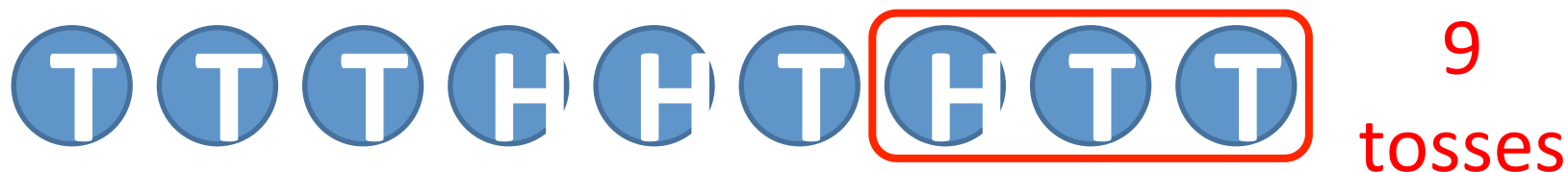


Coin tossing sequences

Martin Whitworth
@MB_Whitworth

- Toss a coin repeatedly until we get a particular sequence.
- e.g. HTT



- How many tosses on average?
- Is it the same for all sequences?

How many tosses on average to get HTT or HTH?

Options:

A. HTT takes longer

....



B. HTH takes longer

....

