

○ احمد السيد صالح حسن إبراهيم حجاج

قسم هندسة البرمجيات

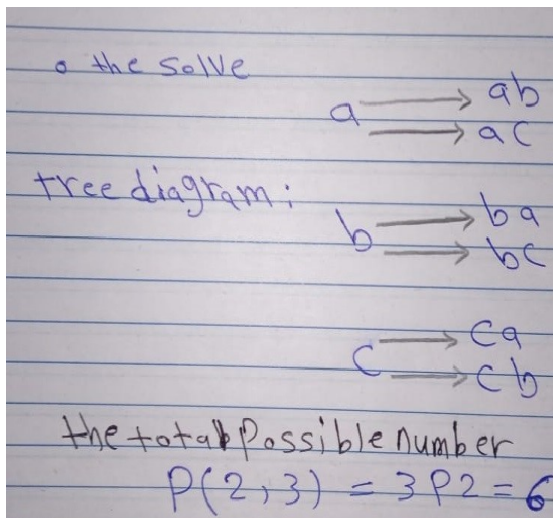
مادة الاحتمالات

الواجب 2

1) How many ways can 12 students in a class take 3 different tests if 4 students are to take each test?

- We can use combinatorics to solve this problem .
 $C(12,12)=1$
 - each test has 4 students, we can choose 4 students out of 12
 $c(12,4)=495$
 - Then, we can choose 4 students out of the remaining 8 for the second test:
 $C(8,4)=70$
 - 4 students will take the third test.
 - Finally, the total number of ways :
 $495 \times 70 = 34650$
-

2) Construct the tree diagram for the number of permutations of (a, b, c).



3) Consider two items be selected randomly from a box that has containing 12 items. From these 12 items, 4 items are defective. If A is the event represents that both the tow items are defective” while B represents that “both the two items are non-defective”

- $P(A) = (\text{number of ways to select 2 defective items})/(\text{number of ways to select any 2 items})$
- Number of ways to select 2 defective items out of 4 = $C(4,2) = 6$ Number of ways to select any 2 items out of 12 = $C(12,2) = 66$
- Therefore, $P(A) = 6/66 = 0.0909$

P(B)

- Number of ways to select 2 non-defective items out of 8 = $C(8,2) = 28$
- Number of ways to select any 2 items out of 12 = $C(12,2) = 66$
- Therefore, $P(B) = 28/66 = 0.4242$

!!) The probability of both items being non-defective (event B) can be found by selecting two non-defective items out of the 8 non-defective items in the box:

$$P(B) = (8/12) \times (7/11) = 0.38$$

Therefore, the probability of at least one item being defective is:

$$P(\text{at least one defective}) = 1 - P(B) \quad P(\text{at least one defective}) = 1 - 0.38 \quad P(\text{at least one defective}) = 0.62$$

So the probability of at least one item being defective is 0.62.

4) A box contains three 15 items of which five are defective. If three items are chosen at random from this box, find the probability that: (i) none of the three selected items is defective, (ii) exactly one item of the three items is defective, (iii) at least one item of the three items is defective.

- We can use combinations to solve this problem. The total number of ways to choose 3 items from 15 is:
 $C(15,3) = 455$

(i) To choose 3 non-defective items, we need to choose 3 items from the 10 non-defective ones. The number of ways to do this is:

$$10 \text{ choose } 3 = 120$$

- So the probability of selecting 3 non-defective items is:
 $120/455 =$

- (ii) Probability of choosing exactly 1 defective item and 2 non-defective items = $(5C1 * 10C2)/15C3 = 100/455$
- (iii) Probability of choosing at least 1 defective item = 1 - probability of choosing 3 non-defective items = $1 - 120/455 = 335/455 = 67/91$
-

A class contains 10 boys and 20 girls of which half the boys and half the girls have from (5 Mansoura. Find the probability that a person chosen randomly is a boy or from Mansoura .university

- $P(\text{boy or Mansoura}) = P(\text{boy}) + P(\text{Mansoura}) - P(\text{boy and not Mansoura})$
 - $P(\text{boy}) = 10/30 = 1/3$
 - $P(\text{Mansoura}) = 15/30 = 1/2$
 - $P(\text{boy and not Mansoura}) = 5/30 = 1/6$
 - Therefore, the probability of selecting a person who is a boy or from Mansoura is:
 - $P(\text{boy or Mansoura}) = 1/3 + 1/2 - 1/6 = 5/6$
 - So the probability of selecting a person who is a boy or from Mansoura is $5/6$ or approximately 0.833.
-

6) Let A and B be events with $P(A) = 3/8$, $P(B) = 1/2$ and $P(A \text{ intersection } B) = 1/2$. Find

- (i) $P(A^c)$**
 - , (ii) $P(B^c)$**
 - (iii) $P(A^c \text{ intersection } B^c)$,**
 - (iv) $P(A^c \text{ union } B^c)$,**
 - (v) $P(A \text{ intersection } B^c)$**
 - (vi) $P(B \text{ intersection } A^c)$**
 - (i) $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 3/8 = 5/8$
 - (ii) $P(B^c) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 1/2 = 1/2$
 - (iii) $P(A^c \text{ intersection } B^c) = P((A \text{ union } B)^c) = 1 - P(A \text{ union } B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ intersection } B)) = 1 - (3/8 + 1/2 - 1/2) = 1 - 5/8 = 3/8$
 - (iv) $P(A^c \text{ union } B^c) = P((A \text{ intersection } B)^c) = 1 - P(A \text{ intersection } B) = 1 - 1/2 = 1/2$
 - (v) $P(A \text{ intersection } B^c) = P(B^c) - P(A \text{ intersection } B) = 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$
 - (vi) $P(B \text{ intersection } A^c) = P(B) - P(A \text{ intersection } B) = 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$
-

When you are rolling a pair of (fair) (7

?dice three times. What is the probability that, least one of the three tries, you roll a 7

- $(5/6)^3 = 125/216$.
- Therefore, the probability of rolling a 7 on at least one of the three rolls is:

$$1 - (125/216) = 91/216 = 0.4213 .$$
