



Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's
DWARKADAS J. SANGHVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous College Affiliated to the University of Mumbai)
NAAC Accredited with "A" Grade (CGPA: 3.18)



RUBRICS INDEX

Academic Year 2022-23

Name: Prierna Tadhwakar

SAP ID: 60004220127

Department/Branch: Computer Engineering

Division: B

Course / Subject Name: Discrete Structure

Course Code: 0519CET303

Performance Indicators	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	Avg.
Course Outcome									
1. Knowledge (Factual/Conceptual) (4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2. Describe (Methods/Procedure) (Procedural) (2)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Demonstration (Correct solutions) (Procedural/Metacognitive) (2)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4. Attitude towards learning (receiving, attending, responding, valuing, organizing, characterization by value) (2)	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Total (10)	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10
Signature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Exceed Expectations (100%),

Meet Expectations (75%),

Below Expectations (40%)


Signature of the Teacher

Head of the Department

Principal

Name of the Teacher: Mrs. Vishakha Shelke

Date: 12.1.23

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NAME: PRERNA SUNIL JADHAV

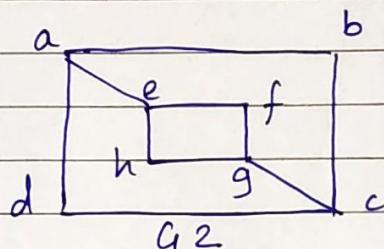
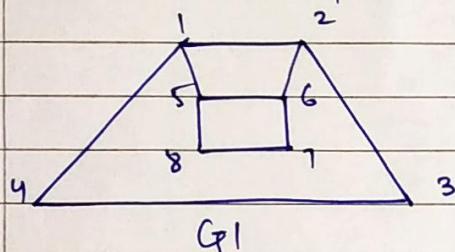
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BRANCH: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

TUTORIAL IV

Q1 Determine whether the following graphs are isomorphic

A]



Soln: i) Both the graphs contain 8 vertices & 10 edges
ii) In Graph G1,

Vertices (1, 2, 3, 6) - (4 vertices) have degree 3

& Vertices (8, 7, 5, 4) - (4 vertices) have degree 2

In Graph G2,

Vertices (a, e, g, c) - (4 vertices) have degree 3

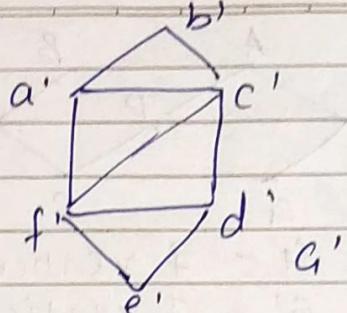
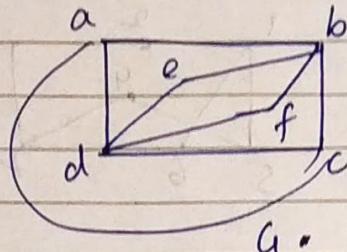
& Vertices (b, d, h, f) - (4 vertices) have degree 2

iii) Also vertex 1 in G1 is adjacent to 2 vertices (2, 5) of degree 3 and 1 vertex of degree 2

Whereas in Graph 2 no vertex follows similar connectivity. Hence G1 & G2 are not isomorphic.

(Q1)

B)



Soln: i) $G = 6$ vertices, 9 edges

$G' = 6$ vertices, 9 edges

ii) In G ,

2 vertices (b, d) - degree 4

2 vertices (a, c) - degree 3

2 vertices (e, f) - degree 2

In G' ,

2 vertices (c', f') - degree 4

2 vertices (a', d') - degree 3

2 vertices (b', e') - degree 2

iii) In G

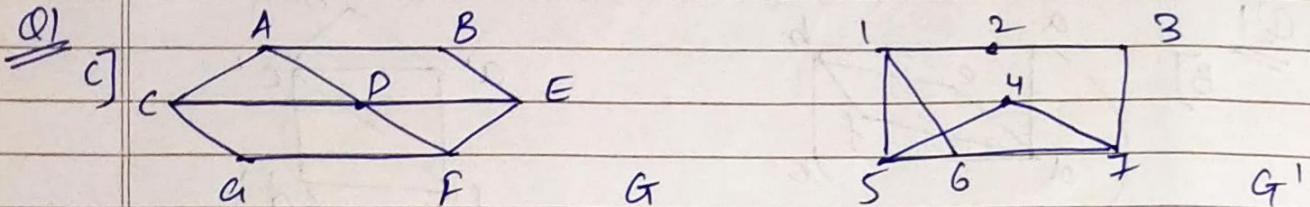
4 degree vertex (b) - 2 neighbours (2 degree)
(e, b)

