



Putting it all together

Combinatorics | Probability | Expected Value



How are combinations and permutations connected with all of our learning in probability?

Permutations

Combinatorics | Probability | Expected Value

1. A random code generator has three letter digits (non-case sensitive, repetition allowed). What is the probability that when generating codes:

- You will get the same code twice in a row?
- You will get a code consisting of three identical letters, three times in a row?
- You will get a code with three different letters three times in a row?

Xor
U
∩

Solve with a Venn diagram AND formulas:

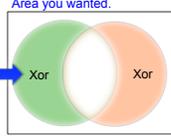
- You will either have a code with A's or B's
- Given you have a B in the first spot, what is the probability you will have A's and B's?

What just happened?!

Combinatorics | Probability | Expected Value

1. Solve with a Venn diagram AND formulas:
d) You will either have a code with A's or B's

1 Area you wanted.



2 A formula you can use to find the probability of this area

$$P(A \text{ Xor } B) = P(A) + P(B) - 2 \cdot P(A \cap B)$$

3 How you found the area values

nC_r

nP_r

4 How you use the formula to calculate probability

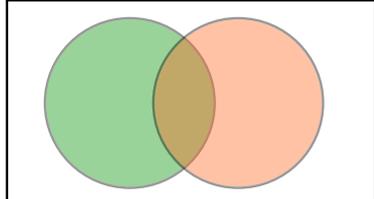
$$P(A \text{ Xor } B) = P(A) + P\left(\frac{1 + (3 \cdot 25) + (3 \cdot 25^2)}{26^3}\right) - 2 \cdot P(A \cap B)$$

Combinations

Combinatorics | Probability | Expected Value

Your class has 30 students of which 10 are majoring in economics and 20 in sociology. A randomly formed study group of six students comes to you with a question.

- What is the probability that this study group is comprised entirely of either economics majors or sociology minors? Provide both a formulaic and Venn diagram solution.
- What is the probability that (a) will happen then a second group comes comprised of students with both majors? (Assume the first group consisted of six economics majors).



Xor U ∩ Xor

Decision Making

Combinatorics | Probability | Expected Value

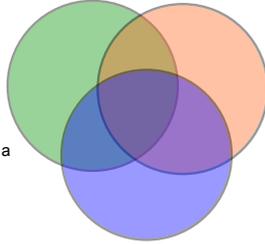
A casino game involves randomly drawing three balls all at once. They are drawn from a bin containing **four red**, **seven green**, **five blue** balls, and fourteen other coloured balls. The following ball groups (in any order) yield the payouts listed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \$100 ●●● Three red | \$10 ●○○ One red and a pair |
| \$50 ○○○ Any identical three | \$5 ●●● One of each |
| \$25 ●●? Two identical red | \$1 ●? One red |

a) How much do you expect to win after playing this game one hundred times?

b) As the casino manager, decide the minimum price to charge a gambler to play this game.

Answer this question formulaically and with a Venn diagram.



A Summary of Probability

Independent

And
X

by %
 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$
by #s or surface area
 $P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)}$

Or
+

by %
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
by #s or surface area
 $P(A \cup B) = \frac{n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)}{n(S)}$

Xor
+

by %
 $P(A \text{Xor} B) = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B)$
by #s or surface area
 $P(A \text{Xor} B) = \frac{n(A) + n(B) - 2n(A \cap B)}{n(S)}$

Dependent

Note how it's NOT over the whole $n(S)$

by %
 $P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$
by #s or surface area
 $P(A | B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$