

# Innlevering 1, blokk 1

## Oppgave 1)

Ingen tilbakeleggning: Han har kjøpt 4 av 100 lodd, og 2 av de 100 loddene gir gevinst:

$$P(\text{gevinst}) = \frac{2}{100}$$

$$P(\text{gevinst A}) = 1(100) = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{99}{3}}{\binom{100}{4}} = \frac{4}{100}$$

$$P(B | A) =$$

$$\frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{98}{2}}{\binom{99}{3}} = \frac{1}{33}$$

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B | A) \cdot P(A) = \frac{1}{33} \cdot \frac{4}{100}$$

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

$$P(A \cup B | A \cap B) \cdot P(A \cap B) \\ \overline{P(A \cup B)}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left( \frac{4}{33 \cdot 100} \right)$$

$$\frac{8}{100} - \left( \frac{4}{33 \cdot 100} \right) = \frac{1}{65}$$

## Oppgave 2)

$$P(A) = 0.2$$

$$P(B) = 0.5$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0.6$$

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

Løser for  $P(A \cap B)$ . Om den  $\neq 0$  er hendelsene ikke disjunkte

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.1 \neq 0. A \text{ og } B \text{ er ikke disjunkte}$$

A og B er uavhengige om

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B).$$

0.2  $\cdot$  0.5 = 0.1 =  $P(A \cap B)$ , som betyr at A og B er uavhengige.

## Oppgave 3)

a)

$$P(E) = 0.05, P(F) = 0.05, P(E \cap F) = 0.02$$

$P(E) \cdot P(F) = 0.0025 \neq P(E \cap F)$  som betyr at E og F er avhengige av hverandre.

Siden  $P(E \cap F) \neq 0$ , betyr det at E og F ikke er disjunkte.

Kan uttrykke R m/ hjelp av E og F slik:

R om enten E eller F sujer :

$$P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)$$

$$= 0.05 + 0.05 - 0.02$$

$$P(E \cup F) = \underline{\underline{0.08}} = P(R) \quad P(E \text{ og/eller } F)$$

b)  $P(V) = 0.07$  gitt at verken E eller F suger  
 $P(V) = 0.50$  gitt at minst én av E eller F suger

$$P(V|R) = 0.50 \quad \text{Bayes' regel: betinget } V \text{ suger}$$

$$P(V|R^c) = 0.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V) &= P(V|R) \cdot P(R) + P(V|R^c) \cdot P(R^c) \\ &= (0.50 \cdot 0.08) + (0.07 \cdot 0.92) \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.1044}} \quad (\text{betinget sannsynlighet}) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(V|R) = \frac{P(V \cap R)}{P(R)}$$

$$\text{Løser for } P(V \cap R) = 0.04$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brukker } P(V \cup R) &= P(R) + P(V) - P(V \cap R) \\ &= (0.1044 + 0.08 - 0.04) \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.144}} \end{aligned}$$

Oppgave 4)

Mann = M

Kvinne = K

Fargeblind = F

$$P(M) = 1/3$$

$$P(K) = 2/3$$

$$P(F|M) = 0.05$$

$$P(F|K) = 0.0025$$

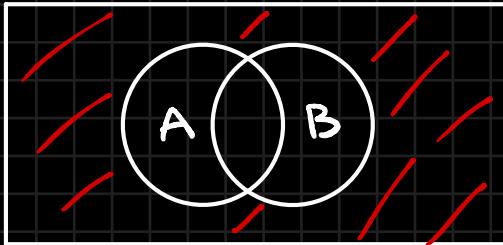
Bayes' regel: betinget fargeblind

Vil finne  $P(M|F)$  mann gitt at vedkommende er fargeblind

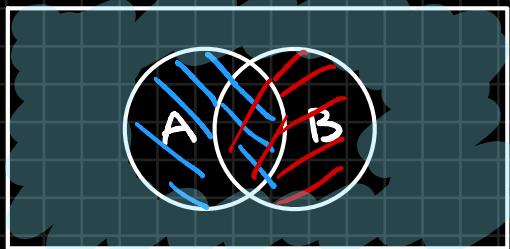
$$\begin{aligned} P(M|F) &= P(M \cap F) = \frac{P(F|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(F|M) \cdot P(M) + P(F|K) \cdot P(K)} \\ &= \frac{0.05 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{(0.05 \cdot \frac{1}{3}) + (0.0025 \cdot \frac{2}{3})} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(M|F) = \underline{\underline{\frac{10}{11}}}$$

