

## 1A SRP WORKSHEET 2 SECTION A SOLUTIONS

NAME:

CLASS:

TUTOR:

5 Excellent

4 Good

3 Satisfactory

2 Weak

1 Very poor

### Reading

Steinhart, *More Precisely* Ch. 5.

Kyburg, *Probability and Inductive Logic*, Ch. 2

### SECTION A

1. You make two tosses of a coin that lands heads half the time. You want to know whether it will land heads this time.

(a) Write down the event space for the outcome of the first toss

$$V = \{H, T\}$$

(b) Write down the field for the first toss

$$\wp(V) = \{\emptyset, \{H\}, \{T\}, \{H, T\}\}$$

(c) Write down the event space for the outcomes of both tosses

$$V^2 = \{(H, H), (H, T), (T, H), (T, T)\}$$

(d) What is the probability that it lands heads at least once?

$$\Pr(\{(H, H), (H, T), (T, H)\}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

(e) What is the probability that it lands heads twice?

$$\Pr(\{(H, H)\}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(f) What is the probability that it lands heads at least once given that it lands tails at least once?

$$\Pr(\text{Heads at least once}) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ by part (d)}$$

$$\Pr(\text{Tails at least once}) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ by the same reasoning}$$

$$\Pr(\text{Heads at least once} \mid \text{Tails at least once})$$

$$= \Pr(\text{Heads at least once} \cap \text{Tails at least once}) / \Pr(\text{Tails at least once})$$

$$= \Pr(\{(H, T), (T, H)\}) / (3/4)$$

$$= (1/2) / (3/4) = \mathbf{2/3}$$

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2. Two cards are drawn at random and without replacement from a standard pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that:

(a) Both are aces

The event space has  $52 \times 51$  elements (because there are no replacements). So each possible draw has a probability of  $1/(51 \times 52)$ .

How many of these draws involve two aces? They are as follows:

(AS, AH)  
(AS, AD)  
(AS, AC)  
(AH, AS)  
(AH, AD)  
(AH, AC)  
(AD, AS)  
(AD, AH)  
(AD, AC)  
(AC, AS)  
(AC, AH)  
(AC, AD)

There are 12 of these, so the answer is  $12 / (51 \times 52)$  (you can leave it like that).

(b) One is an ace

There are:

$4 \times 48$  events in which the first is an ace and the second is not  
 $48 \times 4$  events in which the first is not an ace and the second is  
12 events in which both are aces

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So Pr (One ace)} &= (48 \times 4 + 4 \times 48 + 12) / (51 \times 52) \\ &= \mathbf{396 / (51 \times 52)}\end{aligned}$$

(c) Both are aces given that one is an ace.

We want  $\text{Pr (Both are aces} \mid \text{One is an ace)}$ . This is

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$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(\text{Both are aces} \cap \text{one is an ace}) / \Pr(\text{One is an ace}) \\ &= \Pr(\text{Both are aces}) / \Pr(\text{One is an ace}). \end{aligned}$$

Using (a) and (b) we know that  $\Pr(\text{Both are aces}) = 12/(51 \times 52)$ , and we know that  $\Pr(\text{One is an ace}) = 396/(51 \times 52)$ . Dividing the first quantity by the second we see that the answer is  $12/396 = 1/33$ .

(d) Both are aces given that one is the ace of spades.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(\text{Both are aces} \mid \text{One is the AS}) = \\ & \Pr(\text{Both are aces} \cap \text{One is the AS}) / \Pr(\text{One is the AS}) \end{aligned}$$

First work out  $\Pr(\text{Both are aces} \cap \text{One is the AS})$ . Here are the events on which that holds:

(AS, AH)  
(AS, AD)  
(AS, AC)  
(AH, AS)  
(AD, AS)  
(AC, AS)

6 such events, so  $\Pr(\text{Both are aces} \cap \text{One is the AS}) = 6 / (51 \times 52)$ .

Now work out  $\Pr(\text{One is the AS})$ . There are 51 events in which the first is the AS and 51 events in which the second is the AS.

$$\text{So } \Pr(\text{One is the AS}) = (51 + 51) / (51 \times 52) = 102 / (51 \times 52).$$

$$\text{So } \Pr(\text{Both are aces} \mid \text{One is the AS}) = 6 / 102 = 1 / 17.$$

(e) The second is an ace given that the first is an ace

We need to find:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(\text{First is an ace} \mid \text{Second is an ace}) \\ &= \Pr(\text{First is an ace} \cap \text{Second is an ace}) / \Pr(\text{Second is an ace}) \end{aligned}$$

First calculate  $\Pr(\text{First is an ace})$ . How many events are there in which that happens? Well, there are 51 cases in which the first is the AS, 51 in which it is the AH, 51 in which it is the AD and 51 in which it is the AC. So there are  $4 \times 51 = 204$  such events. So  $\Pr(\text{First is an ace}) = 204 / (51 \times 52)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Now calculate } \Pr(\text{First is an ace} \cap \text{Second is an ace}) \\ &= \Pr(\text{Both are aces}) \end{aligned}$$

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We know from part (a) that this is  $12 / (51 \times 52)$ .

So:

$\Pr(\text{First is an ace} \mid \text{Second is an ace})$

$= \Pr(\text{First is an ace} \cap \text{Second is an ace}) / \Pr(\text{Second is an ace})$

$= (12 / (51 \times 52)) / (204 / (51 \times 52)) = 12 / 204 = \mathbf{1/17}$

(f) The first is an ace given that the second is an ace

Same as (b) except 'first' and 'second' are permuted: **so 1/17 again.**