

MATH 341 HW 2

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January 18, 2023

Problem 2

Prove the result (3) in “MATH341 07 Chapter 1 #7 Some Important Results Related to Probability”. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} & P(A \cup B \cup C) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Additive Rule.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ B \cap \overline{A} &= C \\ A \cap C &= \emptyset \\ P(A \cup C) &= P(A) + P(C) \\ &= P(A) + P(B \cap \overline{A}) \\ B &= (B \cap \overline{A}) \cup (A \cap B) \\ P(B) &= P(B \cap \overline{A}) + P(A \cap B) \\ P(B) - P(A \cap B) &= P(B \cap \overline{A}) \\ P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

□

Revisiting the original question:

Proof. Let $D = B \cup C$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A \cup D) \\ P(A \cup D) &= P(A) + P(D) - P(A \cap D) \\ &= P(A) + P(B \cup C) - P(A \cap (B \cup C)) \\ P(B \cup C) &= P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) \\ P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + (P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C)) - P(A \cap D) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap D) \\ P(A \cap D) &= P(A \cap (B \cup C)) \\ &= P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)) \end{aligned}$$

Let $X = (A \cap B)$, $Y = (A \cap C)$

$$\begin{aligned} P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)) &= P(X) + P(Y) - P(X \cap Y) \\ &= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) - P((A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C)) \\ &= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C) \\ P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \end{aligned}$$

□

Problem 3

According to the survey conducted by The List, 60% of respondents are dog lovers and 23% of them are cat lovers. Also, 11% of them are not fans of either pet.

- a) Assuming $P(D) = 0.6$, $P(C) = 0.23$

	C	\overline{C}	Total
D	-0.06	0.66	0.6
\overline{D}	0.29	0.11	0.4
Total	0.23	0.77	1

This table does not make sense, as $C \cap D$ is < 0 , which is impossible under $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$.

- b) We assume that "dog lovers" and "cat lovers" are exclusive (i.e. $D \cap C = \emptyset$).
However, this assumption is incorrect.

- c) Assuming $P(D) = 0.8$, $P(C) = 0.3$:

	C	\overline{C}	Total
D	0.14	0.66	0.8
\overline{D}	0.16	0.11	0.2
Total	0.3	0.7	1

Allos us to calculate $P(\overline{C} \cup D) = 0.66$.

Finally, finding respondents who love cats (and not dogs) is $P(C \cap \overline{D}) = 0.16$

Problem 13

a) Compute the probability of getting a “full house”.

1. One way of calculating this is first assigning the two pair rank. (13 ranks, only pick 1)
2. Then assign the suit of pair. (4 available suits, picking 2)
3. Assign the rank for the last 3 cards. (12 ranks, only pick 1)
4. Lastly, these 3 cards can be of any suit (4 available suits, picking 3)

$$\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{3}$$

1. Alternatively, you could assign the three pair rank first (13 ranks, only pick 1)
2. Assigning the suits (4 available suits, picking 3)
3. Assign the remaining 2 cards to be a pair (12 ranks, only pick 1)
4. And we don't care about the suit, so pick (4 available suits, picking 2)

$$\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{3} \cdot \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}$$

Both methods predictably provide the same “ways of getting a full house” at 3744. Finally, plugging in the total ways one can draw any 5 cards, we get:

$$\frac{3744}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{3744}{2598960} = 0.00144$$

b) Compute the number of ways of having a pair of aces and a triple of cards of another rank.

1. The math for this is the same as the previous problem, with the removal of picking any rank (1 rank, only pick that 1)

$$\binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{3}$$

Giving us 288 ways of getting a pair of aces and a triple of cards of another rank. Doing the math:

$$\frac{288}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{288}{2598960} = 0.0001108136$$

Shows us the probability is $< 0.02\%$.