

### Group member

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### Solution T-3.1

Here,

$$p(x=0, y=0) = p(y=0|x=0) \cdot p(x=0) \\ = \frac{N-M-1}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-M}{N}$$

$$p(x=0, y=1) = p(y=1|x=0) \cdot p(x=0) \\ = \frac{M}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-M}{N}$$

$$p(x=1, y=0) = p(y=0|x=1) \cdot p(x=1) \\ = \frac{N-M}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N+M}{N}$$

Now,

$$p_x(x=0) = p(x=0, y=0) + p(x=0, y=1)$$

$$p_y(y=0) = p(x=0, y=0) + p(x=1, y=0) \\ = p(x=0, y=0) + p(x=0, y=1) \\ = p_x(x=0)$$

$$\therefore p_x(x=0) = \frac{N-M-1}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-M}{N} + \frac{M}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-M}{N}$$

$$= \frac{(N-m-1)(N-m) + m(N-m)}{N(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(N-m)(N-m-1+m)}{N(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(N-m)(N-1)}{N(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{N-m}{N}$$

$$P_X(X=0) \cdot P_Y(Y=0) = \frac{N-m}{N} \cdot \frac{N-m}{N}$$

$$\neq \frac{N-m-1}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-m}{N} = P(X=0, Y=0)$$

Therefore, the random variables  $x$  and  $y$  are dependent.

### Solution T-3.2

Here,

$$p(\text{red} | \text{urn1}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(\text{red} | \text{urn2}) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$p(\text{urn1}) = \frac{1}{2} = p(\text{urn2})$$

$$p(\text{red}) = p(\text{red} | \text{urn1}) \cdot p(\text{urn1}) + p(\text{red} | \text{urn2}) \cdot p(\text{urn2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5+3}{20} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$$

From Bayes rule we get,

$$p(\text{urn1} | \text{red}) = \frac{p(\text{red} | \text{urn1}) \cdot p(\text{urn1})}{p(\text{red})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8}$$

### Solution T-3.3

Let

Recession coming = A

Recession not coming = B

Recession prediction = C.

$$P(C|A) = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$P(C|B) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(A) \\ = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And, } P(C) &= P(A, C) + P(B, C) \\ &= P(C|A) \cdot P(A) + P(C|B) \cdot P(B) \\ &= \frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{8}{10} \\ &= \frac{16+8}{100} = \frac{6}{25} \end{aligned}$$

From Bay's Rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Recession coming} | \text{recession pred}) &= \frac{P(C|A) P(A)}{P(C)} \\ \text{or, } P(A|C) &= \frac{\frac{8}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{10}}{\frac{6}{25}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$