SABIR LUSSAIN
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CIS (45)
O
_Probability and Statistics _
Account # 01
_Pobability and StatisticsAssignment # 01
Fxexcise # 3.2:-
Question # 01_
A probability value is a number between 0 and 1 inclusive:
between 0 and 1 inclusive:
a: 50-50 = 50% = 0.5 b: 20% = 0.2
c : no chance = 0% = 0.0
The state of the s
Question # 03_
Since $0 \le P(A) \le 1$ is always Txue, the following values then 0 ox greatex than 1 cannot be probabilities. Valuess (ess than $0 : -1$
True, the following values then propabilities.
valuess Less than 0: -1
Valuess Cess than 0 : 1 Values greater than 1 : 2, 5/3, \sqrt{2}
The state of the s
_Question # 07 _
Let H = getting a home our
Let $H = getting$ a home $8un$ $P(H) = 73/416 = 0.1534$
P(H) = 73/476 = 0.1559 Yes ; this is Very different from his lifetime probability of 567/7932 = 0.715. It is about twice as high.
his ligetime probability twice as high.
0.715.91 15 11000

Exercise # 3	.3 :- SISAC
\mathcal{D}	C15 / 45)
Q_{α}	estion # 01_
a. No, it's	a pemale.
to be	a pernale.
6- NO. its	's possible tox a temple college
student	to drive a motorcycle
c- Yes, a	person treated with cipitor
would n	of be in the exoup that
was giv	en no treatment.
_ Que	stion # 03 _
$Q = P(\bar{A}) =$	1-P(A) = 1-0.05 = 0.95
b. Let B	= a randomly selected woman
over the	age of 250 has a bachelos's
degree_	V
$C \cdot P(\bar{B}) =$	1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.0218 = 0.782
$\overline{}$	
_ Quest	ion # 05 _
Make a	chart like following-
	green Yellow
pusple	5 4 9
flower white	3 2 5
V	Leo to milion tel
	8 6 14
These are follow	lowing two approaches: 1) = $P(G) + P(W) - P(G \otimes W)$
1- P(GOXN	1) $V = P(\alpha) + P(\omega) - P(\alpha \otimes \omega)$
	= 0/14 + 5/14 - 3/14
	= 10/14 => 5/7
	= 0.714

	- /	The second secon			
2. P(G 0x c	o) = P(GP)			/	
	= P (GP)			/	
	= 5/14 +	3/14 +	2/14	Alexander Conference	
The second secon	= 10/14 =>	5/7	HOLY SEE ATT ANY ANY AND AS A SECOND SECOND		
per commence and the commence of the commence	= 0.714	the state of the s			
Member 1 Committee of the Committee of t					
		er er den de stade deer er ell sid de neg opden seeme gestel som		Mary British Street, Street, St. St. St.	
Exercise # 3.					
	stion # 03 _	Marin Marin			
Que	slion # OD _	,	4		
	= getting tails etting a three = P(T).P(31T)	when	tossing	a coin-	
- (ef 3 = g)	etting a three	then soll	ing a	dice	
P(Tand 3)	$= {}^{\vee}P(T) \cdot P(31T)$	= (1/2) . (1/4	sy = 1/1	2	
		-b ₁	1		
Luestit	on # 21 _	110 (110)	34	ALBERT ST. MARKET	
P (POS, and POS)	to the table	at belo	ω :		
p (Pos, and Pos	$P(Pos_i) = P(Pos_i) \cdot P(Pos_i)$	52)			
	= (83/99).(82/9		O with		
Methodological designation (Control of the Control	= 0.702				
The state of the company of the state of the	0 10 1/	Pos	Neg	85	
Market British control to the section of the section and control to the section of the section o	Pregnant? Ye.	s 80	11	14	
Miles of the section	V	83	16	99	
				Mark Apple of the Control of the Con	
_ Luestio	n#23_		• ,,		
Rejex to	the table p	or exex	cise #	21_	
) D/	V 1 0	/ \/ \)		
P (Yes, a)	nd Yesz) = P(Yes,) · P	(Yesz)		
	= 185/99) . (84/4	18/		
	2 0.736			Feli hep and was agreement to any it you	

Exercise # 3.5 :uestion # 01 -It is not true that "at least one of them has Group A blood," then "none of them has Group A blood". It is not true that "none of them is correct," then "at Least one each birth = 1 - P(all boys) - P(B, and B2 and B4 P(B) = 0.5, fox each at least one girl) = 1 - P(B,) · P(B2) · P(B3) · P(B4) · P(B5) = 1- (0.5) (0.5) (0.5) (0.5) (0.5) an unusual event.