

**Statistics**  
**Spring 2023**  
**Lecture 18**



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Class QZ 3:

Given  $P(A) = .7$ ,  $P(B) = .6$ ,  $P(A \text{ and } B) = .5$

1)  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - .7 = .3$  ✓

$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

$P(A \text{ only}) = .7 - .5 = .2$

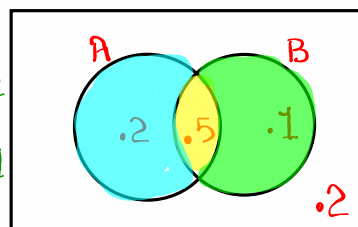
2)  $P(A \text{ or } B) =$

$.7 + .6 - .5 = .8$  ✓

$P(B \text{ only}) = .6 - .5 = .1$

$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

3) Construct Venn Diagram.



Total = 1

4)  $P(A \text{ only OR } B \text{ only}) = .2 + .1 = .3$

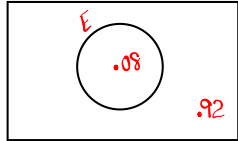
5)  $P(\bar{A} \text{ and } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ or } B}) = 1 - P(A \text{ or } B) = 1 - .8 = .2$

De Morgan's Law

6)  $P(\bar{A} \text{ or } \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \text{ and } B}) = 1 - P(A \text{ and } B) = 1 - .5 = .5$

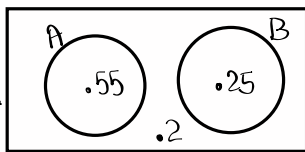
Mar 7-8:11 AM

Given  $P(E) = .08$

- 1) write  $P(E)$  in %.  
 $P(E) = .08 = .08(100\%) = \boxed{8\%}$
- 2) write  $P(E)$  in reduced fraction.  
 $.08 \text{ [Math] [1:] [Frac] [Enter]} \frac{2}{25}$
- 3) find  $P(\bar{E})$  in decimal  
 $P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E) = 1 - .08 = \boxed{.92}$   
 Complement rule
- 4) find  $\frac{P(\bar{E})}{P(E)}$  in reduced fraction.  
 $.08 \div .92 \text{ [Math] [1:] [Frac] [Enter]} \frac{2}{23}$
- 5) find  $\frac{P(E)}{P(\bar{E})}$  in reduced fraction.  
 $\frac{1}{.92} \text{ [Math] [1:] [Frac] [Enter]} \frac{23}{92}$
- 6) Construct Venn Diagram for event E.  


Mar 8-7:24 AM

Given  $P(A) = .55$ ,  $P(B) = .25$ ,  $A \text{ \& \# B are disjoint events}$

- 1)  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = \boxed{.45}$
- 2)  $P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = \boxed{.75}$
- 3)  $P(A \text{ and } B) = \boxed{0}$
- 4)  $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) = .55 + .25 - 0 = \boxed{.8}$
- 5) Construct Venn Diagram  

- 6) find  $\frac{P(\bar{B})}{P(A)}$  in reduced fraction  
 $.75 \div .55 \text{ [MATH] [1:] [Frac] [Enter]} \frac{15}{11}$
- 7) find  $\frac{P(\bar{B})}{P(B)}$  in reduced fraction.  
 $\frac{.75}{.25} = \frac{3}{1}$

Mar 8-7:33 AM

Given  $P(A) = .125$

1) Find  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - .125 = \boxed{.875}$

Complement Rule

2) Find  $\frac{P(A)}{P(\bar{A})}$  in reduced fraction.

$.125 \left[ \frac{\square}{\square} \right] .875 \left[ \text{MATH} \right] 1: \rightarrow \text{Frac} \left[ \text{Enter} \right] \frac{1}{7}$

3) Find  $\frac{P(\bar{A})}{P(A)}$  in reduced fraction.

