

Discussion Section (week of 1-5 May 17) Disc. Sec. 3
ANS 7
2 May
p. R. (39)

5(a) fair = (50% H, 50% T) + (all tosses independent) ①

2nd toss
1st toss H T
H (HH) (HT)
T (TH) (TT)
4 outcomes are equally likely by fairness of the coin, so ELM ✓

$$P(\text{exactly 1 H in 2 tosses}) = \frac{2}{4} = 50\%$$

$$P(\text{at least 1 H}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

5(b) possible sums of 2 dice are:
faces up on

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

if ELM applied to those outcomes,
then $P(3) = \frac{1}{11}$ and $P(7) = \frac{1}{11}$

but ELM doesn't apply to that way of writing down the possibilities.

2nd die

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

36 equally likely outcomes: ELM ✓

$$P(3) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18} \approx 5\%$$

$$P(7) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \approx 17\%$$

6. $P(2H \text{ in } 2 \text{ tosses of fair coin} \mid CH)$
 earlier
 (2x2 table) = $\frac{1}{4} \approx 25\%$

$P(\text{all 9 smokers die first w/ heart disease} \mid CH)$
 = $P(HH \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \overset{\text{and}}{HH} \text{ in 9 tosses of fair coin})$
 on 1st toss ...
 = $P(H \text{ on } 1^{st} \text{ and } H \text{ on } 2^{nd} \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } H \text{ on } 9^{th})$
 indep = $P(H \text{ on } 1^{st}) \cdot P(H \text{ on } 2^{nd}) \cdot \dots \cdot P(H \text{ on } 9^{th})$

idea
list.

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_9 = \frac{1}{2^9} = \frac{1}{512}$$

$$= \frac{1}{500}$$

(3)

if CH correct, extremely rare data resulted;

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)$$

$$= 0.2\%$$

therefore CH is probably wrong.

1.)

outdoor fitness on 0-100 scale

person #	1st year		2nd year		different person #
	before	after	before	after	
1	75	90	7	71	n+1
2	82	89	?	58	;
:	;	;	:	:	
n	91	90	2	80	n+m
mean	(80)	92	est. 55	69	

ironically, when health improvement programs are offered voluntarily,

The people who volunteer are by and large (on average) the people who need it the least (i.e., the volunteers are health conscious & therefore quite healthy to begin with)

3. (a) (i) obviously false

(ii) true (iii) false: randomization will balance out the POFs