14. (b) and (c) could be records of a complete tournament since in eacvh case B has won two games in succession. (a) cannot be since here A, B and C have each won one game.
Sequences in which tournament is still undecided after 5 games are as follows:
$ACBAC,\ BCABC$ so since each sequence has a probability of $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$ probability that tournament is undecided after 5 games is $\frac{1}{16}$

A wins in fewer than 5 games with the sequences AA and $BCAA$ so probability $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$
B wins in fewer than 5 games with the sequences $ACBB$ and BB so probability $= \frac{5}{16}$
C wins in fewer than 5 games with the sequences ACC and BCC so probability $= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

A wins eventually with the sequences $AA,\ ACBAA,\ ACBACBAA$ etc or $BCAA,\ BCABCAA$ etc
so probability $= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 + \dots\right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 + \dots\right] = \dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} + \dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} = \dfrac{\frac{5}{16}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{5}{14}$
B wins eventually with sequences $BB, BCABB,$ etc or $ACBB,\ ACBACBB$ etc so probability $= \frac{5}{14}$
C wins eventually with the sequences $ACC,\ ACBACC$ etc or $BCC,\ BCABCC$ etc
so probability $= 2 \times \dfrac{\frac{1}{8}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{4}{14}$
