

Lab 4 Answers

3.a. If A and B are independent, then

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

$$P(A|B) = P(A)$$

$$P(B|A) = P(B)$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B)$$

substitute $P(A)$ for

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap \bar{B}) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(A) = P(A)P(B) + P(A \cap \bar{B})$$

$$P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A \cap \bar{B})$$

$$P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A \cap \bar{B})$$

$$P(A)P(\bar{B}) = P(A \cap \bar{B})$$

substitute $P(B)$ for

$$P(B) = P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap \bar{A}) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(B) = P(B)P(A) + P(B \cap \bar{A})$$

$$P(B) - P(B)P(A) = P(B \cap \bar{A})$$

$$P(B)(1 - P(A)) = P(B \cap \bar{A})$$

$$P(B)P(\bar{A}) = P(B \cap \bar{A})$$

Continued...

3. a. continued...

start with $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$ DeMorgan's law $\Rightarrow P(A \cup B)'$

$$= 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B))$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + \underline{P(A \cap B)}$$

i.e. independent assumed

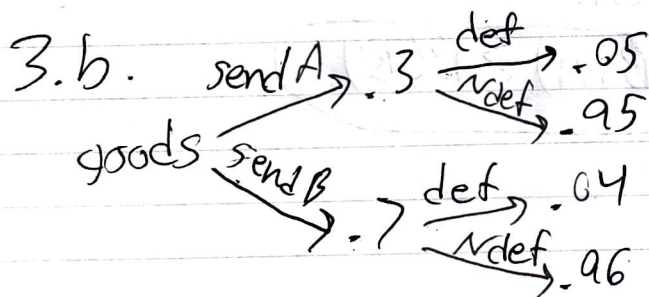
$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B)$$

$$= (1 - P(A)) - P(B)(1 - P(A))$$

$$= (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))$$

substituted

$$\boxed{= P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})}$$



i. $P(\text{sent to A} \cap \text{defective}) = .3 \times .05 = \boxed{.015}$

ii. $P(\text{sent to A} \cap \text{not defective}) = .3 \times .95 = \boxed{.285}$

iii. $P(\text{sent to B} \cap \text{defective}) = .7 \times .04 = \boxed{.028}$

iv. $P(\text{sent to B} \cap \text{not defective}) = .7 \times .96 = \boxed{.672}$

Continued...

3. c. For events A and B,

$$P(A|B) > P(A) \Rightarrow P(B|A) > P(B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

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

$$P(A|B) > P(A)$$

$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} > P(A)$$

$$P(A \cap B) > P(A)P(B)$$

$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} > P(B)$$

$$P(B|A) > P(B)$$