

## $\mathrm{UiO}:$ University of Oslo

# Secret Hitler and Bayes' Theorem 

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- Assume that you are a liberal Chancellor in a game with an odd number of players. The a priori probability that the President is a fascist is $1 / 2$. However, we will show that if you receive two Fascist laws, the probability that the President is a fascist goes up to $3 / 4$.
- The probability that they drew 3 F is

$$
\frac{11}{17} \frac{10}{16} \frac{9}{15} .
$$

However, if they drew 2F1L, they could have drawn the liberal card as the first, second or third card, so the probability that they drew $2 F 1 \mathrm{~L}$ is twice as big, namely

$$
3 \frac{11}{17} \frac{10}{16} \frac{6}{15} .
$$

## Bayes' Theorem 1

- Bayes' Theorem converts conditional probabilities

$$
P(B \mid A)=\frac{P(A \mid B) P(B)}{P(A)}=\frac{P(A \mid B) P(B)}{P(A \mid B) P(B)+P\left(A \mid B^{\mathrm{C}}\right) P\left(B^{\mathrm{C}}\right)} .
$$

- If we set $\mathrm{P}(3 F)=p$ we get
$P$ (Pres. is $\mathrm{F} \mid$ You get 2F)
$=P($ You get $2 \mathrm{~F} \mid$ Pres. is F$) P($ Pres. is F$) / P$ (You get 2F)

$$
\begin{gathered}
=\frac{(P(3 F)+P(2 F 1 L)) \cdot 1 / 2}{(P(3 F)+P(2 F 1 L)) \cdot 1 / 2+P(3 F) \cdot 1 / 2} \\
=\frac{3 p}{3 p+p}=3 / 4=0.75 .
\end{gathered}
$$

- If there had been 12 fascist cards, then $P(2 F 1 L) / P(3 F)=3 \cdot 6 / 10$, which is less than 2.
- If there were $12+6=18$ cards, we would have drawn all the cards in the first 6 rounds, which is another reason for not having 12 fascist cards.
- With an even number of players, we get the following table.

| Players | Before | After |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | $2 / 5=0.4$ | $2 / 3=0.67$ |
| 8 | $3 / 7=0.43$ | $9 / 13=0.69$ |
| 10 | $4 / 9=0.44$ | $12 / 17=0.71$ |

- During the Weimar Republic (1918-1933), there were 8 elections before the Nazis took power and 16 chancellors (including Hitler).
- Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic allowed the president to promulgate decrees to take emergency measures without the consent of the Reichstag.
- Under President Paul von Hindenburg, Article 48 was called on more and more often to bypass a politically fractured and dysfunctional parliament.
- After Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, he used decrees issued by President Hindenburg to create a totalitarian dictatorship by legal means.

