A bet : I randomly select half of the class...

(I was targeting a group of around 70/2 people when I wrote this)

If any 2 people in that group have the same birthday

you give me a dollar.

If no birthday match is found

I give you a dollar

Another bet :

I randomly select 10 people born in the same month

Same deal as before

Another bet:

I randomly select 10 people born in the same month

Same deal as before

My chances of winning: $>80\%$

One last bet ?

I randomly select 7 people

If any 2 people in that group have birthdays within a week of each other...

One last bet ?

I randomly select 7 people

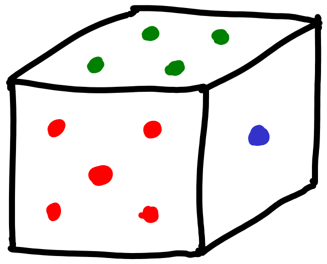
If any 2 people in that group have birthdays
within a week of each other...

I win 60% of the time. (52% if within 6 days)

DISCRETE PROBABILITY

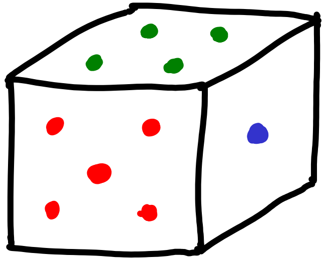
DISCRETE PROBABILITY

Roll a die ... Possible outcomes: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$



DISCRETE PROBABILITY

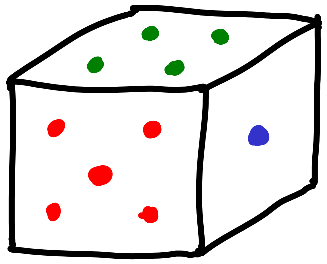
Roll a die ... Possible outcomes: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$



each has a probability: $\{1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6\}$

DISCRETE PROBABILITY

Roll a die ...

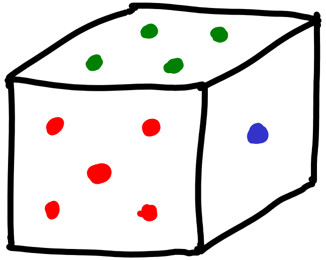


Possible outcomes: $\underbrace{\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}}_{\text{sample space}}$

each has a probability: $\underbrace{\{1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6, 1/6\}}_{\text{sum to 1}}$

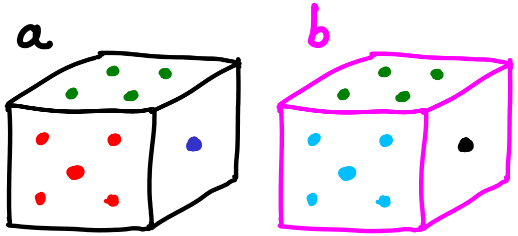
DISCRETE PROBABILITY

Roll a die ... Possible outcomes : $\overbrace{\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}}^{\text{sample space}}$



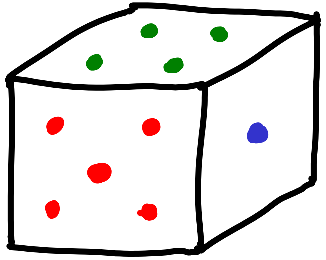
each has a probability: $\underbrace{\{\tfrac{1}{6}, \tfrac{1}{6}, \tfrac{1}{6}, \tfrac{1}{6}, \tfrac{1}{6}, \tfrac{1}{6}\}}_{\text{sum to } 1}$

Roll 2 dice ... sample space → ?



DISCRETE PROBABILITY

Roll a die ... Possible outcomes : $\overbrace{\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}}^{\text{sample space}}$



each has a probability: $\underbrace{\{\tfrac{1}{6},\tfrac{1}{6},\tfrac{1}{6},\tfrac{1}{6},\tfrac{1}{6},\tfrac{1}{6}\}}_{\text{sum to } 1}$

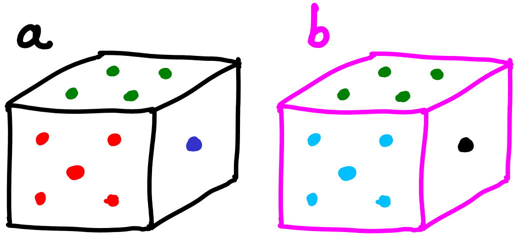
Roll 2 dice ... sample space $\rightarrow$ $\{(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6),$

(a,b)

$(2,1),(2,2),\ \ldots$

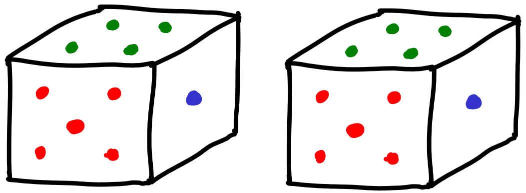
$\vdots$

$(6,1),(6,2),\ \ldots\ \ldots(6,6)\}$



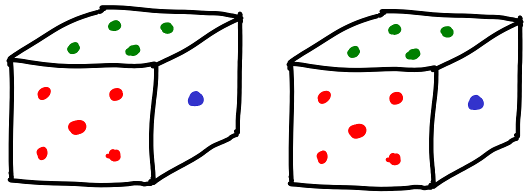
prob. $\rightarrow \frac{1}{36}$

Roll 2 indistinguishable dice ...



sample space → $\{(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6),$
$(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6),$
$(3,3),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6),$
$(4,4),(4,5),(4,6),$
$(5,5),(5,6),$
$(6,6)\}$

Roll 2 indistinguishable dice ...



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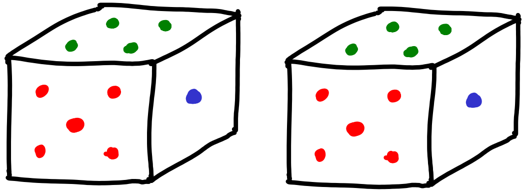
$(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6),$
$(3,3),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6),$
$(4,4),(4,5),(4,6),$
$(5,5),(5,6),$
$(6,6)\}$

prob. = ?

Roll 2 indistinguishable dice ...



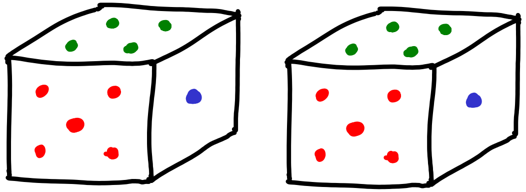
sample space $\rightarrow$ $\{(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6),$
$(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6),$
$(3,3),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6),$
$(4,4),(4,5),(4,6),$
$(5,5),(5,6),$
$(6,6)\}$

prob. $\neq \frac{1}{36}$

if (a,a) then $\frac{1}{36}$

if (a,b) then $\frac{2}{36}$
$a \neq b$

Roll 2 indistinguishable dice ...



sample space → $\{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6),$
$(2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6),$
$(3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6),$
$(4,4), (4,5), (4,6),$
$(5,5), (5,6),$
$(6,6)\}$

prob. $\neq \frac{1}{36}$

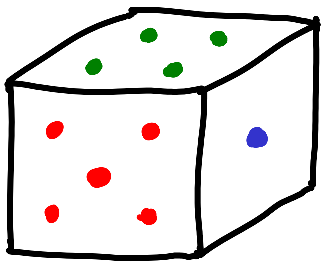
if (a,a) then $\frac{1}{36}$ $\left(6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{6}{36}\right)$

$+ \rightarrow 1$

if (a,b) then $\frac{2}{36}$ $\left(15 \cdot \frac{2}{36} = \frac{30}{36}\right)$

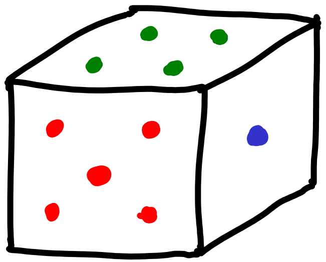
$a \neq b$

Roll a die



$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6) = \frac{1}{6}$

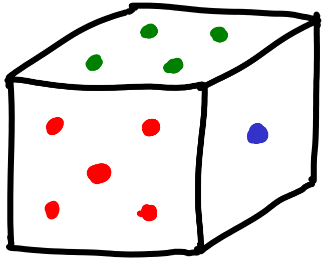
Roll a die



$$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\underbrace{\text{roll even}}_{\text{event}}) = P(\{2, 4, 6\}) = P(2) + P(4) + P(6) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Roll a die



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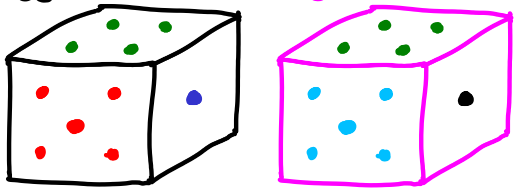
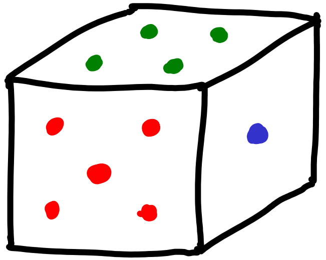
Roll 2 dice... $P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7})$ ...

a b



Roll a die



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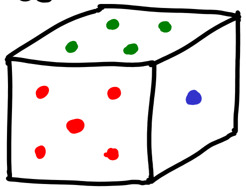
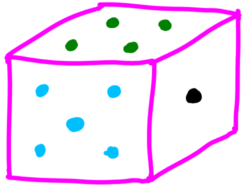
Roll 2 dice...