$\frac{7}{1}$

Mar 8-7:46 AM

Introduction to odds:

odds in favor of event  $E$  are

$a : b$

$\uparrow$   
 $\# E$   
 happens
 

 $\uparrow$   
 $\# E$  does not  
 happen

odds against event  $E$  are  $b : a$ .

Always Simplify

Mar 8-7:51 AM

I flip a coin 40 times, and it landed tails 24 times.

$$P(\text{Tail}) = \frac{24}{40} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \text{ Tails} \\ \hline 16 \text{ Tails} \\ \hline 40 \text{ flips} \end{array}$$

odds in **Savor** of landing tails:

# tails : # tails

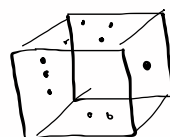
$$24 : 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{3 : 2}$$

Divide by 8

odds **against** landing tails:  $\boxed{2 : 3}$

Mar 8-7:53 AM

Roll a fair die



$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$P(\text{get } 6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

odds in favor of getting 6 :

# 6 : #  $\bar{6}$

$$\boxed{1 : 5}$$

odds against getting 6 :  $\boxed{5 : 1}$

Mar 8-7:58 AM

A standard deck of playing cards has 52 cards and 4 Aces.

$$P(\text{Select Ace}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P(\text{Select } \overline{\text{Ace}}) = \frac{48}{52} = \frac{12}{13}$$

odds in favor of getting Ace:

$$\begin{array}{l} \# \text{ Aces} : \# \overline{\text{Aces}} \\ 4 : 48 \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{1 : 12}$$

Divide by 4

Colon

odds against getting Ace:

$$\boxed{12 : 1}$$

Mar 8-8:02 AM

odds in favor of event E are  $a : b$

$$P(E) = \frac{a}{a+b}, \quad P(\overline{E}) = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

ex: Suppose odds in favor of event E are  $3 : 17$   
 out of 20 attempts  
 E happens 3 times  
 $\overline{E}$  happens 17 times

$$P(E) = \frac{3}{3+17} = \boxed{\frac{3}{20}}$$

$$P(\overline{E}) = \frac{17}{3+17} = \boxed{\frac{17}{20}}$$

odds for Lakers to win the championship this year are  $1 : 49$ .

$$P(\text{Win}) = \frac{1}{1+49} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$P(\overline{\text{Win}}) = \frac{49}{1+49} = \frac{49}{50}$$

Mar 8-8:06 AM

If we have  $P(E)$ , then  
 odds in favor of event E are  
 $P(E) : P(\bar{E})$

odds against event E are  
 $P(\bar{E}) : P(E)$

ex: Given  $P(E) = .08$

1)  $P(\bar{E}) = .92$

2) odds in favor of event E are  
 $P(E) : P(\bar{E})$   
 $.08 : .92 \rightarrow 2 : 23$

$.08 \left[ \frac{\square}{\square} \right] .92 \left[ \text{Math} \right] \left[ 1 : \text{frac} \right] \left[ \text{Enter} \right]$   
 $\frac{2}{23}$

3) odds against event E  $\rightarrow 23 : 2$

Use  $:$  for odds.  
 Use  $—$  for Prob.

Mar 8-8:11 AM

Prob. of winning a certain game is .125.

1)  $P(W) = .125$                       2)  $P(\bar{W}) = .875$

3) odds in favor of winning.  
 $P(W) : P(\bar{W})$   
 $.125 : .875 \rightarrow 1 : 7$

$\$ \text{ bet}$                        $\$ \text{ Net Profit.}$

4) odds against winning  $7 : 1$

Mar 8-8:16 AM

Prob. of event E is .25.

1)  $P(E) = .25$

2)  $P(\bar{E}) = .75$

3) odds in favor of event E.

$P(E) \text{ : } P(\bar{E})$   
 $.25 \text{ : } .75$

$1 \text{ : } 3$

4) odds against event E.

$3 \text{ : } 1$

You can do  
 Pages 1 & 2 of  
 SG 12.

Mar 8-8:21 AM