1

QUESTION: 12.13.3.7

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12.13.3.7.*A* and *B* are two events such that 4)
$$Pr(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $Pr(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $Pr(AB) = \frac{1}{4}$.

i
$$Pr(A|B)$$

ii
$$Pr(B|A)$$

iii
$$Pr(A'|B)$$

iv
$$Pr(A'|B')$$

Solution: : Given, $Pr(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $Pr(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $Pr(AB) = \frac{1}{4}$. Then,

$$Pr(A') = 1 - Pr(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Pr(B') = 1 - Pr(B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Pr(A + B) = Pr(A) + Pr(B) - Pr(AB)$$

$$= \frac{7}{12}$$
(1)

1)
$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(AB)}{\Pr(B)} = \frac{3}{4}$$
 (2)

2)
$$\Pr(B|A) = \frac{\Pr(AB)}{\Pr(A)} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (3)

3)
$$Pr(A'|B) = \frac{Pr(A'B)}{Pr(B)}$$

We have,

$$B = AB + A'B$$

Applying probabilities on both sides,

$$Pr(B) = Pr(AB) + Pr(A'B)$$

$$Pr(A'B) = Pr(B) - Pr(AB)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\therefore Pr(A'|B) = \frac{1}{4}$$
(4)

$$\Pr(A'|B') = \frac{\Pr(A'B')}{\Pr(B')}$$

:
$$\Pr(A'B') = \Pr(A + B)' = 1 - \Pr(A + B)$$

using the conclusions from equation 1

$$Pr(A'B') = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\therefore Pr(A'|B') = \frac{5}{8}$$
(5)