

NAME : Faizan Pervez

ROLL NO : 20E-0565

SECTION : SE (R)

SUBMITTED TO : Mom Ammar Ali.

## ASSIGNMENT # 02

### QUESTION # 01

Let,

$a$  = Electronic Components.

$$P(a > 6000) = 0.42$$

$$P(a \leq 4000) = 0.04$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad P(a \leq 6000) &= 1 - P(a > 6000) \\ &= 1 - 0.42 \\ &= 0.58 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad P(a > 4000) &= 1 - P(a \leq 4000) \\ &= 1 - 0.04 \\ &= 0.96 \end{aligned}$$

## QUESTION # 02

$$P(B) = 0.25$$

$$P(F) = 0.17$$

$$P(T) = 0.18$$

$$P(A) = 0.40$$

(a) According to statement,

$$P(B \cap F) = 0.15$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B \cup F) &= P(B) + P(F) - P(B \cap F) \\ &= 0.25 + 0.17 - 0.15 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B \cup F) = 0.27$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad P(\text{No Defects}) &= 1 - P(B \cup F) \\ &= 1 - 0.27 \\ &= 0.73 \end{aligned}$$

## QUESTION # 03

Total in Physics Class, 10J - 30S - 10G  
Having Grade 'A', 3J - 10S - 5G

$$P(S/A) = \frac{P(S \cap A)}{P(A)} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{S(A)} = \frac{3+10+5}{10+10+30} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$P(S \cap A) = \frac{10}{50} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Hence, putting in (2)

$$P(S/A) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{25}{9}$$

$$P(S/A) = 5/9.$$

### QUESTION # 04

$$P(A) = P(B) = 0.96$$

$\therefore$  Two Fire Engines  
Specific when needed

(a)

$$A' = 1 - A = 1 - 0.96$$

$$A' = 0.04.$$

$$B' = 1 - B = 1 - 0.96$$

$$B' = 0.04.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A' \cap B') &= P(A') \cdot P(B') \\ &= (0.04) \cdot (0.04) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A' \cap B') = 0.0016.$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= 1 - P(A' \cap B') \\ &= 1 - 0.0016 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0.9984$$

## QUESTION # 05

Spades (4)      Club (1)

Diamonds (6)      Hearts (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{The Number of Bridge Hands} &= {}^{13}C_4 \cdot {}^{13}C_6 \cdot {}^{13}C_1 \cdot {}^{13}C_2 \\ &= 715 \times 1716 \times 13 \times 78 \\ &= 1244117160\end{aligned}$$

## QUESTION # 06

$$P(1) = 70\% = 0.7 \quad P(E|1) = 0.02$$

$$P(2) = 30\% = 0.3 \quad P(E|2) = 0.04$$

using Bayes's Theorem,

$$P(E|1) = \frac{P(E \cap 1)}{P(1)} \quad \text{hence,}$$

$$P(1|E) = \frac{P(1 \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(E|1) \cdot P(1)}{P(E)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(E) &= P(1) \times P(E|1) + P(2) \times P(E|2) \\ &= 0.7 \times 0.02 + 0.3 \times 0.04 \\ &= 0.014 + 0.012\end{aligned}$$

$$P(E) = 0.026$$

$$P(1|E) = \frac{P(E|1) \cdot P(1)}{P(E)} = \frac{0.02 \times 0.7}{0.026}$$

$$= \frac{0.014}{0.026}$$

$$P(1|E) = 0.5385$$

Hence,

$$P(2|E) = 1 - P(1|E)$$

$$= 1 - 0.5385$$

$$P(2|E) = 0.4615.$$

Therefore, Engineer 1 more likely did job.

### QUESTION # 07

$$P(D) = 20\% = 0.2$$

$$(a) \quad P(D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3) = P(D_1) \cdot P(D_2) \cdot P(D_3)$$

$$= (0.2)^3$$

$$= 0.008$$

(b) Suppose, X is the event of 3 out of 4 are defective

$$P(X) = {}^4C_3 = 4.$$

$$P(D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3) = 0.008.$$

$$P(\text{One is not defective}) = 1 - P(D) \Rightarrow 1 - 0.2$$

$$= 0.8.$$

$$P(X) = {}^4C_3 \times P(D_1, D_2, D_3) \times P(\text{One is not defective})$$

$$P(X) = 4 \times 0.008 \times 0.8$$

$$P(X) = 0.0256.$$

### QUESTION # 08

(a) The Probabilities Sum is not equal to 1.

Hence,

Sum of Probabilities  
exceed 1.

$$(\because 0.19 + 0.38 + 0.29 + 0.15 = 1.01)$$

(b)

The Probabilities Sum is not equal to 1.

Hence,

Sum of Probabilities is  
less than 1

$$\therefore 0.40 + 0.52 = 0.92$$

(c)

Probabilities cannot be negative. Hence, this is a negative probability.

(d)

If you only select one card, the probability of selecting a heart and a black card is zero because no heart card is black and obviously, no black card is hearts. So, Probability of both a heart and a black card is 0.