MA162: Finite mathematics

Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

April 18, 2011

SCHEDULE:

- HW D1 is due Today, Apr 18th, 2011. (also taxes due)
- HW D2 is due Monday, Apr 25th, 2011.
- HW D3 is due Friday, Apr 29, 2011.
- Final Exam is Wednesday, May 4th, 6:00pm-8:00pm

Today we will cover 7.2: Probability

 Lexington's Balagula Theatre company had a deal where you could pay \$15 flat, or \$21 minus the throw of two dice. If you go with a large group of people, which should you as a group do?

- Lexington's Balagula Theatre company had a deal where you could pay \$15 flat, or \$21 minus the throw of two dice. If you go with a large group of people, which should you as a group do?
- What is the probability that we save money by rolling?

- Lexington's Balagula Theatre company had a deal where you could pay \$15 flat, or \$21 minus the throw of two dice. If you go with a large group of people, which should you as a group do?
- What is the probability that we save money by rolling?
- The sample space is all 36 pairs $\{(1,1),(1,2),\ldots,(6,6)\}.$

- Lexington's Balagula Theatre company had a deal where you could pay \$15 flat, or \$21 minus the throw of two dice. If you go with a large group of people, which should you as a group do?
- What is the probability that we save money by rolling?
- The sample space is all 36 pairs $\{(1,1),(1,2),\ldots,(6,6)\}.$
- The event "rolling saved us money" is all those pairs that total to more than 6.

- Lexington's Balagula Theatre company had a deal where you could pay \$15 flat, or \$21 minus the throw of two dice. If you go with a large group of people, which should you as a group do?
- What is the probability that we save money by rolling?
- The sample space is all 36 pairs $\{(1,1),(1,2),\ldots,(6,6)\}.$
- 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 $\frac{21}{36}=\frac{7}{12}\approx 58\%$

• What is the chance of getting 3 in a row if you flip a coin 5 times?

- What is the chance of getting 3 in a row if you flip a coin 5 times?
- The sample space is all $2^5 = 32$ sequences of H,T.

- What is the chance of getting 3 in a row if you flip a coin 5 times?
- The sample space is all $2^5 = 32$ sequences of H,T.
- The event is $\{HHH**, THHH*, *THHH\}$ or their opposites with 2(4+2+2)=16 things in it.

- What is the chance of getting 3 in a row if you flip a coin 5 times?
- The sample space is all $2^5 = 32$ sequences of H,T.
- The event is $\{HHH**, THHH*, *THHH\}$ or their opposites with 2(4+2+2)=16 things in it.
- 16 ways to win, 32 ways total, so $\frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$ chance

- What is the chance of getting 3 in a row if you flip a coin 5 times?
- The sample space is all $2^5 = 32$ sequences of H,T.
- The event is $\{HHH**, THHH*, *THHH\}$ or their opposites with 2(4+2+2)=16 things in it.
- 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, TTTHH, TTTHT, TTTTH, TTTTT

• The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.

- The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.
- What is the probability of getting an odd number of heads?

- The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.
- What is the probability of getting an odd number of heads?
- Some experimenting reveals that about 1/8th of the time you get 3 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 2 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 1 heads, and 1/8th of the time you get 3 tails.

- The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.
- What is the probability of getting an odd number of heads?
- Some experimenting reveals that about 1/8th of the time you get 3 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 2 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 1 heads, and 1/8th of the time you get 3 tails.
- Hence it should be about $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 50\%$ of the time to get either 1 or 3 heads

- The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.
- What is the probability of getting an odd number of heads?
- Some experimenting reveals that about 1/8th of the time you get 3 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 2 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 1 heads, and 1/8th of the time you get 3 tails.
- Hence it should be about $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 50\%$ of the time to get either 1 or 3 heads
- It should be the same for getting an odd number of tails, right?
 Tails, heads, what is the difference?

- The chance of getting 3 heads out of 3 flips is not the same as the chance of getting 2 heads out of 3 flips.
- What is the probability of getting an odd number of heads?
- Some experimenting reveals that about 1/8th of the time you get 3 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 2 heads, 3/8th of the time you get 1 heads, and 1/8th of the time you get 3 tails.
- Hence it should be about $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 50\%$ of the time to get either 1 or 3 heads
- It should be the same for getting an odd number of tails, right?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%

• Suppose every day, every light bulb has a 0.1% chance of breaking, and you have 100 lightbulbs in your building.

- Suppose every day, every light bulb has a 0.1% chance of breaking, and you have 100 lightbulbs in your building.
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?

- Suppose every day, every light bulb has a 0.1% chance of breaking, and you have 100 lightbulbs in your building.
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- Well, worst case scenario is 100 bulbs break every day all week, so we could keep 700 bulbs in stock.

- Suppose every day, every light bulb has a 0.1% chance of breaking, and you have 100 lightbulbs in your building.
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 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.

- Suppose every day, every light bulb has a 0.1% chance of breaking, and you have 100 lightbulbs in your building.
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 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.
- \bullet If each bulb is independent, that is $(0.1\%)^{700}\approx 0\%$ chance of this happening

 Your coworker says, "one should be fine" but refuses to explain where they got the number (you suspect it is because they already have one).

 Your coworker says, "one should be fine" but refuses to explain where they got the number (you suspect it is because they already have one).

• What are the odds that 1 is enough?

- Your coworker says, "one should be fine" but refuses to explain where they got the number (you suspect it is because they already have one).
- What are the odds that 1 is enough?
- The odds of none going out is $(99.9\%)^{700} \approx 50\%$, the odds of one are $700 \cdot (0.1\%)(99.9\%)^{699} \approx 35\%$

- Your coworker says, "one should be fine" but refuses to explain where they got the number (you suspect it is because they already have one).
- What are the odds that 1 is enough?
- The odds of none going out is $(99.9\%)^{700} \approx 50\%$, the odds of one are $700 \cdot (0.1\%)(99.9\%)^{699} \approx 35\%$
- 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.

• You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs

- You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?

- You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 10 times as many bulbs, so maybe 10 times as many spares?

- You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 10 times as many bulbs, so maybe 10 times as many spares?
- What are the odds that 10 is enough?

- You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 10 times as many bulbs, so maybe 10 times as many spares?
- 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

- You move to a bigger warehouse; this one has 1000 lightbulbs
- How many lightbulbs should you keep on hand each week to handle the breakage?
- 10 times as many bulbs, so maybe 10 times as many spares?
- 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 $\frac{7000.6999}{2} \cdot (0.1\%)^2 (99.9\%)^{6998} \approx 2.2\%$,

...

 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.

• What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?

- What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?
- Instead of 100 bulbs, you only need 81 bulbs to ensure 90% availability

- What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?
- Instead of 100 bulbs, you only need 81 bulbs to ensure 90% availability
- What if there were 100,000 lightbulbs? Only 733 needed for 90%

- What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?
- Instead of 100 bulbs, you only need 81 bulbs to ensure 90% availability
- What if there were 100,000 lightbulbs? Only 733 needed for 90%
- The larger the population, the less extreme the whims of fortune

- What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?
- Instead of 100 bulbs, you only need 81 bulbs to ensure 90% availability
- 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

- What if there were 10,000 lightbulbs?
- Instead of 100 bulbs, you only need 81 bulbs to ensure 90% availability
- 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

 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?

 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?

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

 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?

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, BDEC, BECD, BEDC
```

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

 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?

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, BDEC, BECD, BEDC
```

- 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)