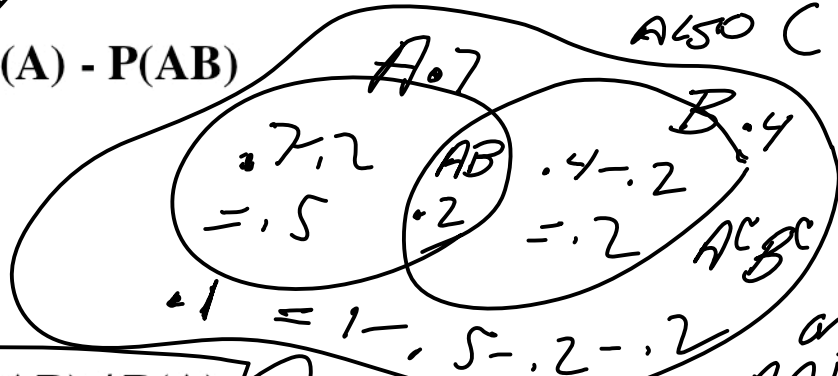
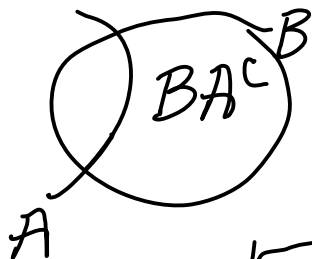


1.  $P(A) = 0.7, P(B) = 0.4, P(AB) = 0.2$  — MUST NOT EXCEED  $P(A), P(B)$

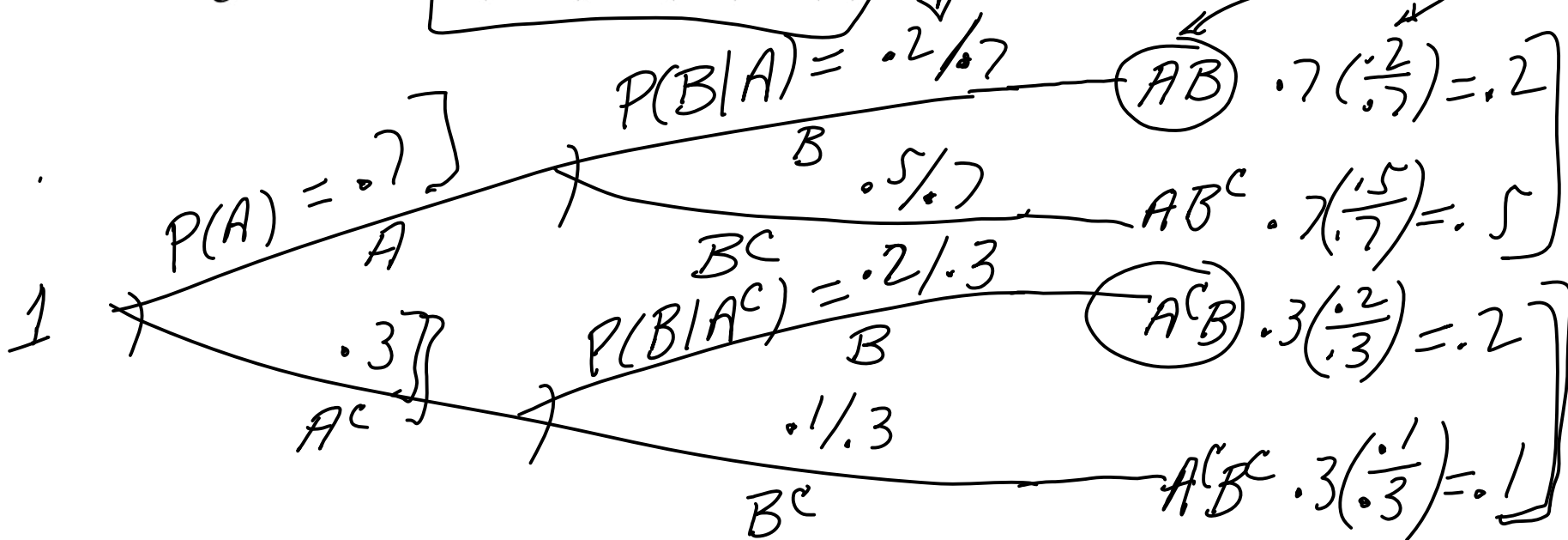
$$AB = A \cap B \subset A$$

ALSO  $\subset B$

a. Venn diagram. Hint:  $P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(AB)$



