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## 8. Exercise: Independence of event complements

Exercises due Feb 12, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

### Exercise: Independence of event complements

1/1 point (graded)

Suppose that  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events. Are  $A^c$  and  $B^c$  independent?

Yes, they are independent ▾

✓ **Answer:** Yes, they are independent

#### Solution:

We saw in the previous segment that for any 2 generic events  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ , independence of  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  implies independence of  $E_1$  and  $E_2^c$ . In the case of this particular problem, we can apply this result with  $E_1 = A$  and  $E_2 = B$  to conclude that since  $A$  and  $B$  are assumed to be independent, then  $A$  and  $B^c$  are also independent.

Independence is symmetric, so  $A$  and  $B^c$  being independent is the same as  $B^c$  and  $A$  being independent. If we now reuse the generic result with  $E_1 = B^c$  and  $E_2 = A$ , we can conclude that  $B^c$  and  $A^c$  are also independent, which by symmetry is the same as  $A^c$  and  $B^c$  being independent.

To summarize:

$A$  and  $B$  independent  $\Rightarrow A$  and  $B^c$  independent  $\Rightarrow B^c$  and  $A$  independent  $\Rightarrow B^c$  and  $A^c$  independent  $\Rightarrow A^c$  and  $B^c$  independent

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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Mathematics proof

[Edited to remove answer]

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For those with less intuition (like me)

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Isn't it the intersection of two complementary events the empty set?

I got very confused with the answer of this problem considering that the intersection of two complemen...

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Is it correct to assume that a union of the complement events is 1 - intersection of the events?

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I got the correct answer based on intuition but can someone explain the math?

The intuition is simple but I doubted myself and tried deriving a mathematical formula from a Venn diag...

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