Lista 3

P(A) = 0,3 P(DID) - au

P(B/A) 20,4 P(B/A) 20,4 P(B/A) 20,6

Então, pela fórmula de probabilidade total toromos P(B) = P(BIA)-P(A) + P(BIAC). P(AS)

= 0,4.0,3+0,6.0,7=0,6+0,42=0,54

2) as Vamos definir as requintes v-a:

X: Maeda honestas

A: Cara

Nesse casa queremas sabor P(XIA), entre teremos!

$$P(X|A) = P(X \cap A)$$

Calculanda P(A) teremos:

 $P(A) = P(A|X) \cdot P(X) + P(A|X^{c}) \cdot P(X^{c})$ = $1/2 \cdot 1/2 + 1 \cdot 1/2 = 3/4$ Entre teremos:

$$P(x|A) = \frac{P(x \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|X) - P(x)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

6) Vamos redefinir A:

A:2 coros

Nesse caso queremes nation P(X/A), entito tenemos?

$$P(X|A) = \frac{P(X \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

Calculando P(A):

$$P(A) = P(A|x).P(x) + P(A|x^{c})P(x^{c}) = (1/2 \cdot 1/2) \cdot 1/2 + (1-1) \cdot 1/2$$

$$= 1/6 + 1/2 = 5/8$$

Então calculando P(X/A) termos

$$P(X|A) = P(X |A) = P(A|X) P(X) = (1/2 \cdot 1/2) \cdot 1/2 = 1$$

C) Vames redefinir A como

A: 2 caros e Icoroa

Nesse caso queremes nator P(X/A), entob tonemos:

$$P(X|A) = P(X \cap A)$$

$$P(A)$$

Calcuando P(A):

$$P(A) = P(A|X).P(X) + P(A|X^{c})P(X^{c}) = P(A|X).P(X) + 0.1/2$$

= $P(A|X).P(X)$

Entro, calculando P(X/A)

$$P(x|A) = \frac{P(x \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|X)P(X)}{P(A|X)P(X)} = 1$$

3) Como pre-requipito, 5 deve estar fectudo. Entrés, terema 2 comunhos independentes

Por sim como ele usor cumbos os caminhas, teremos que a probabilidade ceraí:

$$P(A \rightarrow B) \stackrel{indep}{=} P_{S} \cdot (P(\alpha \cup \beta))$$

$$= P_{S} \cdot (P(\alpha) + P(\beta) - P(\alpha \cap \beta))$$

$$\stackrel{indep}{=} P_{S} \cdot (P(\alpha) + P(\beta) - P(\alpha) \cdot P(\beta))$$

$$= P_{S} \cdot (P(\beta) + P(\beta) - P(\alpha) \cdot P(\beta))$$

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$$= P_{S} \cdot (P(\alpha) + P(\alpha) - P(\alpha) \cdot P(\alpha)$$

4) a)
$$P(AB) = P(AB)$$

6)
$$P(A|B) = P(A \cap B^{c})$$
 $P(B)$

Come
$$A \subset B =$$
) $A \cap G = \emptyset$, entro :
$$P(A \mid B) = P(A \mid B) = P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$P(B) = P(B) = 0$$

C)
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B|A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = 1$$

Temos que P(BNA) = P(B)-P(ANB), entires:

5) Seja on requinter v.a:

M: Sexo Mesculine F: falor Frances E sya Te total de persoon, logo teremos

$$= \frac{47/T}{47/T + S2/T} = \frac{47/T}{99/T} = \frac{47}{99}$$

Da) Para acorter cada uma, temos probabilidade 1/2, e como são independentes, logo;

6) Vamos definir

A: Acorten todes as respostos B: ha' mais nespostos Verdadeiros que falsos

combinações de verdodeiros e falso

Logo, calculando a probabilidade teremos

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{1/2^{+}}{64/2^{+}} = \frac{1/64}{164}$$

A: Bola bronca norteada

Entab:
$$P(U_{0}|A) = P(A|U_{0}) \cdot P(U_{0})$$

$$L_{yes} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A|U_{i}) \cdot P(U_{i})$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1/2 \cdot 2/5) + (1/3 \cdot 2/5) + (1 \cdot 1/5)} = \frac{1}{1+2/3+1} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Q: quede na bolse A: alta no dolar. Temos des enunciados que

 $P(Q|A) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(A|Q), P(Q)}{P(A|Q), P(Q)} = \frac{0,1}{0,1 \cdot 0,2 + 0,3 \cdot 0,05} = 0,31$

Logo, a probabilidade de aveda aumenta de 10% para 31%.

9) Para isso devemos mostrar que

P(AND) = P(A)-P(B)

$$P(A) = \frac{(1) \binom{s1}{12}}{\binom{s2}{13}} = \frac{s1!}{\frac{s2!}{39! \cdot 13!}} = \frac{s1!}{52!} \cdot \frac{13!}{12!} = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A)B) = \frac{1}{\binom{S}{13}}$$

$$P(A) - P(B) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{13}} = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{13}} = P(A \cap B)$$

II)
$$A_i$$
: panson de i-esimo etapa sem ren detectado
 $P(A_i) = P(A_i \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_i) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$

$$= (0.8)^3 = 0.512$$

(2) a)
$$P(A) = 677$$
 $P(A \cup B) = 078$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
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 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = P(A)$
 $P(A \cup B) = P(A)$
 $P(A \cup$

9)
$$P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ADB)$$

 $= P(A) + P(B) - P(ADB) \cdot P(B)$
 $= P(A) + P(B) - P(ADB) \cdot P(B)$
 $= P(A) + P(B) - P(ADB) \cdot P(B)$

d)
$$P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)$$

$$= O_{1}A + P(B) - P(A)$$

$$= O_{2}A + P(B) - O_{1}A = P(A)$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap C^{c})$$

= $P(A|C) \cdot P(C^{c}) + P(A|C^{c}) \cdot P(C^{c})$
= $O_{1} \cdot O_{2} \cdot O_{3} \cdot O_{4}$

6)
$$P(C|A) = \frac{P(C|A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.16}{0.31} \approx 0.52$$

$$P(C|A,B) = P(C|A,B)$$

$$= \frac{O_{1}P_{2}}{P(A|B)}$$

$$= \frac{O_{1}P_{2}}{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)} = \frac{O_{1}P_{2}}{O_{1}C \cdot O_{2}B} = O_{1}V$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} = P(B) = O_{2}E$$

$$P(A|B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} = O_{1}(B)$$

$$P(C) = P(A \cap B \cap C) = O, 192 = 0,4$$
 $P(A)P(B) = 0,6.0,8$