

0,2

Q.

set  $\text{count}$  to 0

$$= 2x^2uv - 2xy$$

$$\textcircled{2} (xw - y)^2 + 2(w)^2$$

$$x^2w - xy + zw = 0$$

[2]

$$\textcircled{1} P(p)(1-p)(1-p) = p^3(1-p)^2 \xrightarrow{\ln} 3\ln(p) + 2\ln(1-p)$$

a)

$$P(HHTTH/p_i)$$

$$P(P_i)$$

$P(\text{HHTTH})$  total prob of getting this from each coin

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = .03125$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^5 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \right) = .032$$

2

Bayes Rule  $\frac{.0329}{1/2}$

2.6

$$P(HHTTH|P_2) \cdot P(P_2)$$

$$P(HHTTH) = .032$$

$$= \frac{.0329}{.5}$$

$$= .0658$$

$$= .513$$

3) what should bias  $p$  be to maximize

$$P(HHTTH) = (p)^3(1-p)^2 \text{ max}$$

derivative

$$\frac{d}{dp} p^3(1-p)^2 = \frac{p^3(1-p)^2(5p-3)}{p^3-p^2(5p-3)} = 0$$

$$5p^4 - 3p^3 - 5p^3 + 3p^2$$

$$5p^4 - 8p^3 + 3p^2 =$$

$$\div p^2 \quad 5p^2 - 8p + 3 = 0$$

$$2 \ln(5p) - \ln(1-p)$$

$$p = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \text{doesn't make sense}$$

$$p = \frac{3}{5} \checkmark$$

