

## Sheet 2: Introduction to Probability Theory

Graded exercises: 2 (4 points), 5 (6 points), 7 (7 points), 8 (3 points)

**NOTE:** All results should be rounded to two decimal places unless otherwise stated.  
If a number or result has fewer decimal places, it is okay to keep fewer.

### Exercise 1

[D, Section 2.1, Exercise 2]

- a)  $A = \{RRR, LLL, SSS\}$
- b)  $B = \{RLS, RSL, SRL, SLR, LSR, LRS\}$
- c)  $C = \{RRL, RRS, SRR, LRR, RSR, RLR\}$
- d)  $D = \{RRL, RRS, SRR, LRR, RSR, RLR, LLR, LLS, RLL, SLL, LRL, LSL, SSR, SSL, LSS, RSS, SRS, SLS\}$
- e)  $D' = A \cup B = \{RRR, LLL, SSS, RLS, SRL, SLR, RSL, LRS, LSR\}$ ;  $C \cup D = D$ ;  $C \cap D = C$

### Exercise 2

[D, Section 2.1, Exercise 6]

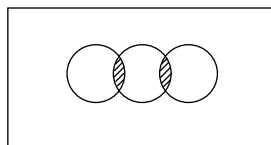
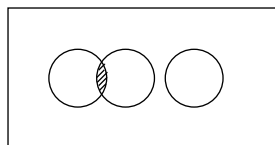
- a)  $S = \{3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 123, 124, 125, 213, 214, 215\}$
- b)  $A = \{3, 4, 5\}$
- c)  $B = \{5, 15, 25, 125, 215\}$
- d)  $C = \{3, 4, 5, 23, 24, 25\}$

Could be different order, of course

### Exercise 3

Read [D, Example 2.10] and solve [D, Section 2.1, Exercise 10]

- a)  $A = [\text{Chevrolets, Buicks}]; B = [\text{Ford, Lincoln}]; C = [\text{Toyota}]$
- b) No. Consider examples below: they have no common outcome to all three events but not mutually exclusive.



### Exercise 4

[D, Section 2.2, Exercise 13]

- a)  $P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0.36$   
awarded project 1 or 2
- b)  $P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c) = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = 0.64$   
not awarded project 1 and not awarded project 2
- c)  $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) - P(A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0.53$   
awarded project 1 or 2 or 3
- d)  $P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3^c) = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 0.47$   
not awarded any project of 1, 2, 3
- e)  $P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap A_3) = P(A_3) - P(A_3 \cap A_1) - P(A_3 \cap A_2) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0.17$   
awarded project 3 and not awarded project 1 and not awarded project 2
- f)  $P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cup A_3) = 1 - [P(A_1 \setminus A_3) + P(A_2 \setminus A_3) - [P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)]] = 0.75$   
(not awarded project 1 and not awarded project 2) or awarded project 3

$$(A_{i^c} = A_i^c = A_i^!)$$

For each subexercise, (1 point for correct formula (there can be different correct formulas!)) and (1 point for result. Do not grade the description)

### Exercise 5

[D, Section 2.2, Exercise 14]

A1: coffee

A2: soda

a)  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0.55 + 0.45 - 0.7 = 0.3$

b)  $P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c) = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = 0.3$

### Exercise 6

Given two events  $A$  and  $B$ , consider the following statements:

(a)  $A$  and  $B \cap A'$  are disjoint.

(b)  $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ .

(c)  $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ .

Verify these statements by drawing a Venn diagram for each (a), (b) and (c) and covering

- for (a), the interiors of  $A$  and  $B \cap A'$ ;
- for (b), the interiors of  $(A \cap B)'$ ,  $A'$  and  $B'$ ;
- for (c), the interiors of  $(A \cup B)'$ ,  $A'$  and  $B'$

with lines of different colors.

Please see the figure.

### Exercise 7

[D, Section 2.3, Exercise 38]

It suffices to state the results as a sum/product of numbers, factorials, binomial coefficients ... For example,  $6 \times 9!$  is sufficient, no need to calculate this further.

a)  $10^{14}$

b)  $\frac{8^{14}}{10^{14}}$

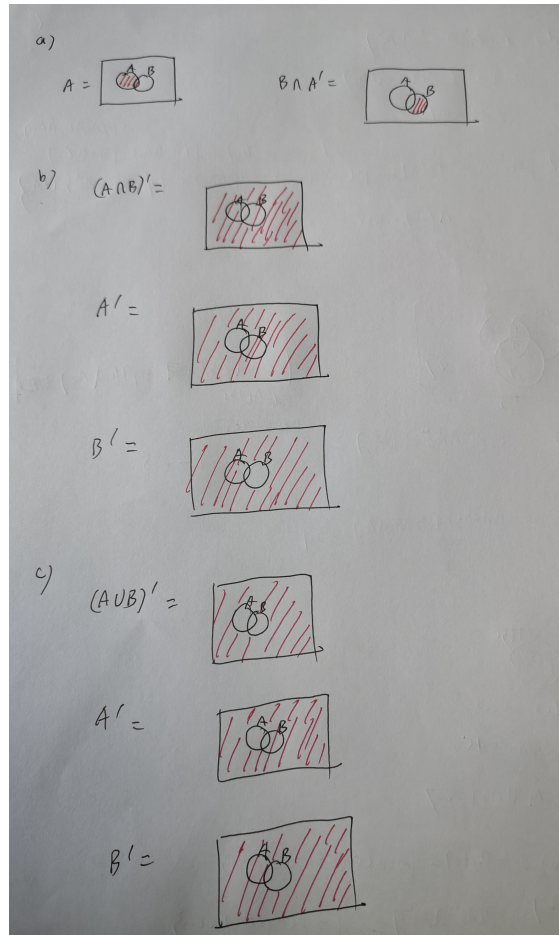


Figure 1: exercise 6

2

### Exercise 8

$\binom{120}{34} \times 34!$  (Note that the order matters in this problem)

or  $\frac{120!}{(120-34)!} = \frac{120!}{86!}$  ✓✓ (only 1 point for  $\binom{120}{34}$ )

$$\frac{120!}{34!}$$

$$120^{34}$$

0 points for anything else )