Angela 2 9 = empty set, & B, no clements Andrey 2-20 S = sample space, all possible Inclusion -Exclusion not disjoint disjoint outroms Principle Ang ≠ Ø $A \cap B = \emptyset$ A = even+ A B = wm + B P(A or B)= $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ P(AUB) - PlAMB) = P(A) + P(B) PLANB) =0 Example You have 10 cards. The first 5 are labeled A, and (not ACT the last 5 are labeled B. Also, the first 2 are red, the next 2 are green, the next 2 are blue, the next question me 2 are orange, and the last 2 are pink. P(A and red) = 10 did!) If you draw randomly, what is the probability that you draw a card labeled A or a red card? $\frac{b}{0} = P(A) + P(red) - P(A \text{ and red})$ $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{3}{10} -$

A or B

How many numbers between 1 and 100, inclusive, are divisible by 4 or 5 but not both?

25 rumses

20 numbers

S numbers Linisister by Y and 5

Inis, 3he by 4

Livisibu by 5

Ameille divisible by

 $25 + 20 - 2 \times 5 = 35$

Or 20+15 = 35

(Subfract the infersection twice because we want

 2×5

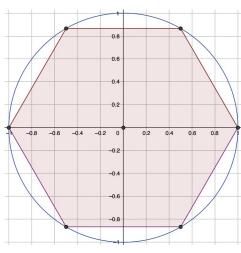
meille divisible 9

20 5 15

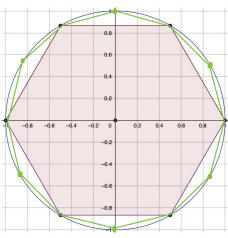
but 25 + 20 actually adds the intersection of 5 numbers *traile*.

It day! Here's the Archimedean method of culculating it

Inscribe regular hexagon in unit circle (r=1)

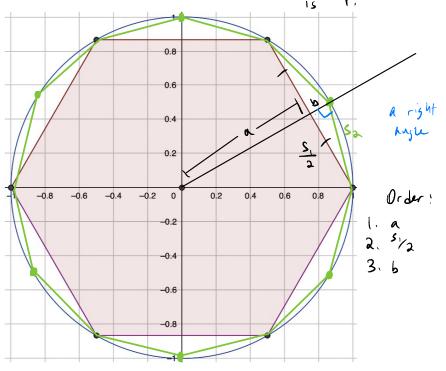


n=6, hexagon Side legths are 1



N= 12

How so we get new side legth, S2 ? Old side legth, S1,



$$w_J + \left(\frac{9}{2^l}\right)_J = 1$$

$$\alpha = \int \left(-\left(\frac{s_1}{2}\right)^{\lambda}\right)$$

$$S_{\lambda} = \int b^{\lambda} + \left(\frac{s_1}{\lambda}\right)^{\lambda}$$

Question: Would you choose this algorithm to calculate To or the 1-3+5+++ method?

English 736 ansen ros c Past perfect & has, had, have & + < part participle > I have arisen / I had ran. I had ran ... / She had mo