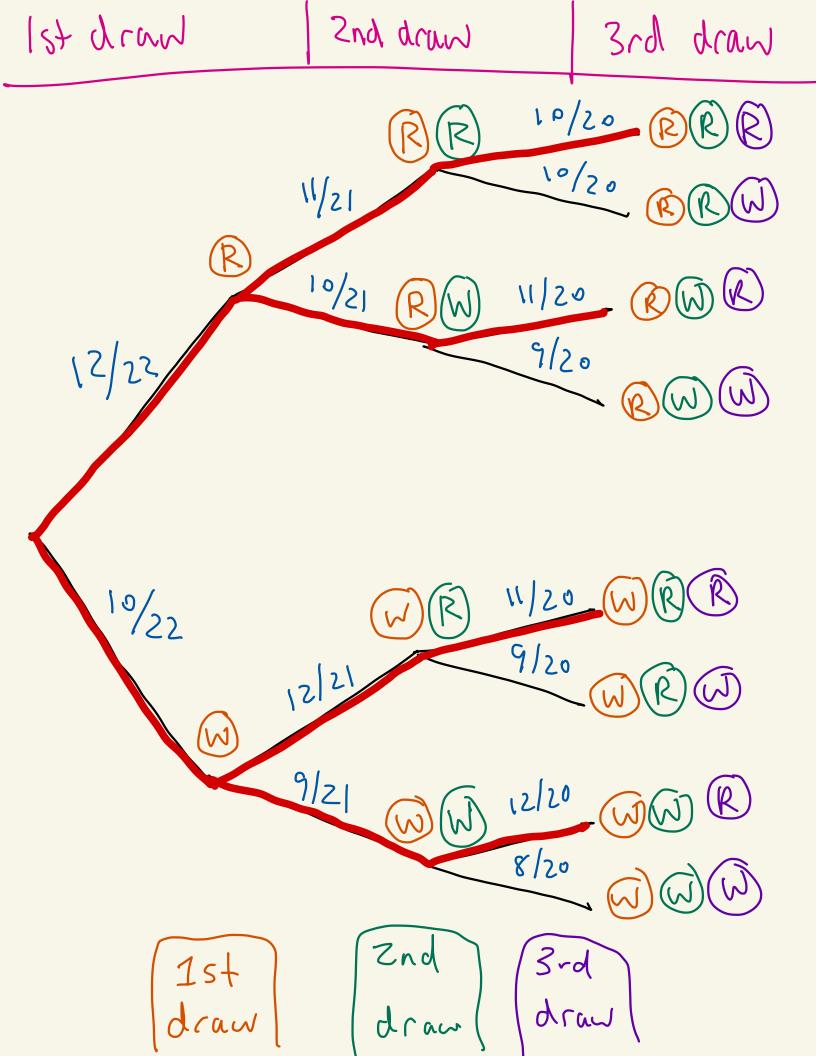


red coin (Topic 3 continued...) (HW3) 6) A bay has 10 white coins and 12 red coins. One coin is randomly drawn from the bag and discarded (you dont Put it back in the bag). Then a second coin is drawn and discarded. Then a third coin is drawn. What's the Probability that the third coin is red? Example scenario



Answer:

$$\frac{12}{22} \cdot \frac{11}{21} \cdot \frac{10}{20} + \frac{12}{22} \cdot \frac{10}{21} \cdot \frac{11}{20}$$
$$+ \frac{10}{22} \cdot \frac{12}{21} \cdot \frac{11}{20} + \frac{19}{22} \cdot \frac{9}{21} \cdot \frac{12}{20}$$
$$= \frac{6}{11}$$

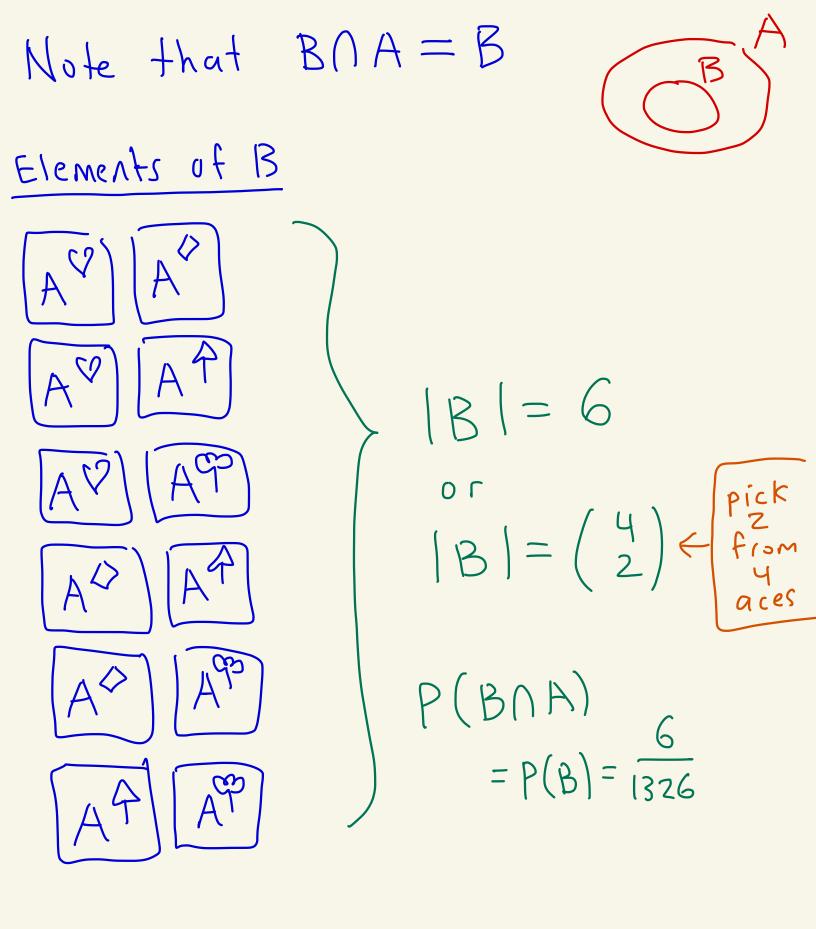
least one card is an ace. Let As be the event that one of the cards is an ace of spades. (a) Compute P(B|As) (b) Compute P(B|A)

 $\left| \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right| = \left(\begin{array}{c} S2 \\ z \end{array} \right) = 1326$ P(BNAs) (a) Use $P(B|A_s) =$ $P(A_s)$ Elements in BNAs $|A^{\uparrow}|A^{\circ}|$ $|BAA_s| = 3$ $|A^{p}|$ $|A^{p}|$ $P(B \cap A_S) = \frac{3}{1326}$ AP AP

Elements in As $A_{s} = 5$ $A_{s} = 5$ $P(A_{s}) = \frac{51}{1326}$ $P(A_{s}) = \frac{51}{1326}$

Answer: $\frac{3}{1326} = \frac{3}{1326} = \frac{3}{51}$

(b) Now let's compute $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B|A)}{P(A)}$



Now let's compute P(A)

A is at least one ace.
A is no aces remove the faces

$$|\overline{A}| = \begin{pmatrix} 48 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{48!}{2!46!} = \frac{48.47}{2}$$

$$pick 2 = 1128$$

$$non-ace$$

$$cards$$
So, $P(A) = |-P(\overline{A}) = |-\frac{1128}{1326}$

$$= \frac{198}{1326}$$

$$\frac{Answer:}{P(B|A| = \frac{P(B|A|)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{6}{1326}}{\frac{198}{326}} = \frac{\frac{6}{198}}{\frac{198}{326}}$$