- 2 neighbours (3 degree)
(a, c)

iv) In G'

4 degree vertex (c') - 1 neighbour (2 degree)
2 neighbour (3 degree)
1 neighbour (4 degree)

Similar is the case for 2nd 4 degree vertex f'
condition of adjacency fails.
 $\therefore G$ & G' are not isomorphic.



Soln: i) $G - 7$ vertices, 9 edges
 $G' - 7$ vertices, 9 edges

ii) In G

1 - 3 degree vertex (D)

3 - 3 degree vertex (A, E, F)

3 - 2 degree vertex (B, C, G)

In G'

4 - 3 degree vertices (1, 5, 6, 7)

3 - 2 degree vertices (2, 3, 4)

iii) In G

D has 3 - 3 degree neighbours

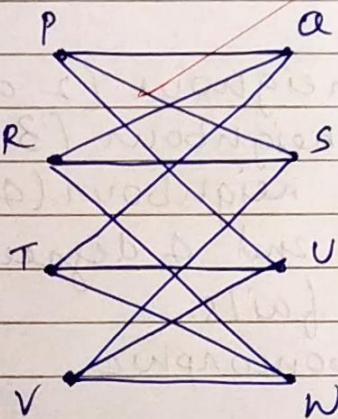
In G'

6 has 3 - 3 degree neighbours

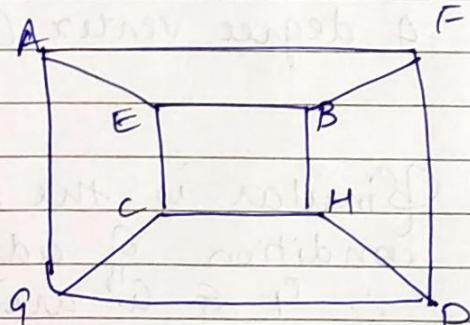
All the vertices are perfectly adjacent
 hence G & G' are isomorphic

Q1

d)



G



G'

Soln: i) In G - 8 vertices, 12 edges

In G' - 8 vertices, 12 edges

ii) In G - All 8 vertices - 3 degree vertices

In G' - All 8 vertices - 3 degree vertices

Since all vertices in Graph G & G' are 3 degree. Therefore, for 1, 3 Degree vertex we have 3, 3 degree neighbours

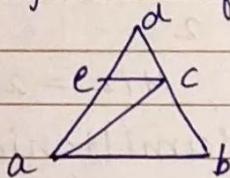
As this is true for all vertices so the graphs are isomorphic.

Q2

Determine whether the graphs below have a Hamiltonian circuit, Eulerian circuits.

If so, find them.

A)

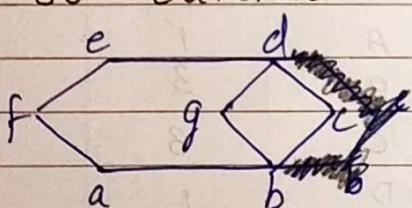


If we consider non adjacent vertices e and b and take the sum of their degrees ($3 + 2 = 5$) which is equal to the number of vertices. So Hamiltonian circuit exists. (Acc. to Rule 1)

~~Hamiltonian circuit~~ :- a, b, c, d, e, a .

Also, vertices 'e' and 'a' have odd degree so Eulerian circuit doesn't exist.

B)



vertex	degree
a	2
b	3
c	2
d	3
e	2
f	2
g	2

As degree of each vertex is less than $7/2 = 3.5$ \therefore Rule 2 fails

There are no two non adjacent vertex such that sum of their degree is greater than no. of vertices. Rule 1 fails
Also the no. of edges $m=8$,

$$Y_2 (7^2 - (3 \times 7) + 6) = 17$$

As no. of edges $< 17 \Rightarrow$ Rule 3 fails
Hamiltonian circuit doesn't exist.

