

## HW2

Problems: 2.6, 14, 16, 22, 28, 32, 54, 64, 72, 78, 80, 100, 124

2.6.  $S = \{A_1 A_2, A_1 A_3, A_1 A_4, A_2 A_3, A_2 A_4, A_3 A_4\}$

2.14. (a)  $A \cup C$  is  $\{0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8\}$

(b)  $A \cap B$  is  $\emptyset$

(c)  $C'$  is  $\{0, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

(d)  $(C' \cap D) \cup B$  is  $\{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9\}$

(e)  $(S \cap C)'$  is  $\{0, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

(f)  $A \cap C \cap D'$  is  $\{2, 4\}$

2.16 (a)  $M \cup N$  is  $\{x \mid 0 < x < 9\}$

(b)  $M \cap N$  is  $\{x \mid 1 < x < 5\}$

(c)  $M' \cap N'$  is  $(M \cup N)'' = \{x \mid 9 < x < 12\}$

2.22 8 blood types  
3 pressures  $\rightarrow 8 \cdot 3 = 24$

A patient can be classified in 24 ways.

2.28 5 manufacturers

3 forms

2 potencies

$5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 30$

A doctor can prescribe 30 combinations of the drug to a patient suffering from asthma

2.32 (a)  $6! = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 30 \cdot 12 \cdot 2 = 360 \cdot 2 = 720$

People can be lined up in 720 ways

(b) 3 people want to follow (group) combo =  $3! = 4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^2 = 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 = 144$

3 people remaining + 1 group of people combo =  $4!$

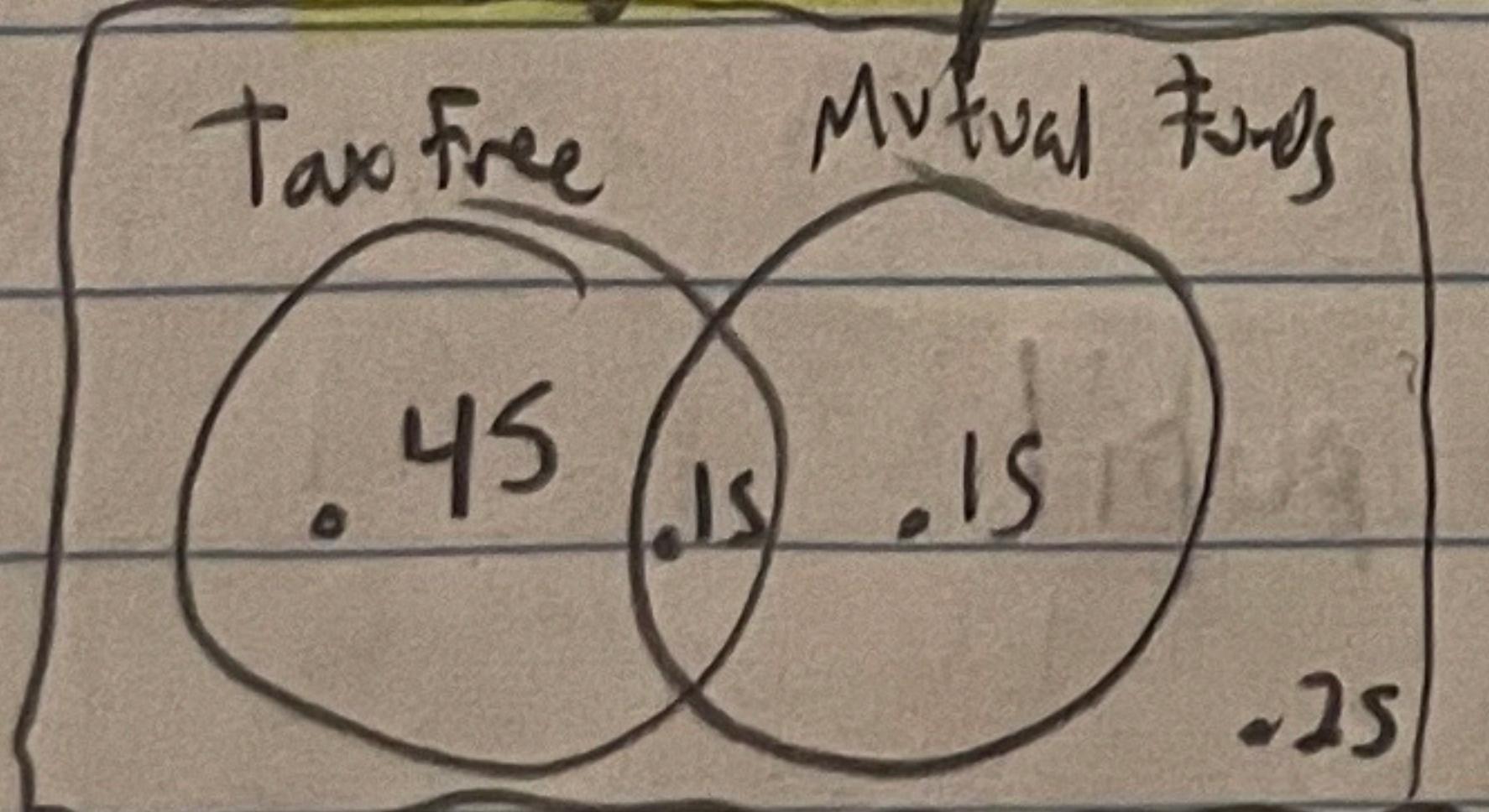
The people could be lined up to get on the bus in 144 ways

