Probability and Statistics 1. Exercises 2

Convention: [n] stands for $\{1, \ldots, n\}$. * indicates a bonus question for students interested to explore the topic in more depth.

- 1. We pick 3 cards from the top of a randomly shuffled standard deck with 52 cards. What is the probability that none of the three cards is a spade?
- 2. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space. Using the continuity of probability from the lecture prove the following:
 - (a) Let $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \ldots$ be a (decreasing) sequence of events. Show that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}}A_n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\mathbb{P}(A_n).$$

(b) Let C_1, C_2, \ldots be a sequence of arbitrary events. Show that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}}C_n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i\right), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}}C_n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n C_i\right).$$

- 3. Assume a Covid test is 95 percent effective in identifying the disease when a person is infected, whereas for non-infected people the test yields a negative result in 99 percent of the cases (and a false positive for the remaining 1 percent). If 0.5 percent of the population of a city actually have Covid, what is the probability a citizen is infected if their test was positive?
- 4. Let $\Omega = \{0, 1\}^n$, equipped with the uniform measure; this describes an *n*-fold toss of a fair coin. For each $i \in [n]$, let A_i be the event that the *i*-th throw was a 1. Let A_{n+1} be the event that the total number of 1's is even. Show that $\{A_1, \ldots, A_{n+1}\}$ are pairwise independent but not (mutually) independent.
- 5. * Analyse the game of gambler's ruin with a biased coin. That is, with a fixed probability 0 the coin falls*heads*and A gets 1 CZK from B, with probability <math>1 p the reverse happens. The rest of the setup is as in the unbiased version. What are the probabilities that player A/ player B wins the game?