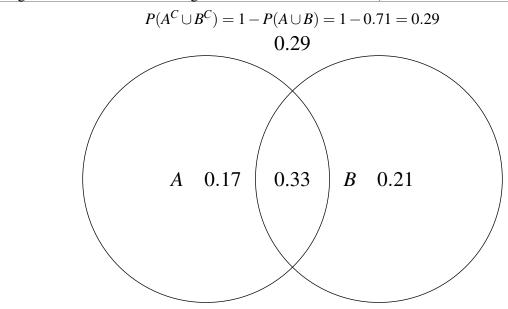
## 1.

Let A and B be events which satisfy:  $P(B \cap A^C) = 0.21$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.71$ , and  $P(B^C) = 0.46$ .

(a) Sketch and label an appropriate Venn diagram, along with associated probabilities. (Your diagram should have 4 non-negative numbers that sum to 1.)



$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^{C}) = 1 - 0.46 = 0.54$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cup B) - P(B^{C}) = 0.71 - 0.54 = 0.17$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A \cup B) - (P(A) + P(B)) = 0.71 - 0.38 = 0.33$$

$$P(B \cap A^{C}) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.54 - 0.33 = 0.21$$

(b) Find P(A|B)

$$P(A|B) = P(A \cap B) = \boxed{0.33}$$

(c) Find P(B|A)

$$P(A|B) = P(B \cap A) = \boxed{0.33}$$

(d) Find  $P(B|A^C)$ 

$$P(B|A^C) = P(B \cap A^C) = \boxed{0.21}$$

2. Consider an experiment in which we roll two fair 6-sided dice, one Red, one White.

Let

$$A = \{\text{Red is at most 2}\}$$

$$B = \{\text{The sum is exactly 7}\}$$

$$C = \{\text{The difference is either +1 or -1}\}$$

(a) Find P(A|C).

$$P(\text{Red} \le 2|\text{Red} - \text{White} = +/-1) =$$

- (b) Find P(C|A).
- (c) Find P(B|A).
- (d) Find P(C|B).