

- #1. $E = 4$ heads appear (evidence)
 $H =$ we are using the trick coin (hypothesis)

$$P(H|E) \stackrel{\text{Bayes}}{=} \frac{P(E|H)P(H)}{P(E|H)P(H) + P(E|H^c)P(H^c)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{5}}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{2^4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{4}} = \boxed{\frac{4}{5}} (= 80\%)$$

- #2. This is the Gambler Ruin Problem, with
 $i = 10$, $N = 20$, $p = \frac{4}{10}$, $q = \frac{6}{10}$, for which:

$$P(\text{win}) = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^i}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{10}}{1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{20}}$$

so

$$P(\text{run out of money}) = 1 - P(\text{win}) = \boxed{1 - \frac{1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{10}}{1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{20}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{10} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{20}}{1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{20}}}$$

$$\left(= \frac{1024}{60073} \approx 98.3\% \right)$$