### MA162: Finite mathematics

#### Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

April 27, 2010

Schedule:

- HW D3 is due Friday, Apr 30th, 2010.
- Final Exam is Thursday, May 6th, 6:00pm-8:00pm
- Practice final is available now, bring it to class Thursday

Today we will cover 7.5: Conditional probabilities

### 7.4 Quiz Review

- 5 people sit in a circle, how likely is it that 2 sit together?
  1st can sit anywhere, 2nd can sit in 2 out of 4 seats, so 2/4 = 50%
- Chance that 7 choices from 7 things have at least 2 equal?

 $7^7$  possible, if not, then all different, so 7! wrong ways, so  $1-7!/7^7=116929/117649\approx99.4\%$ 

• 200 total, 10 bad, choose 5, how likely all are good?

C(200,5) possible, C(190,5) are all good, so  $C(190,5)/C(200,5) = \frac{190}{200} \frac{189}{199} \frac{188}{198} \frac{187}{196} \approx 77.2\%$ 

• 195 total, 10 bad, choose 5, how likely all are good?

C(195,5) possible, C(185,5) are all good, so  $C(185,5)/C(195,5) = \frac{185}{295}\frac{184}{194}\frac{183}{193}\frac{182}{191}\frac{181}{191} \approx 76.6\%$ 

• Suppose we have the following table of young men and women with and without driver's licenses:

	Yes	No	Total
М	491	9	500
F	486	14	500
Т	977	23	1000

• What are the odds a randomly selected person has a driver's license?

	Yes	No	Total
М	491	9	500
F	486	14	500
Т	977	23	1000

- $\bullet\,$  What are the odds a randomly selected person has a driver's license?  $\frac{977}{1000}=98\%$
- What are the odds a randomly selected person is female?

	Yes	No	Total
М	491	9	500
F	486	14	500
Т	977	23	1000

- What are the odds a randomly selected person has a driver's license?  $\frac{977}{1000} = 98\%$
- $\bullet~$  What are the odds a randomly selected person is female?  $\frac{500}{1000}=50\%$
- What are the odds that a randomly selected non-driver is female?

	Yes	No	Total
М	491	9	500
F	486	14	500
Т	977	23	1000

- What are the odds a randomly selected person has a driver's license?  $\frac{977}{1000} = 98\%$
- $\bullet~$  What are the odds a randomly selected person is female?  $\frac{500}{1000}=50\%$
- $\bullet~$  What are the odds that a randomly selected non-driver is female?  $\frac{14}{23}=61\%$
- Are females less likely to be drivers?

	Yes	No	Total
М	491	9	500
F	486	14	500
Т	977	23	1000

- What are the odds a randomly selected person has a driver's license?  $\frac{977}{1000} = 98\%$
- $\bullet~$  What are the odds a randomly selected person is female?  $\frac{500}{1000}=50\%$
- $\bullet~$  What are the odds that a randomly selected non-driver is female?  $\frac{14}{23}=61\%$
- Are females less likely to be drivers?
- Probability a female is a driver:  $\frac{486}{500} = 97\%$  nearly the same

- Let's redo this using the language of events:
  - M is the event the chosen person is male
  - F is the event the chosen person is female
  - Y is the event the chosen person has a driver's license
  - $\, \bullet \,$  N is the event the chosen person does not

- Let's redo this using the language of events:
  - M is the event the chosen person is male
  - F is the event the chosen person is female
  - Y is the event the chosen person has a driver's license
  - $\, \bullet \,$  N is the event the chosen person does not

• 
$$Pr(M) = Pr(F) = 50\%$$
,  $Pr(Y) = 97.7\%$ 

- Let's redo this using the language of events:
  - M is the event the chosen person is male
  - F is the event the chosen person is female
  - Y is the event the chosen person has a driver's license
  - $\, \bullet \,$  N is the event the chosen person does not

• 
$$Pr(M) = Pr(F) = 50\%$$
,  $Pr(Y) = 97.7\%$ 

• What about the 61% probability of a non-driver being female?

