# Probability Paradoxes The DC Math Circle

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# Monty Hall paradox

It's "Let's Make a Deal". The grand prize is behind one of three curtains. You choose a curtain. Monty Hall opens another of the curtains to reveal a booby prize. He then offers you the option of switching to the remaining curtain. Should you switch or stay put?

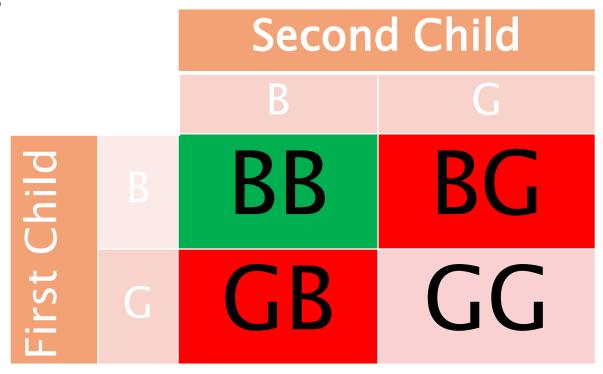
Switch! You will get the grand prize with probability 2/3 if you switch, 1/3 if you stay.

# Warm-up

If you select at random a person with exactly two children at least one of whom is a son, what is the probability that the person has two sons?

**▶** 1/3.

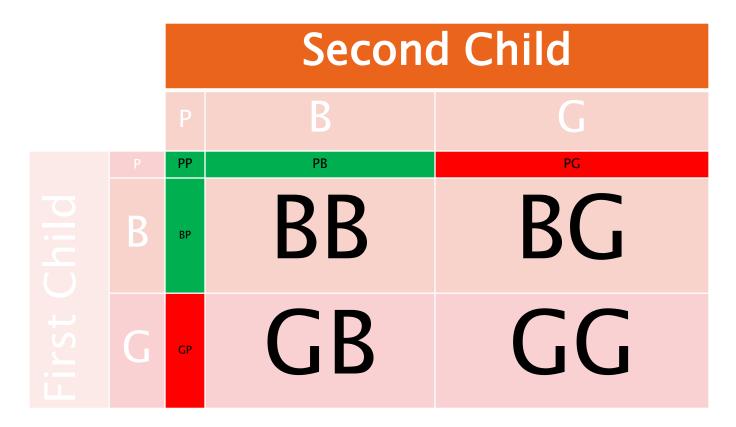
Why?



## **Variation**

If you select at random a person with exactly two children at least one of whom is a son named Poindexter, what is the probability that the person has two sons?

- ▶ Nearly 1/2.
- Why?



# Two envelopes paradox

I put *x* dollars in one envelope and 2*x* dollars in another. You don't know *x*. I hand you one envelope and you open it. Now I invite you to keep the contents or switch to the other envelope. Should you stay or switch?

- Switch, of course. You have a 50% chance of doubling your money and a 50% chance of losing half your money. Good deal!
- It doesn't matter. The two envelopes are the same.
- What gives?

# St. Petersburg Paradox

- Flip a coin until you get heads. If it took *n* tries, I'll pay you 2<sup>n</sup> dollars.
- But, hold on: There is an entrance fee. Do you still want to play?

## Solution?

Yes, you should play, no matter how large the entrance fee! Your expected payoff is

$$(1/2)\cdot 2 + (1/4)\cdot 4 + (1/8)\cdot 8 + (1/16)\cdot 16 + \dots$$

Huh?

## The next card is red

I deal out the cards of a regular deck. At any moment, you may guess that the next card will be red. What is your best strategy? How much better than 50:50 can you do?

- ▶ You can't do better than 50–50.
- How to see this? Suppose that when you guess that the next card is red, I deal from the bottom of the deck instead of the top. Would that change anything?

# A tempting investment

An investment offers a 50% chance of increasing by 60% and a 50% chance of decreasing by 40%. Would you take that gamble?

Would you take it repeatedly?

- Yes, because each gamble has an expected gain (of 10%).
- No, because you'll win about half the time, but the gains don't compensate for the losses, because

$$(0.6)(1.6) = 0.96 < 1.$$

So, which is it? Yes or no?

# Simpson's Paradox

Player A has a higher batting average this year than Player B. Player A had a high batting average last year than Player B. Must Player A have a higher batting average over the two years than Player B?

	1995	1996	Combined
Derek Jeter	.250	.314	.310
David Justice	.253	.321	.270

	1995	1996	Combined
Derek Jeter	12/48=.250	183/582=.314	195/630=.310
David Justice	104/411=.253	45/140=.321	149/551 = .270

# The Pop Quiz

- Your teacher say: "Next week, we will have a quiz. I will not announce on which day the quiz will be, nor will you be able to deduce on which day the quiz will be."
- You reason: "Not Friday." "Therefore not Thursday." "Therefore not Wednesday." "Therefore not Tuesday." "Therefore not Monday!"

## What actually happens:

- The quiz is given on Tuesday, say.
- You didn't expect it.
- The teacher was right!

## Nontransitive dice

- Suppose we have three dice:
  - Die A has 2,2,4,4,9,9
  - Die B has 1,1,6,6,8,8, and
  - Die C has 3,3,5,5,7,7.
- We each choose a die and whoever rolls higher wins. Which die is best?

## Some trivia questions:

- Nhat is the only state other than Alaska that has never recorded a temperature above 100 degrees?
- The two most distant points in the 50 US states are in what two states?
- What is the largest US city that is not the largest US city with its name?