



5. (Extension) Suppose you are at a carnival. After standing suspiciously close to a carnival game, documenting the results of 100 games, you estimate that the probability of gaining or losing money is as shown in the table below.

Outcome (\$)	-5	-3	-2	0	1	3	4	6	9
Probability	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.05

If they were to let you play the game after all the time you spent obviously counting the outcomes next to the booth, what is the probability you would lose money?

6. Suppose we choose 2 cards from a deck. Let A=1, J=11, Q=12, K=13. Let  $X$  be the sum of the “numbers” on the two cards. What is the distribution of  $X$ ?

Real World Example: Example 1.17 in your book describes a distribution known as Benford’s Law. In 2015, computer scientist Jennifer Golbeck found that Benford’s Law could be applied to detect fraudulent or suspicious activity on Twitter, by counting the network of individuals’ friends. You can read more about it at:

- News article: [technologyreview.com/s/536906/how-benfords-law-reveals-suspicious-activity-on-twitter](http://technologyreview.com/s/536906/how-benfords-law-reveals-suspicious-activity-on-twitter)
- Journal article: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0135169>