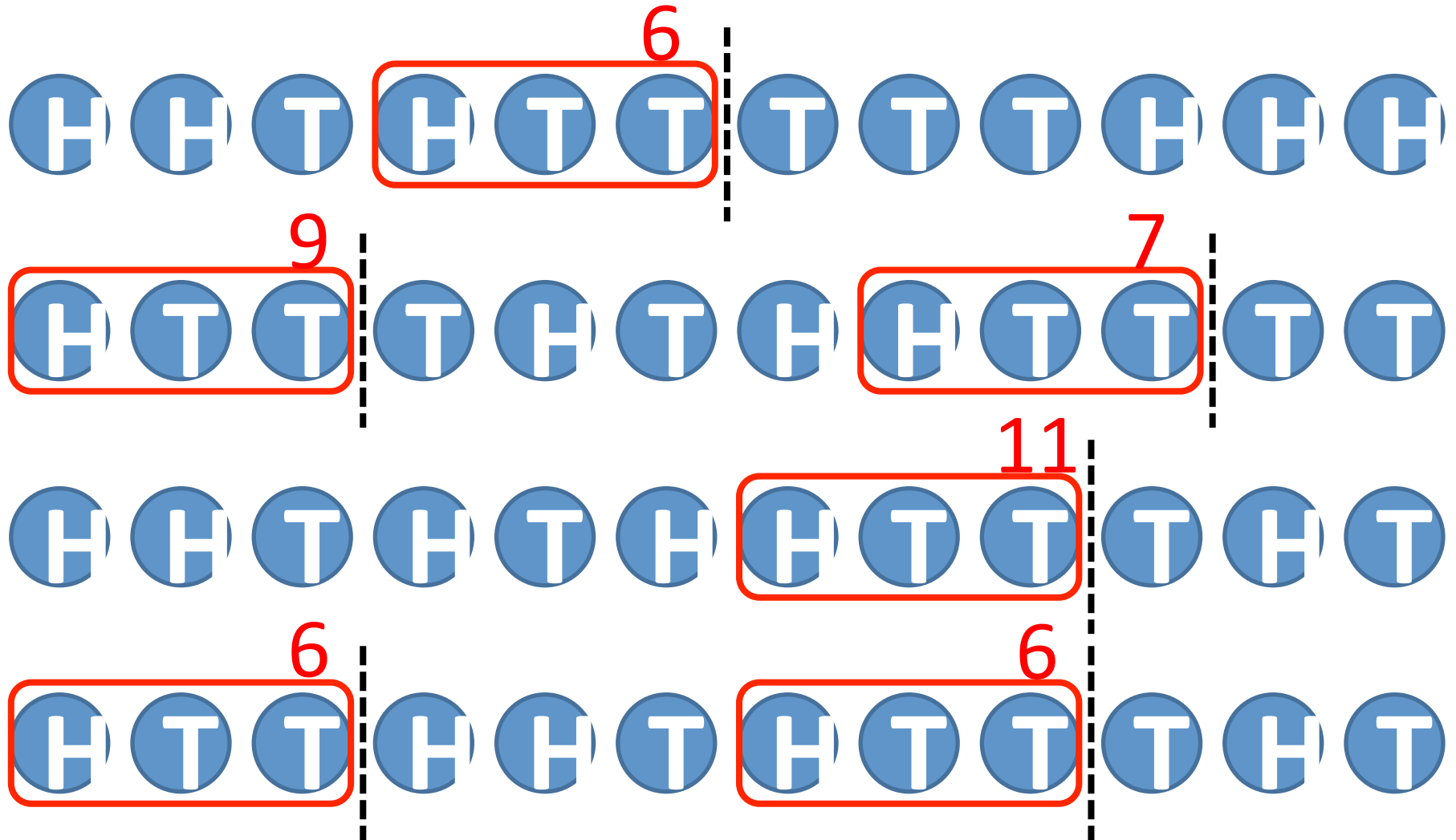


C. Both the same

Target: HTT

Probability = $1/8$

Average wait = 8

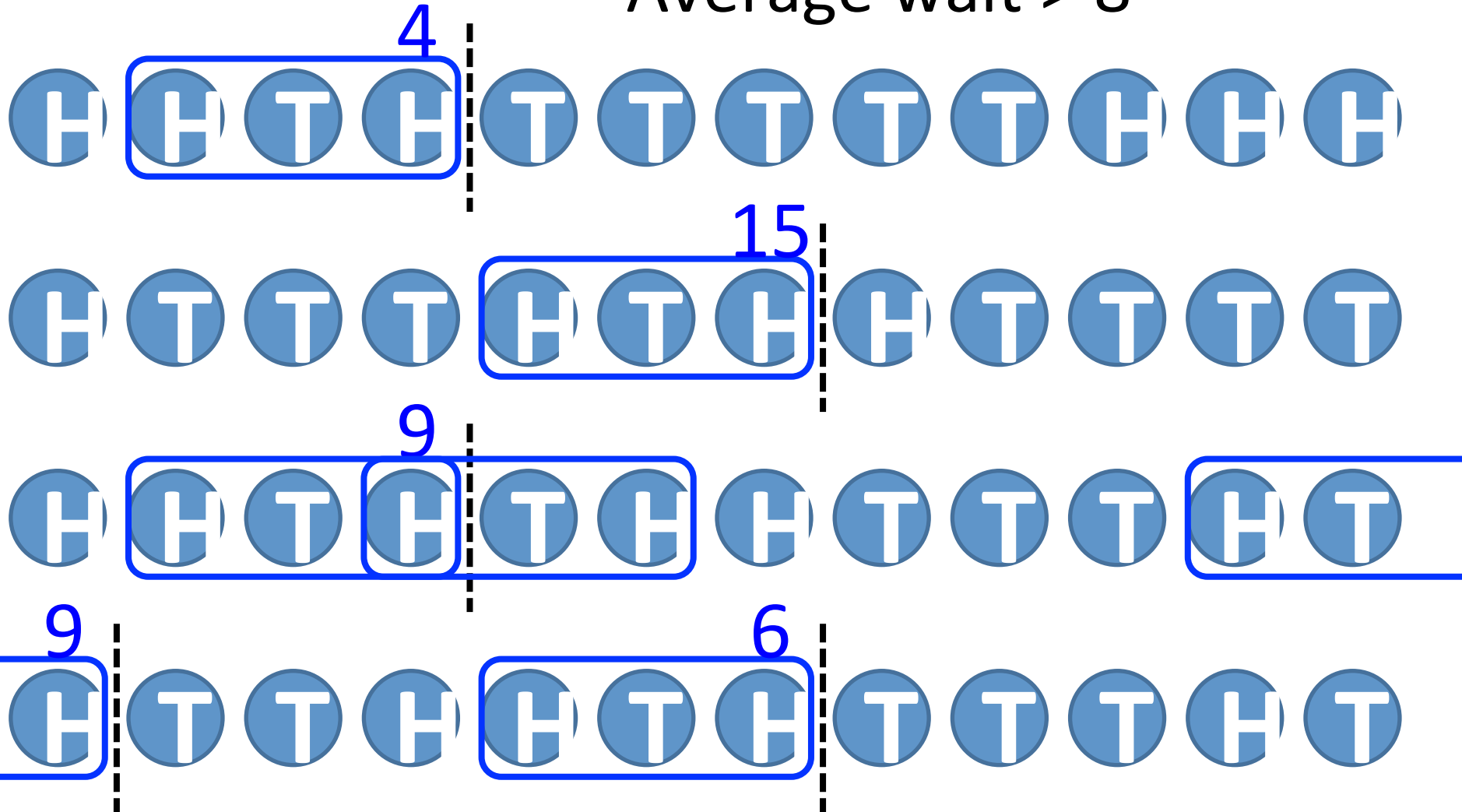


Target: HTH

Probability = $1/8$

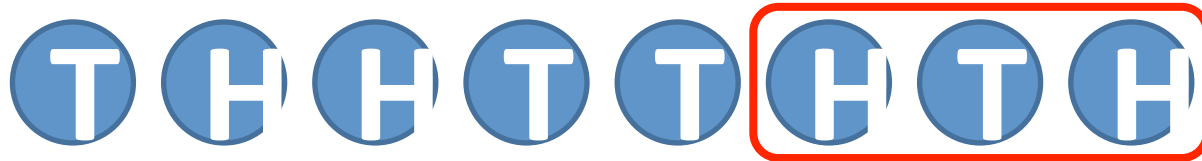
Overlaps don't get counted

Average wait > 8



Calculating the average wait

Target: HTH



Stake	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Payout	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	10

- Bet £1 on each coin being start of chosen sequence
 - In a fair game, payout for matching all 3 is £8
 - Also payout £4 for matching 2, £2 for matching 1
 - For HTH, payout = £10
 - For fair game, average stake = payout
- ∴ Average number of tosses = 10 for HTH

Calculating the average wait

Target: HTH



Stake (£)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Payout (£)	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	10

- Bet £1 on each coin being start of chosen sequence
 - In a fair game, payout for matching all 3 is £8
 - Also payout £4 for matching 2, £2 for matching 1
 - For HTH, payout = £10
 - For fair game, average stake = payout
- ∴ Average number of tosses = 10 for HTH

Average wait

Sequence	Average wait
H	2
T	2

Sequence	Average wait
HH	6
HT	4
TH	4
TT	6

Sequence	Average wait
HHH	14
HHT	8
HTH	10
HTT	8
THH	8
THT	10
TTH	8
TTT	14

Sequence length n

- Minimum wait = 2^n
- Maximum wait = $2^{n+1}-2$
- Longer sequence always has longer wait

