

Lecture 12

Chance

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Announcements

Review: Control Statements

Control Statements

These statements *control* the sequence of computations that are performed in a program

- The keywords **if** and **for** begin control statements
- The purpose of **if** is to define functions that choose different behavior based on their arguments
- The purpose of **for** is to perform a computation for every element in a list or array

The Monty Hall Problem

Monty Hall Problem





Basics

- Lowest value: 0
 - Chance of event that is impossible
- Highest value: 1 (or 100%)
 - Chance of event that is certain
- If an event has chance 70%, then the chance that it doesn't happen is
 - 100% 70% = 30%
 - 0 1 0.7 = 0.3

Equally Likely Outcomes

P(A

Assuming all outcomes are equally likely, the chance of an event A is:

number of outcomes that make A happen

total number of outcomes

Fraction of a Fraction



Multiplication Rule

Chance that two events A and B both happen

= P(A happens) x P(B happens given that A has happened)

- The answer is *less than or equal to* each of the two chances being multiplied
- The more conditions you have to satisfy, the less likely you are to satisfy them all

Addition Rule

If event A can happen in *exactly one* of two ways, then

$$P(A) = P(first way) + P(second way)$$

• The answer is *greater than or equal to* the chance of each individual way

Example: At Least One Head

- In 3 tosses:
 - Any outcome *except* TTT
 - $P(TTT) = (\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8}$
 - P(at least one head) = $1 P(TTT) = \frac{7}{8} = 87.5\%$
- In 10 tosses:
 - 1 (¹/₂)**10
 99.9%