

# Goals

- Apply Permutation and Combination Rules
- Calculate probabilities of events happening.

## Announcements:

- Test next week. Material through pset 7, today.
- Will provide practice problems and solutions.
- Extended Office Hours
- Practice practice practice.

# Problems

- How many DNA strings of length 4 (strings in  $\{C, T, G, A\}^4$ ) have exactly 2 C's or exactly 2 T's? (Use product rule and combinations!)
- How many DNA strings of length 4 (strings in  $\{C, T, G, A\}^4$ ) have at least 2 C's or at least 2 T's?

$$P(n, k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$
$$C(n, k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$$

Hint:

Suppose I choose to put Ts in position 3 and position 2. If I put the T into position 3 first and then position 2, is that different than if I put the T into position 2 first and then position 3? (Answer: No!)

# Probability Questions

- Suppose there is a lottery where the winning 4 digit number is chosen randomly. You win money if you match the winning number in at least 3 places. If you buy ticket 0313, what is the probability that you don't win any money?

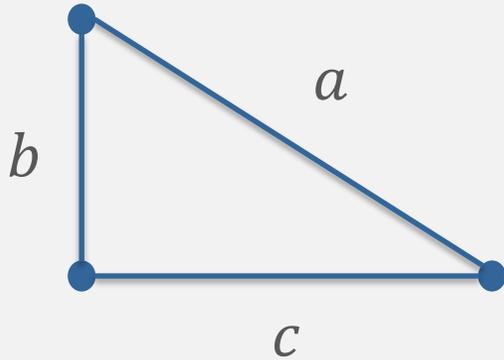
# Probability Questions

- Suppose there is a lottery where the winning 4 digit number is chosen randomly. You win money if you match the winning number in at least 3 places. If you buy ticket 0313, what is the probability that you don't win any money?
- Suppose you have a six-sided weighted die, where 6 is twice as likely to be rolled as every other outcome. What is the probability of rolling at least a 5?

# Probability Questions

- Midd is in a quidditch series against Skidmore. The first team to win 2 games is the champion.
  - Midd has a  $\frac{1}{2}$  chance of winning the first game.
  - If Midd won the previous game, we have a  $\frac{2}{3}$  chance of winning the next game
  - If Midd lost the previous game, we have a  $\frac{1}{3}$  chance of winning the next game
- What is the probability that Midd is the Champion?

# Percolation Question

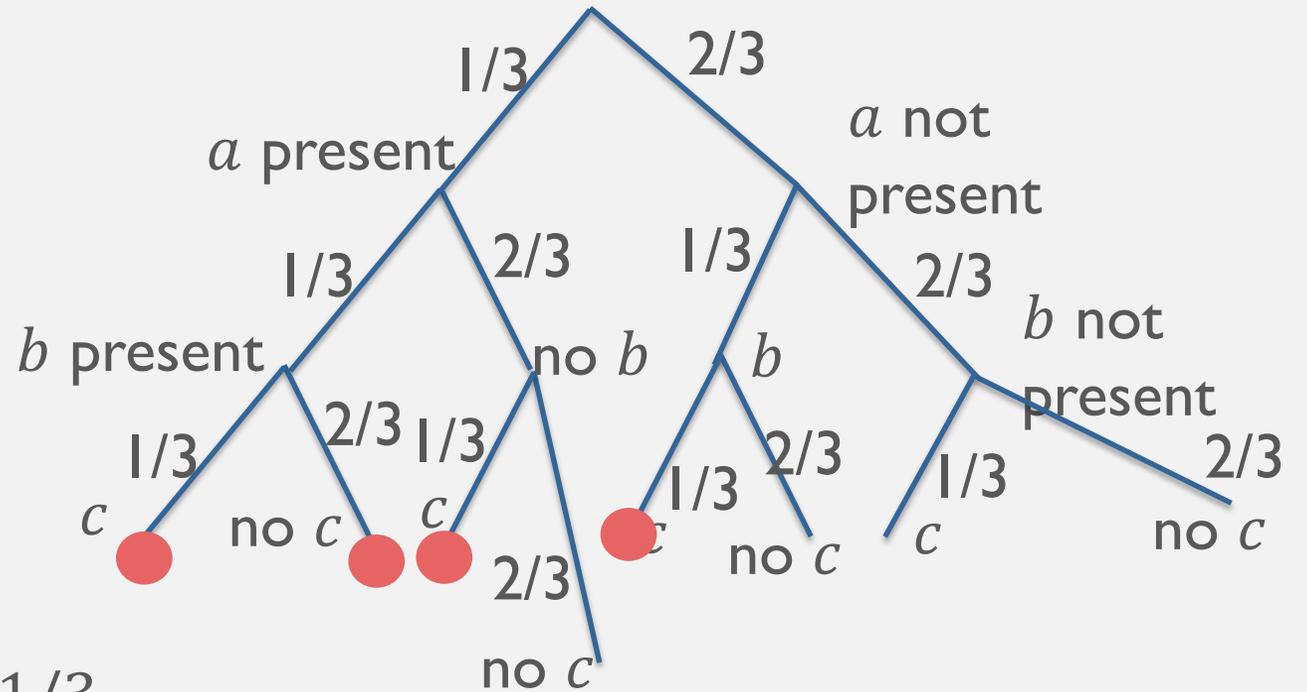
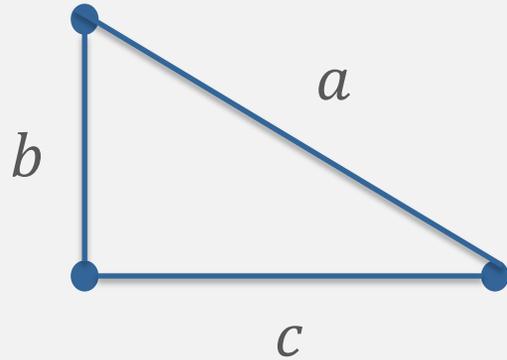