Two sequences

- Which is more likely to occur first?
- e.g. HTT, HTH



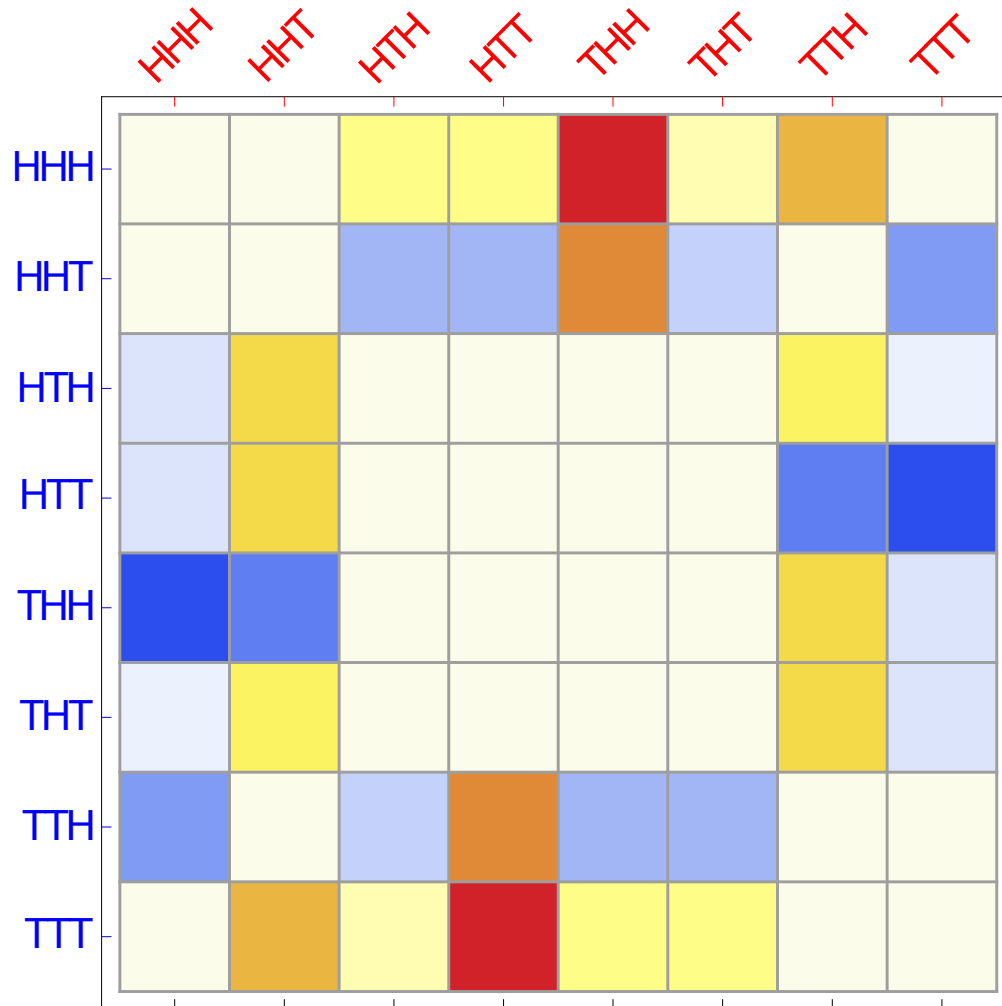
- Penney's game

Probability of red sequence preceding blue

$n=3$

	HHH	HHT	HTH	HTT	THH	THT	TTH	TTT
HHH		1/2	3/5	3/5	7/8	7/12	7/10	1/2
HHT	1/2		1/3	1/3	3/4	3/8	1/2	3/10
HTH	2/5	2/3		1/2	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/12
HTT	2/5	2/3	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/4	1/8
THH	1/8	1/4	1/2	1/2		1/2	2/3	2/5
THT	5/12	5/8	1/2	1/2	1/2		2/3	2/5
TTH	3/10	1/2	3/8	3/4	1/3	1/3		1/2
TTT	1/2	7/10	7/12	7/8	3/5	3/5	1/2	

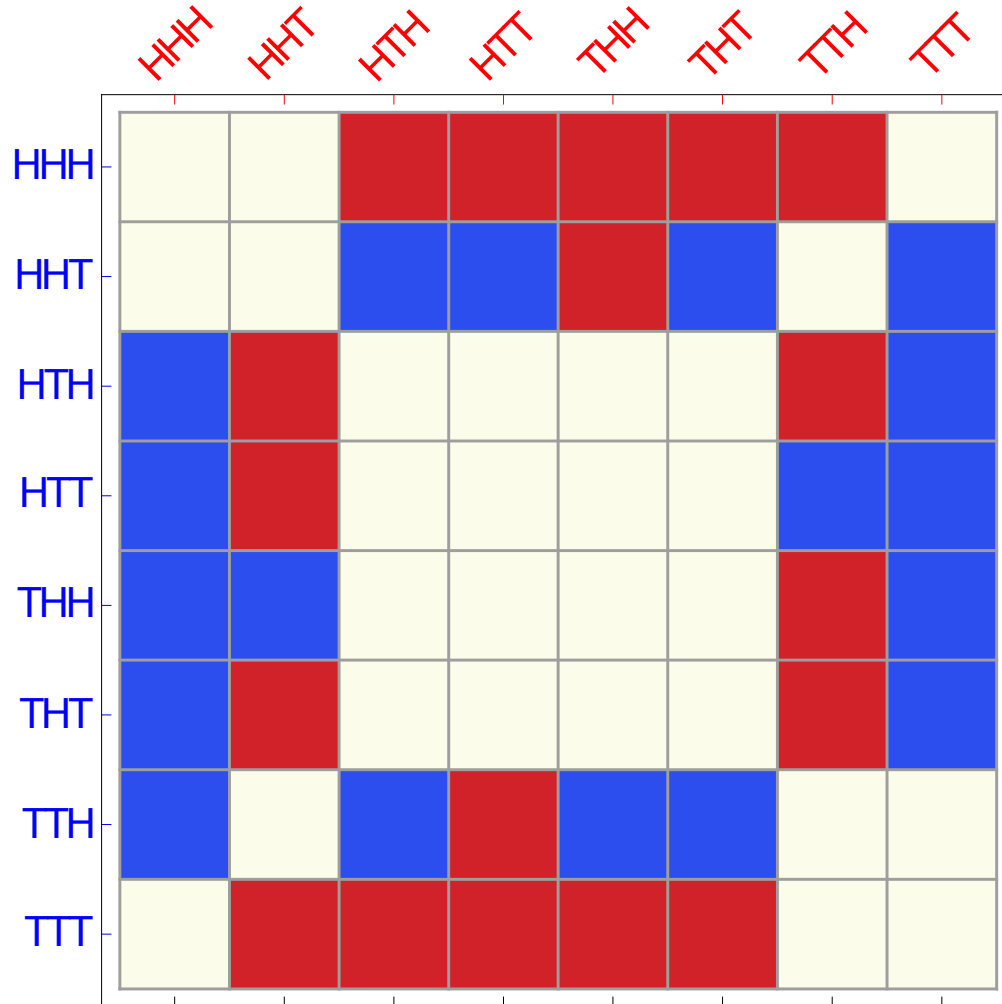
Probability of red sequence preceding blue



