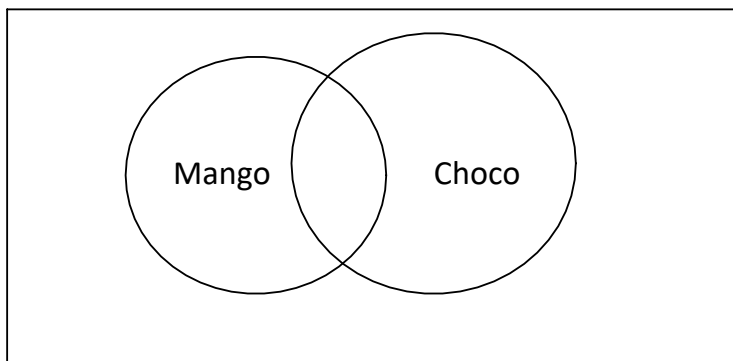


If A and B are independent,
 $P(B|A) = P(B)$ & $P(B|A^c) = P(B)$
 $P(A|B) = P(A)$ & $P(A|B^c) = P(A)$

Multiplication Theorem:

$$P(A \text{ intersection } B) = P(B|A) * P(A) = P(B) * P(A)$$

A large-scale survey finds that 80% of college students enjoy eating chocolate ice cream, 65% of college students enjoy eating mango ice cream, and 55% of college student enjoy eating both chocolate and mango ice cream. What proportion of college students enjoys eating chocolate or mango ice cream?



$$P(M) = 0.65$$

$$P(\text{Choco}) = 0.8$$

$$P(M \text{ and Choco}) = 0.55$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M \text{ union Choco}) &= P(M) + P(\text{Choco}) - P(M \text{ int Choc}) \\ &= 0.65 + 0.8 - 0.55 \\ &= 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

In a large class, the probability of randomly selecting a woman student is 0.65. The probability of randomly selecting a student who is a woman and who earned a grade A is 0.25. If you randomly select a student who is a woman, what is the probability that she earned a grade A?

$$0.25 / 0.65 = 0.3846$$

x_i	P_i
23	0.6250000
45	0.1734694
89	0.2015306

23. The number of children per family was determined and summarized in the following table.

Number of Children	Number of families
1	15
2	31
3	24
4	7

Find the expected number, variance, and standard deviation of the number of children per family.