

Re: Probability of picking a positive rational number at random

# Re: Probability of picking a positive rational number at random

---

*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2008-03/msg01958.html>

---

- *From:* S\_Paske@xxxxxxxxxxxx
  - *Date:* Thu, 13 Mar 2008 15:03:57 -0700 (PDT)
- 

On Mar 13, 3:16 pm, Randy Poe <poespam-t...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Mar 13, 4:10 pm, S\_Pa...@xxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

From my understanding, the probability of picking a positive rational number at random which is  $<1$  is 50%, and also the probability that this number  $>1$  is also 50%.

Any thoughts are appreciated.  
Thanks

Depends on your distribution for picking "at random".

I'm guessing that you mean the numerator  $n$  and denominator  $d$  are independent random variables chosen from the same distribution. In that case, regardless of the distribution,  $p(n < d) = p(d < n)$ . However, if there is a nonzero probability that  $n = d$ , then neither  $p(n < d)$  nor  $p(d < n)$  is 50%.

One more general comment: There is no such thing as a uniform distribution over all the natural numbers. However, you might choose  $n$  and  $d$  as uniformly distributed on some finite set, say  $\{1, 2, \dots, 10000\}$ .

What is the probability that the number is  $<1/2$ . What about  $<2$ ?  
How about  $<1/3$  or  $<3$ ?

Depends on the details of the distribution.

– Randy

Re: Probability of picking a positive rational number at random

Re: Probability of picking a positive rational number at random

I am thinking that if i picked a random integer  $n \geq 1$  i could use this distribution:

The probability of the exponent of its 2 prime factor=0 is  $1/2$

The probability of the exponent of its 2 prime factor=1 is  $1/4$

...

The probability of the exponent of its 3 prime factor=0 is  $2/3$

The probability of the exponent of its 3 prime factor=1 is  $2/9$

The probability of the exponent of its 3 prime factor=2 is  $2/27$

...

The probability of the exponent of its n'th prime factor=k is  $(P_n - 1) / P_n^k$

Each prime factor would be independent of the others.

To extend this to the rationals, if  $k > 0$  then split each probability into equal parts 1 for negative exponent, 1 for positive exponent.

I am pretty sure with this model that picking a positive rational at random would yield 50% between 0 and 1 and 50%  $> 1$ .

But what is the probability of between 0 and  $1/2$  or between any interval in general?

.