Math 523 - Prof. Richard B. Goldstein - Some Common Probability Examples

## DICE

Two dice (36 in sample space)

| sum | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| frequency | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Three dice (216 in sample space)

| sum | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| frequency | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | $15^{*}$ | 21 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 |

- 1-1-5 has 3 arrangements, 1-2-4 has $6,1-3-3$ has 3 , and 2-2-3 has 3


## CARDS

| Royal Flush | A K Q J 10 all the same suit | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Straight Flush | Five cards in a sequence and of <br> the same suit, but not a royal flush | 36 |
| Four of a kind | Four cards of the same denomination | 624 |
| Full house | Three of one denomination and a <br> pair of a different denomination <br> ${ }_{4} \mathrm{C}_{3} *{ }_{4} \mathrm{C}_{2} * 13 * 12=3744$ | 3744 |
| Flush | Five cards of the same suit <br> $\left({ }_{13} \mathrm{C}_{5}-10\right) * 4=5108$ (not in a sequence) | 5108 |
| Straight | Five cards in a sequence but not <br> the same suit | 10200 |
| Three of a kind | Three cards of the same denomination | 54912 |
| Two pairs | Two pairs each with different <br> denomination | 123552 |
| One pair | A single pair | 1098240 |
| Nothing | None of the above | $\frac{1302540}{2598960}$ |

## LOTTERY

Suppose there are N numbers and n have to be chosen exactly.
Example: $\mathrm{N}=44 \mathrm{n}=6$
There are ${ }_{44} \mathrm{C}_{6}=7,059,052$ possible choices

| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{6} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{0}=1$ | all 6 | winning ticket |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{5} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{1}=228$ | 5 of 6 | second prizes |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{4} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{2}=10,545$ | 4 of 6 | third prizes |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{3} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{3}=168,720$ | 3 of 6 |  |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{2} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{4}=1,107,225$ | 2 of 6 |  |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{1} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{5}=3,011,652$ | 1 of 6 |  |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{C}_{0} *{ }_{38} \mathrm{C}_{6}=2,760,681$ | 0 of 6 |  |

Power Ball
Extra number from 1 to M
${ }_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}} * \mathrm{M} \quad$ possible choices
Keno
There are 80 numbers and 20 are chosen. You can choose from 1 to 15 different numbers from 1 to 80 and the more you match the more $\$$ you win.

Example: you choose 8 numbers. The payoffs on \$ are as follows:

| winning spots |  | \$1 pays |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| 5 |  | 8.00 |
| 6 |  | 40.00 |
| 7 |  | 400.00 |
| 8 |  | $10,000.00$ |

There are ${ }_{80} \mathrm{C}_{20}=3.535316142 \times 10^{18}$ possible ways of choosing all 20 numbers There are ${ }_{80} \mathrm{C}_{8}=28,987,537,150$ ways for you to choose 8 numbers

4 spots: $\quad{ }_{20} \mathrm{C}_{4} *{ }_{60} \mathrm{C}_{4}=2,362,591,585$ possibilities; prob. $=0.0815037$
5 spots: $\quad{ }_{20} \mathrm{C}_{5} *{ }_{60} \mathrm{C}_{3}=530,546,880$ possibilities; prob. $=0.0183026$
6 spots: $\quad{ }_{20} \mathrm{C}_{6} *{ }_{60} \mathrm{C}_{2}=\quad 68,605,200$ possibilities; prob. $=0.0023667$
7 spots: $\quad{ }_{20} \mathrm{C}_{7} *{ }_{60} \mathrm{C}_{1}=\quad 4,651,200$ possibilities; prob. $=0.0001605$
8 spots: $\quad{ }_{20} \mathrm{C}_{8} *{ }_{60} \mathrm{C}_{0}=\quad 125,970$ possibilities; prob. $=0.0000043$
The expected payoff is $\$ 0.6747$ or a profit of $-\$ 0.3253$