## Oppgave 5)



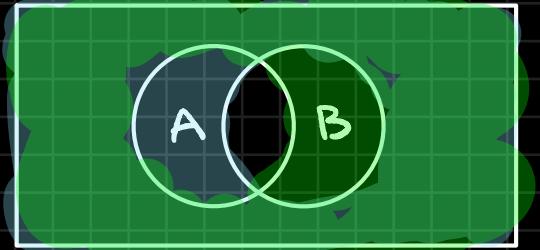
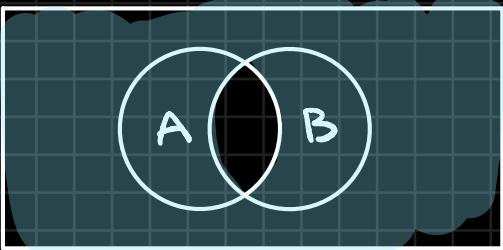
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$$\text{Rødt} = (A \cup B)'$$

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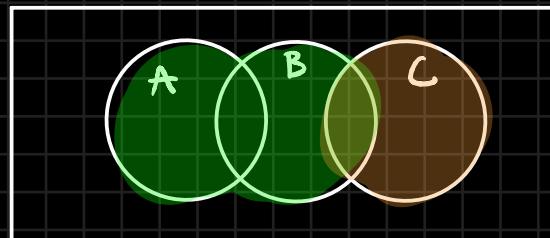
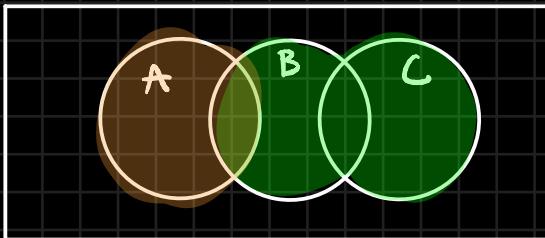
$$A' \cap B'$$



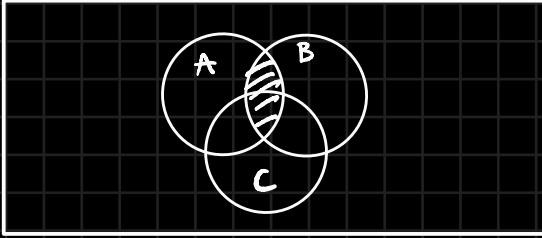
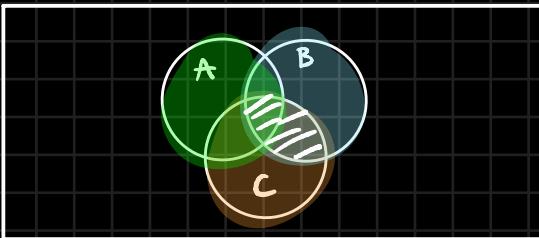
$$\text{Blått} = (A \cap B)'$$

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Blått:  $B'$   
Grønt:  $A'$  } union av disse

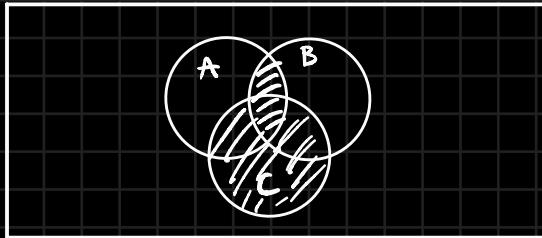
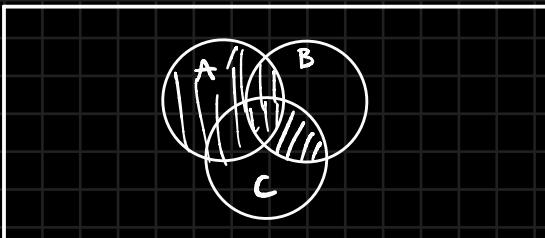


$$\text{grøne området: } A \cup (B \cup C) = \text{grøne området: } (A \cup B) \cup C$$



