

2.66

(a) The prob. that the accident occurred on the graveyard shift

$$= 2\% + 30\% = \underline{32\%}$$

(b) The prob. that the accident occurred due to human error

$$= 32\% + 25\% + 30\% = \underline{87\%}$$

(c) The prob. that the accident occurred due to unsafe conditions

$$= 5\% + 6\% + 2\% = \underline{13\%}$$

(d) The prob. that the accident occurred on either the evening or the graveyard shift

$$= (6\% + 25\%) + (2\% + 30\%) = \underline{63\%}$$

2.82

$$P(H) = 0.2, P(W) = 0.28, P(H \cap W) = 0.15$$

$$(a) = P(H \cup W) = 0.2 + 0.28 - 0.15 = \underline{0.33}$$

$$(b) = P(W | H) = P(H \cap W) / P(H) = 0.15 / 0.2 = \underline{0.75}$$

$$(c) = P(H | W') = P(H \cap W') / P(W') = (P(H) - P(H \cap W)) / P(W')$$

$$= (0.2 - 0.15) / 0.72 = \frac{5}{72} (\approx 0.069)$$

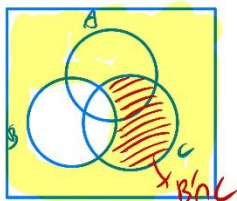
2.90

$$(a) P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(C | A \cap B) * P(B | A) * P(A) = 0.20 * 0.75 * 0.3 = \underline{0.045}$$

$$(b) \text{ by Venn Diagram: } P(B' \cap C) = P(A \cap B' \cap C) + P(A' \cap B' \cap C)$$

$$= P(C | A \cap B') * P(B' | A) * P(A) + P(C | A' \cap B') * P(B' | A') * P(A')$$

$$= 0.80 * (1 - 0.75) * 0.3 + 0.90 * (1 - 0.20) * 0.7 = \underline{0.564}$$



river is polluted

$$(c) \text{ by Venn Diagram: } P(C) = P(A \cap B' \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) + P(A' \cap B \cap C) + P(A' \cap B' \cap C)$$

$$= \underline{0.80 * 0.25 * 0.3} + \underline{0.045} + \underline{P(C | A' \cap B) * P(B | A') * P(A')} + \underline{0.90 * 0.80 * 0.7}$$

$$= 0.06 + 0.045 + 0.021 + 0.504 = \underline{0.63}$$

$$(d) P(A | C \cap B') = P(A \cap B' \cap C) / P(C \cap B') = 0.06 / 0.564 = \frac{5}{47} (\doteq 0.106)$$

2.100

Sum up "Caused by other human errors" in the three station = 7 + 7 + 5 = 19

"Caused by other human errors & in station C" = 5

$$\text{Answer is } 5/19 = \frac{5}{19} (\doteq 0.263)$$

2.126

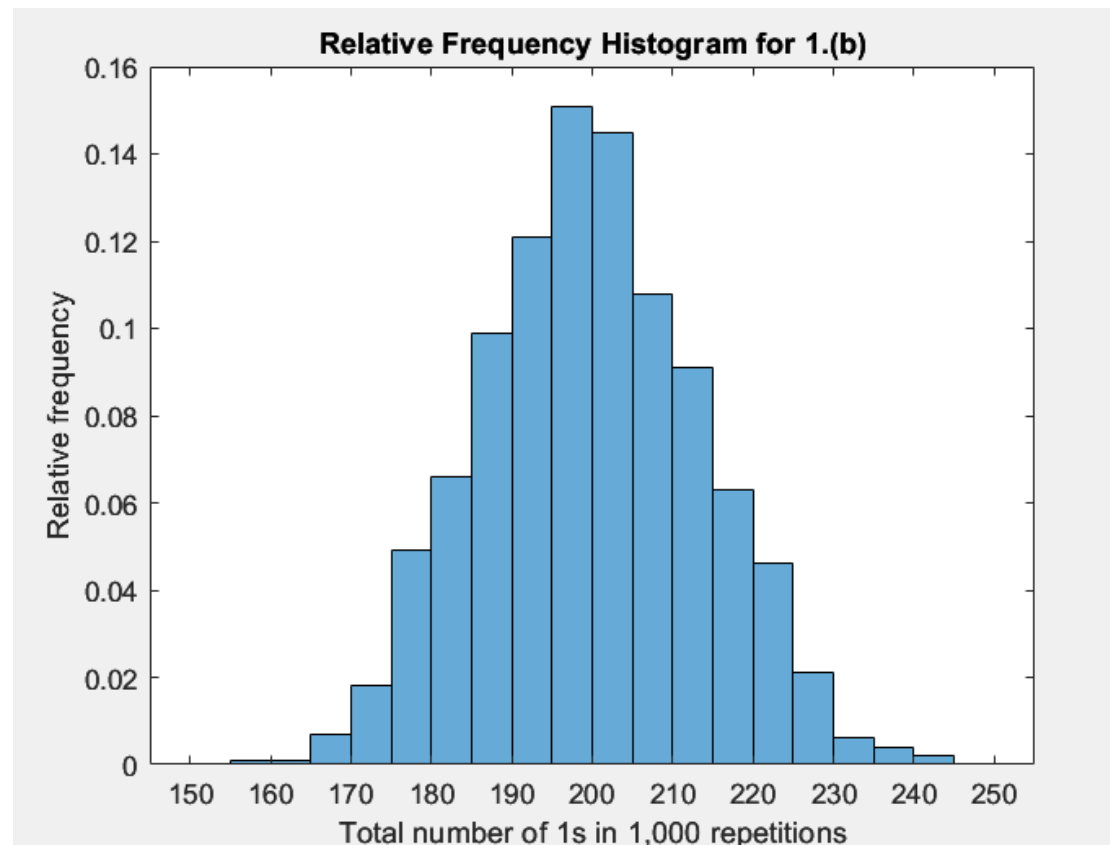
$$(a) P(\text{Union} | \text{New Company}) = 13 / (13+10) = \frac{13}{23} (\doteq 0.565)$$

$$(b) P(\text{Unemployed} | \text{Union}) = 2 / (40+13+4+2) = \frac{2}{59} (\doteq 0.034)$$

Matlab

1. (b) => by the function from 1.(a)

Relative Frequency Histogram



1000 numbers saved in a .m file => HW2\_1b\_1000num.m

Variables in C:\Users\KuanYi\Desktop\Prob\_Stat\HW2\HW2\_1b\_1000num.mat

Import	Name ^	Size	Bytes	Class	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B1 1...	1x1000	8000	double	

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	200	230	175	219	174	

Help < Back Next > Finish ☐ Generate MATLAB code Cancel

1. (c)

10 numbers( $P(B3|A)$ ) saved as a .m file => HW2\_1c\_10num.m

Variables in C:\Users\KuanYi\Desktop\Prob\_Stat\HW2\HW2\_1c\_10num.mat

Import	Name ^	Size	Bytes	Class	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P_B3...	1x10	80	double	

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0.2033	0.1937	0.2121	0.2059	0.1989	0

Help < Back Next > Finish ☐ Generate MATLAB code Cancel

Compare to theoretical value of  $P(B3|A)$  on text book =  $10/49$ .

First, calculate the mean value of 10 trials(the 10 numbers) =  $P\_B3\_A\_average$ .

The theoretical value is around 0.2041.

And the moment I run the my program,  $P\_B3\_A\_average$  = 0.2042(may change every time, but around 0.2)

=> very close to the theoretical value, thus this simulation program is reliable.