(c) 2 people together in a group of 6 in both orders =  $2 \cdot 5! \Rightarrow$  Negated  $\Rightarrow 6! - (5! \cdot 2)$

$3(5! \cdot 12 \cdot 2) - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5! = 60 \cdot 12 - 40 \cdot 6 = 480$

If 2 specific people refuse to follow each other, there are still 480 possible ways.

2.54



(a). A customer will invest in either of the two positions, but not both with a probability of .60

(b) A customer will invest in neither with a probability of .25.

2.64.  $P(6000+) = .42$

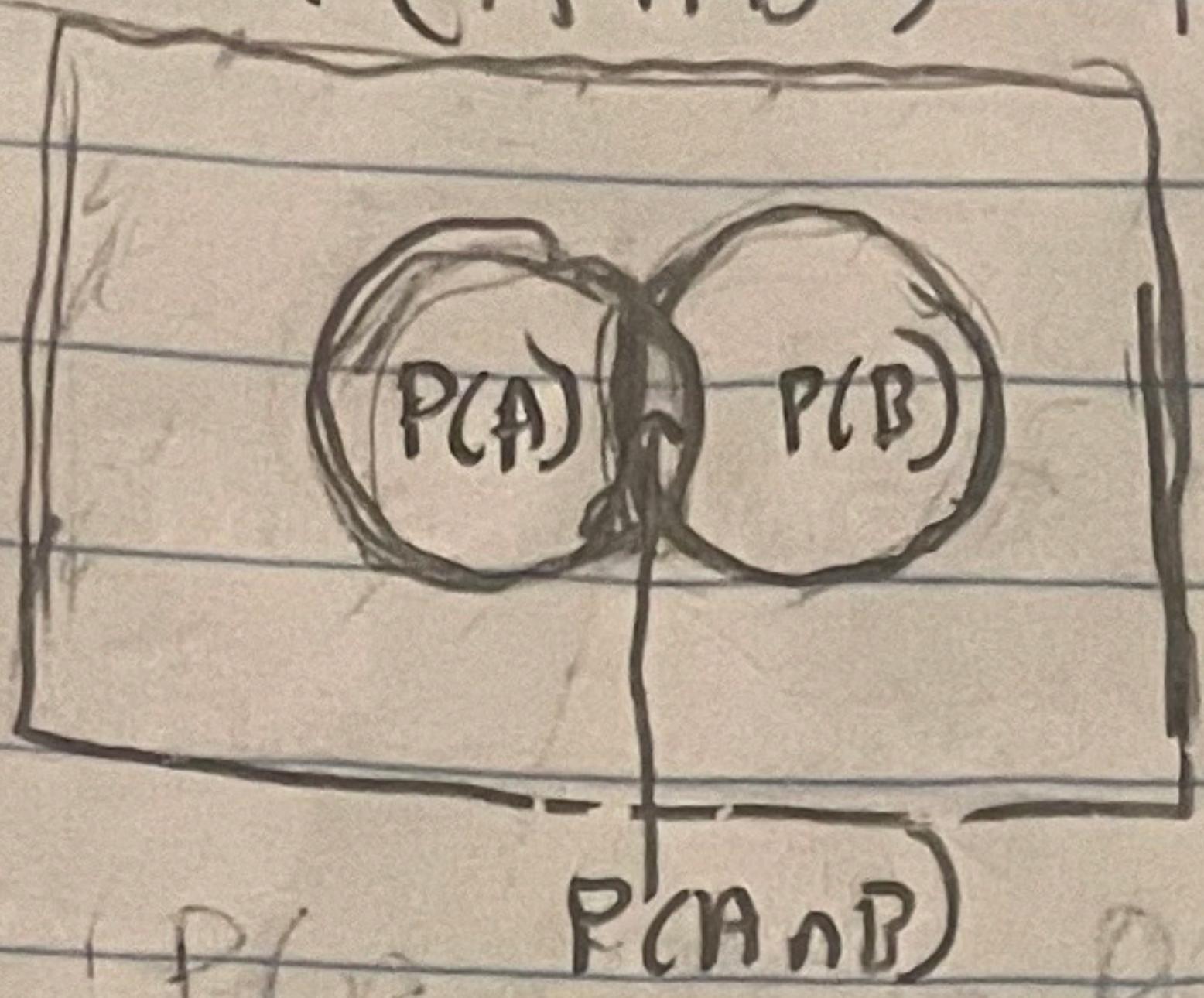
$P(-4000) = .04$

$P(4000-6000) = .56$  (b) A probability of .98 is expected for components last over 4k hours.

(a) The probability the component will survive less than or equal to 4000 hours is .5.

2.72

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

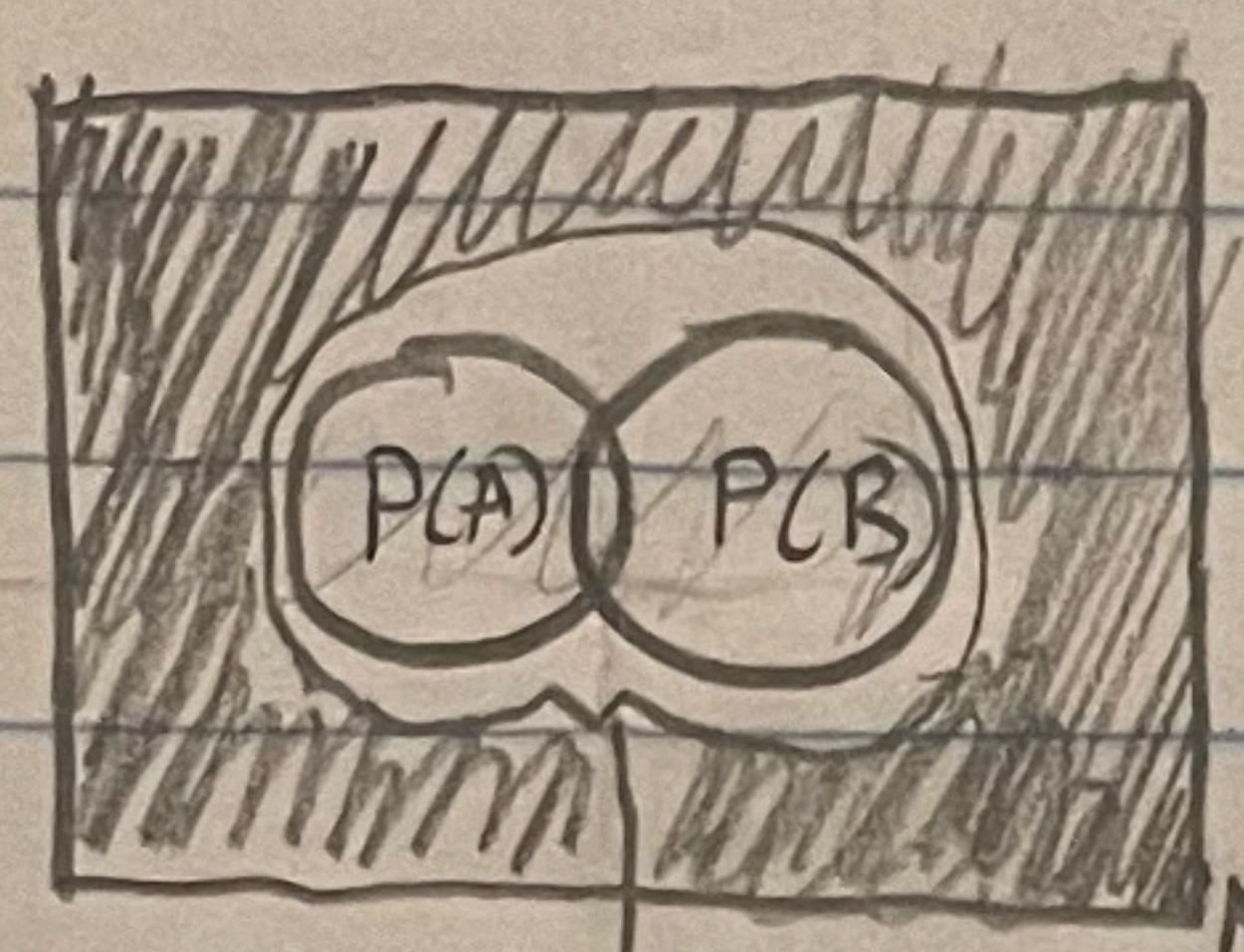


■ - corresponds to property (shaded)

