Stat 19: Fiat Lux, Holdem or Foldem, Probability and Poker

Outline for the day:

- 1. Addiction.
- 2. Syllabus, etc.
- 3. Wasicka/Gold/Binger example.
- 4. Meaning of probability.
- 5. Axioms of probability.



For next class,

- (i) Learn the rules of Texas Hold'em.
- (https://www.cardplayer.com/rules-of-poker/how-to-play-poker/games/texas-holdem . There are tons of sites explaining this.)
- (ii) Read addiction handout and legality handout at course website http://www.stat.ucla.edu/~frederic/19/S22.

Sometime in the next few weeks

(iii) Download R and try it out.

(www.r-project.org)

Wasicka/Gold/Binger Example

Wasicka/Gold/Binger Example, Continued

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Gold: 4\( 3\) \( \) Binger: A\( \) 10\( \) Wasicka: 8\( \) 7\( \) .

Flop: 10\( \) 6\( \) 5\( \) . (Turn: 7\( \) . River: Q\( \) .)

Wasicka folded?!? \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \)

He had 8\( \) 7\( \) and the flop was 10\( \) 6\( \) 5\( \) .

Worst case scenario: suppose he were up against

9\( \) 4\( \) and 9\( \) 9\( \) How could Wasicka win?
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9♠ 4♠ and 9♥ 9♠. How could Wasicka win?

88 (3: 8♣8♠, 8♣ 8♥, 8♠ 8♥)

77 (3)

44 (3)

[Let "X" = non-49, "Y" = A2378JQK, and "n" = non-★.]

4n Xn (3 x 32)

9♣ 4n (3)

9♣ Yn (24). Total: 132 out of 903 = 14.62%.
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Meaning of Probability.

Notation: "P(A) = 60%". A is an *event*. Not "P(60%)".

Definition of probability:

<u>Frequentist</u>: If repeated independently under the same conditions millions and millions of times, A would happen 60% of the times.

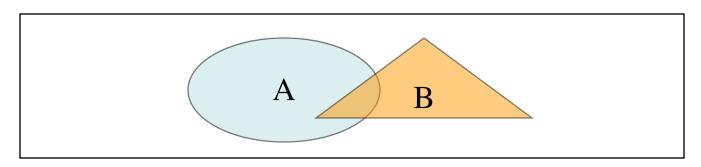
Bayesian: Subjective feeling about how likely something seems.

P(A or B) means P(A or B or both) Mutually exclusive: P(A and B) = 0. Independent: P(A given B) [written "P(A|B)"] = P(A). $P(A^c)$ means P(not A).

2. Axioms (initial assumptions/rules) of probability:

- 1) $P(A) \ge 0$.
- 2) $P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$.
- 3) If A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots are mutually exclusive, then $P(A_1 \text{ or } A_2 \text{ or } A_3 \text{ or } \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) + \dots$

(#3 is sometimes called the *addition rule*)
Probability <=> Area. Measure theory, Venn diagrams



P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A and B).