

# MA162: Finite mathematics

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November 21, 2011

## SCHEDULE:

- HW 0.0 through 7A is due Sunday, Nov 27th, 2011.
- HW 7B is due Friday, Dec 2, 2011.
- HW 7C is due Friday, Dec 9, 2011.
- Final Exam is Wednesday, Dec 14th, 8:30pm-10:30pm.

Today we will cover 7.2: Probability

# Final Exam

- Chapter 7: Probability
  - Counting based probability
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  - Empirical probability
  - Conditional probability
- Cumulative
  - Ch 2: Setting up and reading the answer from a linear system
  - Ch 3: Graphically solving a 2 variable LPP
  - Ch 4: Setting up a multi-var LPP
  - Ch 4: Reading and interpreting answer form a multi-var LPP

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- The event "rolling saved us money" is all those pairs that total to more than 6.
- There are 21 such pairs, and if all pairs are equally likely (the dice are fair), then that is  $\frac{21}{36} = \frac{7}{12} \approx 58\%$

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- 16 ways to win, 32 ways total, so  $\frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$  chance
- Explicitly:  
HHHHH, HHHHT, HHHTH, HHHTT, HHTTT, HTHHH,  
HTTTH, HTTTT, THHHH, THHHT, THTTT, TTHHH,  
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- Some experimenting reveals that about  $1/8$ th of the time you get 3 heads,  $3/8$ th of the time you get 2 heads,  $3/8$ th of the time you get 1 heads, and  $1/8$ th of the time you get 3 tails.

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Tails, heads, what is the difference?
- But you either get an odd number of heads, or an odd number of tails, and not both, so each should be about equally likely: 50%

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- Well, worst case scenario is 100 bulbs break every day all week, so we could keep 700 bulbs in stock.
- However, that's not very likely to happen and quite expensive to plan for.
- If each bulb is independent, that is  $(0.1\%)^{700} \approx 0\%$  chance of this happening

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- Total is:  $0.844 = 84.4\%$  chance that at most one breaks, so not too bad. Every 6 weeks you'll have a light out and no replacement, but not too bad.

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- What are the odds that 10 is enough?
- The odds of none going out is  $(99.9\%)^{7000} \approx 0.1\%$ ,  
exactly one are  $7000 \cdot (0.1\%)(99.9\%)^{6999} \approx 0.6\%$ ,  
exactly two are  $\frac{7000 \cdot 6999}{2} \cdot (0.1\%)^2(99.9\%)^{6998} \approx 2.2\%$ ,

...

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.1	0.6	2.2	5.2	9.1	12.7	14.9	14.9	13.0	10.1	7.0



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- Total is:  $0.902 = 90.2\%$  chance that at most ten break, so really we're even more certain to be ok now; every 10 weeks we'll be short a bulb.

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- What if there were 100,000 lightbulbs? Only 733 needed for 90%
- The larger the population, the less extreme the whims of fortune
- This is why insurance is important; the risk to one person is great
- The risk to 10,000 people is quite small, much less than 10,000 times the risk of one

## Round table

- Suppose Eodred and Sir Dave are mortal enemies, and amongst the five Knights of the realm, four randomly chosen Knights will be sitting at the round table tonight. How likely is it that the mortal enemies will sit next to each other?



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- Sample space is:  
ABCD, ABCE, ABDC, ABDE, ABEC, ABED, ACBD, ACBE,  
ACDB, ACDE, ACEB, ACED, ADBC, ADBE, ADCB, ADCE,  
ADEB, ADEC, AEBC, AEBD, AECB, AECD, AEDB, AEDC,  
BCDE, BCED, BDCE, BDEC, BECD, BEDC

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- The event is all those with DE or ED (be careful of wraparound)

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- The event is all those with DE or ED (be careful of wraparound)
- 12 bad out of 30 total is 40% chance for showers (of fists)