$n=3$

Which sequence is more likely to occur

first



$n=3$

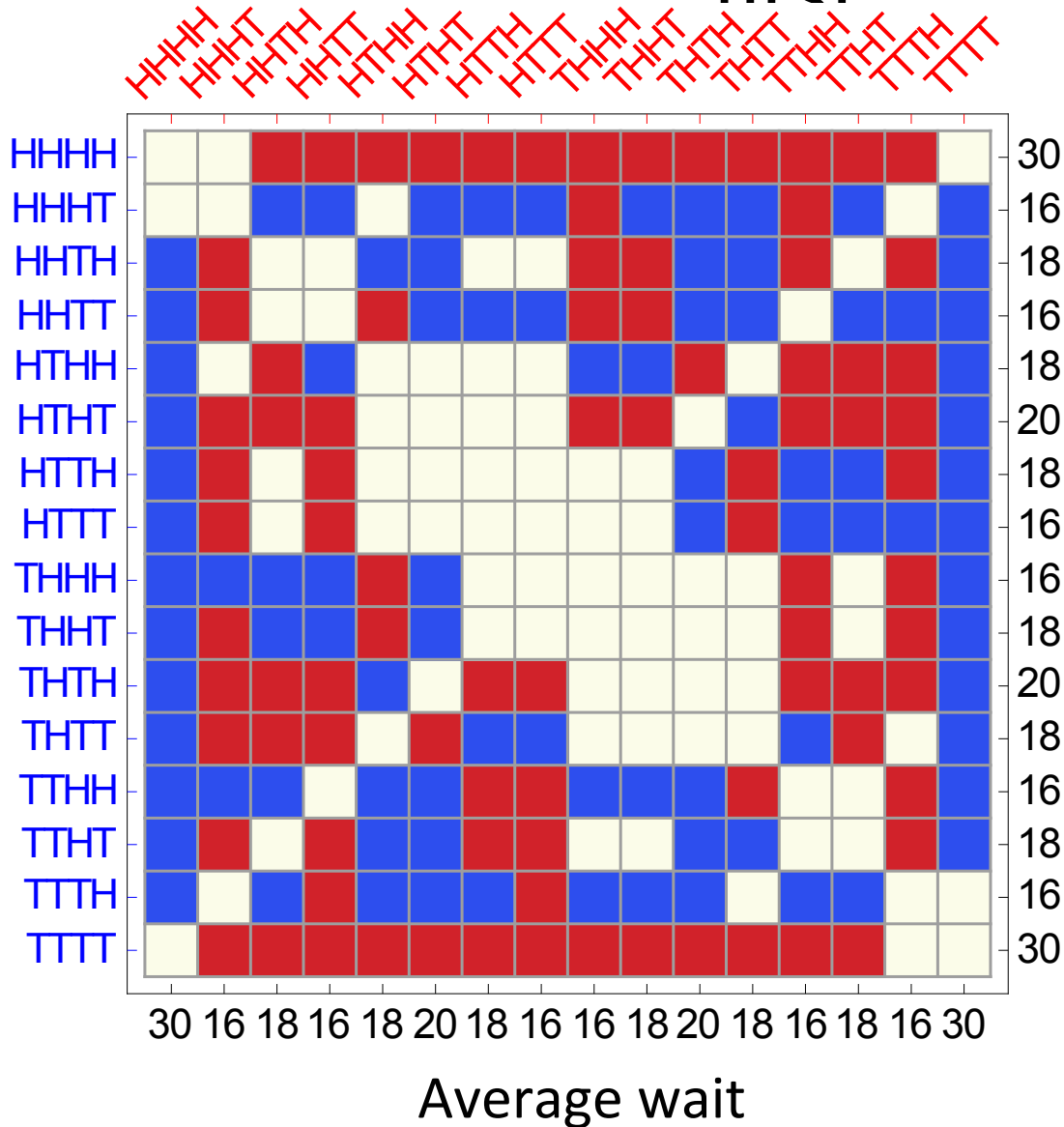
Shorter wait
always at least
50% probability
of preceding
longer one

