Zadanie 1.

Niech $P(A \cap B \cap C) = x$

$$P(A \mid B \cap C) = 0.5 \implies P(B \cap C) = \frac{x}{0.5}$$

$$P(B \mid A \cap C) = 0.3 = P(A \cap C) = \frac{x}{0.3}$$

$$P(C \mid A \cap B) = 0.9 \implies P(A \cap B) = \frac{x}{0.9}$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C \mid (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)) = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(A \cap C)} = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(A \cap C)} =$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C \mid (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)) = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))} = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) + P(B \cap C) - 2P(A \cap B \cap C)} = \frac{x}{\frac{x}{0.9} + \frac{x}{0.3} + \frac{x}{0.5} - 2x} = \frac{9}{40}$$

Zadanie 2.

Liczność wszystkich możliwości $\overline{\Omega} = 8!$

a) Osoby X,Y,Z mogą usiąść obok siebie na 6 sposobów. Mogą one permutować na 3! sposobów. Reszta osób ma 5! możliwości.

$$= A = 6 \cdot 3! \cdot 5! \qquad P(A) = \frac{A}{\square}$$

b) Pary tworzą bloki które mogą permutować na 4! sposobów. Wewnątrz każdego bloku mamy jeszcze 2! możliwości. Stąd

$$\stackrel{=}{B} = (2!)^4 \cdot 4! \qquad P(B) = \frac{\stackrel{=}{B}}{\cong} \Omega$$

Zadanie 3.

Zdarzenia C i D są rozłączne, zatem $P(C \cap D) = 0$

$$P(C) = P(A_1 - A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_2') = P(A_1)P(A_2') \neq 0$$

Z prawa de Morgana $D = A_2 - (A_1 \cup A_3) == A_2 \cap (A_1 \cup A_3)' = A_2 \cap A_1' \cap A_3'$

$$P(D) = P(A_2 \cap A_1' \cap A_3') = P(A_2)P(A_1')P(A_3') \neq 0$$
.

$$P(C) * P(D) \neq P(C \cap D)$$
 stad C i D nie są niezależne

Zadanie 4.

Należy skorzystać niezależności i z prawa de Morgana

[tzn.
$$(A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5)' = A_3' \cap A_4' \cap A_5'$$
]

Zatem:

$$P((A_1 \cup A_2) - (A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5) = P((A_1 \cup A_2) \cap (A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4)') = P(A_1 \cup A_2)P((A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5)') = P(A_1 \cup A_2)P(A_2' \cap A_3' \cap A_4') = [P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1)P(A_2)] \cdot P(A_3')P(A_4')P(A_5') = \dots$$