$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

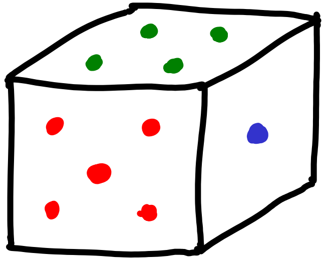
a



b



Roll a die



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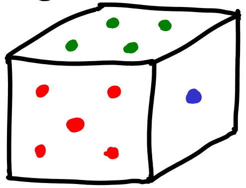
Roll 2 dice...

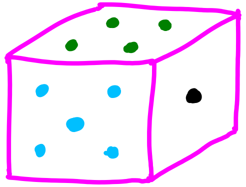
$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

$$= P(1,6) + P(2,5) + P(3,4) + P(4,3) + P(5,2) + P(6,1)$$

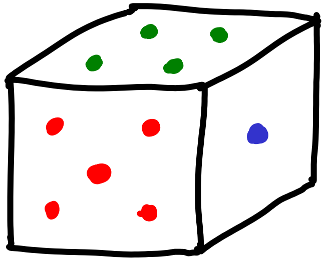
a



b



Roll a die



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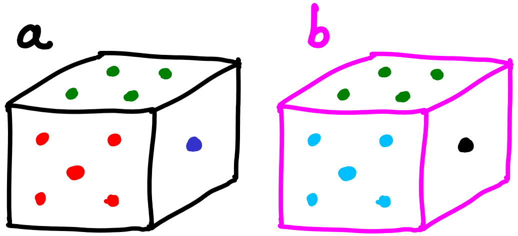
Roll 2 dice...

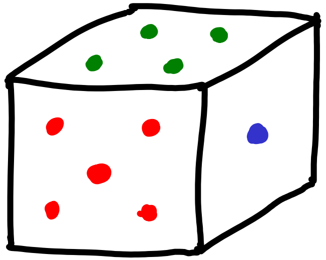


$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

$$= P(1,6) + P(2,5) + P(3,4) + P(4,3) + P(5,2) + P(6,1)$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Roll a die



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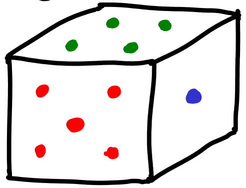
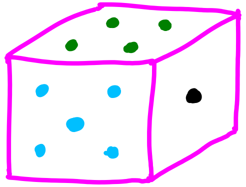
Roll 2 dice...

a



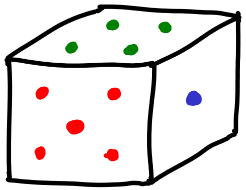
b

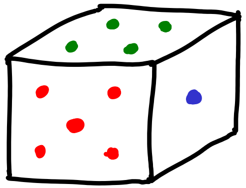


$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}^{\text{event}}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

$$= P(1,6) + P(2,5) + P(3,4) + P(4,3) + P(5,2) + P(6,1)$$

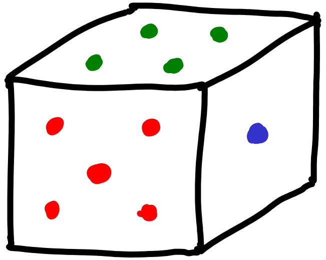
$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$





$$P(\text{sum} = 7) = ?$$

Roll a die



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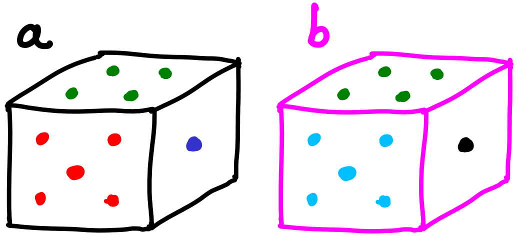
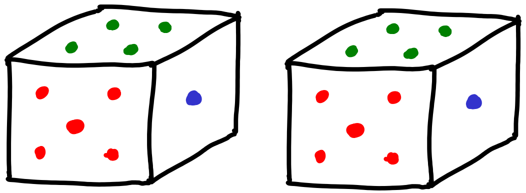
Roll 2 dice...



$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}^{\text{event}}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

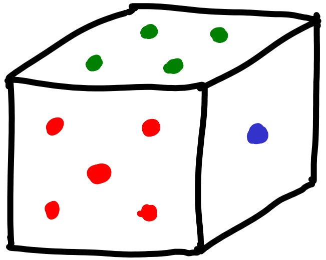
$$= P(1,6) + P(2,5) + P(3,4) + P(4,3) + P(5,2) + P(6,1)$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$



$$P(\text{sum} = 7) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4)\})$$

Roll a die



$$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

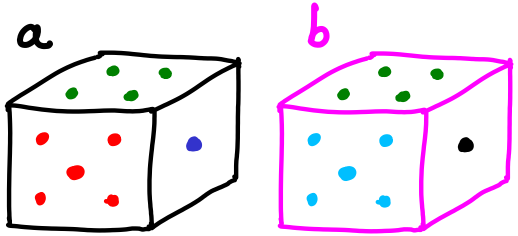
$$P(\underbrace{\text{roll even}}_{\text{event}}) = P(\{2,4,6\}) = P(2) + P(4) + P(6) = \frac{1}{2}$$

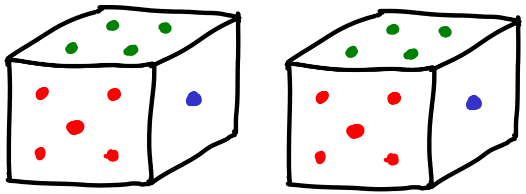
Roll 2 dice...

$$P(\overbrace{\text{sum} = 7}^{\text{event}}) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\})$$

$$= P(1,6) + P(2,5) + P(3,4) + P(4,3) + P(5,2) + P(6,1)$$

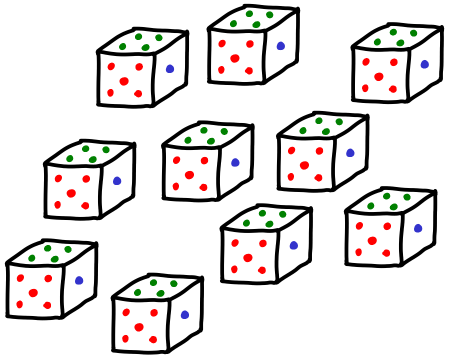
$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$



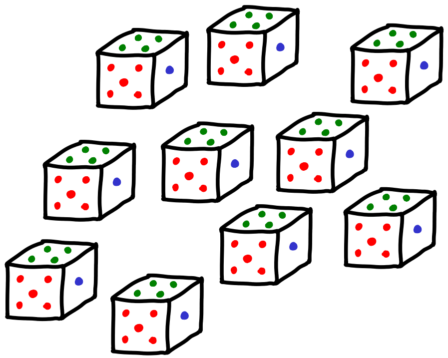


$$P(\text{sum} = 7) = P(\{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4)\}) = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)

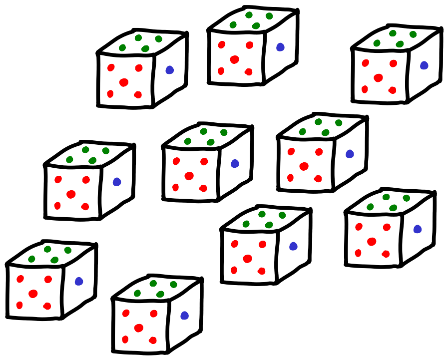


Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)



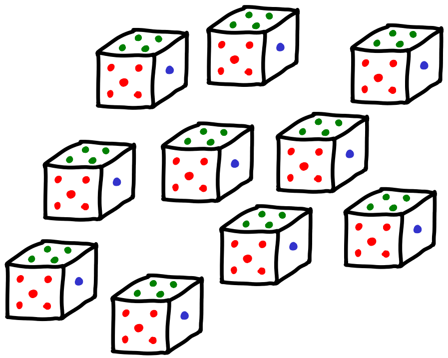
Sample space size : ?

