

$$P(A|B) = R(AnB)/P(B)$$

$$P(F) = P(F) = P(F) + P(F) = P(F)$$

In	[]]:	1
In	[]]:	1
In	[]]:	1
In	[]]:	1

A family has 2 children. Given that at least one child is a girl, what is the probability that both are girls

Α	1/2
В	2/3
С	1/4
D	1/3

```
sample space : gg,by,gb,bb
already given that one child is a girl
so bb is not an element

so , sample space is : gg,bg,gb

one is girl that is given ,
the probability of both are girl is :
1/ 3
```

Family hos 2 children. Allows one is a girl. What is the probability that both are girls? \rightarrow only 28% got this right $S = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} b \ b \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} b \ g \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} g \ , b \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} g \ , g \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ , g \ , g \ , g \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \ , g \ ,$

In MCQ with 4 options, let 0.8 be the probability that the student knows the answer, and 0.2 the probability of guessing. What is the conditional probability that the student knew the answer to a question given that it was answered correctly?

Click on an option to submit your answer

A 10/17

B 12/17

C 14/17

D 16/17

```
6
          7
            P[knows ans | ans correctly] = ? (Question )
         10 P[K|C] = P[C|K]*P[K] / P[C|K]*P[K] + P[C|K']*P[K']
                   = P[C|K]*P[K] / P[C|K]*P[K] + P[C|G]*P[G]
         11
         12
                P[C|K] probability of correct ans given he knows the ans = 1
         13
               P[k] is 0.8
         14
         15
                P[C|G] probability of correct ans guessing out of 4 questions = 1/4
         16
                P[G] = 0.2
         17
                   = (1*0.8) / ((1*(0.8)) + ((1/4)*0.2))
         18
         19
         20
         21
         22
In [3]:
         1 (1*0.8) / ((1*(0.8)) + ((1/4)*0.2))
Out[3]: 0.9411764705882353
In [4]:
          1 16/17
Out[4]: 0.9411764705882353
In [ ]:
          1 # A n B
          2 # A U B
            \# A \subset B
```

$P(E) = 0.6 \label{eq:PE}$ What can we say about P(E|F) when E and F are mutually exclusive

```
A P(E|F) = 0.6

B P(E|F) >= 0.6

C P(E|F) <= 0.6

D P(E|F) = 0
```

```
P[E|F] = P[E n F]/P[F]

here, E and F are mututally exclusive . that means :
```

Let P(E) = 0.6What can we say about P(E|F) when E is a subset of F

```
A P(E|F) = 0.6

B P(E|F) >= 0.6

C P(E|F) <= 0.6

D P(E|F) = 0
```

```
1 E is a subset of F:
 3 P[E \cap F] = P[E]
 5
 6
 7
 8 | P[E|F] = P[E \cap F]/P[F]
9
          = P[E]/P[F]
          = 0.6/P[F]
10
11
         P[E]/P[E] >= P[E]
12
13 ans is option B
14
15
16
17 P[E] = 0.6
18
19 P[E|F] = P[E]/P[F]
21 left say : P[E|F]== 0.5
              0.5= 0.6 / P[F]
22
```

```
so , P[F] becomes >1 , which is not possible
         23
         24
         25
                        thats why P[E|F] should be >= 0.6
         26
         27
         28
In [ ]:
```

Let P(E) = 0.6What can we say about P(E|F) when F is a subset of E

A
$$P(E|F) = 1$$

B $P(E|F) >= 0.6$

C $P(E|F) <= 0.6$

D $P(E|F) = 0$

```
In [ ]:
               F is a subset of E:
                      means F \cap E = F
                 P[E|F] = P[E \cap F]/P[F]
          5
                         = P[F] / P[F]
          6
                         = 1
          7
8
9
                  option A is the ans
         10
In [ ]:
```

A gambler has in his pocket a fair coin and a two-headed coin. He selects one of the coins at random, and when he flips it, it shows heads. What is the probability that it is the fair coin?

Click on an option to submit your answer

А	1/2
В	1/3
С	1/5
D	1

```
Fair coin
                           Biased coin
         2 (HT)
                           (HH)
         3
         4 | P[F] = 1/2
                          P[B] = 1/2
         6 P[F|H] = ? (Question)
         8
         9
         10
           P[F|H] = P[H|F]*P[F] / P[H|F]*P[F] + P[H|B]*P[B]
                                        1/2 * 1/2 +
         11
                    = 1/2 * 1/2
         12
         13
                P[H|F] probability of heads given the coin is fair is 50%
         14
                P[F] probability offair coin is 1/2
         15
                P[H|B]: probility of heads given the biased coin:
         16
                         as biased coin has both sides heads , probability of heads is 1
        17
                P[B] = P[F] due to randomness P[B] is 1/2 and P[F] is 1/2
             ((1/2) * (1/2))
                               / ( ((1/2) * (1/2)) + ( 1 * (1/2) ) )
In [5]:
Out[5]: 0.3333333333333333
In [6]:
         1 1/3 # ans is option B
Out[6]: 0.33333333333333333
In [ ]:
In [ ]: 1
In [ ]: 1
```

•

A gambler has in his pocket a fair coin and a two-headed coin. He selects one of the coins at random, and he flips it twice. It shows heads both the times. What is the probability that it is the fair coin?

