

8A Decision Trees

In a decision tree:

boxes represent _____ nodes

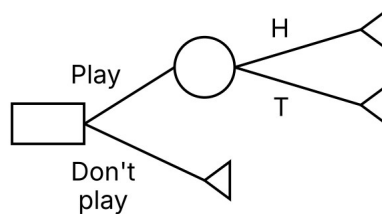
triangles represent _____ nodes

circles represent _____ nodes

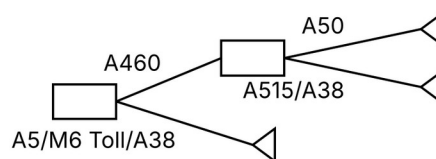
Annotating a decision tree (probabilities, pay-offs and expected values):

Expected monetary value (EMV):

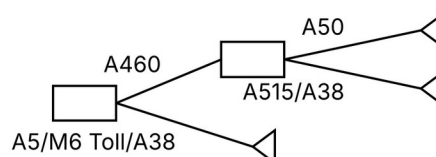
A player tosses a coin and wins £5 for heads, or loses £2 for tails. Complete the decision tree.



1. Carol plans to travel from Cannock to Derby by car. One option is to take the A460 to Uttoxeter and then take the A50. This is a distance of 38 miles and will take around 1 hour 20 minutes. A second option is to set off on the A5 to the M6 Toll road then continue on the A38. This is a distance of 36 miles and will take around 55 minutes. A final option is to combine the routes by taking the A460 to Rugeley, then the A515, then take the A38 at Alrewas. This is a distance of 34 miles and will take around 1 hour and 5 minutes.
 - a) Use a decision tree to choose the best option for Carol based purely on:
 - i) the distance to travel

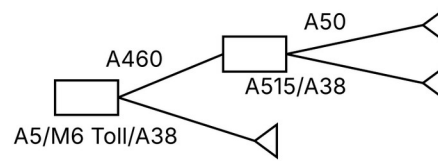


- ii) the time needed to complete the journey.



The cost of driving is estimated at 40p per mile. There is an additional cost of £10 for using the M6 Toll road.

b) Comment on the best option overall.

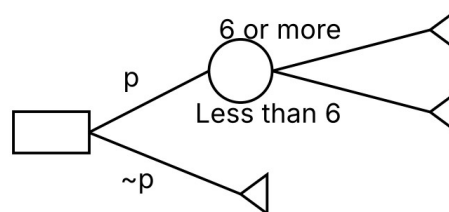


An optimal strategy based on the EMV criterion:

Showing the optimal strategy on a decision tree:

2. James is trying to decide whether or not to play a game using two fair tetrahedral dice. The sides of the dice are numbered from 1 to 4. If he scores a total of 6 or more then he wins £4; otherwise he loses £2.

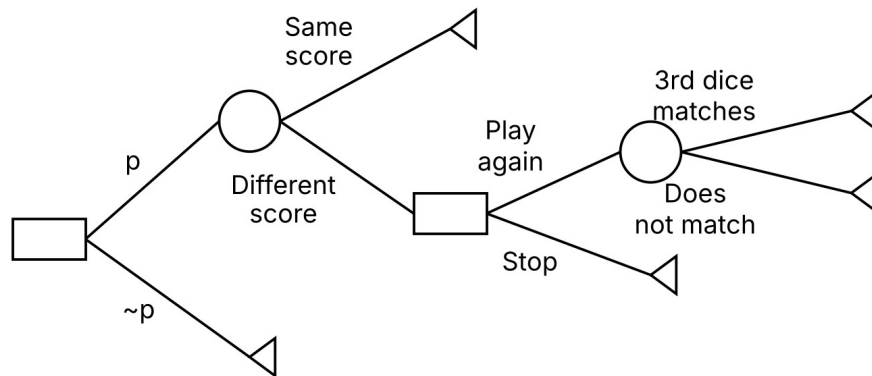
a) Draw a decision tree to model James's possible decisions and outcomes.



b) Determine whether James should play the game and state his EMV.

3. Jess pays £2 to play a game. She rolls two dice and if they both show the same score, she wins £5; otherwise she loses. If she loses, she can pay a further £1 to roll a third dice. If the score on the third dice matches the score on either of the first two dice, then she wins £6; otherwise she loses.

a) Draw a decision tree to model the decisions and possible outcomes.



b) Find the best strategy for Jess as indicated by the decision tree.

4. Jack has time for one revision session before he takes an exam in Mechanics and Statistics. He will devote this time either to Mechanics or Statistics. These are worth 50 marks each. Jack estimates that if the Mechanics questions go in his favour then he would expect to achieve 45 marks, but if they don't then this reduces to 30 marks. Similarly, if the Statistics questions go in his favour then he would expect to achieve 35 marks, but if they don't then this reduces to 25 marks.

If Jack devotes his revision time to Mechanics then he has a 70% chance of finding the Mechanics questions favourable and a 20% chance of finding the Statistics questions favourable.

If Jack devotes his revision time to Statistics then he has a 60% chance of finding the Statistics questions favourable and a 60% chance of finding the Mechanics questions favourable.

Use a decision tree to determine how Jack should devote his revision time.