As b, d, vertices have odd degree, so Euler circuit doesn't exist.

c)

Vertex	degree
a	4
b	2
c	4
d	2

No. of vertices (n) = 4

As each vertex has degree ≥ 2 , so rule 2 is satisfied. \therefore Hamiltonian circuit exists.

Hamiltonian circuit - a, b, c, d, a

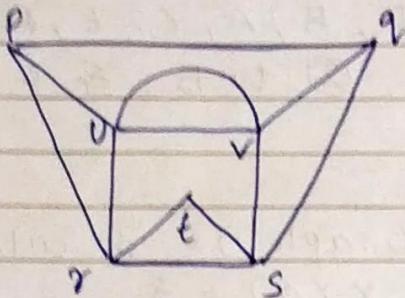
As the above graph is connected & each vertex has an even degree, so Euler's circuit exist.

d)

Vertex	degree
A	1
B	3
C	3
D	1

Visually, we see that it is impossible to make a circuit without repeating vertices. So Hamiltonian circuit doesn't exist. Also not all vertices have degree ≥ 2 (A, D) so rule 2 fails & so no Hamiltonian circuit. As all vertices A, B, C, D have odd degrees so Eulerian circuit not possible.

Q3
A)



vertex	degree
p	3
q	3
r	4
s	4
t	2
u	4
v	4

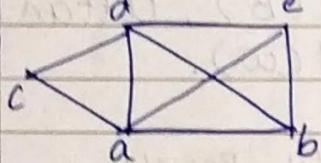
It has 2 vertices
with odd degree so

Eulerian path is present:

p, q, s, r, p, u, v, s, t, s, u, v, q

Hamiltonian: p, q, s, t, r, u, v, v.

B)



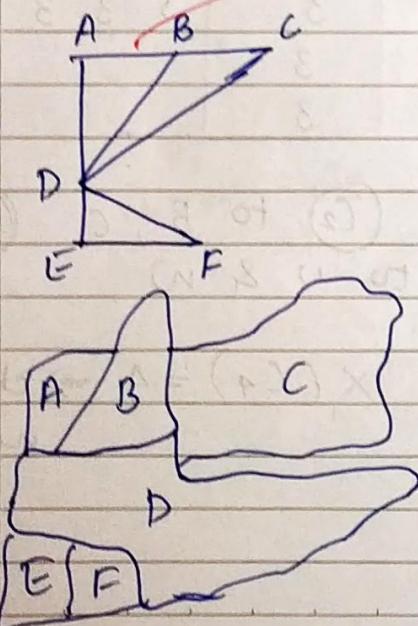
vertex	degree
a	3
b	3
c	2
d	4
e	3

It has 2 vertices
of odd degree so

Euler path: e d c a b d a e f

Hamiltonian: a b c d e

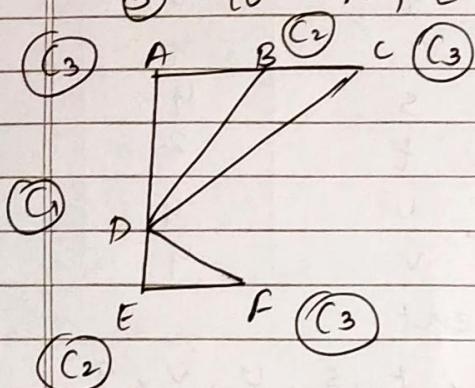
Q4
A)



applying Welch Powell

vertex	Degree
A	2
B	3
C	2
D	5
E	2
F	2

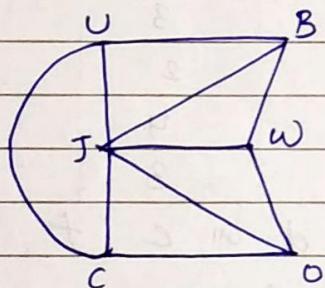
In Descending order D, B, A, C, E, F
 Assigning ① to D, ② to B & E,
 ③ to A, C, F



Graph is 3 colorable
 $\chi(G) = 3$

chromatic no.

