

2.5

3

$$B = A_s 8_c$$

$$P[A|B] = \frac{P[A \cap B]}{P[B]} =$$

52

$$A = A$$

$$P[A|B] = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{52} \cdot \frac{1}{51} \rightarrow \frac{3}{50}}{\frac{1}{52} \cdot \frac{1}{51}} = \frac{3}{50}$$

a)

$$P[X|A] = 1 - P[X^c|A]$$

$$P[\text{rec } 1 | \text{send } 0] = 0.05 \quad P[\text{send } 0] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P[\text{rec } 0 | \text{send } 1] = 0.1 \quad P[\text{rec } 1 | \text{send } 1] = 0.9$$

$$P[\text{send } 1 | \text{rec } 1] = \frac{P[\text{rec } 1 | \text{send } 1] P[\text{send } 1]}{P[\text{rec } 1]}$$

LOTP

$$P[\text{rec } 1] \stackrel{\text{LOTP}}{=} (P[\text{rec } 1 | \text{send } 1] P[\text{send } 1]) +$$

$$+ P[\text{rec } 1 | \text{send } 0] P[\text{send } 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0.9 + 0.05) = \frac{0.95}{2} = 0.475$$

$$P[\text{send } 1 | \text{rec } 1] = \frac{\frac{0.9}{2}}{\frac{0.95}{2}} = \frac{0.9}{0.95}$$


---

$$P[\text{send } 1 | \text{rec } 110] = \frac{P[\text{rec } 110 | \text{send } 1] P[\text{send } 1]}{P[\text{rec } 110]}$$

$$P[\text{send } 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P[\text{rec } 110 | \text{send } 1] = 0.9 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 111$$

$$P[\text{rec } 111 | \text{send } 1] = 0.9 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.9$$

111

110

000

LOTP

$$P[\text{rec } 110] \stackrel{\text{LOTP}}{=} P[\text{rec } 110 | \text{send } 1] P[\text{send } 1] + \\ + P[\text{rec } 110 | \text{send } 0] P[\text{send } 0] \quad (\approx)$$

$$P[\text{rec } 110 | \text{send } 0] = 0.05 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (0.9^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.95 \cdot 0.05^2) =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{0.9^2 \cdot 0.1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} (0.9^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.95 \cdot 0.05^2)} =$$

$$= \frac{0.9^2 \cdot 0.1}{0.9^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.95 \cdot 0.05^2} \approx 0.971$$

$$P[\text{send } 1 \mid \text{rec } 1] \approx 0.95$$

$$P[\text{send } 1 \mid \text{rec } 10] \approx 0.971$$

$$0.95 < 0.971$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow \boxed{1 \ 1 \ 1}$$

|

(30) A, B, C

$$E_1 = \{A > B\}$$

$$E_2 = \{A > C\}$$

Ann 30

Bob 25

Charlie ???

$E_1$  indep.  $E_2$   
 $\Downarrow$  def

$$P[E_1 \cap E_2] = P[E_1] \cdot P[E_2]$$

$$P[E_1] = \frac{1}{2}, P[E_2] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P[E_1 \cap E_2] = \frac{1}{4}$$

Sample space  
 $\Omega$

LOTP

$$(32) \quad a) \quad P[A > B] \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} P[A > B | A=4] P[A=4] + P[A > B | A=0] P[A=0] =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{4}{6} + 0 \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P[B > C] = P[3 > C] = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A > B, B > C$$

$$P[A > B, B > C] = P[A > 3, C < 3] \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(i, j) \quad i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$\Omega = \{(i, j)\}, \quad |\Omega| = 6^2$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$A > 3, C < 3$$

$$= \frac{|A > 3, C < 3|}{|\Omega|} =$$

$$= \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$