilities $P(A|B_1)$ or $P(A|B_2)$ is zero. In the case we will get correct answer $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$.

Example 1.9 (Fish in a pond)**.** The example from a Russian Biological Olympiad. Consider a pond with fishes. 15 of them were marked. After sometime we took 15 fishes and 5 of them were marked. How many fishes in the pond.

The accepted answer was 45 with the following explanation:

$$\frac{15}{5} = \frac{n}{15}$$

therefore $n = 45$.

Lets try to solve the task with probability theory and convert the question to the following one: In every 15 fishes with max probability we find 5 marked ones. How many fishes in the pond.

The probability to get a marked fish is

$$P_1 = \frac{15}{n}$$

but if we catch a fish then the probability (conditional) to get a new marked fish is

$$P_2 = \frac{14}{n-1}$$

i.e. the probability to catch i-th marked fish is

$$P_i = \frac{15-i+1}{n-i+1}.$$

The probability to catch the first non marked fish is

$$Q_1 = \frac{n-15}{n-5},$$

i-th

$$Q_i = \frac{n-15-i+1}{n-5-i+1}$$

The final probability is

$$P = \frac{\prod_{k=11}^{15} k}{\prod_{i=1}^{15}(n-15-i+1)} \prod_{k=1}^{10}(n-k+1).$$

Quick calculations show that $n = 45$ is very close to real answer:

```
Prelude> p1 n = foldl (\x y -> x * (n - y)) 1 [0 .. 14]
Prelude> p2 n = foldl (\x y -> x * (n - 15 - y)) 1 [0 .. 9]
Prelude> fn n = (product [11 .. 15])*(p2 n)/(p1 n)
Prelude> map fn [50, 45, 35, 30, 25, 20]
[8.156077120597312e-5,8.7120478105816e-5,5.688400039611531e-5,
1.935951528879523e-5,3.0592640634368994e-7,0.0]
Prelude>
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TBD [1]

Chapter 2

Paradoxes

2.1 Monty Hall problem

TBD

2.2 Waiting time on a bus stop

TBD

Bibliography

[1] А. Н. Колмогоров. Основные понятия теории вероятностей / А. Н. Колмогоров. — Москва: Наука, 1974.