Name: \_\_

1. (3 points) Prove  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ 

## Solution:

Let 
$$x \in A \cup (B \cap C)$$
  
 $\implies x \in A \text{ or } x \in B \cap C$   
 $\implies x \in A \text{ or } \{x \in B \text{ and } x \in C\}$   
 $\implies x \in A \text{ or } x \in B \text{ and } x \in A \text{ or } x \in C$   
 $\implies x \in A \cup B \text{ and } x \in A \cup C$   
 $\implies x \in (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$   
 $\implies A \cup (B \cap C) \subseteq (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \text{ (1 point)}$ 

by a similar argument we can show that

$$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \subseteq A \cup (B \cap C)$$
 (1 point)

Recall if  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$ , then A = B. Thus  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)(1 \text{ point})$ 

2. (2 points) Define conditional probability and Bayes' Theorem.

**Solution:** Conditional Probability (1 point):

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

Bayes' Rule (1 point):

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

Bayes' Theorem (bonus point):

$$P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_{A_j \in A} P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$$

3. (5 points) 2% of women have lung cancer. 85% of lung tests for cancer correctly detect cancer when the woman has cancer. 10 % of lung cancer test detect cancer when it's not there. A woman receives a positive test result. What are the chances she actually has cancer?

## **Solution:**

$$P(\text{ cancer }) = .02$$
  $P(\text{ positive test } | \text{ cancer }) = .85$   $P(\text{ not cancer }) = .98$   $P(\text{ positive test } | \text{ not cancer }) = .10$ 

$$P(\text{ cancer} \mid \text{positive test }) = \frac{P(\text{ positive test } \mid \text{ cancer })P(\text{ cancer })}{P(\text{ positive test })}$$

P(positive test) = P(positive test|cancer)P(cancer) + P(positive test|not cancer)P(not cancer)

$$P(\text{ cancer } | \text{ positive test }) = \frac{.85*.02}{(.85*.02) + (.1*.98)} = \frac{.017}{.115} = 14.78\%$$