b. Tree diagram. Hint:  $P(B|A) = P(AB) / P(A)$



$$P(B) = P(AB) + P(A^c B) = .2 + .2 = .4 \quad \overline{1}$$

1.  $P(A) = 0.7, P(B) = 0.4, P(AB) = 0.2.$

c. From the Venn Diagram, find  $P(B)$  and  $P(A | B)$ .

$P(B) = P(AB) + P(A^cB), \quad P(A | B) = P(AB) / P(B)$

GIVEN ANYWAY

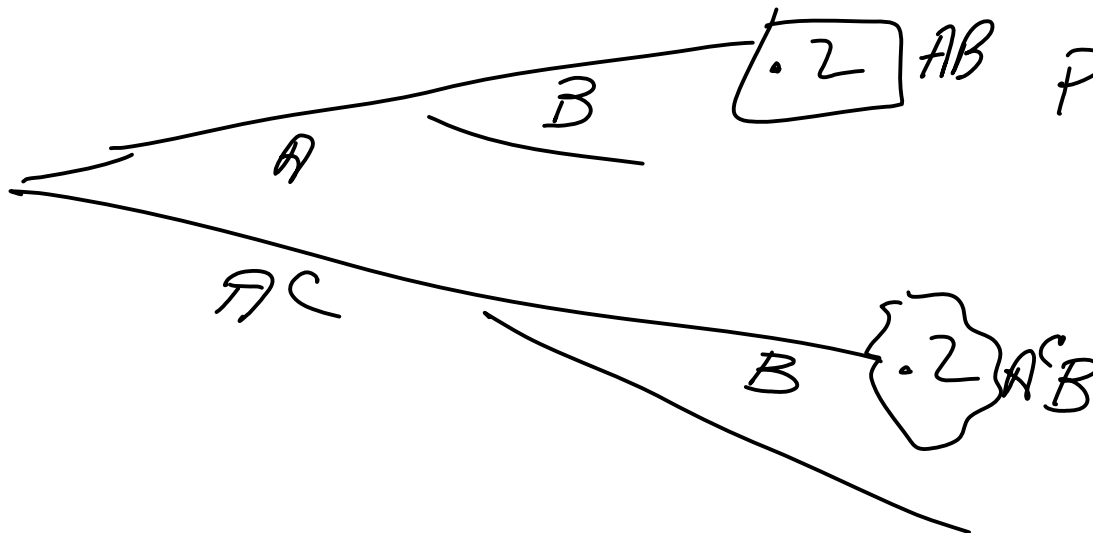
$P(B) = P(AB) + P(A^cB) = .2 + .2 = .4$

(BAYES)  $P(A | B) \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} P(AB) / P(B) = .2 / .4$  FROM GIVENS

d. From the Tree Diagram determine  $P(A | B)$  (Bayes).