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)



Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

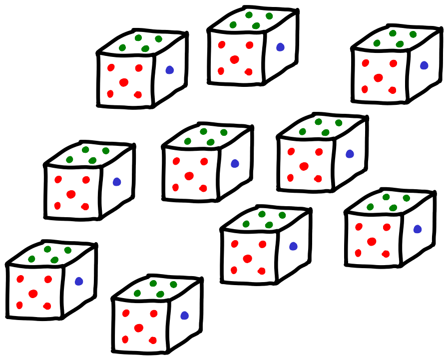
Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)



Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

P(observe no 1's) ?

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)

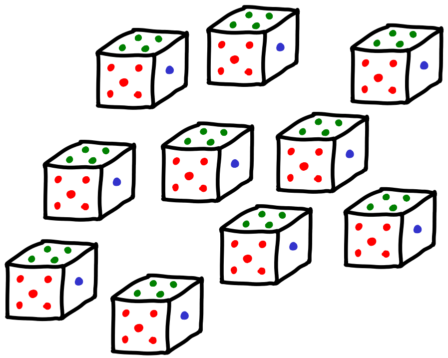


Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

P(observe no 1's) ?

How many outcomes have no 1's ?

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)

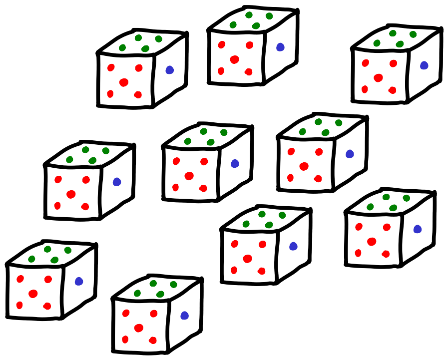


Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

P(observe no 1's) ?

How many outcomes have no 1's ? → 5^{10}

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)

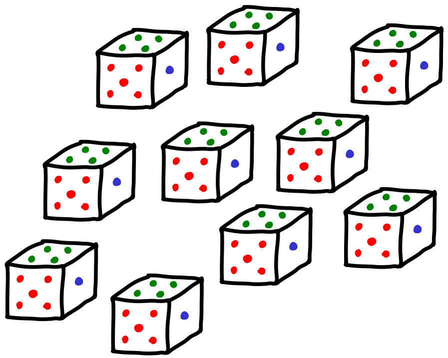


Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

P(observe no 1's) ? $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}$

How many outcomes have no 1's ? $\rightarrow$ 5^{10}

Roll 10 dice (or 1 die 10 times)



Sample space size : 6^{10} >60 million

$\downarrow$

P(observe no 1's) ? $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}$

How many outcomes have no 1's ? $\rightarrow 5^{10}$

or, say that each roll/die is independent

so for each roll, $P(\text{no } 1) = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}$ } to be discussed further

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types) ; select 5.

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P(4 of a kind) = P(4 of 5 are of same type)

e.g. 3,3,3,3,7 or 8,8,8,J,8

= ?

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types); select 5.

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e.g. 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 or 8, 8, 8, J, 8

ans: $\dfrac{\#\text{ 4-of-a-kinds}}{\#\text{ possible outcomes}}$

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ans: $\dfrac{\text{\# 4-of-a-kinds}}{\text{\# possible outcomes}} \rightarrow ?$ (order doesn't matter)

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types); select 5.

P(4 of a kind) = P(4 of 5 are of same type)

e.g. 3,3,3,3,7 or 8,8,8,J,8

ans: $\dfrac{\text{\# 4-of-a-kinds}}{\text{\# possible outcomes}}$ → $\binom{52}{5}$ } order doesn't matter

what if it did? → hw

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types); select 5.

P(4 of a kind) = P(4 of 5 are of same type)

e.g. 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 or 8, 8, 8, J, 8

ans: $\dfrac{\#\text{ 4-of-a-kinds}}{\#\text{ possible outcomes}}$ → ?

→ $\binom{52}{5}$ } order doesn't matter

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types); select 5.

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e.g. 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 or 8, 8, 8, J, 8

ans: $\dfrac{\#\text{ 4-of-a-kinds}}{\#\text{ possible outcomes}}$

4-of-a-kinds → AAAA, 2222, ⋮, KKKK } 13 types × 48 choices of remaining card

possible outcomes → $\binom{52}{5}$ } order doesn't matter

Poker: 52 cards (4×13 types); select 5.

P(4 of a kind) = P(4 of 5 are of same type)

e.g. 3, 3, 3, 3, 7 or 8, 8, 8, J, 8

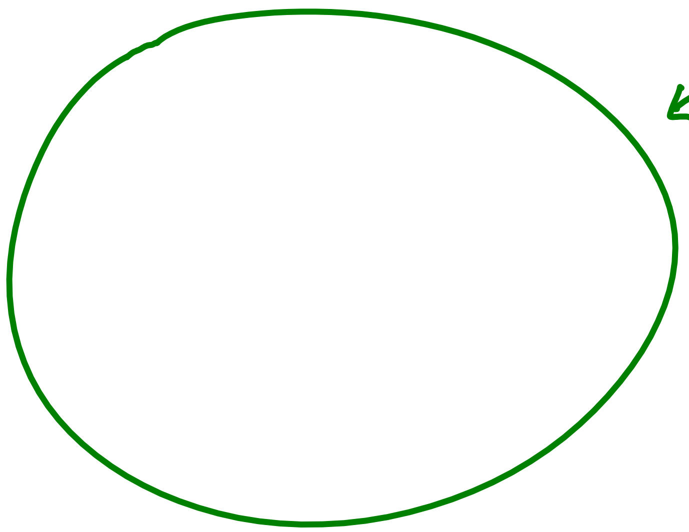
$$\text{ans: } \frac{\#\text{ 4-of-a-kinds}}{\#\text{ possible outcomes}}$$

$\left.\begin{matrix} AAAA \\ 2222 \\ \vdots \\ KKKK \end{matrix}\right\}$ 13 types $\times$ 48 choices of remaining card

$\binom{52}{5}$ } order doesn't matter

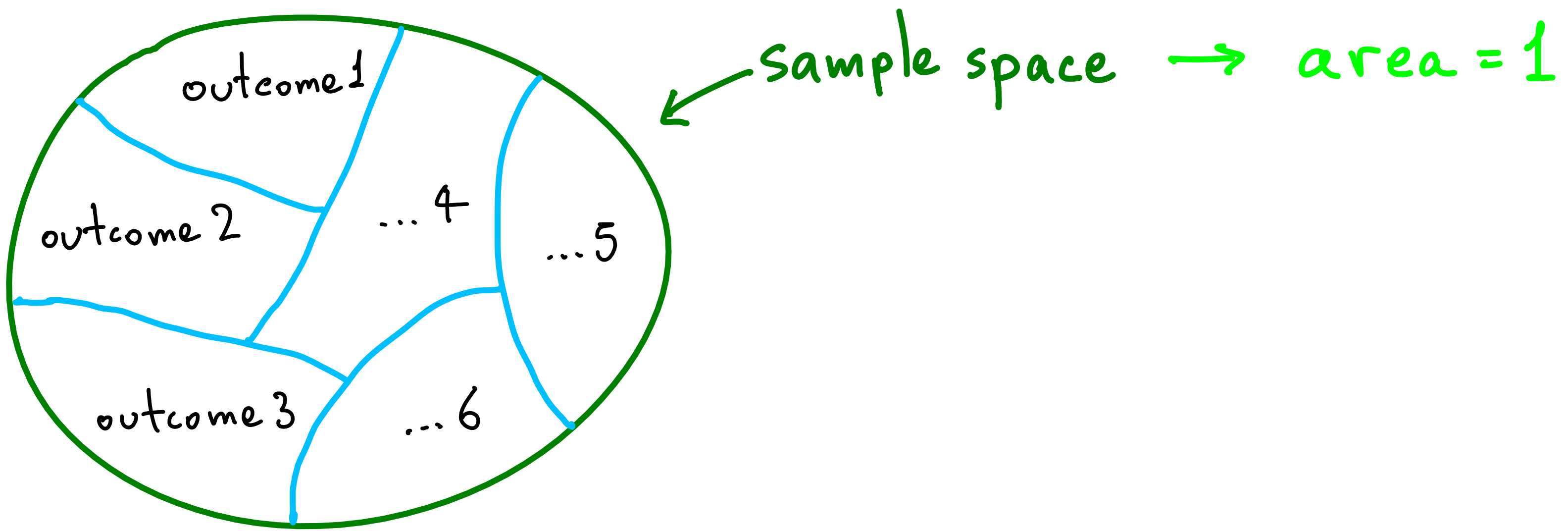
$$\frac{13 \cdot 48}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{1}{4165} \sim 0.00024$$

