

Assignment 1

AI1110: Probability and Random Variables

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12.13.6.15 : Question. An electronic assembly consists of two subsystems, say A and B. From previous testing procedures, the following probabilities are assumed to be known:

$$p(A \text{ fails}) = 0.2$$

$$p(B \text{ alone fails}) = 0.15$$

$$p(A \text{ and } B \text{ fails}) = 0.15$$

Evaluate the following probabilities

(i) $p(A \text{ fails given } B \text{ has failed})$

(ii) $p(A \text{ fails alone})$

ans:

$$p(A \text{ fails given } B \text{ has failed}) = 0.5$$

$$p(A \text{ fails alone}) = 0.05$$

Solution:

let:

A represent when subsystem A works

Similary **B** represent when subsystem B works

Given in question,

Probability that **A** fails $p(A^c) = 0.2$

Probability that **B** fails alone $p(A \cap B^c) = 0.15$

Probability that both **A** and **B** fail $p(A^c \cap B^c) = 0.15$

Now to find,

Probability that both **A** fails given **B** has failed $p(A^c|B^c)$ and Probability that **A** fails alone $p(B \cap A^c)$

To obtain $p(A^c|B^c)$

we know that,

$$p(A^c|B^c) = p(A^c \cap B^c) / p(B^c)$$

to obtain $p(B^c)$

let us use $p(A \cap B^c)$ and $p(A^c \cap B^c)$

we know that,

$$p(B^c) = p(A \cap B^c) + p(A^c \cap B^c)$$

$$= 0.15 + 0.15$$

$$p(B^c) = 0.3$$

now we have $p(B^c)$ we can find $p(A^c|B^c)$

$$p(A^c|B^c) = 0.15 / 0.3$$

$$p(A^c|B^c) = 0.5$$

similarly,

To obtain $p(B \cap A^c)$ we have to use $p(A^c \cap B^c)$ and