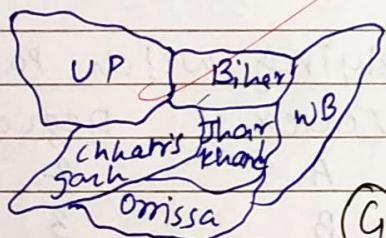
B] Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar (B), Uttarakhand (J)
 Orissa (O), West Bengal (W).



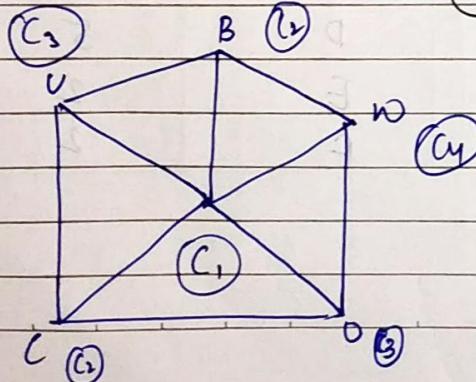
Using Welch Powell

Vertex	Degree
B	3
J	5
U	3
W	3
O	3
C	3

Descending
 J B C O W U



① to J, ② to B, C, ③ to O,
 ④ to U & W



$\chi(G) = 4 \Rightarrow$ chromatic no.

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BRANCH: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

TUTORIAL VII

Q1 Find the generating function for the following sequence

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...

Soln: Using the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ... the above expression becomes (using generating function)

$$f(x) = \sum a_n x^n$$

$$f(x) = 1x^0 + 2x^1 + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + 5x^4 + \dots \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Multiply eq (1) by x

$$xf(x) = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^4 + \dots \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Subtracting eq(1) from eq(2)

$$f(x)[x-1] = [x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^4] - [1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots]$$

$$f(x)[x-1] = -[1 + x + x^2 + \dots]$$

$$f(x)[1-x] = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)} \quad \text{for } |x| \leq 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad \text{for } |x| < 1$$

Q2 Solve the recursive relation

$a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2 \quad n \geq 1$ with $a_0 = 1$ using generating functions.

Soln: Consider $g(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_r x^r$
 $\therefore 3x g(x) = 3a_0 + 3a_1 x + 3a_2 x^2 + \dots + 3a_{r-1} x^r$

We know, $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \dots + 2x^r +$

Subtracting the last 2 terms from the
1st 2 noting that $a_0 = 1$, we get

$$a(x) - 3x g(x) - \frac{2}{1-x} = (1-2) + (a_1 - 3a_0 - 2)x + (a_2 - 3a_1 - 2)x^2 + \dots$$

Since $a_0 = 1$

$$\therefore a_1 - 3a_0 - 1 - 2 = 0$$

each bracket on the right except the first is 0

$$\text{Hence, } (1-3x) g(x) = -1 + 2 = -\frac{1+2}{1-x} = \frac{-1+x+2}{1-x} = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$a(x) = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)(1-3x)} = \frac{2}{1-3x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{By partial fraction}$$

$$= 2 \left[1 + (3x) + [3(x)]^2 + \dots \right] - [1 + x + x^2 + \dots]$$

$$= 2 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} 3^r x^r - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} x^r = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} [2x(3^r - 1)] x^r$$

$$\text{But } a(x) = \sum a_r x^r = a_n = 2 \cdot 3^r - 1$$

In order to make use of

$$a_n - 3a_n - 1 - 2 = 0 \quad \text{we multiply}$$

$a(x)$ by 1, $a(x)$ by $(3x)$ & 2 by

$\frac{1}{(1-x)}$ and subtract as above.