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION

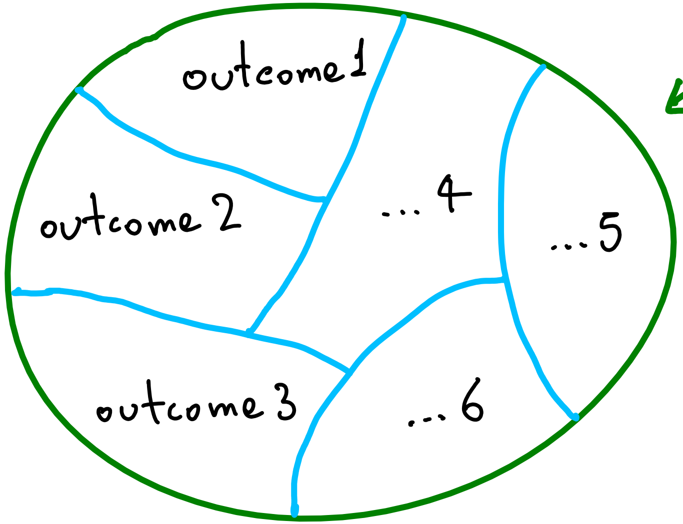


sample space → area = 1

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION



PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION

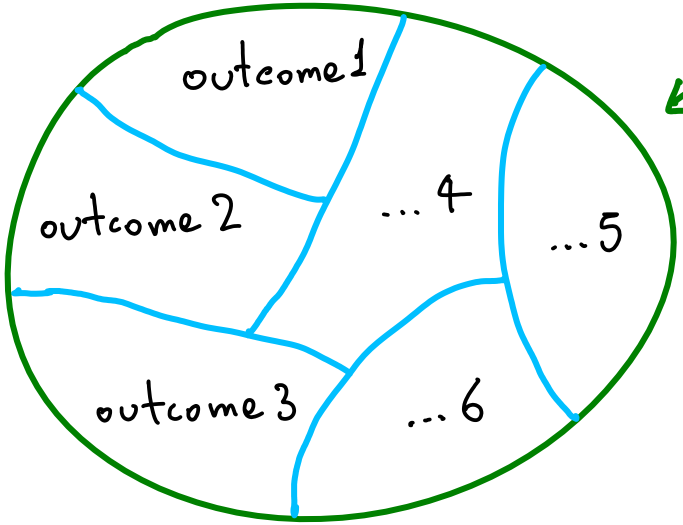


sample space → area = 1

$P(\text{outcome } i) = \text{area}(i)$

example: roll one die → all areas equal $= \frac{1}{6}$

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION



sample space → area = 1

$P(\text{outcome } i) = \text{area}(i)$

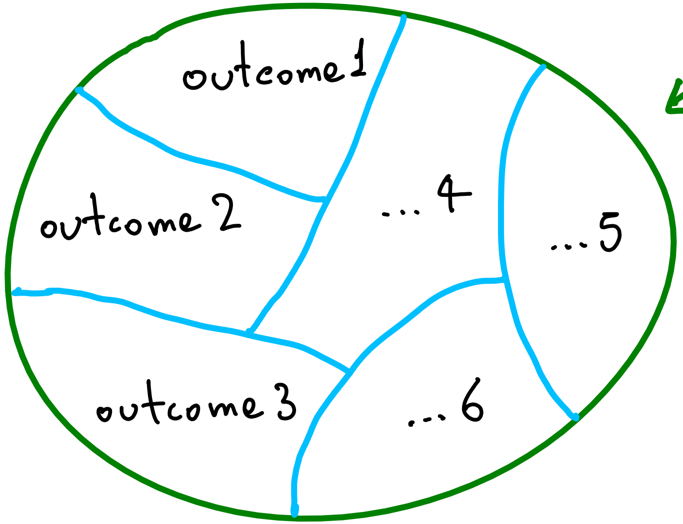
example: roll one die → all areas equal $= \frac{1}{6}$

$P(\text{event}) =$ sum of appropriate areas

e.g. P(roll prime # OR even #)

which outcomes?

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION



sample space → area = 1

$P(\text{outcome } i) = \text{area}(i)$

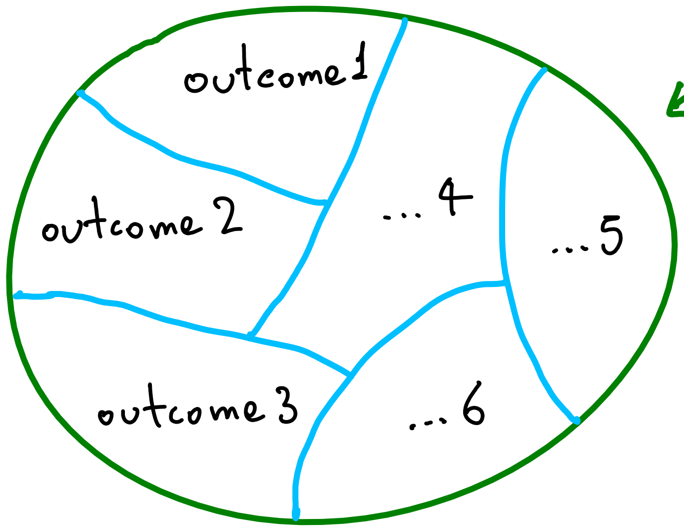
example: roll one die → all areas equal $= \frac{1}{6}$

$P(\text{event}) =$ sum of appropriate areas

e.g. $P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,3,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6})$

$P(\text{prime}) = ?$ $P(\text{even}) = ?$

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION



sample space → area = 1

$P(\text{outcome } i) = \text{area}(i)$

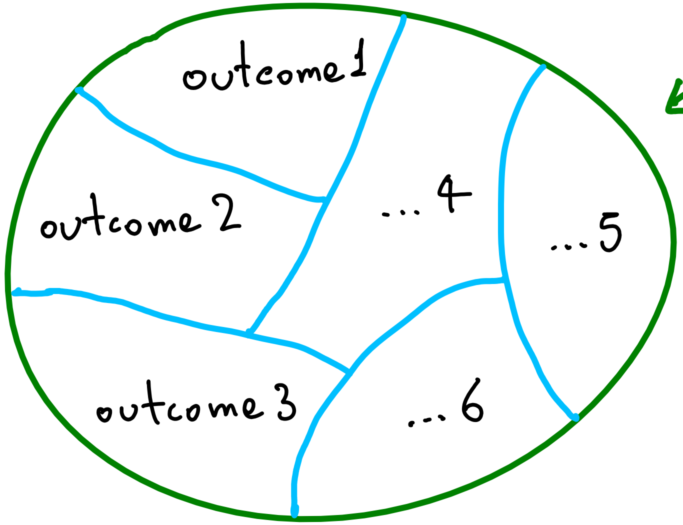
example: roll one die → all areas equal $= \frac{1}{6}$

$P(\text{event})$ = sum of appropriate areas

e.g. $P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime\#}}_{2,3,5}$ OR $\underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6})$?

$P(\text{prime}) = \frac{3}{6}$ $P(\text{even}) = \frac{3}{6}$

PROBABILITY VISUALIZATION



sample space → area = 1

$$P(\text{outcome } i) = \text{area}(i)$$

example: roll one die → all areas equal $= \frac{1}{6}$

$$P(\text{event}) = \text{sum of appropriate areas}$$

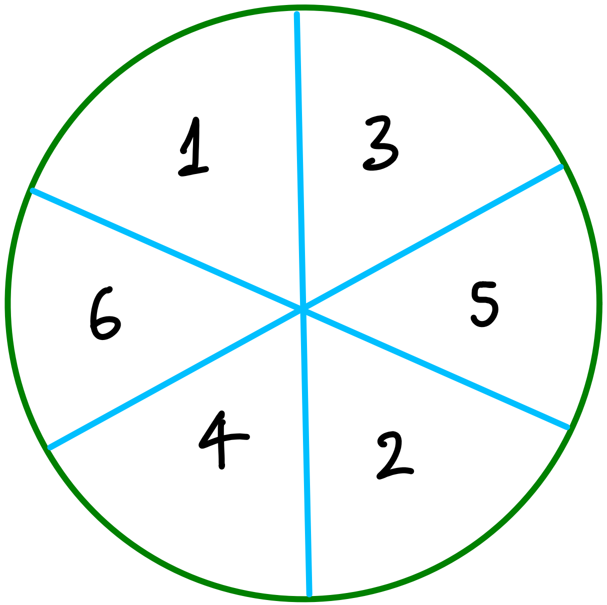
e.g. $P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,3,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6})$

