

MA162: Finite mathematics

Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

November 19, 2012

SCHEDULE:

- Exam 4 is Thursday, December 13th, 6pm to 8pm in:
CB110 (Sec 001, 002), CB114 (Sec 003, 004), FB200 (Sec 005, 006)
- HW 7A is due Friday, November 23rd, 2012
- HW 7B is due Friday, November 30th, 2012
- HW 7C is due Friday, December 7th, 2012

Today we will cover 7.3: Rules of probability



Final Exam Breakdown

- Chapter 7: Probability
 - Counting based probability
 - Counting based probability
 - 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

7.2: Just count for probability

- If everything in the sample space is equally likely, then:



$$P = \frac{\# \text{ good}}{\text{Total } \#}$$

- Probability of  or  when you roll a white and a blue die?

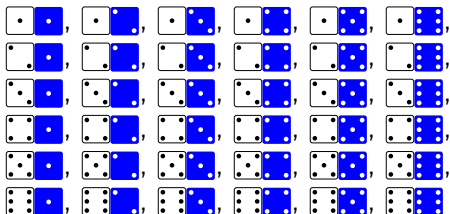
7.2: Just count for probability

- If everything in the sample space is equally likely, then:

$$P = \frac{\# \text{ good}}{\text{Total } \#}$$

- Probability of  or  when you roll a white and a blue die?



- Just count!



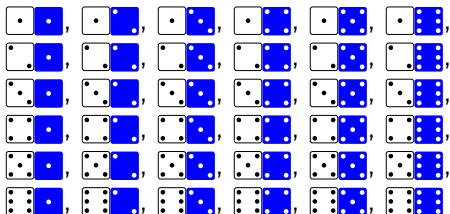
7.2: Just count for probability

- If everything in the sample space is equally likely, then:

$$P = \frac{\# \text{ good}}{\text{Total } \#}$$

- Probability of  or  when you roll a white and a blue die?

- Just count!



- The second row and the fifth column work: $P = \frac{6+6-1}{(6)(6)} = \frac{11}{36}$

7.2: Crazy counting

- Suppose a deck of cards has four suits (\heartsuit , \diamondsuit , \clubsuit , \spadesuit) and 6 numbers (A,2,3,4,5,6)
- What is the probability of getting at least 2 aces out of 3 cards?
- Two ways to get at least 2 aces: exactly 2 or exactly 3.

7.2: Crazy counting

- Suppose a deck of cards has four suits (\heartsuit , \diamondsuit , \clubsuit , \spadesuit) and 6 numbers (A,2,3,4,5,6)
- What is the probability of getting at least 2 aces out of 3 cards?
- Two ways to get at least 2 aces: exactly 2 or exactly 3.

$$P(\text{exactly 2}) = \frac{C(4, 2)C(20, 1)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{\frac{(4)(3)}{(2)(1)} \frac{(20)}{(1)}}{\frac{(24)(23)(22)}{(3)(2)(1)}} = \frac{30}{506}$$

7.2: Crazy counting

- Suppose a deck of cards has four suits (\heartsuit , \diamondsuit , \clubsuit , \spadesuit) and 6 numbers (A,2,3,4,5,6)
- What is the probability of getting at least 2 aces out of 3 cards?
- Two ways to get at least 2 aces: exactly 2 or exactly 3.

$$P(\text{exactly 2}) = \frac{C(4, 2)C(20, 1)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{\frac{(4)(3)}{(2)(1)} \frac{(20)}{(1)}}{\frac{(24)(23)(22)}{(3)(2)(1)}} = \frac{30}{506}$$

$$P(\text{exactly 3}) = \frac{C(4, 3)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{\frac{(4)(3)(2)}{(3)(2)(1)}}{\frac{(24)(23)(22)}{(3)(2)(1)}} = \frac{1}{506}$$

7.2: Crazy counting

- Suppose a deck of cards has four suits (\heartsuit , \diamondsuit , \clubsuit , \spadesuit) and 6 numbers (A,2,3,4,5,6)
- What is the probability of getting at least 2 aces out of 3 cards?
- Two ways to get at least 2 aces: exactly 2 or exactly 3.

$$P(\text{exactly 2}) = \frac{C(4, 2)C(20, 1)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{\frac{(4)(3)(2)}{(2)(1)} \frac{(20)}{(1)}}{\frac{(24)(23)(22)}{(3)(2)(1)}} = \frac{30}{506}$$

$$P(\text{exactly 3}) = \frac{C(4, 3)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{\frac{(4)(3)(2)}{(3)(2)(1)}}{\frac{(24)(23)(22)}{(3)(2)(1)}} = \frac{1}{506}$$

$$P(\text{at least 2}) = \frac{C(4, 2)C(20, 1) + C(4, 3)}{C(24, 3)} = \frac{30}{506} + \frac{1}{506} = \frac{31}{506}$$

7.3: What if things are not equally likely?

- If $P(E) = 40\%$, $P(F) = 55\%$, and $P(E \cup F) = 85\%$, then what is $P(E \cap F)$?

7.3: What if things are not equally likely?

- If $P(E) = 40\%$, $P(F) = 55\%$, and $P(E \cup F) = 85\%$, then what is $P(E \cap F)$?
- Pretend there are 100 things total. 40 in E, 55 in F, 85 in $E \cup F$.

7.3: What if things are not equally likely?

- If $P(E) = 40\%$, $P(F) = 55\%$, and $P(E \cup F) = 85\%$, then what is $P(E \cap F)$?
- Pretend there are 100 things total. 40 in E, 55 in F, 85 in $E \cup F$.
- So $P(E \cap F) = 10\%$, since $40\% + 55\%$ is 10% too big.