Click on an option to submit your answer

A 1/2

B 1/3

C 1/5

D 1

```
1 Fair coin
                           Biased coin
         2
         3
         4 | P[F] = 1/2
                           P[B] = 1/2
         6 | P[F|HH] = ? (Question)
         8
         10 | P[F|HH] = P[HH|F]*P[F] / P[HH|F]*P[F] + P[HH|B]*P[B]
                    = 1/4 * 1/2 /
                                        1/4 * 1/2 +
         11
         12
         13
                P[HH|F] probability of two heads(two flips) given the coin is fair is 25% (1/2 * 1/2)
         14
                P[F] probability offair coin is 1/2
                P[HH|B] : probility of both heads given the biased coin :
         15
         16
                         as biased coin has both sides heads , probability of two heads is 1
         17
                P[B] = P[F] due to randomness P[B] is 1/2 and P[F] is 1/2
In [7]:
         1 \mid ((1/4) * (1/2)) \mid / (((1/4) * (1/2)) + (1 * (1/2)))
Out[7]: 0.2
In [8]:
         1 1/5 # ans is Option C
Out[8]: 0.2
In [ ]:
```

A gambler has in his pocket a fair coin and a two-headed coin. He selects one of the coins at random, and he flips it three times. He gets {HHT}. What is the probability that it is the fair coin?

In []:

```
A 1/2

B 1/3

C 1/5

D 1
```

```
7
         8
         9
        10 P[F|HHT] = P[HHT|F]*P[F] / P[HHT|F]*P[F] + P[HHT|B]*P[B]
         11
                            1/8 * 1/2 / 1/8 * 1/2 + 0 * 1/2
                                   / 1/16
        12
                            1/16
        13
        14
        15
                    probability of tails in a two headed coin P[HHT|B] = 0
         16
         17
         18
                      Option D = 1 is the ans
         19
In [ ]:
        Type Markdown and LaTeX: lpha^2
In [ ]:
         1
In [ ]:
In [ ]: 1
In [ ]: 1
```

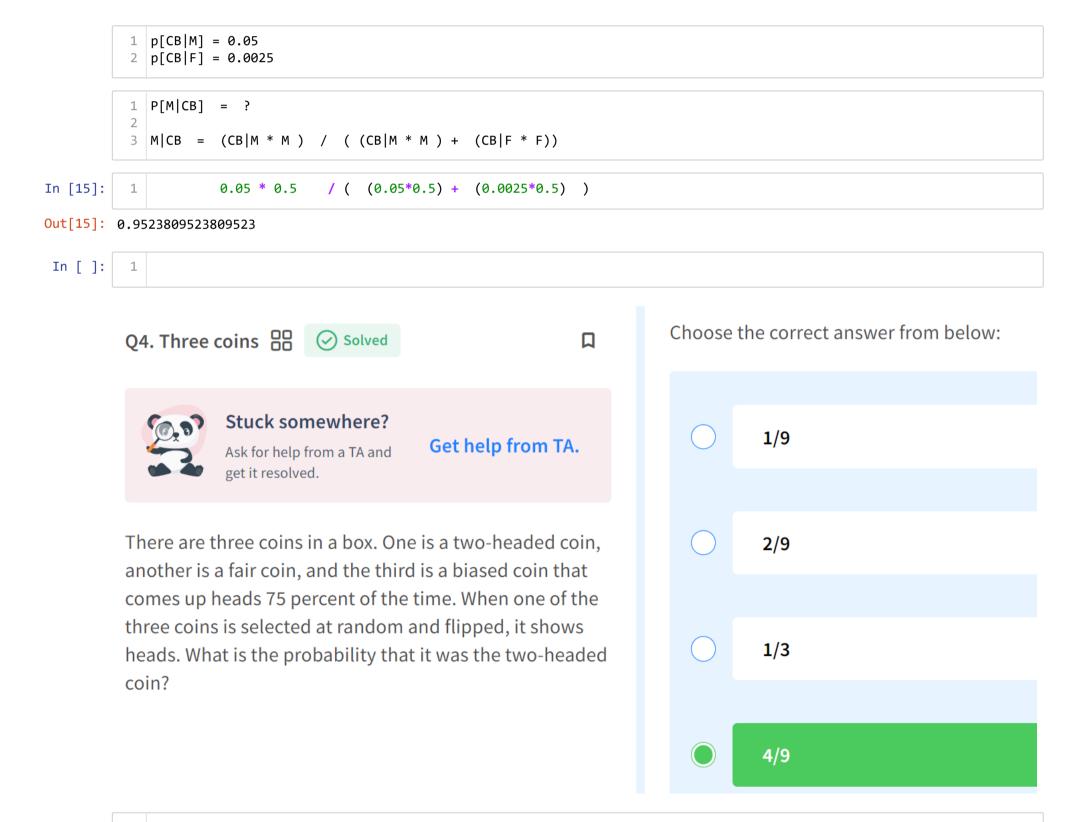


Stuck somewhere?

