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MATH 080
DUE 27 July 2020

Homework #3

67. First of all, there can only be a 100% chance. If they wanted to get the chance of rain over the weekend they need to get the mean percent chance of rain on Saturday and Sunday. It would be 65% chance of rain for the weekend.

82.

A.
B. p(red)= 18/36
C. p(-1st 12-)= 12/36
D. p(even #)= 18/36
E. Yes because it is the opposite and has the same odds. 50/50
F. A black even adn a red odd
G. Yea because you could have p(even)*18/36* and p(-1st 12)*12/36*

84.

A. 18/36 p(color)= 50%
B. 12/36 p(dozen group)= 33%
C. 18/36 p(range 1-18)= 50%
D. 18/36 p(range 19-36)= 50%
E. 12/36 p(range)= 33%
F. 18/36 p(even or odds)= 50%

85.

A. G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, Y1, Y2, Y3
B. p(green)= ⅝
C. p(green even)= 2/8
D. p(green and even) =6/8
E. p(green or even)= ⅝ and ⅜
F. No, green and even are not mutually exclusive because they **CAN** occur at the same time.

   Green and Yellow would be an example of mutually exclusive.

86.

A. 1(1,2,3,4,5,6) 2(1,2,3,4,5,6) 3(1,2,3,4,5,6) 4(1,2,3,4,5,6) 5(1,2,3,4,5,6) 6(1,2,3,4,5,6)
B. P(A) = 6/36

C. P(B) = 21/36
D. P(A|B) represents ruling the two dice to have a total of 7 max. P(A\B) = 7/21
E. No, because A and B can happen at the same time. P (A and B) = 7/36.
F. Yes, they are. B and A can occur independently, knowing that event A can happen doesn't change the probability that even B can happen.
   P(A|B) = 7/21
   P(A) = 12/36