- Let's redo this using the language of events:
  - M is the event the chosen person is male
  - F is the event the chosen person is female
  - Y is the event the chosen person has a driver's license
  - $\, \bullet \,$  N is the event the chosen person does not

• 
$$Pr(M) = Pr(F) = 50\%$$
,  $Pr(Y) = 97.7\%$ 

- What about the 61% probability of a non-driver being female?
- We calculated it as  $Pr(N \cap F)/Pr(N)$

- Let's redo this using the language of events:
  - M is the event the chosen person is male
  - F is the event the chosen person is female
  - Y is the event the chosen person has a driver's license
  - N is the event the chosen person does not

• 
$$Pr(M) = Pr(F) = 50\%$$
,  $Pr(Y) = 97.7\%$ 

- What about the 61% probability of a non-driver being female?
- We calculated it as  $Pr(N \cap F)/Pr(N)$
- We need a name for this calculation, **conditional probability**  $Pr(F|N) = Pr(N \cap F)/Pr(N)$  is the probability of F given N

If we didn't know the person's gender, then there was a 98% chance of them driving, but if we knew they were female it was a 97% chance

- If we didn't know the person's gender, then there was a 98% chance of them driving, but if we knew they were female it was a 97% chance
- These are nearly the same, does not tell us much to know the gender

- If we didn't know the person's gender, then there was a 98% chance of them driving, but if we knew they were female it was a 97% chance
- These are nearly the same, does not tell us much to know the gender
- If we didn't know whether they drove, then there was a 50% chance of them being female, but if we knew they did not drive, then it was a 61% chance

- If we didn't know the person's gender, then there was a 98% chance of them driving, but if we knew they were female it was a 97% chance
- These are nearly the same, does not tell us much to know the gender
- If we didn't know whether they drove, then there was a 50% chance of them being female, but if we knew they did not drive, then it was a 61% chance
- These are fairly different, so it does tell us something

- If we didn't know the person's gender, then there was a 98% chance of them driving, but if we knew they were female it was a 97% chance
- These are nearly the same, does not tell us much to know the gender
- If we didn't know whether they drove, then there was a 50% chance of them being female, but if we knew they did not drive, then it was a 61% chance
- These are fairly different, so it does tell us something
- We want to compare the probabilities of Pr(A) versus Pr(A|B) if they are equal then the events are **independent**

• Suppose 50% of the time the coke machine gives you a coke, and 50% of the time the coke machine eats your money If it costs \$1.25 to play, how many cokes would \$125.00 buy on average?

- Suppose 50% of the time the coke machine gives you a coke, and 50% of the time the coke machine eats your money If it costs \$1.25 to play, how many cokes would \$125.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 50% of the time you get a coke, so 50 cokes

- Suppose 50% of the time the coke machine gives you a coke, and 50% of the time the coke machine eats your money If it costs \$1.25 to play, how many cokes would \$125.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 50% of the time you get a coke, so 50 cokes
- Suppose 60% of the time the chip machine gives you your chips, 30% of the time it moves chips around and eats your money, and 10% of the time it gives you double chips, If it costs \$0.80 to play, how many chips would \$80.00 buy on average?

- Suppose 50% of the time the coke machine gives you a coke, and 50% of the time the coke machine eats your money If it costs \$1.25 to play, how many cokes would \$125.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 50% of the time you get a coke, so 50 cokes
- Suppose 60% of the time the chip machine gives you your chips, 30% of the time it moves chips around and eats your money, and 10% of the time it gives you double chips, If it costs \$0.80 to play, how many chips would \$80.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 60 give 1 chips, 30 give none, 10 give 2, so a total of 80 bags of chips

- Suppose 50% of the time the coke machine gives you a coke, and 50% of the time the coke machine eats your money If it costs \$1.25 to play, how many cokes would \$125.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 50% of the time you get a coke, so 50 cokes
- Suppose 60% of the time the chip machine gives you your chips, 30% of the time it moves chips around and eats your money, and 10% of the time it gives you double chips, If it costs \$0.80 to play, how many chips would \$80.00 buy on average?
- That is 100 chances to play, 60 give 1 chips, 30 give none, 10 give 2, so a total of 80 bags of chips
- Weighted averages

### Two stage expectations

• What if you need to use a courier, you best friend and petty criminal "Shifty" Teddy

#### Two stage expectations

- What if you need to use a courier, you best friend and petty criminal "Shifty" Teddy
- 90% of the time Teddy recalls the deep personal bond you share and gives the money to the coke machine, 10% of the time he takes the money and runs.
   How many cokes would \$125 buy (\$1.25 a day)?

