

Jan 04

4. The events A and B are such that $P(A) = \frac{2}{5}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $P(A|B) = \frac{4}{5}$.

(a) Find

(i) $P(A \cap B)$,

(ii) $P(A \cap B)$,

(iii) $P(A \cup B)$,

(iv) $P(A|B)$.

(b) State, with a reason, whether or not A and B are

(i) mutually exclusive,

(ii) independent.

Independence

$$P(C) \times P(D) = P(C \cap D)$$

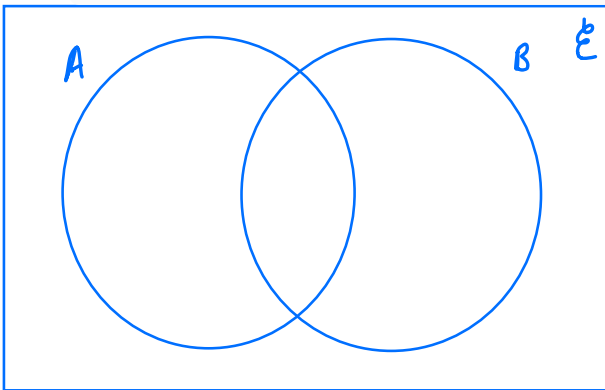
Conditional Probability

$$P(C|D) = \frac{P(C \cap D)}{P(D)}$$

(7)

(2)

(2)

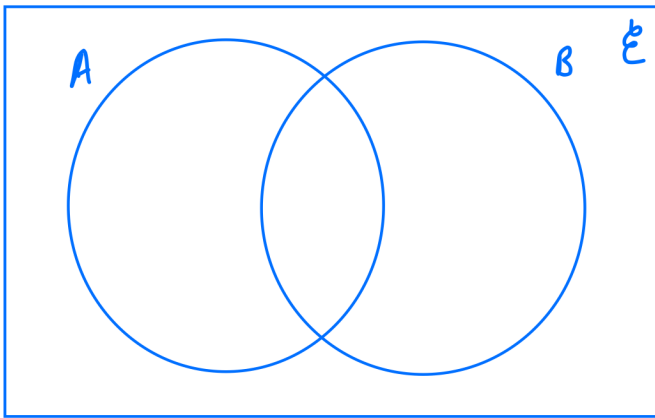


Jan 06

6. For the events A and B ,

$$P(A \cap B') = 0.32, P(A' \cap B) = 0.11 \text{ and } P(A \cup B) = 0.65.$$

- (a) Draw a Venn diagram to illustrate the complete sample space for the events A and B . (3)
- (b) Write down the value of $P(A)$ and the value of $P(B)$. (3)
- (c) Find $P(A|B')$. (2)
- (d) Determine whether or not A and B are independent. (3)
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May 02

3. For the events A and B ,

(a) explain in words the meaning of the term $P(B|A)$, (2)

(b) sketch a Venn diagram to illustrate the relationship $P(B|A) = 0$. (2)

Three companies operate a bus service along a busy main road. Amber buses run 50% of the service and 2% of their buses are more than 5 minutes late. Blunder buses run 30% of the service and 10% of their buses are more than 5 minutes late. Clipper buses run the remainder of the service and only 1% of their buses run more than 5 minutes late.

Jean is waiting for a bus on the main road.

(c) Find the probability that the first bus to arrive is an Amber bus that is more than 5 minutes late. (2)

Let A , B and C denote the events that Jean catches an Amber bus, a Blunder bus and a Clipper bus respectively. Let L denote the event that Jean catches a bus that is more than 5 minutes late.

(d) Draw a Venn diagram to represent the events A , B , C and L . Calculate the probabilities associated with each region and write them in the appropriate places on the Venn diagram. (4)

(e) Find the probability that Jean catches a bus that is more than 5 minutes late. (2)