

Warning: 11:00-11:10

The probability of being dealt a pair in a poker hand (ranks $aabcd$ where $a \neq b \neq c \neq d$) is:

a $\binom{13}{1} \binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{2} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} / \binom{52}{5}$

b $\binom{13}{2} \binom{12}{2} \binom{4}{3} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} / \binom{52}{5}$

c $\binom{13}{1} \binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{2} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} / \binom{52}{5}$

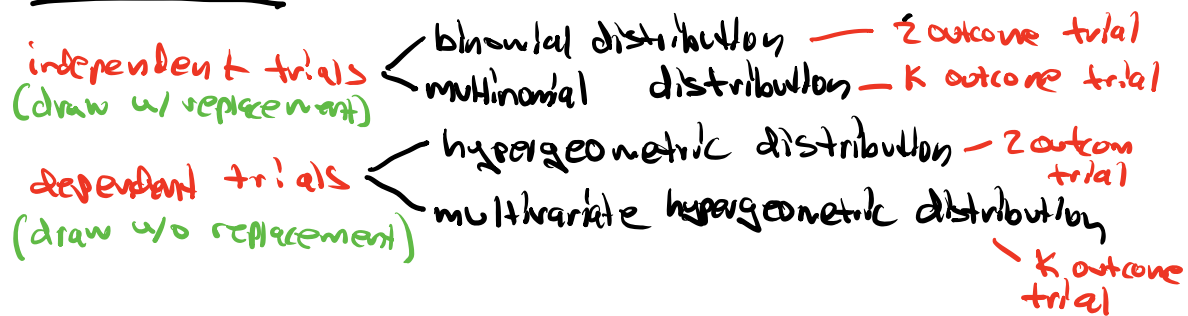
d none of the above

ex 8 card poker hand

Find chance of getting $aaabbbcd$ $a \neq b \neq c \neq d$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{2} \binom{4}{3} \binom{4}{3} \binom{11}{2} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{8}}$$

Last time



sec 2.5 hypergeometric distribution

abbrev. $HG(n, N, G)$

Parameters: N = population size
 G = # Good in population
 n = sample size.

Suppose a population of size N contains
 G good and B bad elements ($N = G + B$).
A sample, size n , with g good and b bad
elements ($n = g + b$) is chosen at random
without replacement

$$P(g \text{ good}) = \frac{\binom{G}{g} \binom{B}{b}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

Today

① sec 2.5 harder hypergeometric and counting strategies

① harder hypergeometric and counting strategies

Counting strategies

① Try and break the problem into a sequence of steps and apply the multiplication rule.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B|A)$$

② Find the count for a simple special case and see how to generalize, Flip coin 5 times & find Prob get 2 heads.

ex

simpler: What is $P(HHTTT)$

You and a friend are playing poker. If each of you are dealt 5 cards from the same deck, what is the chance that you both get a 4 of a kind (ranks aaaa b, a ≠ b)

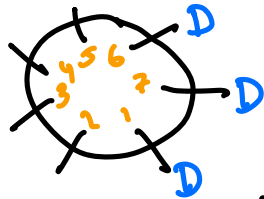
$P(\text{friend and you both get 4 of a kind})$

$$= P(\text{friend 4 kind}) \cdot P(\text{you get 4 of kind} \mid \text{friend 4 of kind})$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{4} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{\binom{11}{1} \binom{4}{4} \left[\binom{10}{1} \binom{4}{1} + \binom{3}{1} \right]}{\binom{47}{5}}$$

ex There is an empty round table with 7 seats.



3 Democrats randomly sit at the table. What is the chance they sit next to each other?

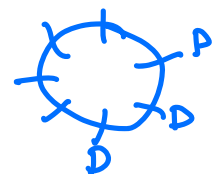
$$\frac{7}{\binom{7}{3}}$$

ex There are 3 Democrats, 2 Republicans, and 2 Independents sitting around a table. What is the chance the Dem sit together, the Rep sit together and the Ind sit together?

$$P(\text{Dem together}) \cdot P(\text{Rep together and Ind together given Dem together})$$

$$\frac{7}{\binom{7}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\binom{4}{2}}$$



ex In a well shuffled deck, find the probability that $JJJJ QQQQ KKKK$ are the first 12 cards?

$$P(JJJJ \text{ first } 4 \text{ cards}) \cdot P(QQQQ \text{ next } 4 \mid JJJJ \text{ first } 4)$$

$$\cdot P(KKKK \text{ next } 4 \mid JJJJ QQQQ \text{ first } 8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{52}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\binom{48}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\binom{44}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{52}{4, 4, 4, 40}}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{4! 4! 4!}{52 \cdot 51 \cdot \dots \cdot 41}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{52 \cdot 51 \cdot 50 \cdot 49}{4!} \cdot \frac{48 \cdot 47 \cdot 46 \cdot 45}{4!} \cdot \frac{44 \cdot 43 \cdot 42 \cdot 41}{4!}}$$

ex Continuing the previous problem, what is the chance the J are together, Q are together and K are together in the first 12 cards but in any order, for example QQQQKKKJJJJ.

$$\frac{3!}{\binom{52}{4} \binom{48}{4} \binom{44}{4}}$$

ex Continuing the previous problem, what if the J, Q, K quartets can be together anywhere in the deck as 12 consecutive cards (for example cards 3-15)

$$\frac{41 \cdot 3!}{\binom{52}{4, 4, 4, 40}}$$

Imagine the 12 cards are glued together as one fat card, so our deck now has 41 cards. There are 41 positions for the fat card.

