#### 1

# Assignment 1

## Adhvik Mani Sai Murarisetty - AI20BTECH11015

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/adhvik24/AI1103-

PROBABILITY-AND-RANDOM-

VARIABLES/blob/32

af3c126c29083264f47a33631b9e1223a91957/

ASSIGNMENT%201/codes/assign1.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/adhvik24/AI1103-

PROBABILITY-AND-RANDOM-

VARIABLES/blob/94

b3ebfff312e0992f21ef9f0be3e3c45d2fcb20/

ASSIGNMENT%201/assign1.tex

## 1 Problem 6.15

Given two independent events A and B such that P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.6. Find

- i) P(A and B)
- ii) P(A and not B)
- iii) P(A or B)
- iv) P(neither A nor B)

### 2 Solution

i) Since the events A and B are independent events, by definition

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(AB) = P(A).P(B)$$
 (2.0.1)

On substituting the values of P(A), P(B) in (2.0.1), we get

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A).P(B)$$
 (2.0.2)

$$= (0.3).(0.6)$$
 (2.0.3)

$$\implies P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.18 \tag{2.0.4}$$

ii) As the events A and B are independent, then A and B' are also independent.

$$\implies P(A \text{ and not } B) = P(AB') = P(A).P(B')$$
(2.0.5)

And we know that,

$$P(B') = 1 - P(B) \tag{2.0.6}$$

Using (2.0.6) in (2.0.5) we will get,

$$P(A \text{ and not } B) = P(AB') \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$= P(A).P(B')$$
 (2.0.8)

$$P(A \text{ and not } B) = p(A).(1 - P(B))$$
 (2.0.9)

On substituting the values of P(A), P(B) in (2.0.9), we get

$$P(A \text{ and not } B) = (0.3).(1 - 0.6)$$
 (2.0.10)

$$= (0.3).(0.4)$$
 (2.0.11)

$$\implies P(A \text{ and not } B) = 0.12$$
 (2.0.12)

iii)

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A + B)$$
 (2.0.13)

We know that,

$$P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$
 (2.0.14)

As events are independent,

$$P(AB) = P(A).P(B)$$
 (2.0.15)

Using (2.0.15) and (2.0.14) in (2.0.13), We get

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A).P(B)$$
 (2.0.16)

On substituting the values of P(A), P(B) in (2.0.16), we get

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.3 + 0.6 - ((0.3), (0.6)) (2.0.17)$$

$$= 0.9 - 0.18$$
 (2.0.18)

$$\implies P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.72$$
 (2.0.19)

iv)

$$P(neither A nor B) = P(A'B')$$
 (2.0.20)

$$= P((A+B)') = 1 - P(A+B)$$

(2.0.21)

From (2.0.19),

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A + B) = 0.72$$
 (2.0.22)

Using (2.0.22) in (2.0.21), We get

$$P(neither A nor B) = 1 - 0.72$$
 (2.0.23)

$$\implies P(neither A nor B) = 0.28$$
 (2.0.24)