Paradox of the two children

Math 30530, Fall 2013

September 3, 2013

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- $\Omega = \{ (G, G), (G, B), (B, G), (B, B) \}, \text{ all equally likely}$
- $A = \{ \mathsf{two girls} \} = \{ (G, G) \},\$
- $B = \{ \text{elder a girl} \} = \{ (G, G), (B, G) \}$

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- $\begin{aligned} & A = \{ \text{two girls} \} = \{ (G, G) \}, \\ & B = \{ \text{elder a girl} \} = \{ (G, G), (B, G) \} \end{aligned}$

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap B)}{\Pr(B)} = \frac{1/4}{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

OR

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|B|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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- $\Omega = \{(G, G), (G, B), (B, G), (B, B)\}, all equally likely$
- $A = \{ \mathsf{two girls} \} = \{ (G, G) \},\$
- $C = \{ \text{one is a girl} \} = \{ (G, G), (B, G), (G, B) \}$

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$$\Pr(A|C) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap C)}{\Pr(C)} = \frac{1/4}{3/4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

OR

$$\Pr(A|C) = \frac{|A \cap C|}{|C|} = \frac{1}{3}$$