Probability and Statistics: Homework 1, Lesson 1 and 2 Continued

Morgan McCarty

06 July 2023

1 Homework 1 Notes

- Problem 1
 - Gambler makes four bets:
 - Chance of success:

* 1st: A: P = 0.7

* 2nd: B: P = 0.4

- Chance at least one fails:

* $A^c \cup B^c : P = 0.75$

- What is the probability that at least one of her bets is successful? $P(A \cup B)$
- Need to find: $A \cap B$ in order to know $P(A \cup B)$
- Problem 2

$$-P(A) = 0.2, P(B) = 0.4, P(A|B) + P(B|A) = 0.75$$

- Find $P(A \cap B)$
- Given that B occurs, what is the probability that A occurs? P(A|B)
- Given that B occurs, what is the probability that A does not occur? $P(A^c|B)$

$$P(A|B) + P(B|A) = 0.75$$
$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = 0.75$$

- Problem 3
 - Pick a number in [1, 100]
 - If in [21,44] answer Q_1 (Do you text while driving?) else, answer Q_2 (Is the month of your birthday even?).
 - 37.5% of all responses are "Yes."
 - What is the percentage of drivers who answer "Yes" to Q_1 ? P(Y|T)
 - -T is the event that they answer Q_1 .

-Y is the event that they answer "Yes."

$$P(Y) = 0.375$$

$$= P(Y|T)P(T) + P(Y|T^c)P(T^c)$$

$$= P(T \cap Y) + P(T^c \cap Y)$$

• Problem 4

- Coin equally likely to be in 5 boxes if in box and you look in box, 0.8 chance to see coin, 0.2 chance to not see coin.
- If you look inside the first box, and do not see the coin, what is the probability that the coin is in the second box?
- -P("2"|didn't find in first box)
- -B is the event that the coin is found in the first box

$$-P("2"|B^c) = \frac{P("2"\cap B^c)}{P(B^c)}$$

• Problem 5

- With a pair of fair six-sided dice rolled until a sum of 8 is obtained, what is the probability that a sum of 7 is not obtained before an 8?
- (no 7 before 8) = $\{8, x8, xx8, \dots\}$ where x is not a sum of 7 or 8
- $-S = \{8, x8, xx8, \dots\}$ where x is not a sum of 8
- $-P("8") = \frac{5}{36}$
- $-P("7")=\frac{6}{36}$
- $-P("7''^c \cap "8''^c) = 1 P("7'' \cup "8'') = \frac{25}{36} = p$
- $P(\text{no 7 before 8}) = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{5}{36}p + \frac{5}{36}p^2 + \dots$

2 Lesson 1 Cont.

2.1 Counting

2.2 Definitions

- 1. Factorial: $n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1$
- 2. Permutation: $nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

2.2.1 Examples

- Cards
 - $-P(\text{black or ace}) = P(B \cup A) = P(B) + P(A) P(B \cap A)$
 - $P(black or ace) = \frac{26+4-2}{52} = \frac{28}{52}$
- 3 Fair dice

$$- P(\text{all 5 or 6}) = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{8}{216}$$

- Probility that all kids sit together when 3 kids and 2 parents are arranged randomly in a row of 5 seats?
 - $P(\text{all kids together}) = \frac{3! \times 3!}{5!} = \frac{6}{120} = \frac{1}{20}$
- In a room of 25 people, what is the probability that at least two people have the same birthday?
 - P(at least two people have the same birthday) = 1 P(all birthdays are different)
 - $P(\text{all birthdays are different}) = \frac{365 \times 364 \times \dots \times 341}{365^{25}}$
 - $P(\text{at least two people have the same birthday}) = 1 \frac{365 \times 364 \times \dots \times 341}{365^{25}}$
 - $P(\text{at least two people have the same birthday}) = 1 \frac{365P25}{365^{25}} \approx 0.43$

3 Lesson 2 Cont.

3.1 Definitions

1. Independent Events: for events A and B, A and B are independent if P(A|B) = P(A) $\therefore P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

3.2 Examples

1. A and B are independent events. P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.8. Find $P(A \cup B)$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$= 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.3 \times 0.8$$

$$= 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.24$$

$$= 0.86$$

2. A lightbulb has a 2% chance of failure, independently of other lightbulbs. What is the probability a chain of 15 lightbulbs will work?

$$P(\text{all 15 lightbulbs work}) = P(\text{lightbulb works})^{15}$$

$$= (1 - 0.02)^{15}$$

$$= 0.98^{15}$$

$$\approx 0.74$$