Mat 2377

May 13, 2016

Solution 1 on (32)

1. 12 (2*points*)

a) $M \cup N = \{x | 0 < x < 9\}$

b) $M \cap N = \{x | 1 < x < 5\}$

c) $M' \cap N' = \{x | 9 < x < 12\}$

1.24 (2points)The multiplication principle yields the answer $2 \times 2 \times ... \times 2 = 2^9 = 512$ 1.30 (6points)

(a) Any of the 6 nonzero digits can be chosen for the hundreds position, and of the remaining 6 digits for the tens position, leaving 5 digits for the units position. So, there are (6)(6)(5) = 180 three digit numbers.

(b) The units position can be filled using any of the 3 odd digits. Any of the remaining 5 nonzero digits can be chosen for the hundreds position, leaving a choice of 5 digits for the tens position. By Theorem 2.2, there are (3)(5)(5) = 75 three digit odd numbers.

(c) If a 4, 5, or 6 is used in the hundreds position there remain 6 and 5 choices, respectively, for the tens and units positions. This gives (3)(6)(5) = 90 three digit numbers beginning with a 4, 5, or 6. If a 3 is used in the hundreds position, then a 4, 5, or 6 must be used in the tens position leaving 5 choices for the units position. In this case, there are (1)(3)(5) = 15 three digit number begin with a 3. So, the total number of three digit numbers that are greater than 330 is 90 + 15 = 105.

1.40 (4points) (a) Let A = Defect in brake system; B = Defect in fuel system; $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.25 + 0.17 - 0.15 = 0.27.$ (b) $P(No \text{ defect}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.27 = 0.73.$ 1.48 (2points) a) 1 - 0.42 = 0.58 b) 1 - 0.04 = 0.96 1.50 (4points) a) 0.02 + 0.30 = 0.32b) 0.32 + 0.25 + 0.30 = 0.87c) 0.05 + 0.06 + 0.02 = 0.13d) 1 - 0.05 - 0.32 = 0.631.60 (2points)a) 0.90(0.08) = 0.072b) 0.90(0.92) (0.12) = 0.099

1.72 (2points) Let S_i be the event that a person speeds as he passes location L_i and let R be the event that the radar traps is operating resulting in a ticket. Then the probability that he receives a speeding ticket is

$$P(R) = \sum P(R|S_i) P(S_i)$$

= 0.4 (0.2) + 0.3 (0.1) + 0.2 (0.5) + 0.3 (0.2) = 0.27

 $1.92 \ (6points)$ Let A be the event that two non defective components are selected and let N be the event that a lot does not contain defective components. Then

$$P(N) = 0.6, P(A|N) = 1$$

Let O be the event that a lot containes one defective component and let T be the event that a lot contains two defective components. Then

$$P(O) = 0.3, P(A|O) = \frac{\binom{19}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{9}{10}$$

and

$$P(T) = 0.1, P(A|T) = \frac{\binom{18}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{153}{190}$$

a) $P(N|A) = \frac{P(A|N)P(N)}{P(A|N)P(N) + P(A|O)P(O) + P(A|T)P(T)} = \frac{0.6}{0.9505} = 0.6312$
b) $P(O|A) = \frac{(9/10)0.3}{0.9505} = 0.2841$
c) $P(T|A) = 1 - 0.6312 - 0.2841 = 0.0847$
1.94 (2points) let D be the event that an item is defective.
a) $P(D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3) = P(D_1) P(D_2) P(D_3) = 0.2^3 = 0.008$
b) $P($ three out of four are defectives) $= \binom{4}{3} (0.2)^3 (1 - 0.2) = 0.0256$