Q3 $a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 2^n$

Q4 Solve using recurrence relation

$$a_n = -3(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) - a_{n-3}, a_0 = 5$$

$$a_1 = -9, a_2 = 15$$

Soln: $a_n = -3(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) - a_{n-3}$

Solution is $a_n = \gamma^n$

$$\gamma^n = -3(\gamma^{n-1} + \gamma^{n-2}) - \gamma^{n-3}$$

$$\gamma^n = -3\gamma^{n-1} - 3\gamma^{n-2} - \gamma^{n-3}$$

$$\gamma^n + 3\gamma^{n-1} + 3\gamma^{n-2} + \gamma^{n-3} = 0$$

$$\gamma^{n-3} [r^3 + 3r^2 + 3r + 1] = 0$$

$$\therefore r^3 + 3r^2 + 3r + 1 = 0$$

$$(r+1)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore r = (-1)$$

$$\therefore a_n = (c_1 + c_2 n + c_3 n^2) (-1)^n$$

$$\text{But } a_0 = 5, a_1 = -9, a_2 = 15$$

~~$$\text{we get } c_1 = 5, c_2 = 3, c_3 = 1$$~~

$$\therefore a_n = (5 + 3n + n^2) (-1)^n$$

Q5

1] $G(x) = \frac{1}{3-6x} = \frac{1}{3(1-2x)}$

$$\text{Now } G(x) = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} (1+2x+$$

now, sequence

$$\left(S \times \frac{1}{3} x (1, 2, 4, 8, 16) \right) \text{ time}$$

$$(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

Sequence is $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \dots$

2] $\frac{x}{1-5x+6x^2} = \frac{x}{(1-3x-2x+6x^2)}$

$$= \frac{x}{(1-3x)-2x(1+3x)}$$

$$= \frac{x}{(1-3x)(1-2x)}$$

$$= \frac{3x-1-2x+1}{(1-3x)(1-2x)}$$

$$= \frac{(3x-1)-(2x+1)}{(1-3x)(1-2x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{3x-1}$$

~~$$\therefore \frac{x}{1-5x+6x^2} = \frac{-1}{(1-2x)} + \frac{1}{(1-3x)}$$~~

$$= (1-3x) - 1 - (1-2x) - 1$$

In $(1-x)^{-1}$ put $x = -3x$

we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{(1-5x+6x^2)} &= 1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 \dots - \\ &\quad (1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 \dots) \\ &= x + 5x^2 + 9x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Sequence is $(1, 5, 9, \dots)$

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BRANCH : COMPUTER ENGINEERING

TUTORIAL VII

(Q1) Using pigeonhole principle show that

- i) In any room of people who have been doing some handshaking, there will always be at least two people who have shaken hands the same number of times.

Soln: Lets assume there are n members in a room. Then the no. of handshakes can be $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$

But if there is a person with $(n-1)$ handshakes then there is cannot be a person with 0 handshakes.

\therefore There are $(n-1)$ possibility (pigeon holes). and n number (pigeons).

There should be atleast 2 people with same, number of handshakes

- ii) A bag contains 10 red marbles, 10 white marbles, and 10 blue marbles. What is the minimum no. of marbles you have to choose randomly from the bag to ensure that we get 4 marbles of same color.

Soln: Red $\rightarrow 10$, White $\rightarrow 10$, Blue $\rightarrow 10$

In the current case scenario after removing 9 balls there are 3 red, 3 blue, 3 white marbles. Then the 10th ball would be the marbles with 4 of same colour. Minimum 10 balls should be removed in order to get 4 balls of same colour.

Q2 There are 100 people at a party. Assume that if person A knows person B, then B knows person A. Prove that there are at least two people at the party who know the same no. of people.

Soln: Total people in the party $\rightarrow 100$
~~so there can be 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n-1 people known a person.~~

If a person knows 0 people then there could be a person with (n-1) people knowing him. Therefore, there are (n-1) possibility (pigeon hole). for n (pigeon) people.

~~∴ There must be 2 people knowing same number of people~~

Q3 A physician testing a new medication instruct a test patient to take 48 pills over a 30-day period. The patient is at liberty to distribute the pills however he likes over this period as long as he takes at least one pill a day and finishes all 48 pills by the end of the 30 days. Prove that no matter how the patient decides to arrange things, there will be

some stretch of consecutive days in which the total no. of pills taken is 11.