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

CONDITIONING EVENT -



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

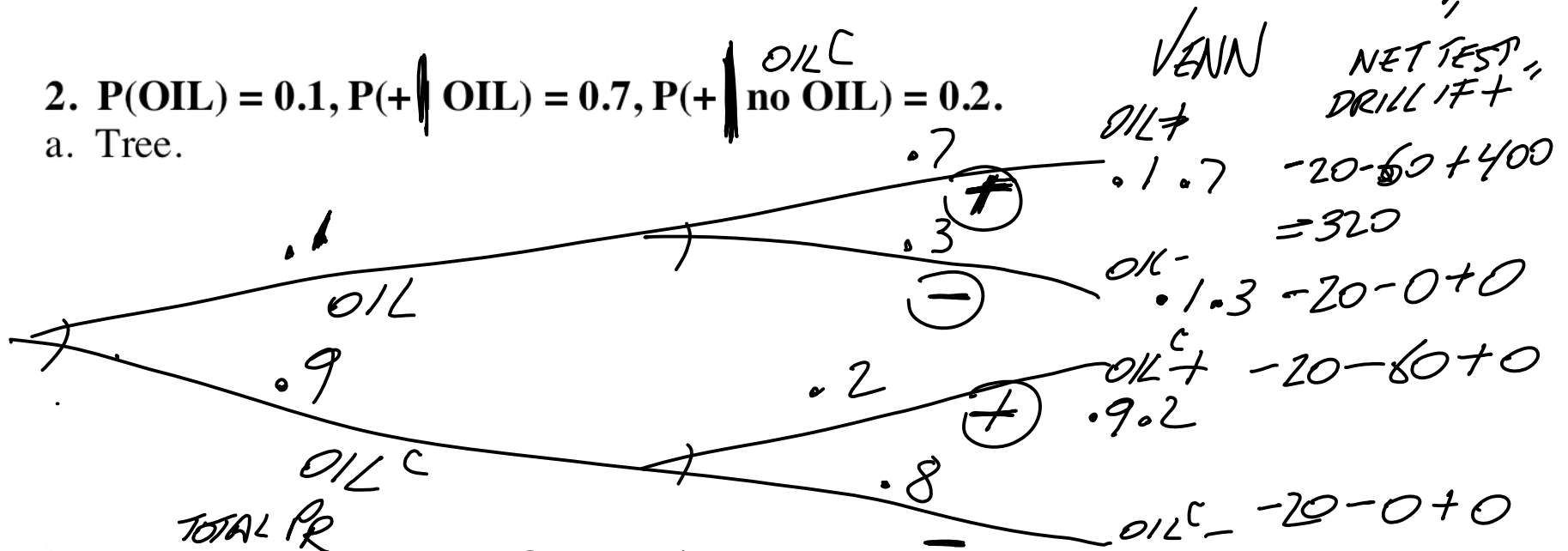
TREE

$= \frac{.2}{.4}$

$\frac{.2}{.2 + .2}$

2.  $P(\text{OIL}) = 0.1, P(+ | \text{OIL}) = 0.7, P(+ | \text{no OIL}) = 0.2.$

a. Tree.



b.  $P(+)$  = TOTAL PR  $P(\text{OIL}+) + P(\text{OIL}^c+) = 0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.2$

$P(\text{OIL}+) \cdot (\text{BAYES}) \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \frac{P(\text{OIL}+)}{P(+)} = \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.7}{0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.2}$

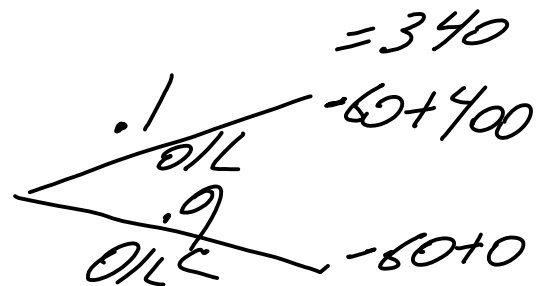
c. Costs: test = 20, drill = 60. Gross from oil = 400.

$E(\text{NET return from "just drill"}) = 0.1(340) + 0.9(-60)$

$\sum \text{VALUE} \cdot \text{PR} = \sum x P(x) = 34 - 54 = -20$

d.  $E(\text{NET from "test, drill if +"}) =$

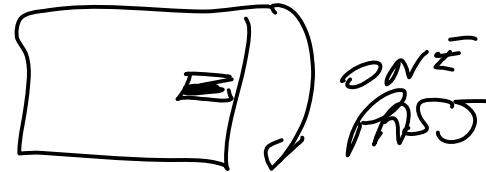
$0.1 \cdot 0.7 (320) + 0.1 \cdot 0.3 (-20) + 0.9 \cdot 0.2 (-80) + 0.9 \cdot 0.8 (-20)$   
 22.4 etc TOTAL IS  $E(\text{NET Policy II})$



There was no question 3.

a. What is the approximate probability of landing on Boardwalk (or any other property) in Monopoly?

$$P \sim \frac{1}{7}$$



b. If the rent on that property is \$200 what is the expected return to the owner from one player-circuit of the board?

HIT	MISS	
200	0	$EX = 200/7$
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	

c. If a player owns properties with rents #100, \$150, \$300 what is the expected return from three player-circuits of the board?

