

DAMT

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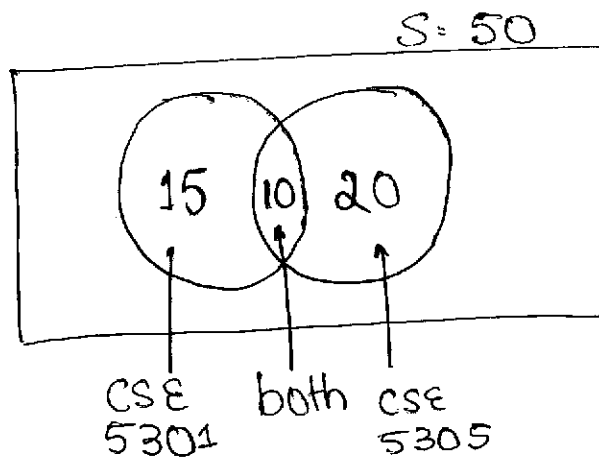
assig id : 01

① Sample space has 50 student

15  $\rightarrow$  took CSE-5301

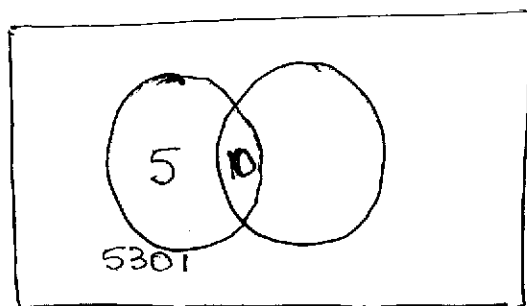
20  $\rightarrow$  took CSE-5305

10  $\rightarrow$  took both



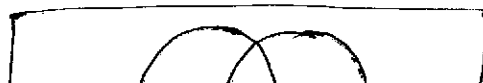
a) Student who took either class

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



Number of student in only 5305 class

$= 20 - 10 = 10$  student

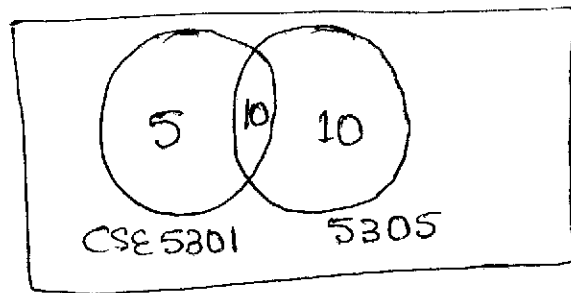


So the total No of student who are in CSE 5301, 5305 and both are

$$\text{●} + \text{●} + \text{●} = \text{●} \quad \text{●} \quad \text{●}$$

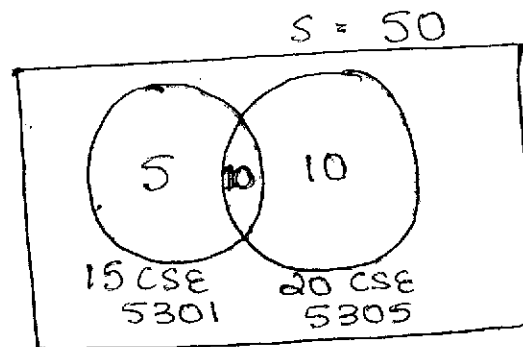
$$\text{●} + \text{●} + \text{●} = \text{●}$$

$$10 + 5 = \boxed{15}$$



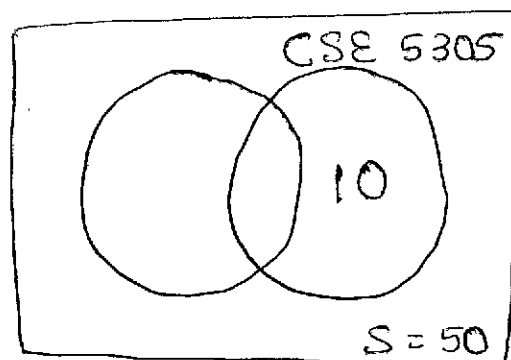
$\therefore 15$  students are in either class

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



- (c) Probability that the student choose 5305

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



2) (a) The total number of Sample space

$$\text{is } S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 123, 124, 125, 213, \\ 214, 215, 312, 245, \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

$\therefore$  probability of getting atleast 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  $P(K) = P(K|D) * P(D) + P(K|\sim D) * P(\sim D)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(K|T, C) &= 0.05 * 0.009411 + 0.05 * 0.990589 \\ &= 0.05 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  The Value says we should not get treated.