6. As a corollary to both Eq.s(1,2), prove the expression for the sum ("or"):

$$p(X + Y|I) = p(X|I) + p(Y|I) - p(XY|I)$$
(14)

 \mathbf{Hint} – Think how to relate "X+Y" to products of the X,Y propositions and their negations, which can be then manipulated using the rules of logic.

From a logical perspective, the phrase "X or Y" is equivalent to the phrace "X and Y or X and not Y or not X and Y". Or expressed mathematically: $X + Y = XY + X\bar{Y} + \bar{X}Y$

The following set is exhaustive:
$$\{24, \overline{24}, \overline{24}, \overline{24}\}$$
 Therefore

 $P(24|3) + P(\bar{2}4|5) + P(\bar{Y}2|5) + P(\bar{2}4|\bar{I}) = 1$ On the other hand

 $P(24|3) + P(\bar{X}+4|3) = 1$ Noting that $\bar{X}+4 = \bar{X}+4$

we have $P(24+4|5) = 1 - P(24+4|5) = 1 - P(24+4$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\vdots \ P(x+y|\mathcal{I}) = P(xy|\mathcal{I}) + P(xy|\mathcal{I}) = \\
= P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) \\
= P(x|\mathcal{I}) \left[P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) \right] + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) \\
= P(x|\mathcal{I}) + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I}) \\
= P(x|\mathcal{I}) + P(x|\mathcal{I},\mathcal{I}) P(x|\mathcal{I})
\end{array}$$

$$= P(Y|\mathcal{I}) + (1 - P(Y|X, \mathcal{I})) P(2|\mathcal{I})$$

$$= P(Y|X, \mathcal{I}) + P(Y|X, \mathcal{I}) = 1$$

$$= P(Y|\mathcal{I}) + P(X|\mathcal{I}) - P(X|X, \mathcal{I}) P(X|\mathcal{I})$$

$$= P(Y|\mathcal{I}) + P(X|\mathcal{I}) - P(X, Y|\mathcal{I})$$