		2 2 1 2 2 2		
		0 = (TELOTE)]		
1)0)	M-Sensor in Maine	. 0		
	7 - Daily high temperature of 80° or more			
	P(M)=0.05/ P(TM)=095			
	P(T/M) = 0.2 + (7/7M) = 0.9 (Marring)			
	(MIT)9 (MIT) P(TI) P(MIT) P(TI)9			
	to slend			
	P(M(77) POXIOXIOXIO) +6			
		P(TM/17)>		
	= X <p(77 m)="" p(m)<="" td=""><td>P(77/7M) P(7M)></td></p(77>	P(77/7M) P(7M)>		
	= K < 0.8 × 0.05	<2P.0x1.0		
	= X < 0.04	0.095>		
	= <0.2963	$0.70370 = \frac{1}{0.135}$		
	0(M/-) 0001	0 6 9 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		
	P(M/77) = 0.29k	****		
VALLA I	29.63%-perobability o	Sensor in Maine		
VULA /	29.63% perobability of	Sensor in Maine		
b)	29.63% perobability of	Sensor in Maine		
b)	29.63%-perobability o	Sensor in Maine		
b)	99.68% perobability of $P(772/77i) = P(772/77i)$	Sensor in Maine		
b)	99.68% perobability of $P(772/77i) = P(772/77i)$	Sensor in Maine		
b)	29.68% perphability of $p(772/77i) = p(772/77i)$ $p(77i) = p(77i/M) p(M) + P(77i)$	Sensor in Maine 172 (TM) P(TM)		
b)	29.68% - perphasility of p(172/171) = p(172/171) p(171) $p(171) = p(171/m) p(m) + p(172/171) p(172/171) = p(172/171/m) p(m) + p(172/171/m) p(m)$	Jenson in Maine 172 frm) P(7m)		
b)	29.68% - perphasility of p(172/171) = p(172/171) p(171) $p(171) = p(171/m) p(m) + p(172/171) p(172/171) = p(172/171/m) p(m) + p(172/171/m) p(m)$	Sensor in Maine 172 (TM) P(TM)		
b)	p(772/77i) = p(772N77i) $p(77i) = p(772N77i)$ $p(77i) = p(77i/m) p(m) + p(77i)$ $p(772N77i) = p(772N77i/m) p(m) + p(772N77i)$	J Sensor in Maine 172 frm) P(7M) (2) + (2) P(7M)		
b)	p(772/77i) = p(772N77i) $p(77i) = p(772N77i)$ $p(77i) = p(77i/m) p(m) + p(77i)$ $p(772N77i) = p(772N77i/m) p(m) + p(772N77i)$	J Sensor in Maine 172 frm) P(7M) (2) + (2) P(7M)		
b)	p(772/77i) = p(772N77i) $p(77i) = p(772N77i)$ $p(77i) = p(77i/m) p(m) + p(77i)$ $p(772N77i) = p(772N77i/m) p(m) + p(772N77i)$	(172/TM) P(TM) (M) + P(TT2/TM) P(TT1/TM) P(T		

W. A.			
	P(772/771) = 0.0415 = 0.3074 0.135		
	O'BS proper in margin -M (61)		
<u> </u>	P(TT3NTT2NTTI)		
	= P(TT3N TT2NTT1/M) P(M) + P(TT3NTT2NTT1/TM) P(TM)		
	= P(TT3/M) P(TT2/M) P(TT/M) P(M) + 00 = (MT)		
	= p(TT3/M) p(TT2/M) p(M) + P(TT3/TM) p(TT2/TM) p(TT/TM) p(TM)		
	brish or		
	=(0.8×0.8×0.8×0.00z)+(0.1×0.1×0.1×0.4×0.4×0.1×0.9)		
	= 0.0256+0.00095		
	(=0,02655)9 (M) (M) (M) (M)		
	<2P 0 x 1 0 20 0 x 8 0 x 20 =		
	<780-3 +3-53-X =		
	= X0 2963		
9)			
(a)	P(A,B1, B2,, B10) BARGO (TT) M)9		
	A can have 8 values each B can have Tvalues		
	Point perobability needs 5' X70 neumbers on 5' x710-1 neumber		
W	using conditional parobability! (The Trip (
9	(777)9		
	P(A,B,B2,,B10) = P(B1/A) P(B2/A) P(B10/A) P(A)		
	P(77) = P(17) (M) P(M) + P(17+ HM) P(M)		
	Each P(BP/A) needs 5x(7-1) = 5x6=30 values		
	P(A) Freeds 5-1=4 Values 9 - (IT AST)9		
	80 use needs 30x(0+4) = 30x		
	(30×10)+4 = 300+4 = 304 values		
	9(m-1/m) 9 (mm) 277) 9 + (m) 9 (m) 4 (m) 9 (m) 4 (m) 9 =		
	789.0x 10 × 10 + 20 0x 2 0 x 80 =		
	= 0. CUK		

			•
			•
			•
			•
		4//	•
			•
5) 0)	G1, P,Q,K,M		(
	0(7.7%).7.		•
b)	P(A,F) = P(F,A) = P(F/A) P(A)		(
	=0.8×0.8		-
	= 0.64.		
^			,
C	P(M,7C/H) = P(M,7C,H)/P(H)		
	P(M,7c,H) = P(M,H,7c) = P(M/H) P(H/7c) P(7c)		
	= P(M/H) P(H(TC) P(TC)		
	ロックメン・リング ジャン ニュー		
	= 0.004		
	P(H) = P(H/c) p(c) + P(H/TC) p(TC)		
	= (0.0x0.p) + (0.1x0.n)		
	= 0.36 +0.04		
	= 0.40		
	064 > 0.140.140.14		-
	P(M,7C/H) = 0.1X0.1X0.4		-
	0.4		
	=0.01.		
			-
		W)_	-
			-
			-