

STEP II, 2011, Q12 MS

Q12 It is important in these sorts of contrived games to read the rules properly: in this case, you must ensure that you are clear what is meant by ‘match’, ‘game’ and ‘point’. Then, a careful listing of cases is all that is required.

$$(i) P(\text{re-match}) = P(XYX) + P(YXY) = p(1-p)^2 + (1-p)^3 = (1-p)^2.$$

$$P(Y \text{ wins directly}) = P(YY) + P(XYY) = (1-p)p + p(1-p)p = p(1-p)(1+p) \text{ or } p(1-p^2).$$

Thus, $P(Y \text{ wins}) = w = p(1-p^2) + w(1-p)^2$, and you will note the way starting the match again leads to a recurrent way of describing Y 's chances of winning. Re-arranging this then gives

$$w = \frac{p(1-p^2)}{1-(1-p)^2} = \frac{p(1-p^2)}{(1-(1-p))(1+(1-p))} = \frac{p(1-p^2)}{p(2-p)} = \frac{1-p^2}{2-p} \text{ for } p \neq 0.$$

Next, $w - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2(1-p^2) - (2-p)}{2(2-p)} = \frac{p(1-2p)}{2(2-p)}$, and since $2-p > 0$, $w - \frac{1}{2}$ has the same sign as $1-2p$ and hence as $\frac{1}{2} - p$. Hence, $w > \frac{1}{2}$ if $p < \frac{1}{2}$ and $w < \frac{1}{2}$ if $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

To be fair at this point, the final demand of part (i) ended up being rather less demanding than was originally intended, as the answer is either ‘‘Yes’’ or ‘‘No’’ ... though you would of course, be expected to support your decision; no marks are given for being a lucky guesser! The following calculus approach is thus slightly unnecessary, as one can simply provide an example to show that w can decrease with p . The following, more detailed analysis had been intended.

$$\frac{dw}{dp} = \frac{(2-p)(-2p) - (1-p^2)(-1)}{(2-p)^2} = \frac{1}{(2-p)^2} (p^2 - 4p + 1) = \frac{1}{(2-p)^2} ([2-p]^2 - 3).$$

Then $\frac{dw}{dp} > 0$ for $0 < p < 2 - \sqrt{3}$ and $\frac{dw}{dp} < 0$ for $2 - \sqrt{3} < p \leq 1$.

For a fair game, Y 's expectation should be 0. Thus, using $E(\text{gain}) = \sum g_i \times P(g_i)$, where g_i is the ‘‘gain function’’ for Y , with $w = \frac{5}{12}$ when $p = \frac{2}{3}$, we have $0 = (k) \times \frac{5}{12} + (-1) \times \frac{7}{12} \Rightarrow k = 1.4$.

When $p = 0$, the results run $YXY \dots$ re-match ... $YXY \dots$ re-match ... and the match never ends.



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