## Probability and Random Processes ECS 315

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3 Classical Probability


Office Hours:<br>BKD 3601-7<br>Monday 14:00-16:00<br>Wednesday 14:40-16:00

## Real coins are biased

- From a group of Stanford researchers

DYNAMICAL BIAS IN THE COIN TOSS

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We analyze the naturnl proesss of flipping a coin which is cought in the hand. We prove that vigoroasly-flipped exins are biseed to come up the sume way they started. The amount of biss depeads on a single parameter, the angle betwoen the normal to the coin and the angular momeatum veetor. Mensurements of this parnmeter bosed on high-speed phatography are reported. For naturnl flipes, the chnnoe of coming up ns sterted is about . 51.

## Abstract



## Example

- In drawing a card from a deck, there are 52 equally likely outcomes, 13 of which are diamonds. This leads to a probability of $13 / 52$ or $1 / 4$.




## The word "dice"

- Historically, dice is the plural of die.
- In modern standard English, dice is used as both the singular and the plural.


Example of 19th Century bone dice

## "Advanced" dice



## Dice Simulator

- http: / / www.dicesimulator.com/
- Support up to 6 dice and also has some background information on dice and random numbers.



## Two Dice



## Two-Dice Statistics



## Two Dice

- A pair of dice

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet\left[\begin{array}{llll}
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\
\bullet & \vdots & \bullet \\
\hline
\end{array}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {\left[\begin{array}{llll}
\bullet & \ddots & \bullet & 0 \\
\bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0
\end{array}\right]} \\
& {\left[\begin{array}{llll}
\bullet & \bullet \\
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet
\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{lll}
\vdots & \ddots & \bullet \\
\bullet & \ddots \\
\bullet & 0
\end{array}\right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Two dice: Simulation

|  | Simulated Experimental Dice-Roll Data (2 dice) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Roll how many sets of 2 Dice? $\sqrt{20} \quad$ Roll Them! |  |
| The results of the dice rolls will appear in a pop-up window. If you have pop-ups <br> disabled, you might have to check to see if another window opened in the <br> background. |  |
| Reset Form |  |

[ http://www2.whidbey.net/ohmsmath/webwork/javascript/dice2rol.htm ]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \odot: \because: \because: B: \square
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \because: \because \because \square \square \square
\end{aligned}
$$

## Two dice

- Assume that the two dice are fair and independent.
- $\mathrm{P}[$ sum of the two dice $=5]=4 / 36$

$\because \bullet \cdot$


## Two dice

- Assume that the two dice are fair and independent.


| DICE CHART |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ROLL | PROBABII | r7 |
| 2 | $\cdot \cdot$ | 1/36 |
| 3 | $\cdot \square \cdot \square \cdot{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2/36 |
| 4 | $\cdot \bullet \cdot \bullet \cdot \square \cdot \square$ | 3/36 |
| 5 | $\cdots \because: 口 \cdot \bullet \cdot \square$ | 4/36 |
| 6 | $\cdots \because \because Q \cdot \square \cdot \square$ | 5/36 |
| 7 | - | 6/36 |
| 8 |  | 5/36 |
| 9 | $\because \sim \ldots$ | 4/36 |
| 10 | : $2 \times \ldots$ | 3/36 |
| 11 | \% | 2/36 |
| 12 | …:... | 1/36 |

## Two-Dice Statistics