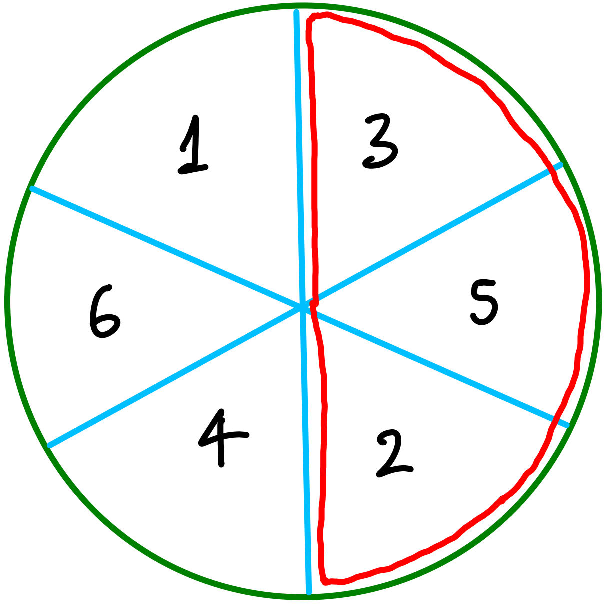
$\underbrace{2,3,5}_{P(\text{prime}) = \frac{3}{6}}$ $\quad$ $\underbrace{2,4,6}_{P(\text{even}) = \frac{3}{6}}$

$\Big\} \; \frac{5}{6}$

avoid doublecounting

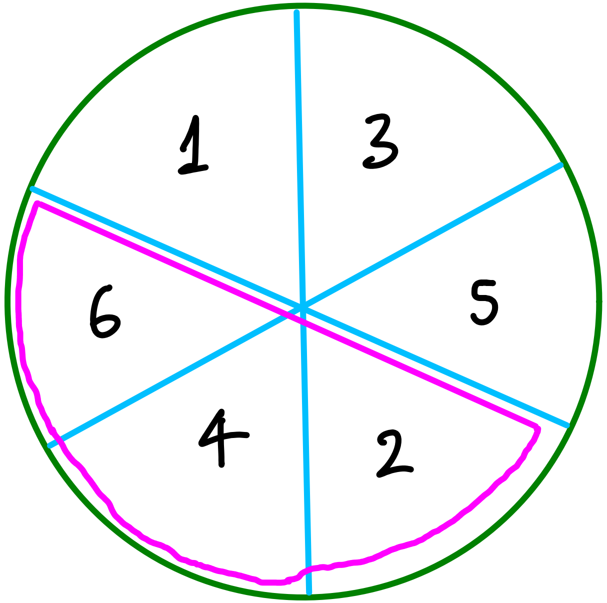
NOT $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6}$


1
3
6
5
4
2

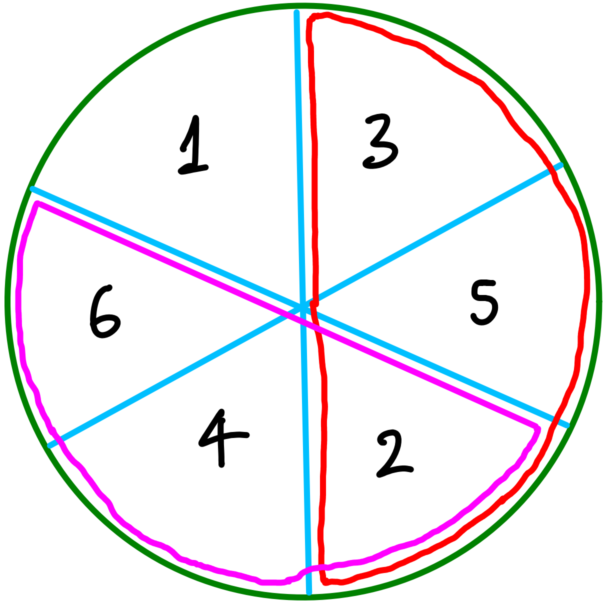


roll prime #

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad}_{2,\,3,\,5}$



roll $\underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6}$

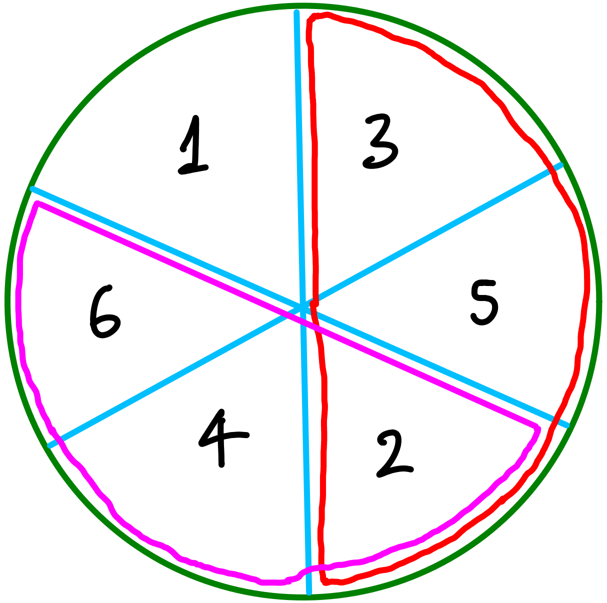


roll prime #

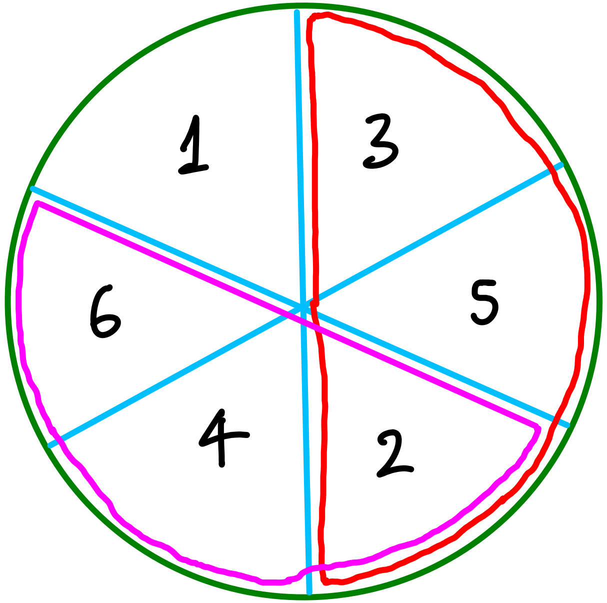
2, 3, 5

even #

2, 4, 6

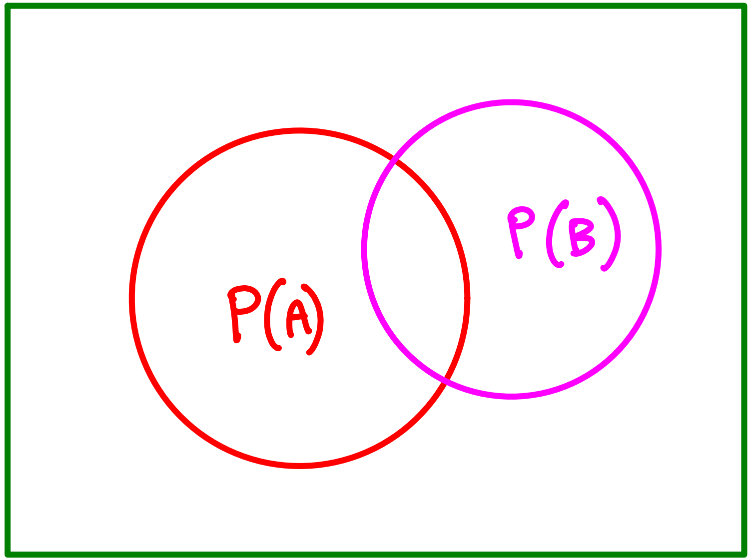


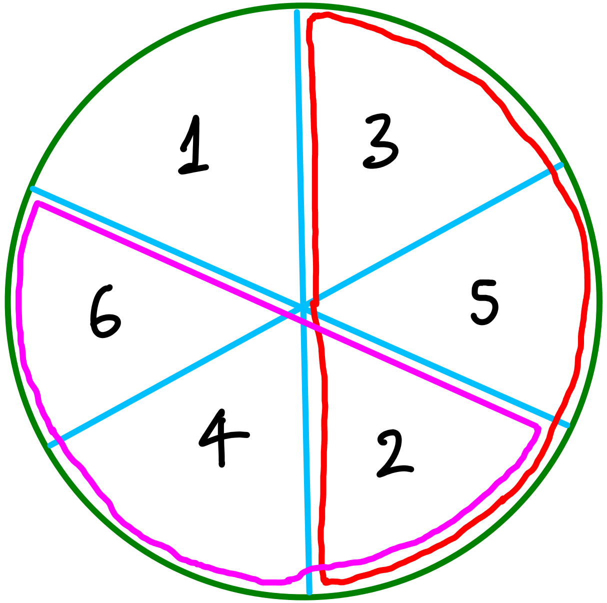
$P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,\,3,\,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,\,4,\,6}) \rightarrow P(A \cup B)$