Average wait

Which sequence is more likely to occur

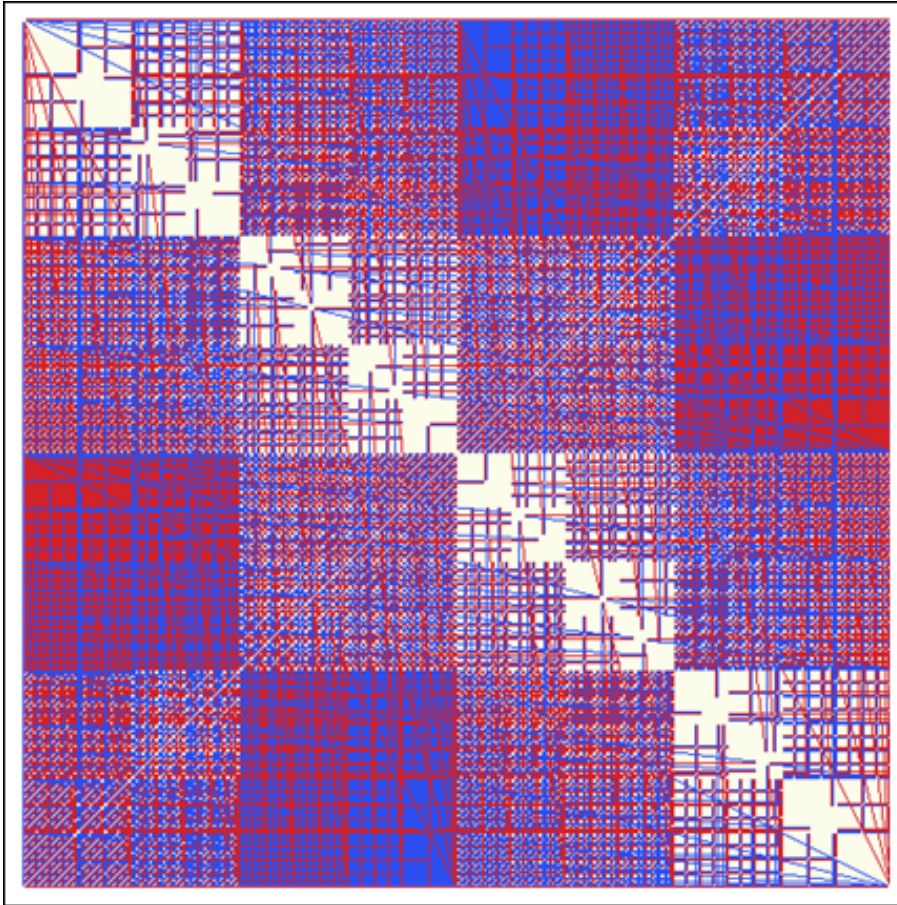
first

$n=4$



Which sequence is more likely to occur first

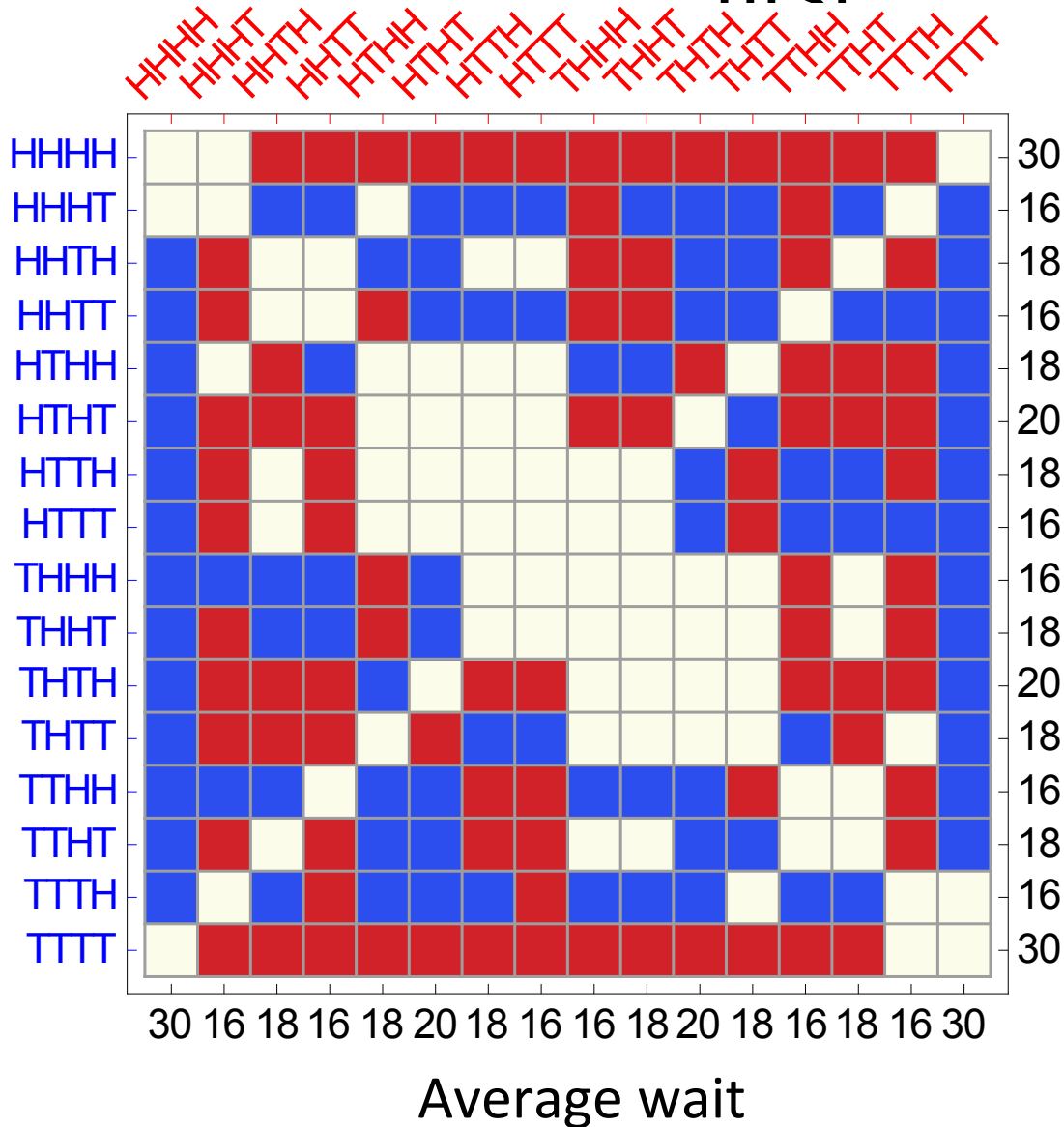
$n=9$



Which sequence is more likely to occur

first

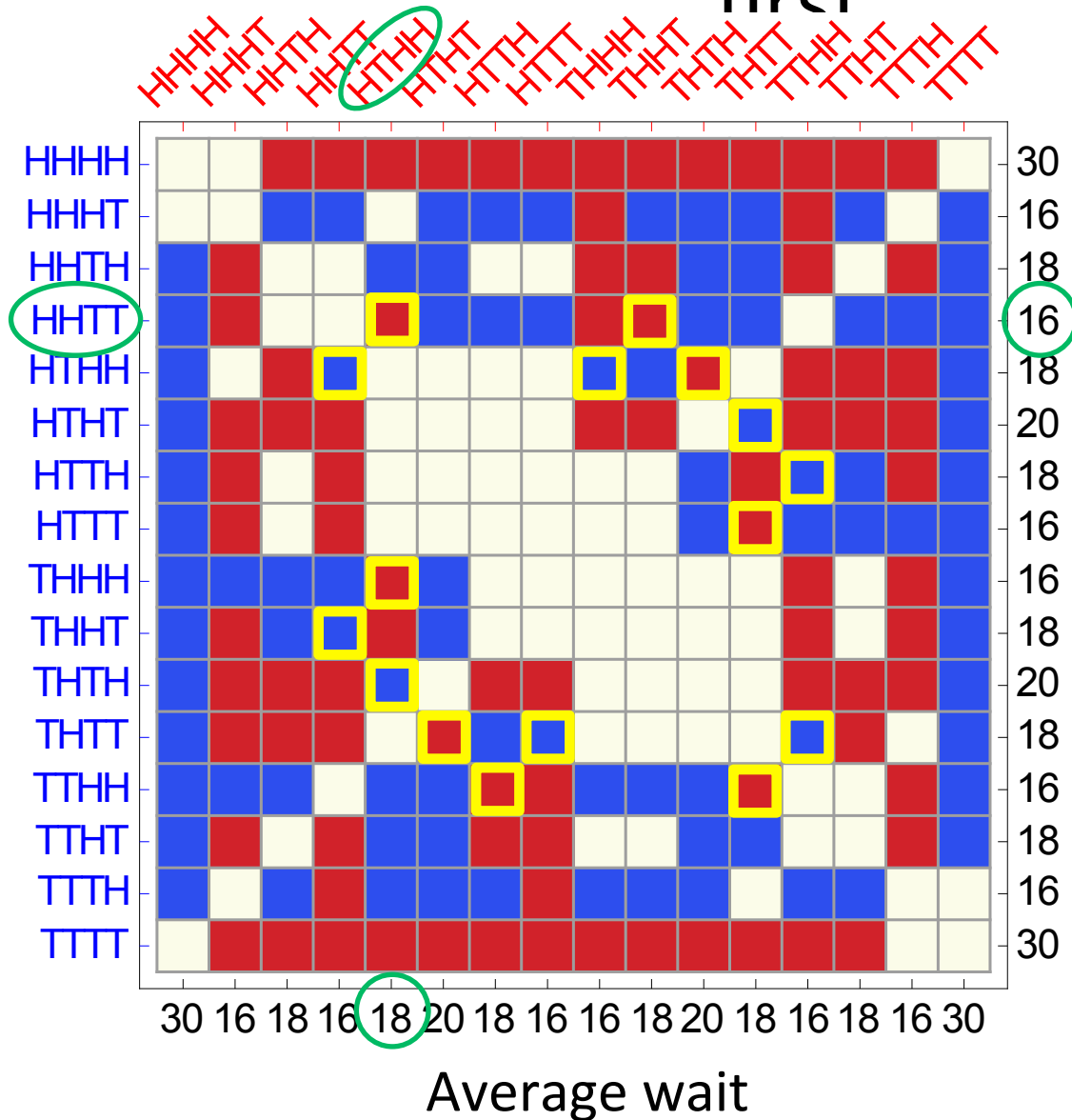
$n=4$



Which sequence is more likely to occur

first

$n=4$



Longer
average wait
is more likely
to precede
shorter one!

Shorter wait can precede longer wait

Ignoring transposition of H,T, distinct cases are:

- HTHH (18) beats HHTT (16) with $p=4/7 \approx 0.57$
- HTHH (18) beats THHH (16) with $p=7/12 \approx 0.58$
- THHT (18) beats HHTT (16) with $p=7/12 \approx 0.58$
- THTH (20) beats HTHH (18) with $p=9/14 \approx 0.64$

THTH has an almost $2/3$ probability of preceding HTHH, yet takes longer to occur on average!

References

- Martin Gardner, Time Travel and other Mathematical Bewilderments, 60-66
- <https://plus.maths.org/content/os/issue55/features/nishiyama/index>
- Same article, but also including proof based on average wait time:
http://www.i-repository.net/il/user_contents/02/G0000031Repository/repository/keidaironshu_063_004_269-276.pdf
- Theorems X and Y in this article can be seen to be true based on the gambling approach shown in the following
- Martingale approach:
http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.aop/1176994578
- Which sequence will occur first?
http://www.agenarisk.com/resources/probability_puzzles/equal_sequences.shtml
- Penney Ante: Counterintuitive Probabilities in Coin Tossing
<http://bact.mathcircles.org/files/Summer2010/PenneyAnte.pdf>
- Penney's game https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penney%27s_game
- <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/peter-donnely-shows-how-stats-fool-juries>
- How to win at coin flipping
<http://blog.wolfram.com/2010/11/30/how-to-win-at-coin-flipping/>