Ask for help from a TA and get it resolved.

Get help from TA.

Suppose 5 percent of men and 0.25 percent of the women are color-blind. A random color-blind person is chosen. What is the probability of this person being male? Assume there are equal number of men and women overall.



```
7
            8
                   P[H|biased] = 0.75
                   P[H|2headed] = 1
            9
                   P[H|fiar] = 1/2
           10
           11
                   P[2headed|H] = P[H|2headed] * P[2headed] /
           12
           13
                         (P[H|2headed] * P[2headed]) + (P[H|2headed'] * P[2headed'])
          1 1 * (1/3)
In [63]:
Out[63]: 0.3333333333333333
           1 (( 0.75 + (1/2))/2 ) * (1-(1/3))
In [66]:
Out[66]: 0.4166666666666674
           1 (1 * (1/3)) + (( 0.75 + (1/2))/2 ) * (1-(1/3))
In [67]:
Out[67]: 0.75
In [69]:
           1 (1 * (1/3)) / ((1 * (1/3)) + ((0.75 + (1/2))/2) * (1-(1/3)))
In [73]:
            1 4/9
Out[73]: 0.444444444444444
 In [ ]:
                                                             Choose the correct answer from below:
           Q5. Ten coins 🔐 🕢 Solved
                                                     Stuck somewhere?
                                                                      5/11
                                       Get help from TA.
                     Ask for help from a TA and
                    get it resolved.
           There are ten coins numbered from 1 to 10, where the
           probability of the heads is i/10, i=1,2,...,10. One of the
           coins is randomly selected and flipped, it shows heads.
           What is the conditional probability that it was the 5<sup>th</sup>
                                                                      5/10
                                                                      1/10
```

```
1 | P[C5|H] = ?
 In [ ]:
          2 P[]
          6 P[C5 H] =
                                                P[H|C5] * P[C5]/
                                  P[H|C5] * P[C5] + P[H|C5'] * P[C5']
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
         1 (0.1+0.2+0.3+0.4+0.6+0.7+0.8+0.9+1)/9
In [58]:
Out[58]: 0.5555555555556
In [59]: 1 1-(1/10)
Out[59]: 0.9
In [60]: 1 (5/10)*(1/10)
Out[60]: 0.05
In [61]:
         1 (5/10)*(1/10) + (0.555*0.9)
Out[61]: 0.5495000000000001
          1 0.05/0.549500
In [62]:
Out[62]: 0.09099181073703368
In [74]:
         1 1/11
Out[74]: 0.09090909090909091
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```



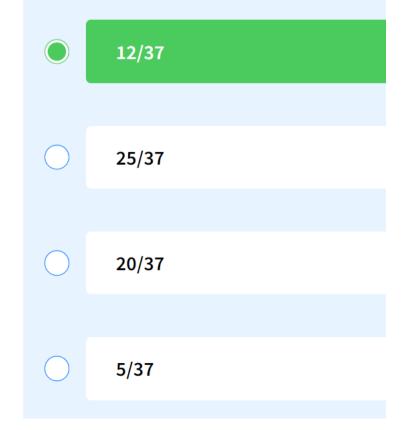
Q6. Two Urns 🔠



⊘ Solved

Urn 1 has five white and seven black balls. Urn 2 has three white and twele black balls. We flip a fair coin. If the outcome is heads, then a ball from urn 1 is selected, while if the outcome is tails, then a ball from urn 2 is selected. Suppose that a white ball is selected. What is the probability that the coin landed tails?

Choose the correct answer from below:



```
7 black balls
                                12 black balls
                               Tails
             Heads
          8 if heads : ball from Urn1 is selected
          9 if tails : ball from Urn2 is selected
          10
          11 probability of tails given white ball is selected :
          12 | P[T|W] = ?
          13
            P[T|W] = P[W|T]* P[T]/
          14
          15
                   P[W|T]*P[T] + P[W|T']*P[T']
          16
                     = P[W|T]*P[T]/
          17
                   P[W|T]*P[T] + P[W|H]*P[H]
          18
          19
          20
               P[W|T] white balls given tails : 3 / (3+12) = 3/15
               P[W|H] white ball given not tail : 5 / (5+7) = 5/ 12
          21
          22
          23
                                 P[W|T]* P[T]/
          P[T|W] =
          25
                           P[W|T]*P[T] + P[W|H]*P[H]
          26
          27
          28
In [79]:
          1 (3/15)*(1/2)
Out[79]: 0.1
In [80]:
          1 (3/15)*(1/2) + ((5/12)*0.5)
Out[80]: 0.30833333333333333
          1 0.1/0.308333
In [81]:
Out[81]: 0.3243246749455945
In [78]:
          1 12/37
Out[78]: 0.3243243243243434
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```

Urn2

3 white balls

1 Urn1

5 white balls

In []:	1	
In []:	1	
In []:[1	