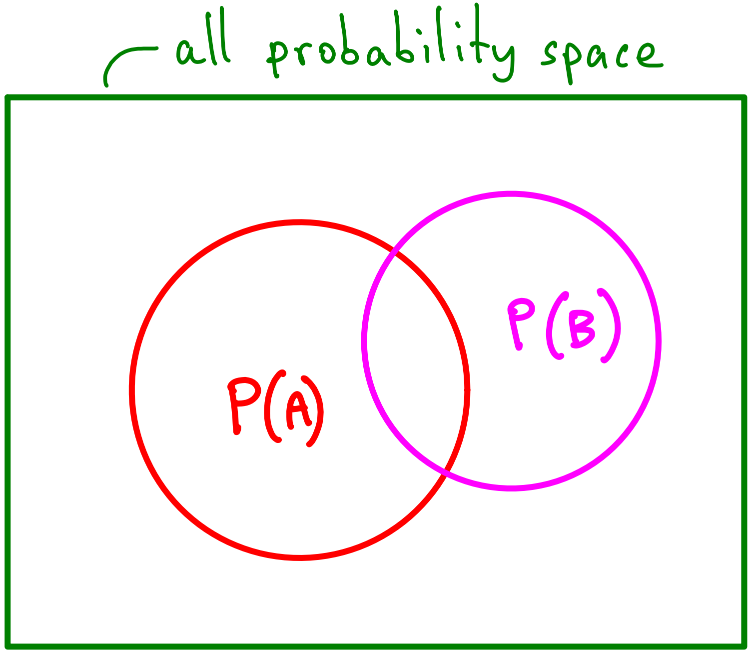
$$P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,3,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6}) \rightarrow P(A \cup B)$$

all probability space

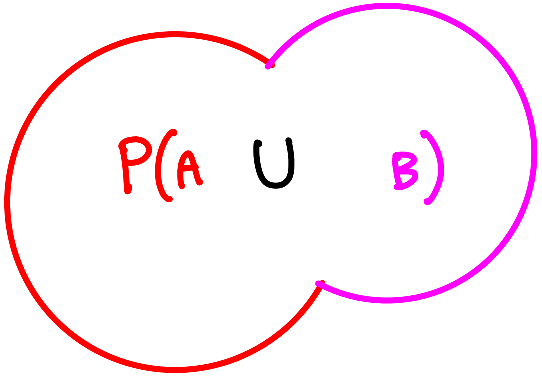


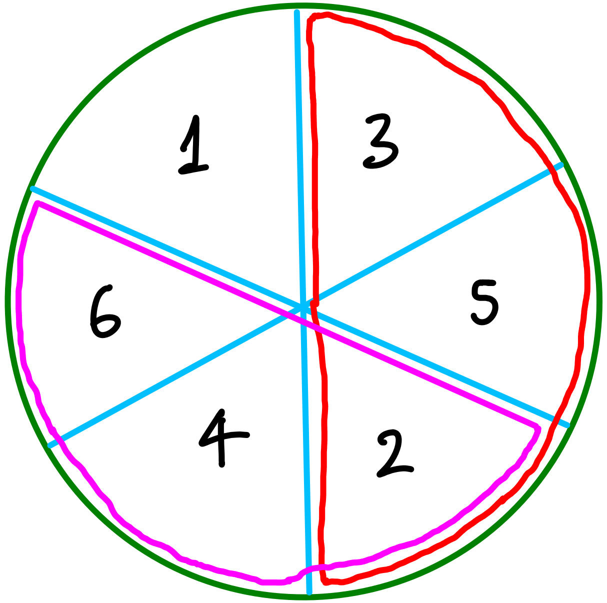


$$P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,3,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6}) \rightarrow P(A \cup B)$$

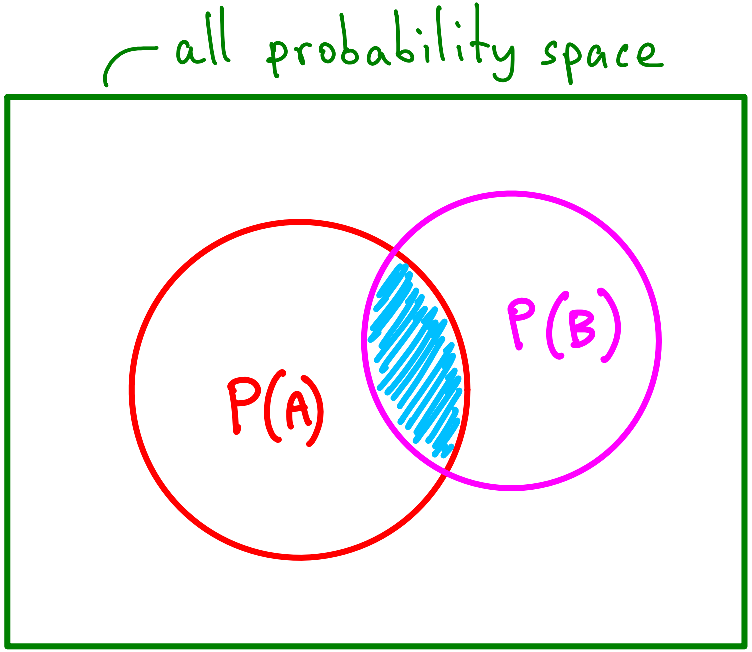


"OR"

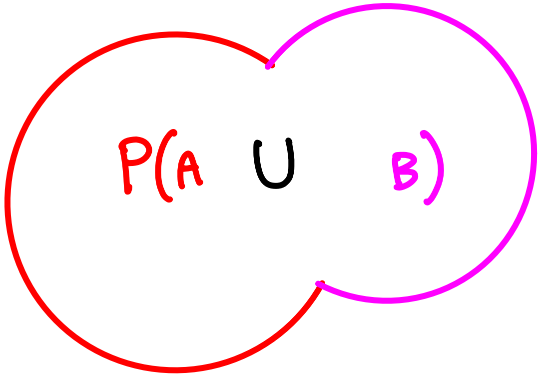




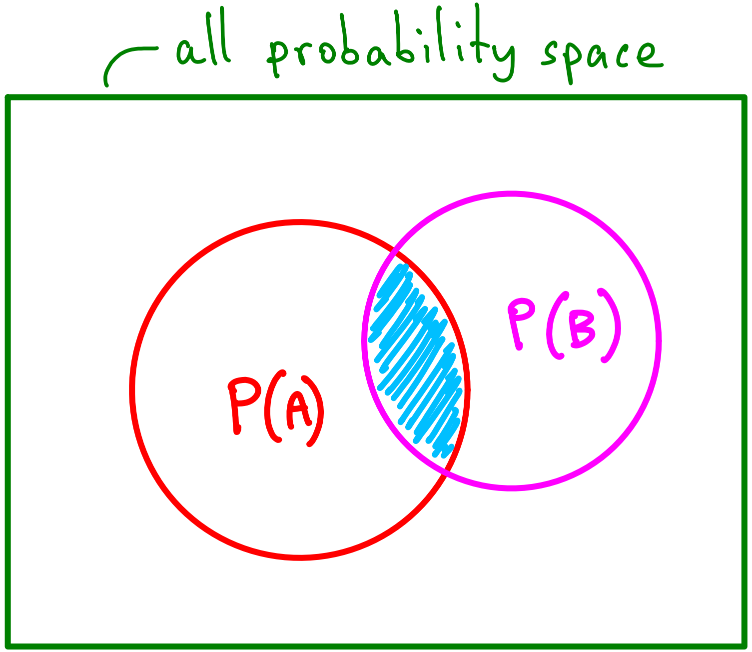
$$P(\underbrace{\text{roll prime \#}}_{2,3,5} \text{ OR } \underbrace{\text{even \#}}_{2,4,6}) \rightarrow P(A \cup B)$$



"OR"

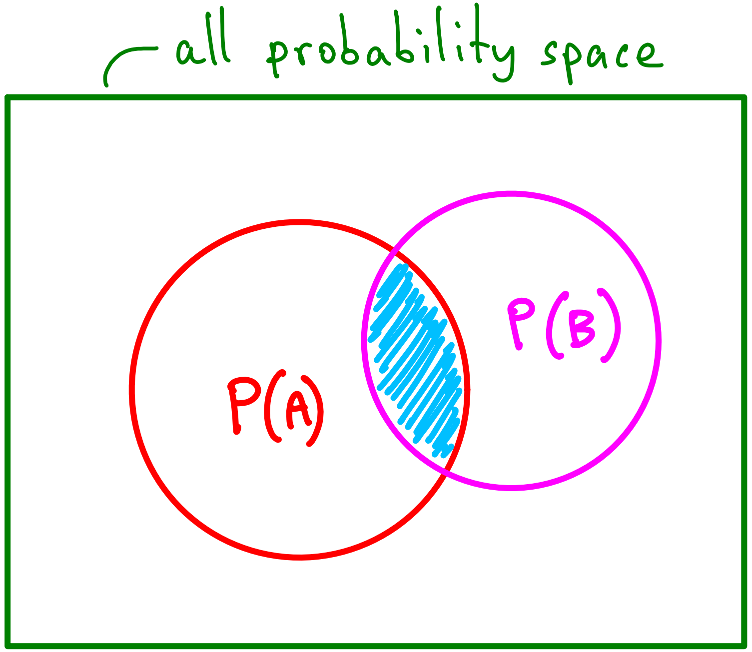


"AND"

