## Exercise 7.

The following result is known as the Bonferroni's Inequality.

(a) Prove that for any two events A and B, we have

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \ge \mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B) - 1.$$

(b) Generalize the above to the case of n events  $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ , by showing that

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \ldots \cap A_n) \ge \mathbb{P}(A_1) + \mathbb{P}(A_2) + \ldots + \mathbb{P}(A_n) - (n-1).$$

Hint: You may use the generalized Union Bound  $\mathbb{P}(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(A_i)$ .

A. 
$$P(A \land B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \lor B)$$

| maximum of  $P(A \lor B) = 1$  (ranges  $O \rightarrow 1$ )

B. 
$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) - P(A_i \cap A_2 \cap ... \cap A_n)$$
  
 $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap ... \cap A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) - P(A_i \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n)$ 

= 
$$P(A_1 \land A_2 \land \dots \land A_n) \ge P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) - (n-1)$$