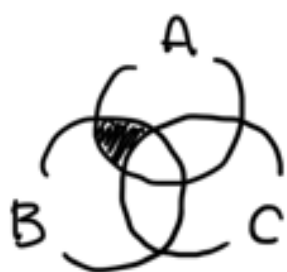


$$Q1. A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C^c)$$

$$= (A \cap B \cap C^c)$$

$$= \underbrace{(A \cap B \cap A^c)}_{\phi} \cup (A \cap B \cap C^c)$$

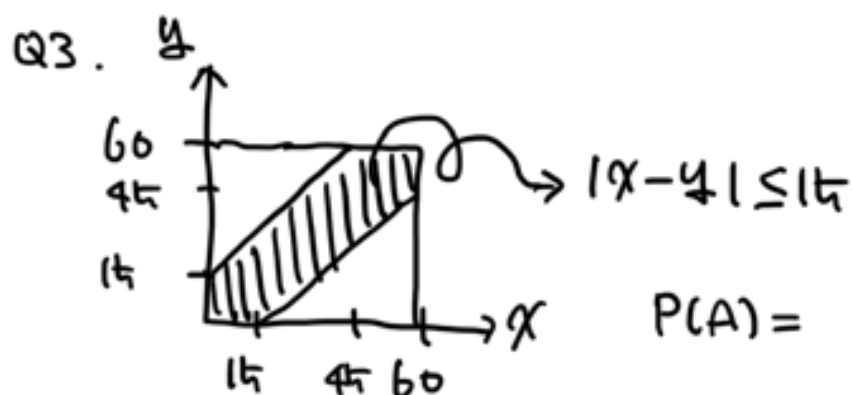


$$= (A \cap B) \cap (A^c \cup C^c)$$

$$= (A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C)^c = \underline{(A \cap B) - (A \cap C)}$$

$$Q2. P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} + \frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{7} = \underline{\frac{41}{70}}$$



$$P(A) = \frac{\text{바탕금}}{\text{전체넓이}} = \frac{60 \times 60 - 45 \times 45}{60 \times 60}$$

$$= \frac{1575}{3600} = \underline{\frac{7}{16}}$$

Q4. B: 검은공, W: 흰공

$$(a) P(BBB) = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{60}{336} = \underline{\frac{5}{28}}$$

$$(b) P(WWW) = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \underline{\frac{1}{56}}$$

$$(c) P(BWW) + P(WBW) + P(WWB)$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{30}{336} + \frac{30}{336} + \frac{15}{336} = \frac{75}{336} = \frac{25}{112}$$

$$= \frac{50+50+50}{336} = \frac{150}{56}$$

Q5. O : 두렵다. X : 안두렵다.

$$(a) P(O) = \frac{0.25}{1.00} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(b) P(O | \frac{7}{8}) = \frac{P(O \cap \frac{7}{8})}{P(\frac{7}{8})} = \frac{0.07}{0.35} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Q6. $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$

(a) $P(A|B) \geq P(A)$ 이면, $P(B|A) \geq P(B)$ 이다?

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \geq P(A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \geq P(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(B|A) \geq P(B) \quad \therefore \text{참}$$

(b) $P(A|B) = P(B)$ 이면, $P(B|A) = P(A)$ 이다?

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P(B|A)P(A) = P(B)P(B)$$

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

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

$P(A) = P(B)$ 라면,

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

에서 A와 B가 독립일 때만 성립

\therefore 거짓

Q7. A와 B가 독립이면, A와 B^c 도 독립이다?

독립이면, $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B^c) &= P(A - B) \\ &= P(A) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= P(A) - P(A)P(B) \\ &= P(A) \{1 - P(B)\} \\ &= P(A)P(B^c) \quad \therefore \text{독립} \end{aligned}$$

Q8. $P(A) = 0.45$, $P(B|A) = 0.8$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A) = 0.45 \times 0.8 = 0.36$$

Q9. $P(\text{병}) = 0.005$, $P(\text{양성}|\text{병}) = 0.95$,
 $P(\text{음성}|\sim\text{병}) = 0.99$

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \text{ 양성 판정} &= P(\text{양성} \cap \text{병}) + P(\text{양성} \cap \sim\text{병}) \\ &= P(\text{양성}|\text{병}) \cdot P(\text{병}) + P(\text{양성}|\sim\text{병})P(\sim\text{병}) \\ &= 0.95 \times 0.005 + (1 - 0.99) \times 0.995 \\ &= 0.0147 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) P(\text{병}|\text{양성}) &= \frac{P(\text{양성}|\text{병}) \cdot P(\text{병})}{P(\text{양성})} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.005}{0.0147} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{0.323}$$