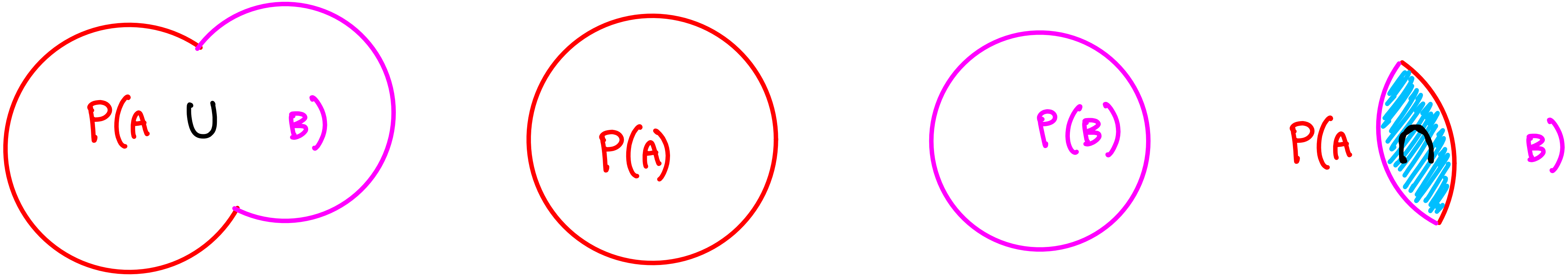


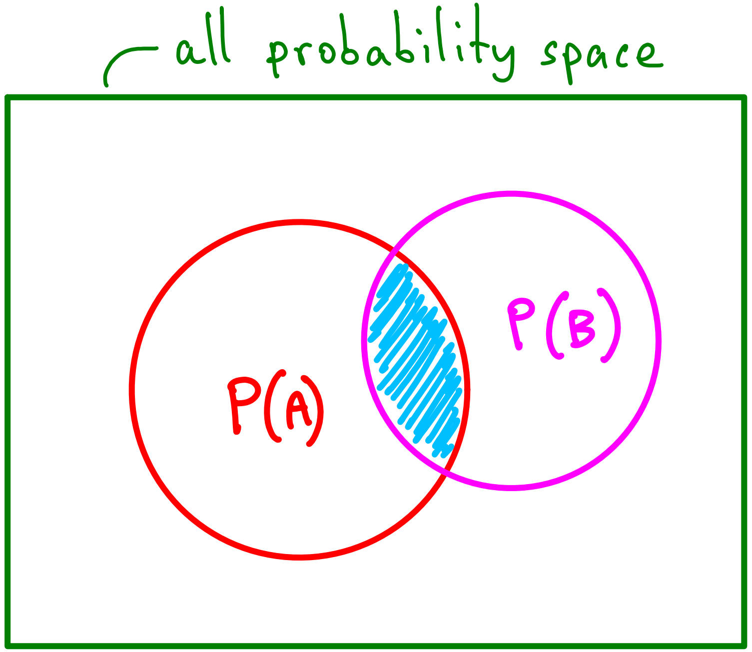
$P(A) \quad P(B)$ vs $P(A \cup B) \quad P(A \cap B)$

?

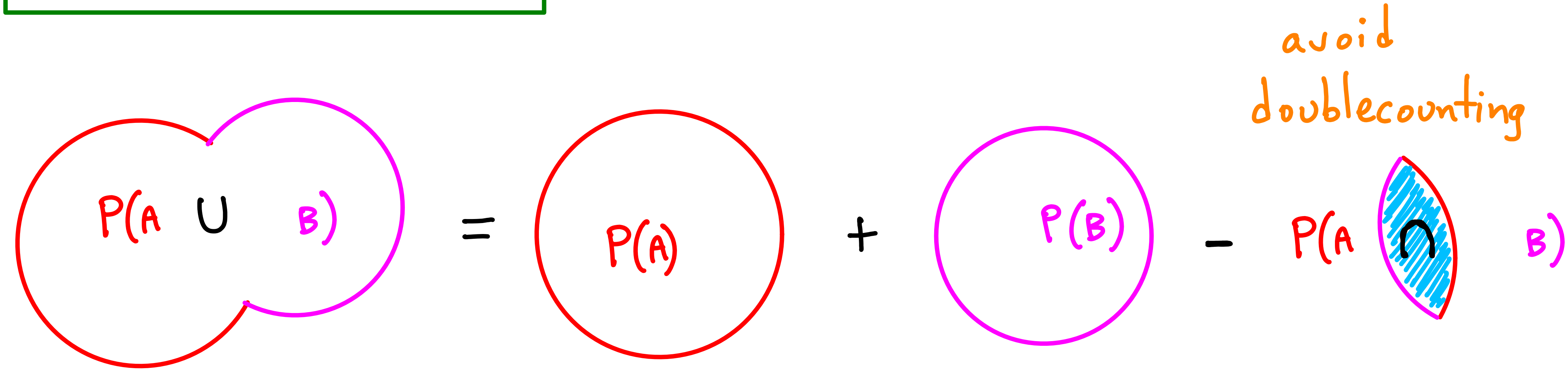


$P(A)$ $P(B)$ $P(A \cup B)$ $P(A \cap B)$





$$P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B) + P(A \cap B)$$



$P(\text{someone in class was born on Feb. 29})$

$$P(\text{someone in class was born on Feb. 29})$$

$$= P\big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$$

$$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots (\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})\big]$$

$$P(\text{someone in class was born on Feb. 29})$$

$$= P\Big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$$

$$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1} \sim 0.07\%}\Big]$$

$$P(\text{someone in class was born on Feb. 29})$$

$$= P\Big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \dots$$

$$\dots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \dots \cup \dots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1} \sim 0.07\%}\Big]$$

awful

P(someone in class was born on Feb. 29)

= P[(student 1 born on Feb. 29) ∪ (student 2 born on Feb. 29) ...

... ∪ (student 3 born on Feb. 29) ... ∪ ... $\underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4+1} \sim 0.07\%}$]

↳ awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i)$

$P(\text{someone in class was born on Feb. 29})$

$= P\Big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$

$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1} \sim 0.07\%}\Big]$

awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i) \sim 80 \cdot 0.07\%$

$\sim 5.6\%$

P(someone in class was born on Feb. 29)

$= P\Big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$

$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1} \sim 0.07\%}\Big]$

→ awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i) \sim 80 \cdot 0.07\%$
$\sim 5.6\%$

$= 1 - P(\text{nobody in class was born on Feb. 29})$

P(someone in class was born on Feb. 29)

$= P\Big[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$

$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365\cdot 4+1} \sim 0.07\%}\Big]$

awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i) \sim 80 \cdot 0.07\%$
$\sim 5.6\%$

$= 1 - P(\text{nobody in class was born on Feb. 29})$

$= 1 - P\Big[(\text{student 1 NOT born on Feb. 29}) \cap (\text{student 2 NOT born on Feb. 29})$

$\ldots \cap (\text{student } k \text{ NOT born on Feb. 29})\Big]$

P(someone in class was born on Feb. 29)

$= P[(\text{student 1 born on Feb. 29}) \cup (\text{student 2 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots$

$\ldots \cup (\text{student 3 born on Feb. 29}) \ldots \cup \ldots \underbrace{(\text{student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29})}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1} \sim 0.07\%}]$

$\hookrightarrow$ awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i) \sim 80 \cdot 0.07\%$
$\sim 5.6\%$

$\underbrace{365 \cdot 4 + 1}_{1-\alpha}$

$= 1 - P(\text{nobody in class was born on Feb. 29})$

$= 1 - P[(\text{student 1 NOT born on Feb. 29}) \cap (\text{student 2 NOT born on Feb. 29})$
$\ldots \cap (\text{student } k \text{ NOT born on Feb. 29})]$

$= 1 - \alpha^k$ $\qquad \alpha = P(\text{student } i \text{ NOT born on Feb. 29})$

P(someone in class was born on Feb. 29) (suppose k=80 students)

$= P[$(student 1 born on Feb. 29) $\cup$ (student 2 born on Feb. 29) ...

