Al1110 Assignment 6

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Abstract

 This document contains the solution to Question of Chapter 13 (Probability) in the NCERT Class 12 Textbook.





Question

Probability ex 13.1 q5.

if
$$Pr(A) = \frac{6}{11}$$
, $Pr(B) = \frac{5}{11}$ and $Pr(A+B) = \frac{7}{11}$, find

- Pr (AB)
- Pr (A|B)
- Pr(B|A)





Theory

Inclusive and exculsive principle

If there are events A and B and the individuial probabilities ,probability of occurrence of both events at same time are known,then probability of occurence of either event A or B is

$$Pr(A+B) = Pr(A) + Pr(B) - Pr(AB)$$
 (1)

Conditional probablity

'the probability of A given B'

$$Pr(A|B) = \frac{Pr(AB)}{Pr(B)}$$
 (2)





Solution

Let $X,Y \in \{0,1\}$ are random variables that represents the occurrence of events A and B. In the problem it is given that

$$\Pr(X=1) = \frac{6}{11}, \Pr(Y=1) = \frac{5}{11} \text{ and } \Pr(\{X=1\} + \{Y=1\}) = \frac{7}{11}$$

Event	Random Variables
A'	X = 0
А	X = 1
B'	Y = 0
В	Y = 1

Table 1: Events





Probability of occurence A and B at same time

$$Pr(AB) = Pr({X = 1}, {Y = 1})$$

$$= Pr(X = 1) + Pr(Y = 1) - Pr({X = 1} + {Y = 1})$$

$$= \frac{6}{11} + \frac{5}{11} - \frac{7}{11}$$

$$= \frac{4}{11}$$
(5)

Conditional probability of A given B

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(\{X=1\}, \{Y=1\})}{\Pr(Y=1)}$$
(7)

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{5}{11}} \tag{8}$$



Conditional probability of B given A

$$\Pr(B|A) = \frac{\Pr(\{X=1\}, \{Y=1\})}{\Pr(X=1)}$$
 (10)

$$=\frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{6}{11}}\tag{11}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\tag{12}$$