7.3: What if things are not equally likely?

- If $P(E) = 40\%$, $P(F) = 55\%$, and $P(E \cup F) = 85\%$, then what is $P(E \cap F)$?
- Pretend there are 100 things total. 40 in E, 55 in F, 85 in $E \cup F$.
- So $P(E \cap F) = 10\%$, since $40\% + 55\%$ is 10% too big.
- What is $P(E - F)$? We definitely don't subtract 55% from 40%.

7.3: What if things are not equally likely?

- If $P(E) = 40\%$, $P(F) = 55\%$, and $P(E \cup F) = 85\%$, then what is $P(E \cap F)$?
- Pretend there are 100 things total. 40 in E, 55 in F, 85 in $E \cup F$.
- So $P(E \cap F) = 10\%$, since $40\% + 55\%$ is 10% too big.
- What is $P(E - F)$? We definitely don't subtract 55% from 40%.
- $P(E - F) = P(E) - P(E \cap F) = 40\% - 10\% = 30\%$

7.3: The shortcuts

- If $\Pr(E)$ is the probability that E happens, then $1 - \Pr(E)$ is the probability that it does not

7.3: The shortcuts

- If $\Pr(E)$ is the probability that E happens, then $1 - \Pr(E)$ is the probability that it does not
- $\Pr(E \cup F) = \Pr(E) + \Pr(F) - \Pr(E \cap F)$

7.3: The shortcuts

- If $\Pr(E)$ is the probability that E happens, then $1 - \Pr(E)$ is the probability that it does not
- $\Pr(E \cup F) = \Pr(E) + \Pr(F) - \Pr(E \cap F)$
- $\Pr(E) = \Pr(E \cap F) + \Pr(E - F)$

7.3: The shortcuts

- If $\Pr(E)$ is the probability that E happens, then $1 - \Pr(E)$ is the probability that it does not
- $\Pr(E \cup F) = \Pr(E) + \Pr(F) - \Pr(E \cap F)$
- $\Pr(E) = \Pr(E \cap F) + \Pr(E - F)$
- Every counting problem formula you can imagine has a probability counterpart

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.
- You can use the first shortcut: **At least once = Not never**

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.
- You can use the first shortcut: **At least once = Not never**
- Never means every time it did NOT happen

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.
- You can use the first shortcut: **At least once = Not never**
- Never means every time it did NOT happen
- $1 - \frac{1}{6}$ chance of not happening once

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.
- You can use the first shortcut: **At least once = Not never**
- Never means every time it did NOT happen
- $1 - \frac{1}{6}$ chance of not happening once
- $(1 - \frac{1}{6})^3$ chance of it not-happening three times in a row

7.3: Not not, who's there?

- What is the probability of rolling at least one six if you try 3 times?
- You could count the number of ways, I got 91 out of 216 ways.
- You can use the first shortcut: **At least once = Not never**
- Never means every time it did NOT happen
- $1 - \frac{1}{6}$ chance of not happening once
- $(1 - \frac{1}{6})^3$ chance of it not-happening three times in a row
- $1 - (1 - \frac{1}{6})^3$ chance of THAT not happening

$$\frac{91}{216} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right)^3$$

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

$100\% - 15\% = 85\%$ don't like none (so like one)

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

$100\% - 15\% = 85\%$ don't like none (so like one)

- What is the probability a random citizen likes both of the letters?

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

$100\% - 15\% = 85\%$ don't like none (so like one)

- What is the probability a random citizen likes both of the letters?

$40\% + 55\% - 85\% = 10\%$ like both (so were counted twice)

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

$100\% - 15\% = 85\%$ don't like none (so like one)

- What is the probability a random citizen likes both of the letters?
 $40\% + 55\% - 85\% = 10\%$ like both (so were counted twice)
- What is the probability a random citizen likes E but not F?

7.3: Old exam examples

- Suppose 40% of people like the letter E, 55% of people like the letter F, but 15% of people don't like either letter.
- What is the probability a random citizen likes at least one of the letters?

$100\% - 15\% = 85\%$ don't like none (so like one)

- What is the probability a random citizen likes both of the letters?

$40\% + 55\% - 85\% = 10\%$ like both (so were counted twice)

- What is the probability a random citizen likes E but not F?

$40\% - 10\% = 30\%$

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?

$100\% - 10\% = 90\%$ didn't have 4 or more

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?
 $100\% - 10\% = 90\%$ didn't have 4 or more
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 3 steeds?

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?
 $100\% - 10\% = 90\%$ didn't have 4 or more
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 3 steeds?
 $90\% - 40\% = 50\%$ had 3 or fewer, but not fewer.

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?
 $100\% - 10\% = 90\%$ didn't have 4 or more
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 3 steeds?
 $90\% - 40\% = 50\%$ had 3 or fewer, but not fewer.
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 2 steeds?

7.3: Sir Vey and his noble steed

- The noble knight, Vey, asked his knightly buddies how many horses they had.
- 30% had 1 or fewer steeds, 40% has 2 or fewer steeds, 10% had 4 or more steeds
- What is the probability a random knight had 3 or fewer steeds?
 $100\% - 10\% = 90\%$ didn't have 4 or more
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 3 steeds?
 $90\% - 40\% = 50\%$ had 3 or fewer, but not fewer.
- What is the probability a random knight had exactly 2 steeds?
 $40\% - 30\% = 10\%$ had 2 or fewer, but not fewer.