... $\cup$ (student 3 born on Feb. 29) ... $\cup$ ... $\underbrace{\text{(student } k \text{ born on Feb. 29)}}_{\sim \frac{1}{365 \cdot 4 + 1}}]$ ~ 0.07%

awful but we could say it is $< \sum P(i) \sim 80 \cdot 0.07\%$
(approximation) ~ 5.6%

$365 \cdot 4 + 1$ → assuming all days equally likely & 1 leap year every 4.

= 1 − P(nobody in class was born on Feb. 29)

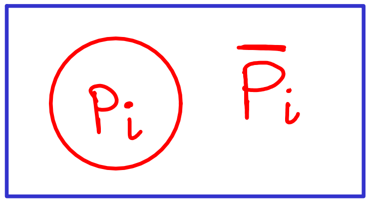
$= 1 - P[$(student 1 NOT born on Feb. 29) $\cap$ (student 2 NOT born on Feb. 29)

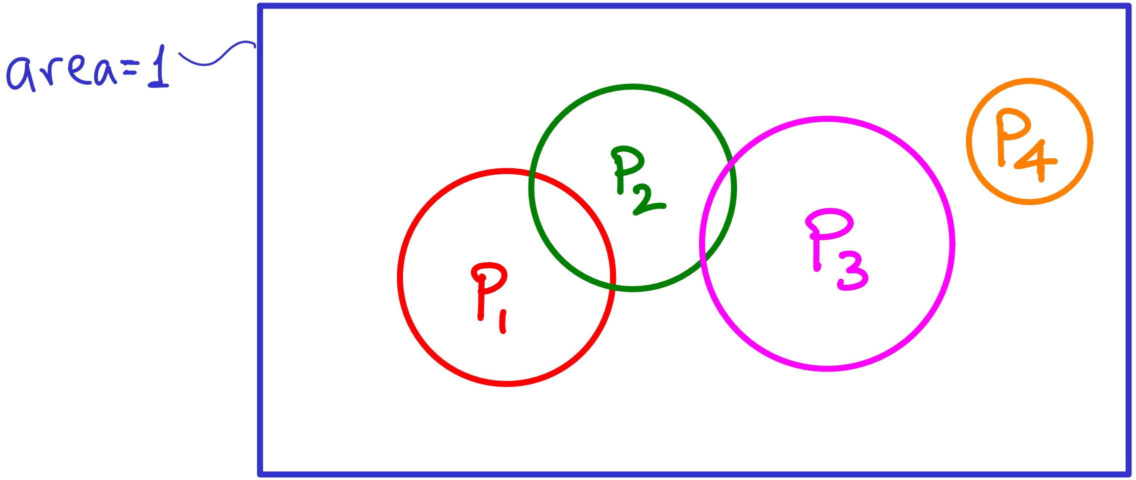
... $\cap$ (student k NOT born on Feb. 29)$]$

$= 1 - \alpha^k \quad = 1 - \left(\frac{365 \cdot 4}{365 \cdot 4 + 1}\right)^k$ exactly

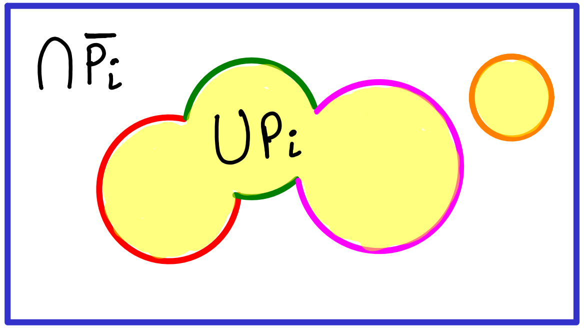
80 students ~ 5%

$$P_i + \bar{P}_i = 1 \quad \left.\begin{array}{l} \text{area in circle } i \\ + \text{ area outside circle } i \end{array}\right\} = 1$$





$$\underbrace{\bigcup P_i}_{\text{inside any circle}} = 1 - \underbrace{\bigcap \bar{P}_i}_{\text{outside every circle}}$$



$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

if $k > 365$ then ?

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P\left[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)\right]$

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \dfrac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\text{3rd} \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{1st \& 2nd}) = \frac{363}{365} = P(B)$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\text{3rd} \ldots \ldots \ldots \underbrace{\text{1st \& 2nd}) = \frac{363}{365}}_{\text{assuming?}} = P(B)$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\text{3rd} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{1st \& 2nd}) = \frac{363}{365} = P(B)$

assuming 1st & 2nd differ

"conditional probability"

I'm abusing notation a bit, it should be P(B|A), meaning P(B given A)

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

if $k > 365$ use pigeonhole

$= 1 - P($all k have distinct birthdays$)$

$\hookrightarrow P($2nd person has different bday than 1st$) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P($3rd ... ... 1st & 2nd$) = \frac{363}{365} = P(B)$

$P($4th ... ... $(1-3)) = \frac{362}{365} = P(C)$

etc

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\text{3rd} \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{1st \& 2nd}) = \frac{363}{365} = P(B)$

$P(\text{4th} \ldots \ldots \ldots (1-3)) = \frac{362}{365} = P(C)$

etc

$= 1 - [P(A) \cap P(B) \cap P(C) \ldots]$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$ no Feb. 29 allowed

$\hookrightarrow P[(1,2) \cup (1,3) \cup (1,4) \ldots \cup \underbrace{(1,k)}_{1/365} \cup (2,3) \cup (2,4) \ldots \cup (2,k) \ldots \ldots \cup (k-1,k)]$

awful

$\boxed{\text{if } k > 365 \text{ use pigeonhole}}$

$= 1 - P(\text{all } k \text{ have distinct birthdays})$

$\hookrightarrow P(\text{2nd person has different bday than 1st}) = \frac{364}{365} = P(A)$

$P(\text{3rd} \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{1st \& 2nd}) = \frac{363}{365} = P(B)$

$P(\text{4th} \ldots \ldots \ldots (1-3)) = \frac{362}{365} = P(C)$

etc

$= 1 - [P(A) \cap P(B) \cap P(C) \ldots] = 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k}$

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k}$$

$P(\geq 2 \text{ people in a group of } k \text{ have same birthday})$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$(365)_k$ is notation for 365*364*…*(365-k+1)

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k = 2 \rightarrow P \sim 0{,}27\% \quad \left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k=2 \rightarrow P \sim 0{,}27\,\%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k=4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\,\%$

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k=2 \to P \sim 0{,}27\%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k=4 \to P \sim 1.64\%$

$k=23 \to P \sim 50.73\%$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k=2 \rightarrow P \sim 0{,}27\%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k=4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\%$

$k=23 \rightarrow P \sim 50.73\%$

$k=30 \rightarrow P \sim 70.6\%$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

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$k = 2 \rightarrow P \sim 0{,}27\%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k = 4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\%$

$k = 23 \rightarrow P \sim 50.73\%$

$k = 30 \rightarrow P \sim 70.6\%$

$k = 70 \rightarrow P \sim 99.9\%$

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k = 2 \rightarrow P \sim 0.27\%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k = 4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\%$

$k = 23 \rightarrow P \sim 50.73\%$

$k = 30 \rightarrow P \sim 70.6\%$

$k = 70 \rightarrow P \sim 99.9\%$

$k \sim 116 \rightarrow P \sim 1 - \frac{1}{10^9}$

$P(\geq 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

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$k = 2 \rightarrow P \sim 0.27\% \left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k = 4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\%$

$k = 23 \rightarrow P \sim 50.73\%$

$k = 30 \rightarrow P \sim 70.6\%$

$k = 70 \rightarrow P \sim 99.9\%$

$k \sim 116 \rightarrow P \sim 1 - \frac{1}{10^9}$

$k = 300 \rightarrow P \sim 1 - \frac{1}{10^{80}}$

$P(\geq 2 \text{ people in a group of } k \text{ have same birthday})$

$$= 1 - \frac{\frac{365!}{(365-k)!}}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k} = 1 - \frac{(365)_k}{365^k}$$

$k = 2 \rightarrow P \sim 0{,}27\ \%$ $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)$

$k = 4 \rightarrow P \sim 1.64\%$

$k = 23 \rightarrow P \sim 50.73\%$

$k = 30 \rightarrow P \sim 70.6\%$

$k = 70 \rightarrow P \sim 99.9\%$

$k \sim 116 \rightarrow P \sim 1 - \frac{1}{10^9}$

$k = 300 \rightarrow P \sim 1 - \frac{1}{10^{80}}$

($10^{80} \sim$ # atoms in universe)

$(k > 365 \rightarrow P = 1)$

$P(\geqslant 2$ people in a group of k have same birthday$)$

$$\to \quad 1 - \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365-k+1)}{365^k}$$

For the bet involving k people born in a month w/ 30 days

substitute $365 \to 30$

$(k=10)$

$$1 - \frac{30 \cdot 29 \cdot 28 \cdot \cdots \cdot 23 \cdot 22 \cdot 21}{30^{10}} \sim 0.815$$