

p. 98

243

53.  $9! = 362,880$

①

10-17

55.  ${}_6P_3 = \frac{6!}{(6-3)!} = \frac{6!}{3!}$   
 $= 120$

57. Experiment: Select 3 of the 14 parts.

$$n(S) = {}_{14}C_3 = \frac{14!}{3!11!} = 364$$

Event A: we choose 3 faulty parts

$$n(A) = 1 \quad P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{364} = .00275$$

②

58. Experiment: Select 6 numbers from 36.

$$n(S) = {}_{36}C_6 = \frac{36!}{6!30!} = 1,947,792$$

Event A: we select all 6 of the winning numbers.

$$n(A) = 1$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{1,947,792} = .000000513$$

59. Same experiment.

Event B: We select 5 of the 6 winning numbers.

(3)

$$n(B) = {}_6C_5 \times 30$$

$$= 6 \times 30 = 180$$

$$P(B) = \frac{180}{1,947,792} = .0000924$$

## Sec 2.7 Bayes' Rule

Example: Your train takes you either to Seattle or San Francisco. There is a 30% chance of going to Seattle.

(4)

If you arrive in Seattle, there is an 80% chance that the first street corner will have a Starbucks. If you arrive in S.F., there's only a 10% chance.

Given that you see a Starbucks on the 1<sup>st</sup> street corner, what is the probability that you are in Seattle?

A: Seattle

B: Starbucks

$\bar{A}$ : S.F.

$\bar{B}$ : no Starbucks

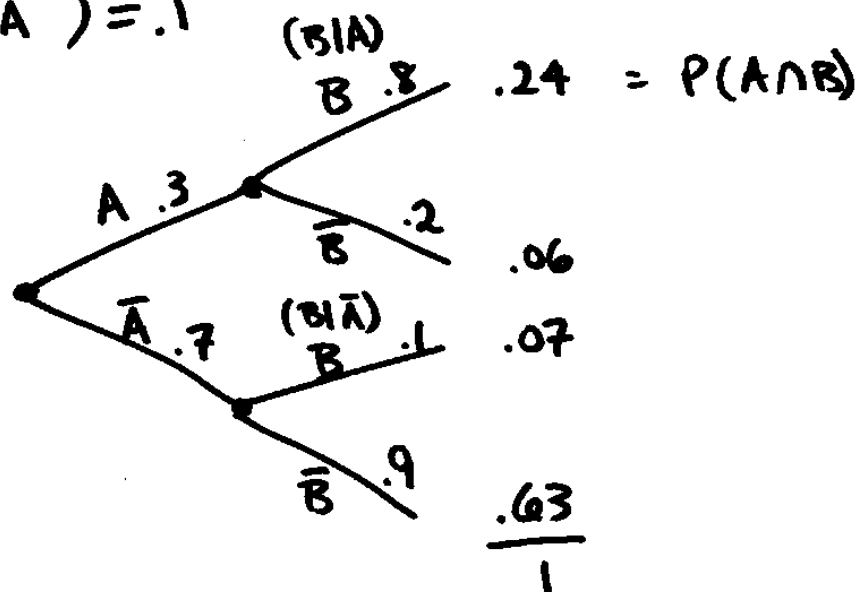
⑤

$$P(A) = .3$$

$$P(B|A) = .8$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = .1$$

Find  $P(A|B)$



⑥

	B	$\bar{B}$	
A	.24	.06	.3
$\bar{A}$	.07	.63	.7
	.31	.69	1

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{.24}{.31} = .77$$

(7)

Example: A certain disease affects  
1% of the population.

The test for the disease has a  
false positive rate of 2%.

Also, it has a false negative rate of 4%.

Given that you have tested positive,  
what is the probability that you  
actually have the disease?

(8)

$D$ : disease

$T$ : test positive

$\bar{D}$ : no disease

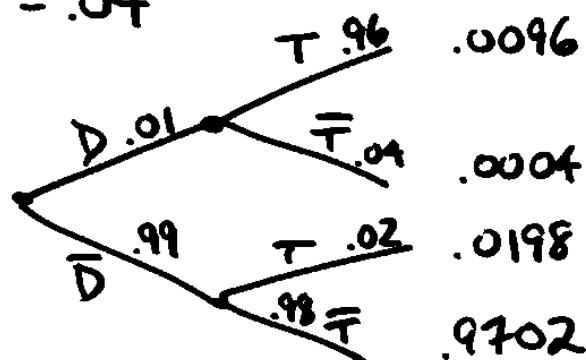
$\bar{T}$ : test negative

$$P(D) = .01$$

$$P(T | \bar{D}) = .02$$

Find  $P(D | T)$

$$P(\bar{T} | D) = .04$$



(9)

	T	$\bar{T}$	
D	.0096	.0004	.01
$\bar{D}$	.0198	.9702	.99
	.0294	.9706	1

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(D \cap T)}{P(T)} = \frac{.0096}{.0294} = .33$$

(10)

Quiz 2 Thursday 10/19

Box plots

Probability & Counting Rules  
(No Bayes')