

3-0235 — 50 SHEETS — 5 SQUARES  
 3-0236 — 100 SHEETS — 5 SQUARES  
 3-0237 — 200 SHEETS — 5 SQUARES  
 3-0137 — 200 SHEETS — 5 SQUARES  
 COMET

17)  $P(G) = 95/100 = 19/20$

$P(R) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) + P(B_3) + P(B_4) = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

$G_4 = G_1 \cap G_2 \cap G_3 \cap G_4 \Rightarrow P(G_1)P(G_2|G_1)P(G_3|G_1, G_2)P(G_4|G_1, G_2, G_3)$

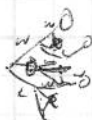
$= \frac{95}{100} \left( \frac{94}{99} \right) \left( \frac{93}{98} \right) \left( \frac{92}{97} \right) \approx \boxed{.812}$

20)  $\text{MID} \Rightarrow P_d > 0$   
 $\text{BOLD} \Rightarrow P_w > 0$

WASE  
 $1 - P_d$   
 $1 - P_w$

i)  $P_w(P_w) \Rightarrow P_w^n \mid n: \text{H of Games}$

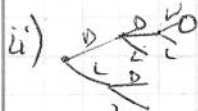
ii)  $P = \boxed{P_w^2 + 2P_w^2(1-P_w)}$



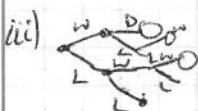
$P_w(P_w) = \frac{P_w^2}{P_w}$

$P_w^2(P_w) + P_w^2(1-P_w) + P^2(1-P_w)$

$P_w^2 + 2P_w^2(1-P_w)$



$P_d(P_d)P_w = \boxed{P_d^2 P_w}$



$P_w(P_d) + P_w(1-P_d)(P_w) + (1-P_w)(P_w)(P_w)$

$P_w P_d + P_w^2 - P_w^2 P_d + P_w^2 - P_w^3$

$= \boxed{P_w P_d + 2P_w^2 - P_w^2 P_d - P_w^3} = P_w P_d + P_w(1-P_d)P_w + (1-P_w)P_w^2$

b) w/  $P_w < 1/2$  iii)  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}P_d + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}P_d - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}P_d + \frac{3}{8}$

Assume  $P_w$  infinitely close to  $1/2$

So with  $P_w = .45$  and  $P_d = .9$  (ii)  $\Rightarrow P(\text{Boris wins}) = .9(.9) + .45(.9) + (.45)^2 = .81 + .405 + .2025 = 1.4175$

When Boris can choose his playing style knowing the result of the first game or each game, but his opponent cannot. So he gains an advantage by knowing the outcome of the match.

24) Knowing who the other prisoner who will be released does not change his probability of release. The probability that he is released given one other is already released is  $1/2$ .

$P(R) = 2/3 = P$



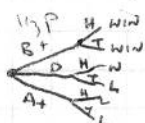
However since he is just as likely to be released first as the others he has  $1/3 + 1/6 + 1/6$  chance  $= 2/3$ .

$P = AB, X$

$P(X) = P(A)P(X|A) + P(B)P(X|B) + P(X) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

27) A: n tosses

B: n+1 tosses



$P(\text{Bob wins}) = P(B^+) \frac{1}{2} + P(B^+) \frac{1}{2} + (1-P(B^+)) \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= P(B^+) + \frac{1}{2} - P(B^+) = \boxed{1/2}$