Soln: Let P_i be the total no. of pills taken by the end of i^{th} days. Now if the patient decides to take one pill each for at least 11 days, then the condition holds true & in many cases. But considering the patient takes pill in the following sequence $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 \dots < p_{30}$ here $p_{30} = 48$
 $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 \dots < p_{30} = 48 \quad \text{--- (1)}$

Adding 11 to each no. of sequence

$$p_{1+11} < p_{2+11} < p_{3+11} \dots < p_{30+11} = 59 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

There are 30 nos each in sequence (1) & (2)
 Hence there are 60 nos (pigeons) all less than or equal to 59 (pigeon holes)

Hence, by pigeon hole principle, at least 2 of these nos must be equal (which violates the condition of strictly increasing sequence). Hence there is one such $p_i = p_j + 11$ ($i > j$). $\therefore p_i - p_j = 11 \dots$ which implies that there are exactly 11 pills taken in the consecutive days $j+1, j+2, \dots, i$.
 Hence its proved that there will always be stretch of consecutive day in which the total no. of pills taken is 11.

Q4 Use the mathematical induction to show that:

$$\text{i)} 1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + (4n-3) = n(2n-1)$$

Soln: Let $P(n)$ be the predicate predicate

$$n_0 = 1$$

\therefore Show that $P(1)$ is true

$$\therefore P(1) = 1(2(1)-1) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{It is true}$$

Induction step

Now for $\forall k \geq 1$ and if $P(k)$ is true then
 $P(k+1)$ should also be true.

$$P(k) = 1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + 4k - 3 = k(2k-1)$$

$$\therefore P(k+1) = (k+1)(2k+1) - 1$$

$$= (k+1)[2k+2-1]$$

$$= (k+1)[2k+1] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$P(k+1) = 1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + 4k-3 + 4(k+1)-3$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
 $P(k)$

$$= k(2k-1) + 4(k+1)-3$$

$$= k(2k-1) + 4k+4-3$$

$$= (2k-1)k + (4k+1)$$

$$= 2k^2 - k + 4k + 1$$

$$= 2k^2 + 3k + 1$$

$$= 2k^2 + k + 2k + 1$$

$$= k(2k+1) + 1 \quad (2k+1)$$

$$= (2k+1)(k+1) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Since R.H.S of (2) and (3) are equal

$\therefore P(k+1)$ is also true

$$\forall k \geq 1$$

By principle of mathematical induction.

$$\text{ii) } 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3n-1) = n(3n+1)/2$$

Soln: Let $P(k)$ be the predicate
 $n=1$ here

Base step
 $P(n_0) = 2$

$$P(n_0) = 1(3(1)+1)/2 = 4/2 = 2$$

$$\therefore P(n_0) = \text{True}$$

Induction step

For all $k > 1$ $P(k+1) \rightarrow P(k)$ should be true.

$$\therefore P(k) = 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3k-1) = k(3k+1)$$

$$P(k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(3(k+1)+1)}{2}$$

$$P(k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(3k+3+1)}{2}$$

$$P(k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(3k+4)}{2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Also,

$$P(k+1) = \underbrace{2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3k-1)}_{P(k)} + 3(k+1) - 1$$

\therefore from 2 we can write

$$\therefore P(k+1) = \frac{k(3k+1)}{2} + 3(k+1) - 1$$

$$= \frac{k(3k+1)}{2} + 3k + 3 - 1$$

$$= \frac{k(3k+1) + 2(3k+2)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2 + k + 6k + 4}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(3k+4)}{2}$$

$$= P(k+1)$$

By mathematical induction this predicate is true

Q5 Use mathematical induction to prove that $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4$ for all positive integers n . ①

Soln: $n \geq 1$

Base step

Let $P(k)$ be the predicate

$$n_0 = 1$$

\therefore we must show that $P(1) = 1^3$ —②

Substitute $n=1$ in ①

$$P(1) = \frac{1^2(1+1)^2}{4} = \frac{1(2)^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{---③}$$

from ③ & ② the statement is true

Induction step

Now for $\forall k \geq 1$ if $P(k)$ is true then

$P(k+1)$ should also be true.

$$P(k) = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3 = k^2(k+1)^2/4 \quad \text{---④}$$

$$\therefore P(k+1) = (k+1)^2 \left[\frac{(k+1)+1}{4} \right]$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left[\frac{(k+1)+1}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)}{4} \quad \text{---⑤}$$