- What if you need to use a courier, you best friend and petty criminal "Shifty" Teddy
- 90% of the time Teddy recalls the deep personal bond you share and gives the money to the coke machine, 10% of the time he takes the money and runs.
   How many cokes would \$125 buy (\$1.25 a day)?
- That's 100 days, 90 days of which he goes to the coke machine, 45 of which he ends up getting the coke, so 45 cokes.

- What if you need to use a courier, you best friend and petty criminal "Shifty" Teddy
- 90% of the time Teddy recalls the deep personal bond you share and gives the money to the coke machine, 10% of the time he takes the money and runs.
   How many cokes would \$125 buy (\$1.25 a day)?
- That's 100 days, 90 days of which he goes to the coke machine, 45 of which he ends up getting the coke, so 45 cokes.
- What is the probability of getting a coke?

- What if you need to use a courier, you best friend and petty criminal "Shifty" Teddy
- 90% of the time Teddy recalls the deep personal bond you share and gives the money to the coke machine, 10% of the time he takes the money and runs.
   How many cokes would \$125 buy (\$1.25 a day)?
- That's 100 days, 90 days of which he goes to the coke machine, 45 of which he ends up getting the coke, so 45 cokes.
- What is the probability of getting a coke?
- 45%, right?

• Shifty Teddy is spending some time on the gameshow "Who's Gow?" and so you have to use his pal, Shifty Eddy, to run cokes for you. You end up with a coke 30% of the time. How often does he take the money and run?

- Shifty Teddy is spending some time on the gameshow "Who's Gow?" and so you have to use his pal, Shifty Eddy, to run cokes for you. You end up with a coke 30% of the time. How often does he take the money and run?
- This is the critical deduction in medical and criminal trials.

- Shifty Teddy is spending some time on the gameshow "Who's Gow?" and so you have to use his pal, Shifty Eddy, to run cokes for you. You end up with a coke 30% of the time. How often does he take the money and run?
- This is the critical deduction in medical and criminal trials.
- Call the probability that he runs x. Then you get cokes (1 x)/2 of the time, so solve 30% = (1 x)/2, x = 40%.

- Shifty Teddy is spending some time on the gameshow "Who's Gow?" and so you have to use his pal, Shifty Eddy, to run cokes for you. You end up with a coke 30% of the time. How often does he take the money and run?
- This is the critical deduction in medical and criminal trials.
- Call the probability that he runs x. Then you get cokes (1 x)/2 of the time, so solve 30% = (1 x)/2, x = 40%.
- Let *E* be the event he takes the money to the coke machine, and *F* be the event that you get a coke.

- Shifty Teddy is spending some time on the gameshow "Who's Gow?" and so you have to use his pal, Shifty Eddy, to run cokes for you. You end up with a coke 30% of the time. How often does he take the money and run?
- This is the critical deduction in medical and criminal trials.
- Call the probability that he runs x. Then you get cokes (1 x)/2 of the time, so solve 30% = (1 x)/2, x = 40%.
- Let *E* be the event he takes the money to the coke machine, and *F* be the event that you get a coke.
- Pr(F) = 30%, and we want to find Pr(E) which we calculated to be 60%, but where do we use the 50%?

- Let *E* be the event he takes the money to the coke machine, and *F* be the event that you get a coke.
- Pr(F) = 30%, and we want to find Pr(E) which we calculated to be 60%, but where do we use the 50%?

- Let *E* be the event he takes the money to the coke machine, and *F* be the event that you get a coke.
- Pr(F) = 30%, and we want to find Pr(E) which we calculated to be 60\%, but where do we use the 50%?
- The coke machine is 50% likely to give you a coke **IF** Eddy gives it the money, so we say Pr(F|E) = 50%, the probability of F **given** E is 50%

- Let *E* be the event he takes the money to the coke machine, and *F* be the event that you get a coke.
- Pr(F) = 30%, and we want to find Pr(E) which we calculated to be 60\%, but where do we use the 50%?
- The coke machine is 50% likely to give you a coke **IF** Eddy gives it the money, so we say Pr(F|E) = 50%, the probability of F **given** E is 50%
- Bayes's Law:  $Pr(E \cap F) = Pr(F|E) \cdot Pr(E)$  a weighted average!