Exercises: Probability

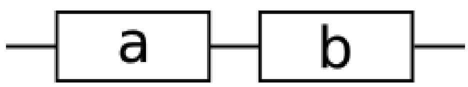
1. A standard pack of 52 playing cards has 4 suits: clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, each with 13 cards. One card is drawn from the full pack at random, then replaced in the pack. Then a second card is drawn from the pack.

   (a) Calculate the probability that both cards are clubs.

   (b) Calculate the probability that at least one of the cards selected is a club.

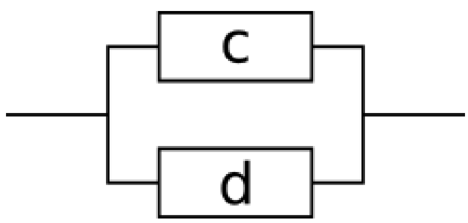
   (c) Calculate the probability that neither of the cards selected is a club.

2. A short network link consists of two sections, a and b, in series as shown below.



   The link functions only if both a and b function. The two sections are independent in that the functionality of one does not affect the functionality of the other. The probability that a continues to be functional during a particular time period is 0.9. The probability that b continues to be functional during a particular time period is 0.95. Determine the probability that the link continues to function during a particular time period.

3. A short network link consists of two sections, c and d, in parallel as shown below.



The link functions if either c or d (or both) function. The two sections are independent in that the functionality of one does not affect the functionality of the other. Consider the following statements.

- C: 'c continues to function during a particular time period'.
- D: 'd continues to function during a particular time period'.

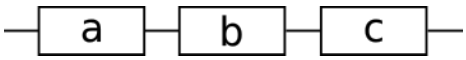
The probability that c continues to function during a particular time period is 0.95. The corresponding probability for d is 0.97.

(a) Determine the probability that the link continues to function during a particular time period.

(b) Using the negation of each of the statements C and D define a logical statement which specifies the failure of the link.

(c) Determine the probability of link failure during a particular time period.

4. A short network link consists of three sections, a, b, and c, in series as shown below.



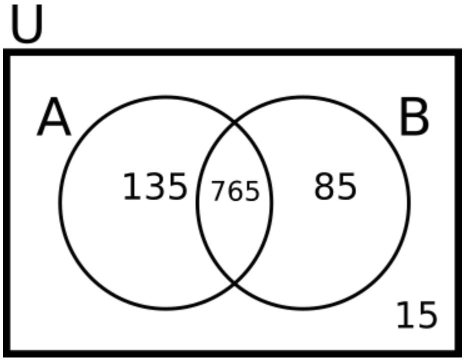
The link functions only if all three of a, b, and c function. The three sections are independent in that the functionality of one does not affect the functionality of any other. The probability that a continues to be functional during a particular time period is 0.95. The corresponding probabilities for b and c are 0.96 and 0.91, respectively. Determine the probability that the link continues to function during a particular time period.

5. For more questions like the network link questions above, try the following NUMBAS test: **Test Yourself** Visit the URL below to try a numbas

exam:
`https://numbas.mathcentre.ac.uk/question/168927/link-probabilities/`

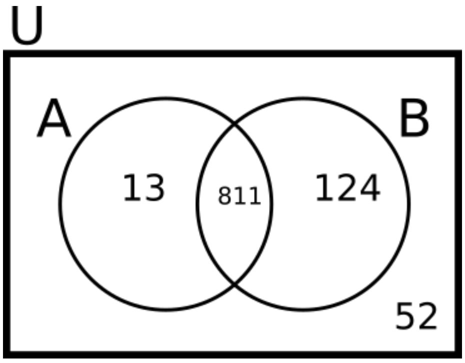
`embed`

6. The following Venn diagram represents the occurrence of two events A and B. The out rectangle is the universal set and the two circular regions represent A and B as shown. The values in the diagram indicate the number of outcomes (total 1000) in each case.



(a) Determine $P(A)$ and $P(B)$.
(b) Determine $P(B|A)$ and $P(A|B)$.

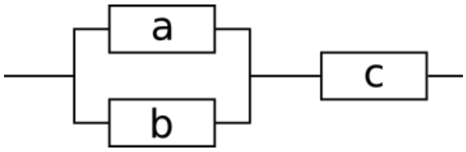
7. The following Venn diagram represents the occurrence of two events A and B. The out rectangle is the universal set and the two circular regions represent A and B as shown. The values in the diagram indicate the number of outcomes (total 1000) in each case.



