

### Question 1

$$\text{a) } S = \{H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) "head \& any no."} &= \{H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6\}. \\ \Rightarrow \Pr(\text{"head \& any no."}) &= \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) "head \& six"} &= \{H6\}. \\ \Rightarrow \Pr(\text{"head \& six"}) &= \frac{1}{12} = 0.0833. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) "head \& even"} = \{H2, H4, H6\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(\text{"head \& even"}) = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25.$$

$$\text{e) "tail \& greater than four"} = \{T5, T6\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(\text{"tail \& greater than four."}) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.167.$$

$$\text{f) } \Pr(\text{"two heads \& six"}) = 0 \text{ as it is not possible to get } HH6.$$

### Question 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } A &= \{H2, H4, H6\}. \\ B &= \{H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6\}. \\ C &= \{H5, T5\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pr(A) = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25.$$

$$\Pr(B) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5.$$

$$\Pr(C) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.1667.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } A \cap B &= \{H2, H4, H6\}. \\ A \cap C &= \{\}. \\ B \cap C &= \{H5\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25.$$

$$\Pr(A \cap C) = \frac{0}{12} = 0.$$

$$\Pr(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{12} = 0.0833.$$

$$\text{c) } \Pr(A \cap C) = 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ and } C \text{ are mutually exclusive.}$$

$$\text{d) } \Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{3}{12} + \frac{6}{12} - \frac{3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5.$$

$$\Pr(A \cup C) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(C) - \Pr(A \cap C)$$

$$= \frac{3}{12} + \frac{2}{12} - \frac{0}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} = 0.4167.$$

$$\Pr(B \cup C) = \Pr(B) + \Pr(C) - \Pr(B \cap C)$$

$$= \frac{6}{12} + \frac{2}{12} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{7}{12} = 0.5833.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \Pr(A \text{ nor } B) &= \Pr(A^c \cap B^c) = 1 - \Pr(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - 0.5 \\ &= 0.5. \end{aligned}$$

### Question 3

$$\text{a) } \Pr(\text{RAID-0 works}) = \Pr(H_1 \cap H_2) = 0.81.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \Pr(\text{RAID-0 fails}) &= 1 - \Pr(\text{RAID-0 works}) \\ &= 1 - 0.81 \\ &= 0.19. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \Pr(\text{RAID-1 works}) &= \Pr(H_1 \text{ or } H_2 \text{ or both}) \\ &= \Pr(H_1 \cup H_2) \\ &= \Pr(H_1) + \Pr(H_2) \\ &\quad - \Pr(H_1 \cap H_2) \\ &= 0.9 + 0.9 - 0.81 \\ &= 0.99. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \Pr(\text{RAID-1 fails}) &= 1 - \Pr(\text{RAID-1 works}) \\ &= 1 - 0.99 \\ &= 0.01. \end{aligned}$$

**Question 4**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a)} \quad \Pr(A) \Pr(B) &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \\
 &\neq \Pr(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  and  $B$  are *dependent*.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr(A) \Pr(C) &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= \frac{1}{24} \\
 &\neq \Pr(A \cap C) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  and  $C$  are *dependent*.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr(B) \Pr(C) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \\
 &= \Pr(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow B$  and  $C$  are *independent*.

**Question 5**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a)} \quad \Pr(H_1 \cap H_2) &= \Pr(H_1) \Pr(H_2) = 0.9(0.9) \\
 &= 0.81.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \Pr(H_1 \cup H_2) = 0.99 \text{ (calculated in Q3)}.$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \Pr(H_1^c) = 1 - \Pr(H_1) = 0.1.$$

$$\Pr(H_2^c) = 1 - \Pr(H_2) = 0.1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d)} \quad \Pr(H_1^c \cap H_2^c) &= \Pr(H_1^c) \Pr(H_2^c) = 0.1(0.1) \\
 &= 0.01.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e)} \quad \text{In this case } \Pr(H) = 0.6. \text{ So } \Pr(H^c) = 0.4.$$

We want  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.01$  to match performance above.

Two cheap disks:  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.16$ .

Three cheap disks:  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4^3 = 0.064$ .

Four cheap disks:  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4^4 = 0.0256$ .

Five cheap disks:  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4^5 = 0.01024$ .

Six cheap disks:  $\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4^6 = 0.0041$ .

$\Rightarrow$  So five cheap disks provide similar performance level to two expensive disks. Six cheap disks provide *superior* performance.

**Question 5(e) - alternative method**

We can see from above that the general form of  $\Pr(\text{fail})$  for  $k$  cheap disks is:

$$\Pr(\text{fail}) = 0.4^k$$

We can set the above expression equal to the 0.01 (or any desired level) and solve for  $k$ .

$$0.4^k = 0.01$$

$$\log 0.4^k = \log 0.01$$

$$k \log 0.4 = \log 0.01$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{\log 0.01}{\log 0.4} \\
 &\approx 5.026,
 \end{aligned}$$

i.e., roughly five disks are required (as found previously using the more laborious approach).

**Question 6**

a) Mutually exclusive.

b) Dependent.

c) Independent.

d) Dependent.

e) Mutually exclusive.

f) Dependent.

g) Dependent.

h) Independent.