Also,

$$P(k+1) = \underbrace{1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3}_{P(k)} + (k+1)^3$$

$$= k^2 \frac{(k+1)^2}{4} + (k+1)^3$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left[\frac{k^2}{4} + (k+1) \right]$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left[\frac{k^2}{4} + (k+1) \right]$$

$$= (k+1)^2 \left[k^2 + 4k + 4 \right] / 4$$

$$= (k+1)^2 (k+2)^2 \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

The predicate is true $\forall k \geq 1$

By the principle of mathematical induction

Q6 Prove that for any positive integer number n , $n^3 + 2n$ is divisible by 3.

Soln: $n^3 + 2n$ is divisible by 3 $\forall n \geq 1$

~~Base steps~~

Show that it is true for $n=1$

$$\text{for } n=1 \quad n^3 + 2n = 1^3 + 2(1) = 1+2 = 3$$

\therefore at $n=1$ it is divisible by 3.

for $n=k$

we assume that $k^3 + 2k$ is divisible by 3

$$\therefore k^3 + 2k = 3m$$

Now for $(k+1)$

$$n=k+1$$

$$(k+1)^3 + 2(k+1) = (k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1) + 2(k+1)$$

$$= k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1 + 2k + 2$$

$$= 3m + 3(k^2 + k + 1)$$

$$= 3(m + k^2 + k + 1)$$

By mathematical induction $n^3 + 2n$ is divisible by 3.

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BRANCH: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

TUTORIAL VII

- Q1 A tyre manufacturing company kept a record of the distance covered before a tyre needed to be replaced. The table shows the results of 1000 cases.

Distance (in km)	Less than 4000	4000-9000
Frequency	20	210
Distance (in km)	9000-14000	More than 14000
Frequency	325	445

If a tyre is bought from this company what is the probability that:

- i) It has to be substituted before 4000 km is covered?

Soln: The total no. of trials covered = 1000
 Frequency of vehicles whose tyres have to be replaced before 4000 km (E_1) = 20
 Probability that tyre will be substituted before 4000 km = $\frac{E_1}{N} = \frac{20}{1000} = 0.02$

ii) It will last more than 9000 km?

Soln: Frequency of tyre that last ^{more than} from 9000 km
 = Frequency of tyre that last from 9001 to 14000 km + Frequency of tyre that last more than 14000 km
 = 825 + 445 (E₂)
 = 770

Probability that a tyre will last more than 9000 km = $\frac{E_2}{N} = \frac{770}{1000} = 0.77$

iii) It has to be replaced after 4000 km & 14000 km is covered by it?

Soln: P (tyre has to be replaced after it has covered distance ranging between 4000 and 14000)
 = \sum frequency of whose tyre are replaced between 4000 km &

~~frequency of vehicle whose tyre are replaced b/w 9000 km & 14000 km~~
 = $\frac{210 + 325}{1000} = \frac{535}{1000} = 0.535$

Q2 The percentage of marks obtained by a student in the monthly test are given below:

Test	1	2	3	4	5
percentage					
% marks obtained	69	71	73	68	74

Based on the above table, find the probability of students getting more than 70% marks in a test.

Soln: The test in which students get more than 70% are Test 2, Test 3, Test 5

Total no. of Tests conducted (N) = 5

No. of tests in which students score more than 70% marks = Test 2, Test 3, Test 5
= 3 tests

∴ Probability that the student gets more than 70% marks = $\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$

Q3 One card is drawn from a deck of 52 cards, well-shuffled. Calculate the probability that the card will be

(i) an ace (ii) not an ace

Sol: Total no. of cards in a deck (N) = 52

Total no. of aces in a deck (E) = 4

i) Probability that the card drawn is an ace
 $= \frac{\text{no. of aces}}{\text{total cards}} = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

ii) Probability that the card drawn is not an ace
 $= 1 - (\text{Probability that the card drawn is an ace}) = 1 - \frac{1}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$

Q4

A bag contains 4 balls. Two balls are drawn without replacement and are found to be blue. What is the probability that all the balls in the bag are blue?

