

# Exercise 1

Rendell Cate, rendellc@stud.ntnu.no, mttk

## 5-Card poker hands

- a) We draw 5 cards from a collection of 52 where order doesn't matter and we don't place any cards back.

$$\Rightarrow \binom{52}{5} = 2598960 \quad \text{5-card hands.}$$

- b) The probability of each event is

$$p = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

- c) There are four ways a royal straight flush can happen, one for every suit

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{royal straight flush}) = \frac{4}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 1,54 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

In a four card hand, 4-of-a-kind can happen in thirteen ways. By adding a fifth card that can be anything from the remaining  $(52-4)$  cards we get

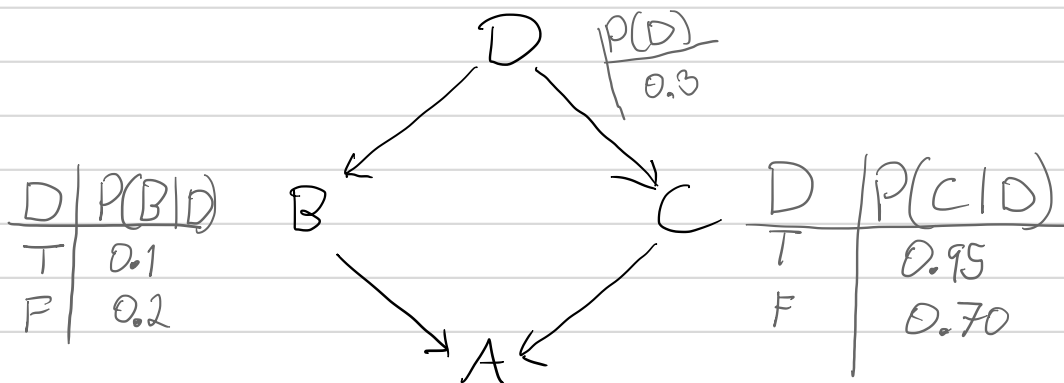
$$P(4\text{-of-a-kind}) = \frac{13 \cdot (52-4)}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{1}{4165} \approx 0.24\%$$

## Bayesian Network Construction

$$a) P(A, B, C, D) = P(A | B, C) P(B | D) P(C | D) P(D)$$

$$\text{parents}(A) = \{B, C\}$$

$$\text{parents}(B) = \text{parents}(C) = \{D\}$$



B	C	$P(A   B, C)$
F	F	1.0
F	T	0.5
T	F	0.25
T	T	0.1

The independence structure between the variables helps reduce the size of the tables greatly. Take, for instance the table for C. We only had to consider  $C|D$ , and could ignore  $C|A$  and  $C|B$ , which made the table about four times as small.

$$b) \quad p(X_1, \dots, X_n) = p(X_1) \prod_{i=2}^n p(X_i | X_{i-1})$$

$$\text{parent}(X_i) = \{X_{i-1}\}$$

$$X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow X_3 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow X_n$$

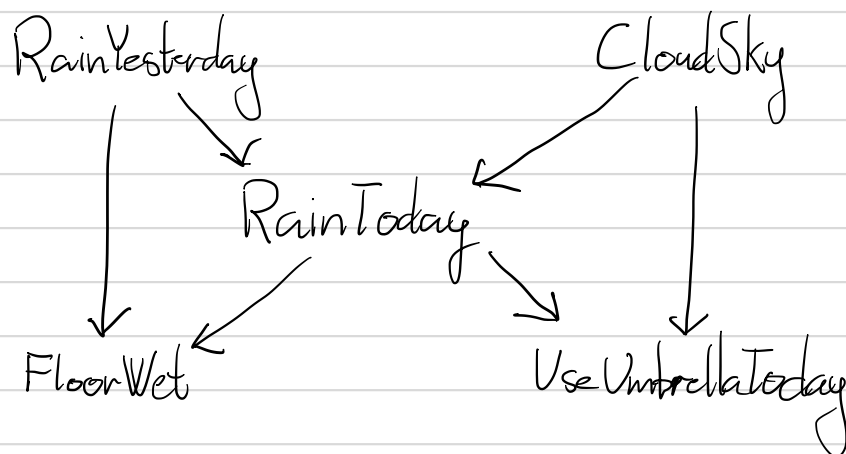
$P(X_1)$
0.2

$X_1$	$P(X_2   X_1)$
T	0.4
F	0.6

.....

$X_{n-1}$	$P(X_n   X_{n-1})$
T	0.0
F	0.3

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad & P(\text{RainToday}, \text{RainYesterday}, \text{FloorWet}, \text{UseUmbrellaToday}, \text{CloudSky}) \\
 &= p(\text{RainYesterday}) \cdot p(\text{CloudSky}) \cdot p(\text{RainToday} | \text{RainYesterday}, \text{CloudSky}) \\
 &\quad \cdot p(\text{FloorWet} | \text{RainToday}, \text{RainYesterday}) \\
 &\quad \cdot p(\text{UseUmbrellaToday} | \text{RainToday}, \text{CloudSky})
 \end{aligned}$$

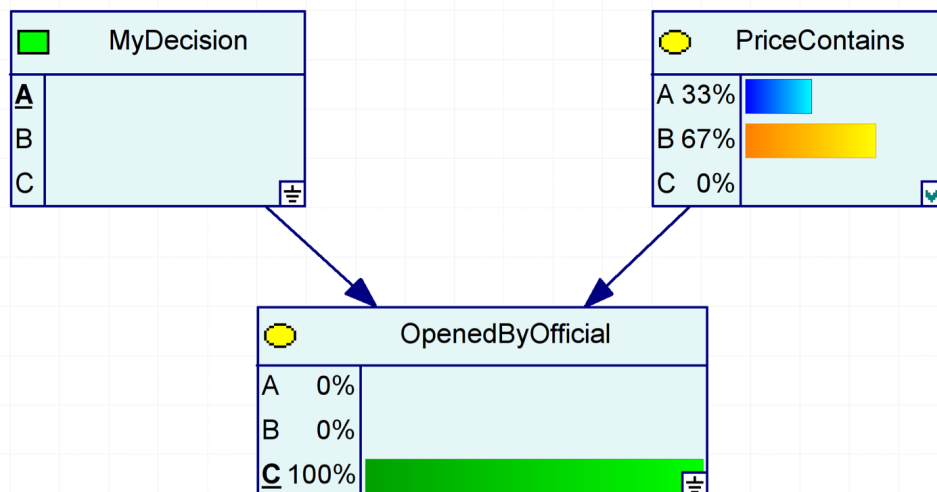


## Bayesian Network Application

I set up the ContainsPrice to give  $P(A)=P(B)=P(C)=\frac{1}{3}$ .

For the OpenedBy Official chance, I set it up so that probability of official opening the same as "my decision" or the same as "contains price" was zero, and then I adjusted the remaining values of column to give sum 1.

Result:



Conclusion:

It is advantageous to switch.