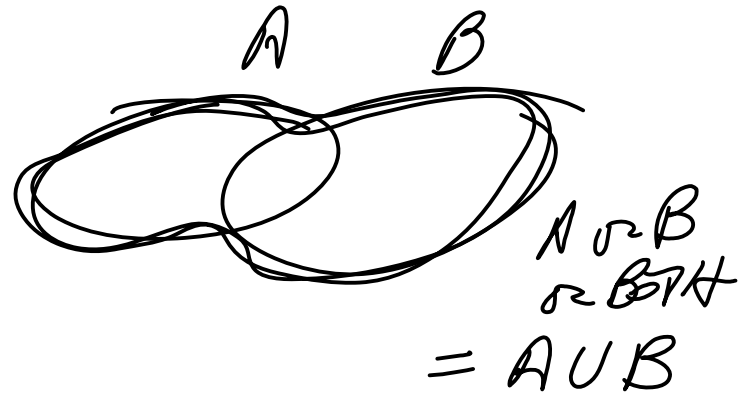
$$\frac{100}{7} + \frac{150}{7} + \frac{300}{7}$$

4.  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$ ,  $P(AB) = 0.20$ .

a.  $P(A \cup B)$ .

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$  always.

$$= .4 + .5 - .2 = .7$$



b. From definition  $P(B | A)$ .

$$P(B | A) = P(AB) / P(A) = .2 / .4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

c. Are A, B independent of each other? Show reasoning! Does  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ ?

or  $P(B) \neq P(B|A)$   
• 5 YES =  $\frac{1}{2}$   
INDEP

$.2 = .4 \cdot .5$   
?  
YES  
SO A INDEP B

**5.  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B | A) = 0.6$ .**

a. Give  $P(AB)$ .

**$P(AB) = P(A) P(B | A)$  always if  $P(A) > 0$ .**

b. Are A, B independent? **Is  $P(B) = P(B | A)$ ?**

c. Fill out a complete Venn Diagram.

6.  $X =$  draw from  $\{2\ 4\ 4\ 6\}$ .  $Y$  draw from  $\{2\ 2\ 2\ 6\}$ .

a.  $E X = \frac{2+4+4+6}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$

b.  $Var X = E X^2 - (E X)^2$   
 $= 18 - 4^2 = 2$

sd  $X = \sqrt{Var X} = \sqrt{2}$

c.  $E Y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$   
 $Var Y = \frac{48}{4} - 3^2 = 8$

d.  $E(4 X - Y + 3) =$  (addition rule of E)  
 $4 E X - E Y + 3 = 4(4) - 3 + 3 = 17$

e. If  $X, Y$  are INDEPENDENT,  
 $Var(4 X - Y + 3) =$  INDEP  
 $= Var 4X + Var(-Y) + \dots$   
 $= 16 Var X + (-1)^2 Var Y$   
 $= 16(2) + 8$

OR  $E X = 2(\frac{1}{4}) + 4(\frac{1}{2}) + 6(\frac{1}{4})$   
 SAME - CALC FROM DISTRIBUTION  
 SEEN FROM EXPERIENCE

ASIDE:  $E X^2$   
 $= \frac{2^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 + 6^2}{4}$   
 $= 2^2(\frac{1}{4}) + 4^2(\frac{1}{2}) + 6^2(\frac{1}{4})$   
 $= \frac{72}{4} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$

-\$.60

7.  $E X = -\$0.60$  and  $\text{Var } X = \$9$ .

$T = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{10000}$  (independent plays)

$= 100^2$   
10000

a.  $E T = E X_1 + E X_2 + \dots + E X_{10000} = \underbrace{-,6 - ,6 \dots - ,6}_{10000} = -6000 = E T$

b.  $\text{Var } T \stackrel{\text{if independent r.v.}}{=} \text{Var } X_1 + \dots + \text{Var } X_{10000} = \text{Var } X_1 + \dots + \text{Var } X_{10000} = 10000(9)$

$\sigma_T = \sqrt{\text{Var } T} = \sqrt{10000 \cdot 9} = 100(3) = 300 = \sigma_T$

c. Approximate distribution of T. (CLT "central limit theorem").

CLT  
 $\approx$

