

1. Assume: A: an employee eats lunch at the company

B: an employee is female

then:  $P(A) = 0.23$   $P(B) = 0.52$   $P(AB) = 0.11$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(\bar{A}B) + P(A\bar{B}) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \times 2 \\ &= 0.23 + 0.52 - 0.11 \times 2 \\ &= 0.53 \end{aligned}$$

b) No, A and B are not mutually exclusive events for  $P(AB) \neq 0$

2. Assume: A: traveled internationally

B: can speak a foreign language

Then:  $P(A) = 0.17$   $P(B) = 0.1$   $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.81$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1 - P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})}{P(B)} = \frac{1 - (P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}))}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (0.83 + 0.9 - 0.81)}{0.1} = \frac{0.08}{0.1} = 0.8$$

3. There are  $5 \times 4 = 20$  kinds of combinations.

$$P(\text{three are identical}) = \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^3$$

4. Assume: A: applicant is drug user

B: applicant tests a positive result

$$\text{Then: } P(B|A) = 0.98 \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.1$$

$$P(A) = 0.1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|B) &= \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|\bar{A}) \cdot P\bar{A}}{P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|\bar{A}) \cdot P\bar{A}} \\ &= \frac{0.1 \times 0.9}{0.98 \times 0.1 + 0.1 \times 0.9} = \frac{0.09}{0.188} = 0.4787 \end{aligned}$$

5. A: person is female

B: supported capital punishment

then:  $P(B) = 0.64$

$$P(A) = 0.48 \quad P(B|A) = 0.46$$

a).  $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$

$$= 0.48 \times 0.46 = 0.2208$$

b).  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

$$= \frac{0.2208}{0.64} = 0.345$$

c).  $P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB)$

$$= 0.64 - 0.2208 = 0.4192$$

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

$$= (1 - 0.48) - 0.4192$$

$$= 0.1008$$

$$e). P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) \\ = 0.48 - 0.2208 = 0.2592$$

$$f). P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1008}{1-0.64} = 0.28$$

~~g) P(A|B)~~

$$g). P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(A)} \\ = \frac{0.2592}{0.48} \\ = 0.54$$

$$6. a): XY \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 8 & 9 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.17 & 0.09 & 0.09 & 0.02 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \cdot XY &= 0.3 + 2 \times 0.33 + 3 \times 0.17 + 4 \times 0.09 + 6 \times 0.09 + 9 \times 0.02 \\ &= 2.55 \end{aligned}$$

b).

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E X = 0.5 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.2 = 1.7$$

$$E Y = 0.6 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.1 = 1.5$$

$$E X E Y = 2.55 = E XY$$

~~Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion~~

c)  $\forall P(x=i, Y=j)$

$$\text{have } P(x=i, Y=j) = P(x=i) \cdot P(y=j)$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

Then  $X:Y$  independent

$$d). P(Y=2 | X=1) = \frac{P(Y=2, X=1)}{P(X=1)} = P(Y=2) = 0.3$$

$$e). \quad \bar{E}x = 0.5 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.2 = 1.7$$

$$\bar{E}y = 0.6 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.1 = 1.5$$

$$f). \quad \bar{E}x^2 = 0.5 + 4 \times 0.3 + 9 \times 0.2 = 3.5$$

$$\bar{E}y^2 = 0.6 + 4 \times 0.3 + 9 \times 0.1 = 2.7$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \bar{E}x^2 - \bar{E}x^2 = 3.5 - 1.7^2 = 0.61$$

$$\text{Var}(y) = \bar{E}y^2 - \bar{E}y^2 = 2.7 - 1.5^2 = 0.45$$

$$g). \quad \text{COV}(x, y) = \bar{E}xy - \bar{E}x\bar{E}y$$

invar

$$= 2.55 - 1.7 \times 1.5 = 0$$

Yes, for  $x, y$  independent.

$$k). \quad x+y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0.3 & 0.33 & 0.26 & 0.09 & 0.02 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i). \quad \bar{E}(x+y) = 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.33 + 4 \times 0.26 + 5 \times 0.09 + 6 \times 0.02 = 3.2$$

$$\text{Var}(x+y) = \bar{E}(x+y)^2 - \bar{E}^2(x+y) = 1.06$$

$$j). \quad \text{Var}(x+y) = 1.06 = 0.61 + 0.45 = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y)$$

Yes, for  $\text{COV}(x, y) = 0$

$$7. a) P(\text{at least } 3) = \sum_{i=3}^{20} \binom{20}{i} (0.1)^i (1-0.9)^{20-i}$$

$$b) P(\text{all can}) = (0.9)^{20}$$

c)  $X$ : who do not recognize  
Then  $X \sim b \in 20, 0.1$

Means

$$E(X) = np = 20 \times 0.1 = 2$$

$$d) \text{var}(X) = np(1-p) = 20 \times 0.1 \times 0.9 = 1.8$$

$$e) P(X \leq 4) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \binom{20}{i} (0.1)^i (0.9)^{20-i}$$

$$8. X \sim N(75, 4^2)$$

$$a) P(X < X_p = 0.9)$$

$$P\left(\frac{X-75}{4} < \frac{X_p-75}{4}\right) = 0.9$$

$$\frac{X_p-75}{4} = 1.29 = U_{0.9}$$

$$X_p = U_{0.9} \times 4 + 75 = 1.29 \times 4 + 75 \\ = 80.16$$

$$8) b) P(X < X_{0.95}) = 0.95$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } X_{0.95} &= U_{0.95} \times 4 + 75 \\ &= 1.645 \times 4 + 75 \\ &= 81.58 \end{aligned}$$

comp

$$c) P(X < X_{0.05}) = 0.05$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } X_{0.05} &= U_{0.05} \times 4 + 75 \\ &= -2.57 \times 4 + 75 \\ &= 64.72 \end{aligned}$$

9).

Alcoa Inc.	Reliant Energy	Sea Container
31.98286	13.07	10.55286
27.41879	54.08367	60.97572

A	R	S
23.501		
18.99	49.35	
4.867	-23.785	52.264

$$\begin{aligned} E(10A + 10R + 10S) &= 10[E(A) + E(R) + E(S)] \\ &= 10(27.41879 + 54.08367 \\ &\quad + 60.97572) \\ &= 556.05 \end{aligned}$$

9

$$\text{Var } \bar{E}(A+R+S)$$

$$= 100 (\text{Var } A + \text{Var } R + \text{Var } S + 200 \text{Cov}(R) + 2 \text{Cov}(A, S) + 2 \text{Cov}(R, S))$$

$$= 14262.91$$

(c)

	AB	Volvo	Alcoa Inc	Tcf	Pentair
mean	8.61		31.98	25.16	28.95
var.	<del>25.41</del>		27.41	20.43	95.41

AB A ~~T~~ T P

AB 21.78

A 5.58 23.5

T 26.75 4.68 81.78

P -3.7 -2.39 17.8 17.51

$$E(10 \cdot \text{Alcoa} + 20 \cdot \text{AB} + 10 \cdot \text{Tcf} + 20 \cdot \text{Pentair}) \\ = 1322.843$$

$$\text{var}(10 \cdot \text{Alcoa} + 20 \cdot \text{AB} + 10 \cdot \text{Tcf} + 20 \cdot \text{Pentair}) \\ = 83752$$