

Saad Ahmad

20P-0051

BS (CS) - 4A

Question #1

$$P(MB) = \frac{40}{100}$$

$$P(HD) = \frac{30}{100}$$

$$P(MB \cap HD) = \frac{15}{100}$$

$$P(MB^c \cup HD^c) = ?$$

As we know.

$$P(A^c B^c) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Putting the values in eq ①.

$$P(MB^c \cup HD^c) = 1 - P(MB) + P(HD) - P(MB \cap HD).$$

$$= 1 - (0.4 + 0.3 - 0.15)$$

$$= 0.75 \text{ Ans.}$$

P.T.O

Question #2

Let A = error found by test 1
 B = error found by test 2
 C = error found by test 3.

So given that

$$P(A) = 0.2, \text{ so } P(A^c) = 0.8$$

$$P(B) = 0.3, \text{ so } P(B^c) = 0.7$$

$$P(C) = 0.5, \text{ so } P(C^c) = 0.5$$

As the tests are independent so

$$P(A^c B^c C^c) = P(A^c) \times P(B^c) \times P(C^c)$$

$$= 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.5$$

$$= 0.28$$

Now let

D = found by at least one test, so

P

$$P(D) = 1 - P(D^c).$$

$$P(D^c) = 0.28.$$

$$P(D) = 1 - 0.28$$

$$P(D) = 0.82$$

↓

$$P(\text{found by at least one test}) = 0.82 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question # 3

$$P(T|G) = 0.80$$

$$P(T|B) = 0.30$$

$$P(G) = 0.60$$

$$P(B) = 0.40$$

$$P(T) = ?$$

$$P(T) = P(T|G) + P(T|B)$$

$$P(T) = P(T|G)P(G) + P(T|B)P(B)$$

$$= (0.80)(0.60) + (0.30)(0.40)$$

$$P(T) = 0.60$$

The probability that your flight will arrive on time.

Question # 4

$$P(I) = 70\%$$

$$P(E) = 30\%$$

$$P(D|I) = 0.6$$

$$P(D|E) = 0.8$$

$$P(D) = ?$$

So

$$P(D) = P(D|I)P(I) + P(D|E)P(E)$$

$$= (0.6)(0.7) + (0.8)(0.3)$$

$$= 0.66.$$

The spyware is detected 66% of the time.

Question #5

a) A^c & B

By definition

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\text{And } P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$

$$= [1 - P(A^c)] P(B)$$

$$= P(B) - P(A^c)P(B)$$

So,

$$P(B)P(A^c) = P(B) - P(A^c)P(B) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

P.T.O

Since

$$A' \cap B = B - A \cap B \quad (A \cap B \subseteq A)$$

from 1 we say that

$$P(A' \cap B) = P(A')P(B).$$

b) $A^c \cap B^c$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B).$$

$$P(A^c \cap B^c) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$\text{Apply } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B).$$

$$= 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)]$$

$$= 1 - [P(A)[1 - P(B)] + P(B)]$$

$$= 1 - [P(A)P(B^c) + P(B)]$$

$$= P(B^c) - P(A)P(B^c)$$

$$= P(B^c) [1 - P(A)]$$

$$= P(B^c) P(A^c).$$

So

$$P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A^c)P(B^c).$$