A = summen er 10  
B = summen er over 8 = 
$$\{(4,5), (4,6), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6),$$

Har uniform sounsynlighetsmodell

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{9}{m} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$$

Vet at

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \qquad P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \mid B) + P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} + \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{2P(A \wedge 3)}{0.4} + \frac{P(A \wedge B)}{0.4} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{3P(AnB)}{6.4} = 0.75$$

$$P(A \cap B) = O, I$$

4) 
$$P((A \cup B)^{c}) = 0,6$$
  $P(A \cap B) = 0,1$   
 $E = \text{enten } A \text{ eller } B, \text{ilde begge} = A \cup B - A \cap B$ 

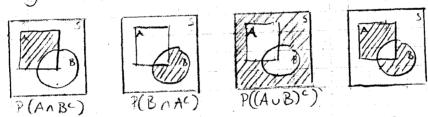
$$\begin{array}{c} L_{\alpha} D = A_{\nu} B \\ P(E|D) = \frac{P(E \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(E)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(E)}{P(A \cup B)} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{P(E|AUB)}{P(AUB)} = \frac{P(E)}{P(AUB)} = \frac{0.3}{0.4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B) = b}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \leq 1$$
  
 $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \leq 1$   
 $P(A) + P(B) - 1 \leq P(A \cap B)$ 

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \ge \frac{P(A) + P(B) - 1}{P(B)} = \frac{a + b - 1}{b}$$
  
 $= P(A \mid B) \ge \frac{a + b - 1}{b}$ 



$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P((A \cup B)^c) = 0.8$$
  
 $P(A \cap B) = P(A \cup B) - (P(A \cap B^c) + P(B \cap A^c)) = 0.8 - 0.4 = 0.4$   
 $P((A \cap B)^c = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$ 

$$P(c) = P((A_{n}B^{c})_{o}(B_{n}A^{c})|.(A_{n}B)^{c})$$

$$= \frac{P((A_{n}B^{c})_{o}(B_{n}A)^{c}_{o}(A_{n}B)^{c})}{P((A_{n}B)^{c})} = \frac{P((A_{n}B^{c})_{o}(B_{n}A^{c}))}{P((A_{n}B)^{c})}$$

$$= \frac{o.4}{o.6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

OVING 2 side 3 Andreas B. Berg 29) 5 = { (mann, lyver), (mann, certig), (kvinne, lyver), (kvinne, artig)} P(mann) = 0.47 P(orlig | mann) = 0.78 P(orlig | laine) = 0.63 P(laine) = 1 - P(mann) = 0,53 [Antar man er enten mann elle luinne -ingen transsetswelle el./] Finn P (cerlig) P(arlig) = P(arlig | mann) P(mann) + P(arlig | lame) P(lainne) = 0.78 · 0,47 + 0.63 · 053 = 0,70 39) La A= elev i Humanities, B= elev : Nort. Science, C= etev i History, D = elev i Social science. La E = eleven er mann. Finn P(E)

P(E) = P(E | A)P(A) + P(E | B)P(B) + P(E | C)P(C) + P(E | D)P(D) =0,40.0,40+0,85.0,10+0,55.0,30+0,25.0,20 = 0,46 = 46% = P(mann)

Merk: for alle X & {A,B,C,D} er P(mann | X) = 1 - P(dame / X) Som er oppgitt i oppgaven. Antar en person er enten mann eller dame, som oppg. 29

$$P(A) = 0.30 \quad P(D|A) = 0.03$$

$$P(c) = 0.50 \quad 7(D \mid c) = 0.02$$

Finn 
$$P(C|D) = \frac{P(C_1D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(D)}$$

$$P((1D) = \frac{P(D \mid c)P(c)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.02 \cdot 0.50}{0.029} \approx 0.34 \approx 34\%$$

1) 
$$P(A \cap B) = 0,2$$
  $P(A) = 0,6$   $P(B) = 0,5$ 

b) 
$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.2}{0.5} = 0.4 \neq P(A)$$
  
evt  $P(A)P(B) = 0.5 \cdot 0.6 = 0.3 \neq P(A \cap B)$ 



OVING 2 side 5 Andreas B. Berg

2) La 
$$A = stai$$
 i kjemi,  $B = stai$  i matte  
 $P(A) = 0.35$   $P(B) = 0.40$   $P(A \cap B) = 0.12$   
 $P(A)P(B) = 0.35 - 0.40 = 0.14 \neq P(A \cap B)$ 

## A og Ber ikke vorhengige hendelse

7) 
$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$
  $P(B) = \frac{1}{8}$ 

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{32} = \frac{11}{32}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{O}{P(B)}$$

ci) A og 3 er vavhengige?
$$P(A \mid B) = P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

OVING 2 side 6

Andreas B. Berg

2.5

Vis at setning 2.5.3: 
$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C)$$
 stemmer,  
men ikke 2.5.4:  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$   
 $P(A \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(C)$   
 $P(B \cap C) = P(B) \cdot P(C)$ 

2.5.3) 
$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(C \mid A \cap B) P(B \mid A) P(A)$$
  
La So vare lcombinasjoner hvor  $A \cap B$  stemmer:  
 $S_0 = \{(1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (7,3), (7,4), (7,5)\}$   
 $P(C \mid A \cap B) = \frac{g}{m} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $P(A) = \frac{g}{m} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

=> 
$$7(A_1B_1C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{36}$$

 $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$ Ser at S inneholder 36 hendelses. La S, vare hendelser som Eil fredsstiller C. S, = {(1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (5,6), (6,5), (6,6)}  $P(C) = \frac{9}{m} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$ 

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

OVING 2 side 7 Andreas B. Berg 11) Vise at 2.5.4 ilke stemmer: Ser pa P(Anc) = P(A) · P(c)  $= P(A)P(c) = \frac{1}{18}$ Vet at P(A) = 3 P(C) = 6  $P(A_n c) = P(c \mid A) P(A)$ La Sz voie hendelser som Elfredsstiller A:  $S_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6),$ (2,1),(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6)Ser at 2 hendelser (1,3) og (2,2) tilfredsstiller A. Desmed har is  $P((A) = \frac{9}{m} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$  $P(A \land C) = P(C \mid A) P(A) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{18} = P(A) P(C)$ Ser pa P(Bn C) = P(B)P(C) Vet at  $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$   $P(C) = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{12}$ P(Bn()= P(B)()P(c) Har S, fra forrye side. Ser at 2 hendelser Elfredsstiller A. - (1,3) og (6,5) Dermed har in

 $P(B|C) = \frac{9}{m} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

P(Bnc) + P(B) P(C), sa 2.5.4 stemmer ilike.

P(BnC) = P(B1C)P(C) = = 1 - 1 = 1 P(B)P(C)