

The Ways of Chance

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games of chance

probability of an event = $\frac{\text{number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$

e.g., probability of rolling an even number with a die

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}}{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hline \end{array}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = \frac{50}{100} = 50\%$$



law of large numbers

probability of an event $\approx \frac{\text{number of times the event occurred}}{\text{number of trials}}$

e.g., probability of rolling an even number with a die

$$\approx \frac{\text{number of times the outcome is an even number}}{\text{number of times the die is rolled}}$$

multiplication rule

probability of two independent events = probability of the first event
× probability of the second event

e.g., probability of rolling two even numbers with two dice

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \\ \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \\ \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \end{array}} \times \frac{\begin{array}{c} \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \\ \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \\ \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \end{array}} = \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$$

national lottery

probability of choosing the right 6 numbers out of 49?

national lottery

probability of choosing the right 6 numbers out of 49?

$$\frac{6}{49} \times \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{4}{47} \times \frac{3}{46} \times \frac{2}{45} \times \frac{1}{44} = \frac{720}{10068347520} = \frac{1}{13983816}$$

birthday paradox

probability that in a group of 30 people someone else has the same birthday as me?

birthday paradox

probability that in a group of 30 people someone else has the same birthday as me?

1 – (probability that in a group of 30 people no one has the same birthday as me)

$$= 1 - \underbrace{\frac{364}{365} \times \frac{364}{365} \times \frac{364}{365} \times \cdots \times \frac{364}{365}}_{29 \text{ times}} = 1 - \left(\frac{364}{365}\right)^{29} \approx 1 - 0.924 = 0.076 = 7.6 \%$$

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probability that in a group of 30 people at least two have the same birthday?

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probability that in a group of 30 people at least two have the same birthday?

1− (probability that in a group of 30 people everyone has a different birthday)

$$= 1 - \frac{364}{365} \times \frac{363}{365} \times \frac{362}{365} \times \cdots \times \frac{365 - 29}{365} \approx 1 - 0.294 = 0.706 = 70.6 \%$$

birthday paradox

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BBC: The birthday paradox at the World Cup

problems

what is the probability that:

- ▶ in your group someone else was born in the same month as you?

- ▶ in your group at least two people were born in the same month?

- ▶ at least one of your 6 numbers is right in the national lottery?

problems

what is the probability that:

- ▶ in your group someone else was born in the same month as you?

e.g., group of 5 people: $1 - \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^4 \approx 1 - 0.706 = 0.294 = 29.4\%$

- ▶ in your group at least two people were born in the same month?

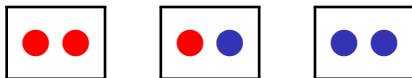
e.g., group of 5 people: $1 - \frac{11}{12} \times \frac{10}{12} \times \frac{9}{12} \times \frac{8}{12} \approx 1 - 0.382 = 0.618 = 61.8\%$

- ▶ at least one of your 6 numbers is right in the national lottery?

$1 -$ (probability that no number is right)

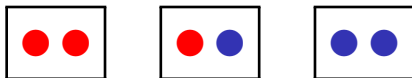
$$= 1 - \frac{43}{49} \times \frac{42}{48} \times \frac{41}{47} \times \frac{40}{46} \times \frac{39}{45} \times \frac{38}{44} = \frac{563383}{998844} \approx 0.564 = 56.4\%$$

Bertrand's box paradox



choose a box at random and take one marble at random from the box
e.g., it is red: what is the probability that the remaining marble is also red?

Bertrand's box paradox

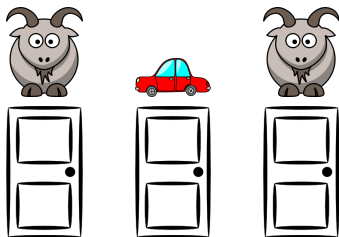


choose a box at random and take one marble at random from the box
e.g., it is red: what is the probability that the remaining marble is also red?

probability that the remaining marble has the same colour

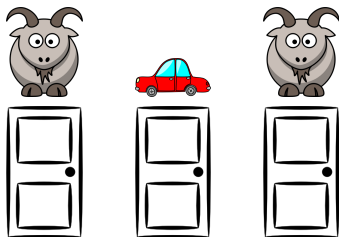
= probability of choosing a box with two marbles of the same colour = $\frac{2}{3}$

Monty Hall paradox



choose a door and the host will open one of the other doors to reveal a goat
e.g., you choose the first and he opens the third: should you switch to the second?

Monty Hall paradox



choose a door and the host will open one of the other doors to reveal a goat
e.g., you choose the first and he opens the third: should you switch to the second?

probability of winning by switching doors

= probability that your first choice was wrong = $\frac{2}{3}$

problems



I choose two marbles at random and I will win if they are the red and the blue ones
what is the probability that I will win if:

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) the red marble?

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) the blue marble?

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) one of them?

problems



I choose two marbles at random and I will win if they are the red and the blue ones
what is the probability that I will win if:

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) the red marble?

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array}}{\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ \end{array}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) the blue marble?

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array}}{\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ \end{array}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

- ▶ I tell you that I have (at least) one of them?

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array}}{\begin{array}{ccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \circ & \bullet & \circ \end{array}} = \frac{1}{5}$$