N.I. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod

Probability theory and mathematical statistics:

Classical probability — Practice II

Associate Professor A.V. Zorine There are three times as many green balls as yellow balls in a box. One ball is taken out. What's the probability it's a green ball?

There are three times as many green balls as yellow balls in a box. One ball is taken out. What's the probability it's a green ball? Let 4N be the total number of balls, 3N green ones and N yellow ones.

$$P(A) = \frac{3N}{4N} = \frac{3}{4}$$

The letters L, E, C, T, U, R, E are written on 7 cards, then 4 cards are taken and placed on a desk. What's the probability they make a word CUTE?

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$$P(A) = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{420}$$

The first box contains *a* brown balls and *b* orange balls, the second box contains *c* brown balls and *d* orange balls. One ball is taken from each box. What's the probability both balls are of different colors?

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$$P(A) = \frac{ad + bc}{(a+b)(c+d)}$$

How many times one should roll a die to have a probability greater than 1/2 to throw 6 (event A)?

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With *n* tosses, the probability to have 6 points at least once is

$$P_n(A) = \frac{6^n - 5^n}{6^n} = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$$

$$P_n(A) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n > \frac{1}{2},$$

$$n > \log_{5/6}(1/2) = 3,801784016923931$$

Numbers $x_1 < x_2 < ... < x_n$ are taken at random from the sequence 1, 2, ..., N. What's the probability thath $x_m = M$?

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$$P(A) = \frac{C_{M-1}^{m-1} C_{N-M}^{n-m}}{C_N^n}$$

Two dice are rolled. What's the probability that the product of numbers of points on them is even?

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 $\omega = (x, y)$, xy is even when x or y is even. xy is odd when both x and y are odd.

$$P(A) = \frac{6^2 - 3^2}{6^2}$$