

a $P(W_{\text{red}} + W_{\text{blue}} = 9) = \sum_{i=3}^6 P(W_{\text{red}} = i | W_{\text{blue}} = 9-i) \cdot P(W_{\text{blue}} = 9-i) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$

b

$$\begin{aligned} P(W_{\text{red}} + W_{\text{blue}} \geq 9) &= \sum_{j=9}^1 2P(W_{\text{red}} + W_{\text{blue}} = j) \\ &= \sum_{j=9}^1 2 \sum_{i=j-6}^6 P(W_{\text{red}} = i | W_{\text{blue}} = j-i) \cdot P(W_{\text{blue}} = j-i) \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \cdot \sum_{j=9}^1 2 \sum_{i=j-6}^6 1 = \frac{5}{18} \end{aligned}$$

c

$$\begin{aligned} &P(W_{\text{red}} = 4 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 5) \vee P(W_{\text{red}} = 5 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 4) \\ &= P(W_{\text{red}} = 4 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 5) + P(W_{\text{red}} = 5 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 4) \\ &= P(W_{\text{blue}} = 5 | W_{\text{red}} = 4) \cdot P(W_{\text{red}} = 4) + P(W_{\text{blue}} = 4 | W_{\text{red}} = 5) \cdot P(W_{\text{red}} = 5) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18} \end{aligned}$$

Die Oder-Operation lässt sich in eine Summe reduzieren, da die Ereignisse nicht gleichzeitig auftreten können.

d $P(W_{\text{red}} = 4 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 5) = P(W_{\text{blue}} = 5 | W_{\text{red}} = 4) \cdot P(W_{\text{red}} = 4) = \frac{1}{36}$

e $P(W_{\text{red}} + W_{\text{blue}} = 9) = P(W_{\text{blue}} = 5) = \frac{1}{6}$

f $P(W_{\text{red}} + W_{\text{blue}} \geq 9) = P(W_{\text{blue}} \geq 5) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

g $P(W_{\text{red}} = 4 \wedge W_{\text{blue}} = 5) = P(W_{\text{red}} = 4) \cdot P(W_{\text{blue}} = 5 | W_{\text{red}} = 4) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$