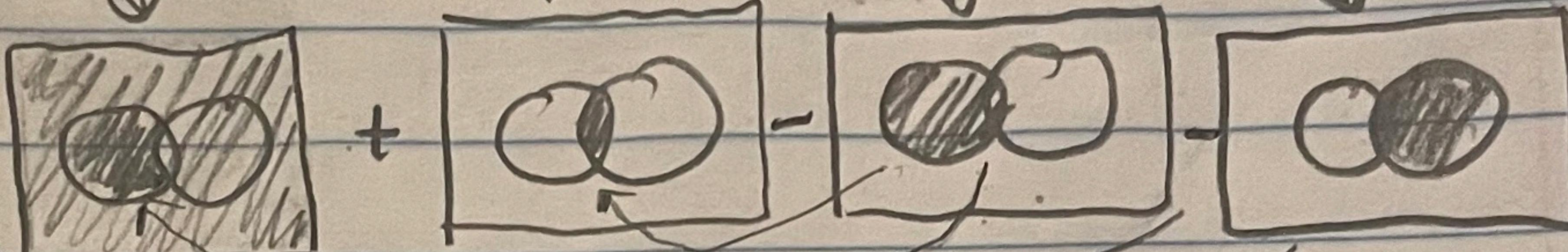
Using visuals, the proof is demonstrated below.

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

$$P((A \cup B)')$$

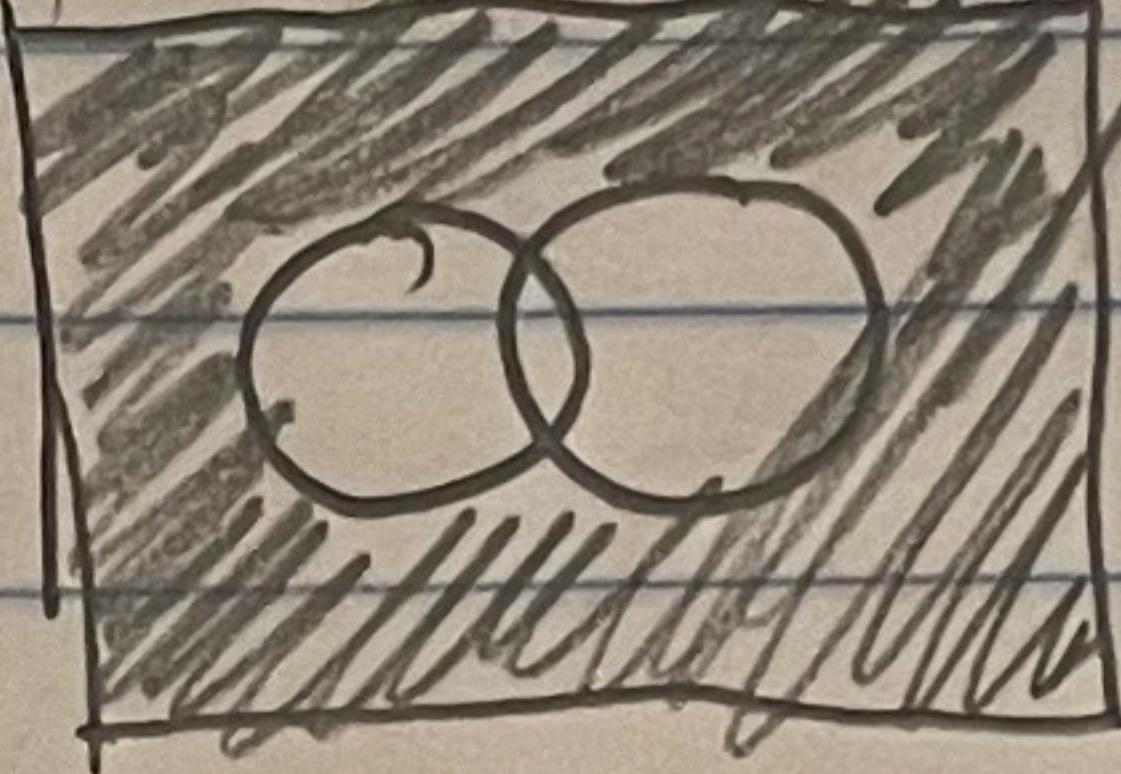


$$= 1 + \downarrow + \downarrow - \downarrow - \downarrow$$



$$= \boxed{\text{shaded}} - \boxed{\text{shaded}} = \boxed{\text{shaded}}$$

$$P(A \cup B) \Rightarrow P(A \cup B)'$$



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