- $a, b, c$  are each present with probability  $1/3$ .

What is the sample space?

What is the probability of the graph being connected? (A graph is connected if there is an path – not necessarily an edge – between every pair of vertices.)

# Percolation Question



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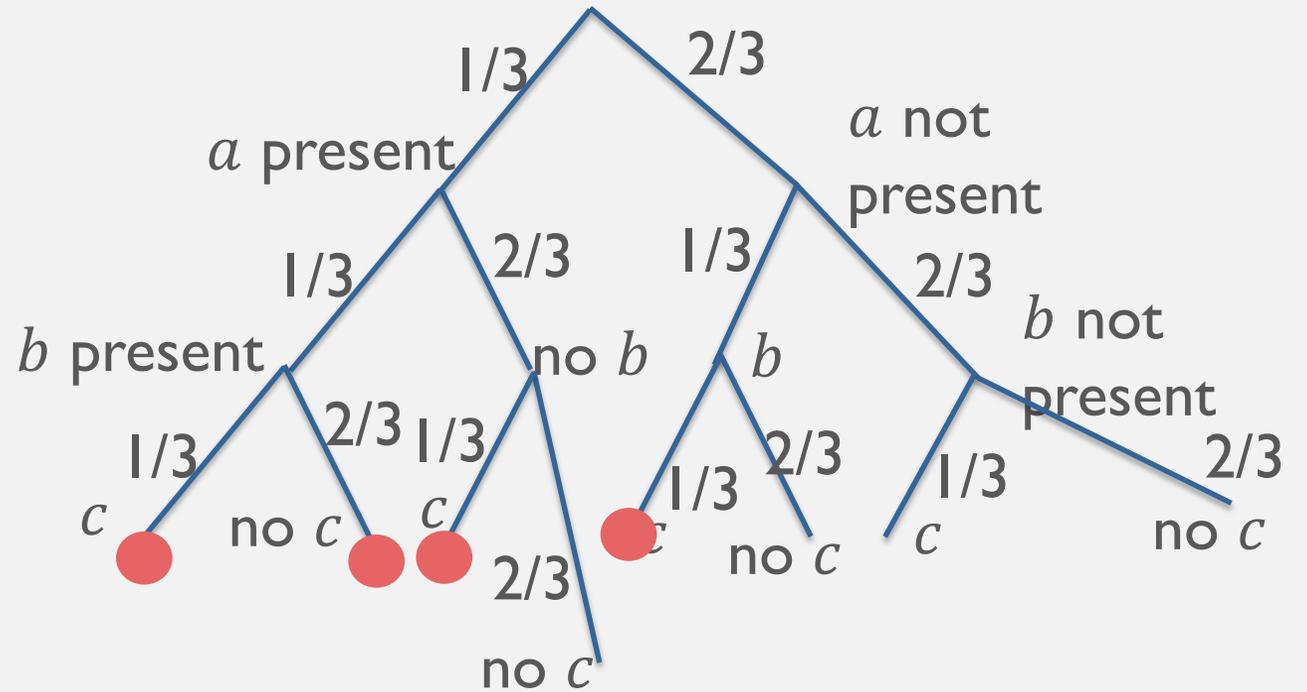
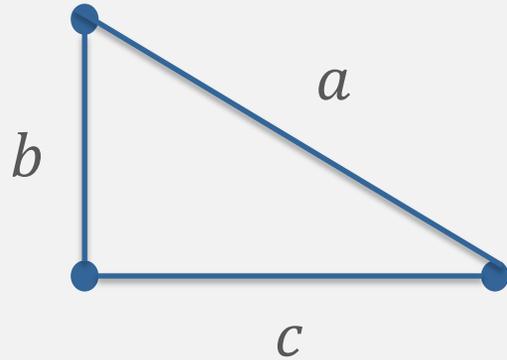
● Signifies an element of Event

What is the sample space?  $\{\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \emptyset\}$

Probability the graph is connected?  $\Pr(\{a, b, c\}) + \Pr(\{a, b\}) + \Pr(\{b, c\}) + \Pr(\{a, c\}) =$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = 5/27.$$

# Percolation Question



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● Signifies an element of Event

What is general form for a graph with  $k$  edges present and  $g$  edges missing, if each edge is included with probability  $p$ ?

$$p^k(1 - p)^g$$