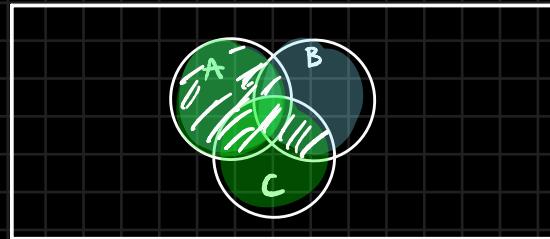
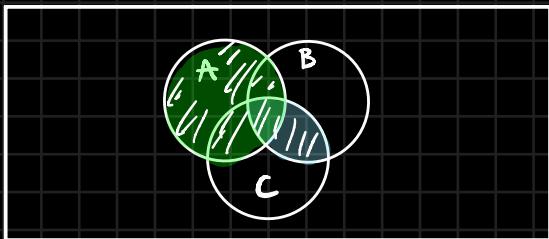
$$A \cap (B \cap C) = \text{skravert}$$

$$= (A \cap B) \cap C = \text{skravert}$$



$$A \cup (B \cap C) = \text{skravert}$$

$$= (A \cap B) \cup C = \text{skravert}$$

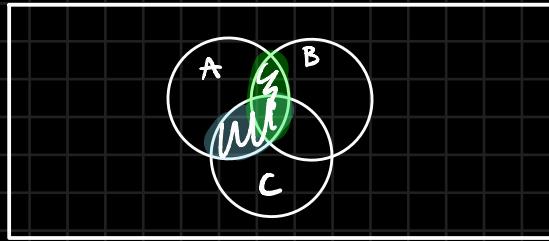
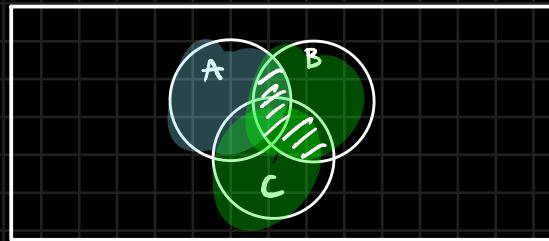


$$A \cup (B \cap C)$$

skravert

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

skravert



$$A \cap (B \cup C)$$

skravert

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

skravert

Oppgave b)

a)  $P(\text{syk}) = P(D) = 0.003$

$$P(\text{positiv test gitt syk}) = 0.99 = P(A|D)$$

$$P(\text{positiv test gitt frisk}) = 0.005 = P(A|D^c)$$

Mengden voksne nordmenn med sykdommen:

$$0.003 \cdot 100 = 0.3\% \text{ av de 3 millionene, som er } \underline{\underline{9000}} \text{ personer.}$$

Au de 9000 personene, blir  $\underbrace{1 - 0.99 = 0.1}_{P(A^c|D)} \cdot 9000 = \underline{\underline{90}}$  personer ikke ansikt.

b)  $P(D^c|A)$  frisk, gitt positiv test:

$$\begin{aligned} P(D^c|A) &= \frac{P(A|D^c) \cdot P(D^c)}{P(A|D^c) \cdot P(D^c) + P(A|D) \cdot P(D)} = \frac{0.005 \cdot (1 - 0.003)}{(0.005 \cdot (1 - 0.003)) + (0.99 \cdot 0.003)} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.6266}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D|A^c) &= \frac{P(A^c|D) \cdot P(D)}{(1 - \text{neuner i forrige oppgave})} = \frac{0.01 \cdot 0.003}{1 - 0.00795} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3.02 \cdot 10^{-5}}} \end{aligned}$$

Kommentar til svarene: det er ikke en særlig nøyaktig test, siden sjansen for å teste positivt selv om man ikke er syk er over 60%.