

# Probability

(1)  $1 \times \frac{14}{15} \times \frac{13}{15} \times \frac{12}{15} \times \frac{11}{15} \times \frac{10}{15} \times \frac{9}{15} \times \frac{8}{15} = 10.124\%$

↖ (no student has to answer more than 1 q)

(2)  $\frac{5}{1,3,5,7,9} \frac{4}{2,4,6,8} \frac{7}{1,3,5,7,9} \frac{6}{2,4,6,8} \frac{5}{1,3,5,7,9} \rightarrow \text{total \#s} = 100,000$

# of ints that fit =  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 4200$

{ indep prob. of # fitting =  $\frac{4200}{100,000} = 0.042$

↳ Bernoulli's:  $n=8, p=0.042 \Rightarrow \binom{8}{5} 0.042^5 \cdot 0.958^3 = 0.000643\%$

(3) \* if  $P(A|B) = P(A)$ , then independent

-  $P(A) = 1 - [P(\text{only 1 die shows 4}) + P(\text{no die shows 4})]$

$= 1 - 3(\frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6}) - 1(\frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6}) = 1 - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

-  $P(B) = (\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}) \times 6 = \frac{1}{36}$

↳ 6 diff cases

when B occurs, all die are the same value; there are 6 ways for this to occur  
- 3 of the 6 result in A  $\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore P(A|B) = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore P(A|B) = P(A) \therefore$  independent

(4) Flush = E  $\rightarrow \binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{13}{5}$   
All cards = S  $\rightarrow \binom{32}{5}$   
1 suit 5 cards of the 13 diff values  
the # of combos of choosing 5 cards  
 $\{ P(E) = \frac{161}{151} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{4!}{1!3!} \cdot \frac{13!}{5!8!}}{\frac{32!}{5!27!}} \rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot 1287}{2998960} = 0.198079\%$   
 $E[X] = \sum k \cdot P(X=k)$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{0.198079} = \sim 505$

(5) A = superstar played  $\rightarrow 75\%$

$\bar{A}$  = superstar doesn't play  $\rightarrow 25\%$

$P(B|A)$  : if the superstar played, what is the probability they play  $\rightarrow 70\%$

$P(B|\bar{A})$  : if the superstar doesn't play, what is the probability they play  $\rightarrow 30\%$

$P(A|B)$  : if we hear that the superstar plays, what is the probability the superstar plays

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})} \rightarrow \frac{0.75 \times \binom{5}{4} (0.7)^4 (0.3)}{0.75 \times \binom{5}{4} (0.7)^4 (0.3) + 0.25 \times \binom{5}{4} (0.3)^4 (0.7)}$$
  
$$= 0.874$$