Soln: Total balls in the bag = (N) = 4

Of the remaining 2 balls we can have 3 possibilities,

E_1 = Both balls are blue

E_2 = One ball is blue

E_3 = None of the balls are blue

All the events are equally likely and mutually exclusive so there are equal chances that any of the three events will occur

$$\therefore P(E_1) + P(E_2) + P(E_3) = 1$$

Since equal chances to occur

$$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = P(E_3)$$

$$\therefore P(E_1) + P(E_2) + P(E_3) = 1$$

$$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Let A = Event that 2 balls already drawn are blue.

We need to find (E_1/A)

$$\text{Now } P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) = \frac{\text{Total no. of ways to pick 2 blue balls}}{\text{Total no. of ways to pick 2 balls}}$$

$$= \frac{4C_2}{4C_2} = 1 \quad (\because \text{all balls are blue})$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{\text{Total no. of ways to pick 2 blue balls when one blue ball is already picked}}{\text{Total no. of ways to pick 2 balls}}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)$ = Here we have 2 blue balls

= No. of ways to pick 2 blue balls out of 4
No. of ways to pick 2 balls

$$= \frac{2(2)}{4(2)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

using Bayes Theorem

$$P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) = \frac{P(A/E_1) \times P(E_1)}{P(A/E_1) \times P(E_1) + P(A/E_2) \times P(E_2) + P(A/E_3) \times P(E_3)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1/3}{1 \times 1/3 + 1/2 \times 1/3 + 1/6 \times 1/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 1/2 + 1/6} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\underline{0.6}}$$

Ans: Probability that the balls are blue.

$$= \underline{\underline{0.6}}$$

Q5 In a neighbourhood, 90% children were falling sick due to flu and 10% due to measles and no other disease. The probability of observing rashes for measles is 0.95 and for flu is 0.08. If a child develops rashes, find the child's probability of having flu.

Soln: Let A be the doctor finding rash (R)

Let B_1 be the event that child has measles

let B_2 be the event that child has flu.

$S \rightarrow$ Sick children

\therefore Probability of being sick with flu
 $= P(B_2) = 0.9$

\therefore Probability of being sick with measles
 $= P(B_1) = 0.1$

\therefore Probability of finding a rash given that the child has measles $= P\left(\frac{R}{B_1}\right) = 0.95$

\therefore Probability of finding a rash given that the child has flu $= P\left(\frac{R}{B_2}\right) = 0.08$

$$\text{Probability of child having flu given he has rashes} = P\left(\frac{B_2}{A}\right) = \frac{P(A/B_2) \times P(B_2)}{P(A/B_2) \times P(B_2) + P(A/B_1) \times P(B_1)}$$

$$= \frac{0.9 \times 0.08}{0.9 \times 0.08 + 0.1 \times 0.95} = \frac{0.072}{0.167} = \underline{\underline{\frac{72}{167}}}$$

Q6

It is observed that 50% of mails are spam. There is a software that filters spam mail before reaching inbox. Its accuracy for detecting a spam mail is 99%. and chances of tagging a non-spam mail as spam mail is 5%. If a certain mail is tagged as spam find the probability that it is not a spam mail.

Soln: let E_1 be the event of spam mail
 let E_2 be the event of non-spam mail
 $A =$ Event of detecting spam mail
 $P(E_1) = 0.5$ $\boxed{P(E_2) = 0.5} \rightarrow$ given

$\therefore P(A/E_1)$ = Probability of detecting a spam given it is a spam.
 $= 0.99$

$P(A/E_2)$ = probability of detecting a spam given it is not a spam
 $= 0.05$

\therefore Probability of event being non-spam given a spam mail is detected

$$= P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) = \frac{P(A/E_2) \times P(E_2)}{P(A/E_2) \times P(E_2) + P(A/E_1) P(E_1)}$$

$$= \frac{0.05 \times 0.5}{0.05 \times 0.5 + 0.99 \times 0.5}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.05}}$$

~~$$= \frac{0.05}{1.04}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{5}{104}$$~~

$$\boxed{T \approx 0.048}$$

$\times \quad \times \quad \times$