

## MATH 1125 Probability Homework

**Problem 1.** Assume that  $P(A) = 0.4$  and  $P(B) = 0.3$ . for all parts of this problem. Find the following probabilities:

- a.) What is  $P(\bar{B})$ ?
- b.) Given that  $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.1$ , find  $P(A \text{ or } B)$ .
- c.) If A and B are mutually exclusive, what is  $P(A \text{ and } B)$ ?
- d.) If A and B are mutually exclusive, what is  $P(A \text{ or } B)$ ?
- e.) Given that  $P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.6$ , find  $P(B|A)$ .
- f.) Given that  $P(A|B) = 0.4$  what is  $P(A \text{ and } B)$ ?
- g.) If A and B are independent, what is  $P(A \text{ and } B)$ ?
- h.) If A and B are independent, what is  $P(A \text{ or } B)$ ?

**Problem 2.** Assume that  $P(A) = 0.6$  and  $P(B) = 0.5$  for all parts of this problem.

- a.) If A and B are independent, what is the probability of  $P(A \text{ and } B)$ ?
- b.) Can A and B be mutually exclusive? Justify your answer.

**Problem 3.** A box contains three cokes and two beers (root beer of course). Julie draws at random twice **without** replacement from the box. (Any draw is equally likely)

- a.) What is the probability that she gets at least one beer?
- b.) What is the probability that she drew a coke on the first draw given that she drew a beer on the second draw?
- c.) Are the events “Julie draws a beer on the first draw” and “Julie draws a beer on the second draw” independent?

**Problem 4.** A box contains three cokes and two beers. James draws at random twice **with** replacement from the box. (Any draw is equally likely)

- a.) What is the probability that he gets at least one beer?
- b.) What is the probability that he drew a coke on the first draw given that he drew a beer on the second draw?
- c.) Are the events “James draws a beer on the first draw” and “James draws a beer on the second draw” independent?

**Problem 5.** Draw from the box containing 1,2,3 and 4 twice without replacement.

- a.) Let A be the event that the sum of the draws is even. Let B be the event that the first draw is odd. Find the probabilities of each of these events.
- b.) Are A and B mutually exclusive?
- c.) Are A and B independent?

**Problem 8.** Janice wants to become a police officer. She must pass a physical exam and then a written exam. Records show the probability of passing the physical exam is 0.85 and that once the physical exam is passed the probability of passing the written exam is 0.60.

- a.) What is the probability that Janice passes both exams?
- b.) What is the probability that Janice fails the written exam if she has already passed the physical exam?

**Problem 9.** Suppose a missile defense grid can shoot down 95% (a complete technological miracle) of all incoming nuclear missiles. Assume that nuclear warheads are just part of a missile for this problem. What is the probability that out of 10 incoming nuclear missiles, all of them are shot down? You may assume that shooting missiles down are independent events.

(Getting political here: these are absurd assumptions. Tracking multiple ICBM's simultaneously would undoubtedly lower the chance of countering more than one of them. The real-world probability of shooting down an ICBM is certainly much lower than 25% in extremely controlled situations.)