

DAMT

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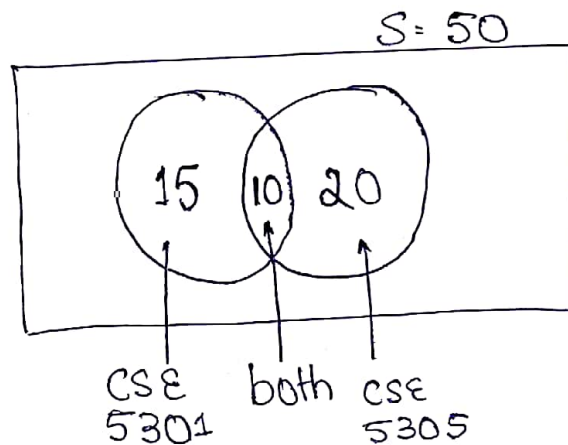
assig id : 01

① Sample space has 50 student

15 → took CSE - 5301

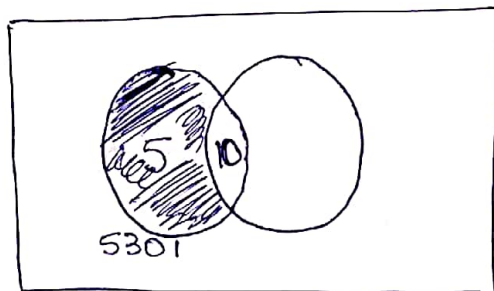
20 → took CSE - 5305

10 → took both



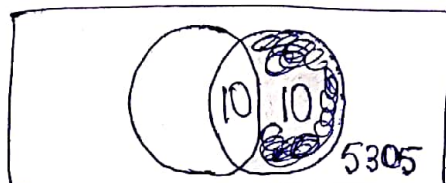
a) student who took either class

Number of student in only 5301 class
 $= 15 - 10 = 5$ student



Number of student in only 5305 class

$= 20 - 10 = 10$ student

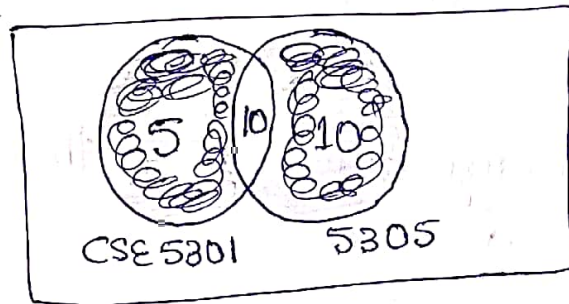


So the total No of student who are in CSE 5301, 5305 and both are

$$\text{CSE 5301} + \text{CSE 5305} + \text{Both} = \text{Total}$$

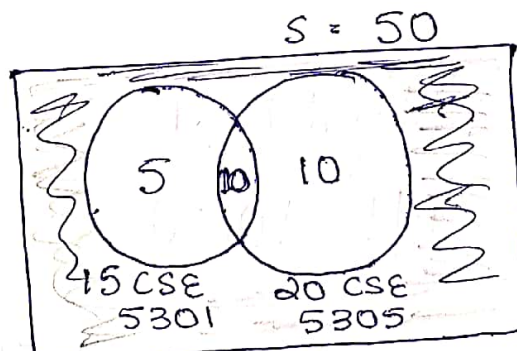
$$5 + 10 + 10 = 25$$

$$10 + 5 = 15$$



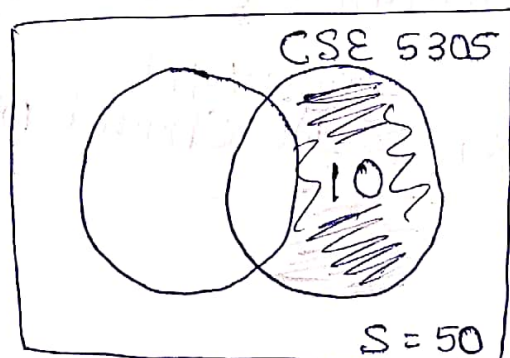
$\therefore 15$ students are in either class

- (b) Number of student who are in neither class
 $= 50 - 25 = 25$ student



- (c) Probability that the student choose 5305

$$= \frac{10}{50} = 0.2 = 20\%$$



2) (a) The total number of Sample space

$$\text{is } S = \{ 123, 124, 125, 213, \\ 214, 215, 312, 245, \\ \dots \}$$

we have a total of 60 element in Sample space

$$(b) S = \{ RR, BB, RBRR, RBB, BRBRBB \dots \}$$

3) Binomial distribution =

$$P(x) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x q^{(n-x)}$$

so, $n = 5$, (as we toss the coin 5 time)

$$x = 2 \quad (\text{head})$$

$$P(\text{head}) = 1/2 \quad (\text{Probability of head})$$

$$q(\text{tail}) = 1/2$$

Substituting in formula

$$P(x) = \frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} p^2 q^{(5-2)}$$

$$= \frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{10}{32} = \boxed{0.3125}$$

⑥ for a flip probability of getting head or tail is $1/2$
so for 5 flip $= [1/2]^5 = \frac{1}{32}$

∴ probability of getting at least 1 tail is

$$1 - 1/32 = \boxed{\frac{31}{32}}$$

④ $P(D) = 0.0001$
 $P(\sim D) = 1 - 0.0001 = 0.9999$
 $P(K|D) = 1$
 $P(T|D) = 0.95$
 $P(\sim T|D) = 0.05$
 $P(T|\sim D) = 0.01$
 $P(\sim T|\sim D) = 0.99$

Applying Bayes

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(T|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T|D) \cdot P(D) + P(T|\sim D) \cdot P(\sim D)}$$

$$= \frac{(0.95)(0.0001)}{(0.95)(0.0001) + (0.01)(0.9999)}$$

$$= 9.41153 \times 10^{-3} = \boxed{0.009411}$$

• Since the Value is close to zero. The test is not reliable

4b) Let $P(K) = P(K|D) * P(D) + P(K|\sim D) * P(\sim D)$

$\therefore P(K|C, D) = P(K|C, \sim D) = 0.05$

so $P(\sim K|C, D) = 0.95$

The probability of being killed given the test is positive
& we do not take the cure

$$P(K|T, \sim C) = P(K|T, \sim C, D) * P(D|T, \sim C) + P(K|T, \sim C, \sim D) * P(\sim D|T, \sim C)$$

T is conditionally independent as kill don't depend on test

$$P(K|T, \sim C, D) = P(K|\sim C, D) = 1$$

$$P(K|T, \sim C, \sim D) = P(K|\sim C, \sim D) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(K|T, C) = P(K|T, C, D) * P(D|T, C) + P(K|T, C, \sim D) * P(\sim D|T, C)$$

$$= P(K|D, C) * P(D|T) + P(K|C, \sim D) * P(\sim D|T)$$

$$P(D|T) = 0.95 * 0.0001 / (0.95 * 0.0001 + 0.01 * 0.9999) \approx 0.009411$$

$$\therefore P(K|T, \sim C) = 0.009411$$

$$\therefore P(K|T, C) = 0.05 * 0.009411 + 0.05 * 0.990589$$

$$= 0.05$$

\therefore The Value says we should not get treated.