(a) Determine $P(A)$ and $P(B)$.
(b) Determine $P(B|A)$ and $P(A|B)$.
(c) Determine $P(\neg\, B|A)$ and compare it with $P(B|A)$.
(d) Determine $P(B|\neg\, A)$.
(e) Determine $P(\neg\, B|\neg\, A)$ and compare it with $P(B|\neg\, A)$.
(f) Determine $P(\neg\, A|\neg\, B)$.

8. A short network link consists of three sections a, b, and c as shown below.

The link functions if c functions and either a or b (or both) function. All sections are independent in the sense that the functionality of one does



not affect the functionality of any other. The probability that a continues to function during a particular time period is 0.94. The corresponding probability for b is 0.92 and for c is 0.96. Statements for the functionality of each part of the link are given below:

- A: 'a continues to function during a particular time period'.
- B: 'b continues to function during a particular time period'.
- C: 'c continues to function during a particular time period'.

The link will function if $(A \vee B) \wedge C = (A + B) \cdot C$ is `True`.

(a) Calculate $P(A \vee B)$ and then determine $P((A \vee B) \wedge C)$.

Answers

1. A normal pack of 52 playing cards has 4 suits: clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, each with 13 cards. One card is drawn from the full pack at random, then replaced in the pack. Then a second card is drawn from the pack.

   (a) Both are clubs: $\frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{52} = 0.00625$.

   (b) At least one is a club: $(\frac{13}{52} \times \frac{39}{52}) + (\frac{39}{52} \times \frac{13}{52}) + (\frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{52}) = 0.4375$.

   (c) Neither is a club: $1 - 0.4375 = 0.5625$.

2. $P(A \wedge B) = 0.9 \times 0.95 = 0.855$

3. (a) $P(C \vee D) = P(C) + P(D) - P(C \wedge D) = 0.95 + 0.97 - 0.95 \times 0.97 = 0.9985$

   (b) The link failing corresponds to the following logical expression being true:
   $$\neg\,(C \vee D) = \neg\, C \wedge \neg\, D.$$
   (Or $\overline{C + D} = \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$.)

   (c) $P(\neg\,(C \vee D) = 1 - P(C \vee D) = 1 - 0.9985 = 0.0015$. Or $P(\neg\, C \wedge \neg\, D) = P(\neg\, C) \times P(\neg\, D) = 0.05 \times 0.3 = 0.015$.

4. The events are independent, so $P(A \wedge B \wedge C) = P(A) \times P(B) \times P(C) = 0.95 \times 0.96 \times 0.91 = 0.83$.

5. The NUMBAS test provides a worked solution for each question in this part.

6. The following Venn diagram represents the occurrence of two events A and B. The out rectangle is the universal set and the two circular regions represent A and B as shown. The values in the diagram indicate the number of outcomes (total 1000) in each case.

(a) $P(A) = \frac{13+811}{1000} = 0.824$, $P(B) = \frac{811+124}{1000} = 0.935$

(b) For this we will need $P(A \wedge B) = \frac{811}{1000} = 0.811$. Then $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \wedge B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.811}{0.824} = 0.984$ and $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \wedge B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.811}{0.935} = 0.867$.

(c) $P(\neg\ B|A) = \frac{P(A \wedge \neg\ B)}{P(A)} = \frac{13}{13+811} = 0.0158$. Notice that this is $1 - P(B|A)$.

(d) $P(B|\neg\ A) = \frac{P(\neg\ A \wedge B)}{P(\neg\ A)} = \frac{124}{124+52} = 0.705$

(e) $P(\neg\ B|\neg\ A) = \frac{P(\neg\ A \wedge \neg\ B)}{P(\neg\ A)} = \frac{52}{52+124} = 0.295$, $P(B|\neg\ A) = 0.705$. These are complements again, in that $P(\neg\ B|\neg\ A) = 1 - P(B|\neg\ A)$.

(f) $P(\neg\ A|\neg\ B) = \frac{52}{13+52} = 0.8$

7. (a) $P(A \vee B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \wedge B) = 0.94 + 0.92 - 0.94 \times 0.92 = 0.9952$. (We can use $P(A \wedge B) = P(A) \times P(B)$ since the events are independent.) Then $P((A \vee B) \wedge C) = P(A \vee B) \times P(C) = 0.9952 \times 0.96 = 0.955$.