

Unit 2 Day 5
Probability
Multiplication Rule with
Conditional Probability

Feb 1-9:16 AM

"At least" probabilities Example
 (*Think complements and multiplication all wrapped up into one.)
 A coin is tossed 3 times. Find the probability of getting at least one tails.

#1 Find complement for the at least one... $P(\text{not tails}) = \frac{1}{2}$

#2 power for the # of events $P(\text{not tails } 3x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1^3}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$

#3 Subtract from 1 $1 - P(\text{not tails } 3x) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

$1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{7}{8}$

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II. "At least" probabilities Example
 If 2 cards are drawn from a deck and replaced, find the probability of getting at least one face card.

#1 not face cards $\frac{12}{52}$
 #2 power of events $\frac{2}{2}$

$1 - \left(\frac{10}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{69}{169} = 0.408$

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II. "At least" probabilities Example
 You roll a single die 4 times. Find the probability of rolling at least one 5.

not getting 5 $\frac{5}{6}$

$1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 = \frac{671}{1296} = 0.518$

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II. "At least" probabilities Example
 It is found that 6% of all automobiles on the road have defective brakes. If 5 automobiles are stopped and checked by the safety patrol, find the probability that at least one will have defective brakes.

$1 - (0.94)^5 = 0.266 = 26.6\%$

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Using a tree diagram Example
 A bag contains 14 counters with the letters of the word TRANSFORMATION written on them. A counter is chosen at random and not replaced before choosing another one. Use a tree diagram to answer the following:

What is the probability of

- Getting two consonants? $\frac{36}{91}$
- Getting a vowel at least once? $1 - \frac{36}{91} = \frac{55}{91}$
- Getting exactly one vowel? $\frac{45}{91}$
- Not getting exactly one vowel? $1 - \frac{45}{91} = \frac{46}{91}$

Tree diagram for TRANSFORMATION (T, R, A, N, S, F, O, R, M, A, T, I, O, N):

- First draw: T (8/14), R (4/14), A (2/14), N (2/14), S (1/14), F (1/14), O (2/14), M (1/14)
- Second draw:
 - From T: R (3/13), A (2/13), N (2/13), S (1/13), F (1/13), O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From R: A (2/13), N (2/13), S (1/13), F (1/13), O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From A: N (2/13), S (1/13), F (1/13), O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From N: S (1/13), F (1/13), O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From S: F (1/13), O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From F: O (2/13), M (1/13)
 - From O: M (1/13)

Final probabilities from tree diagram:

- Two consonants (T, R, N, S, F, M): $\frac{36}{91}$
- At least one vowel (A, O): $\frac{45}{91}$
- Exactly one vowel: $\frac{45}{91}$
- Not exactly one vowel: $\frac{46}{91}$

Jan 31-9:58 AM

Using a tree diagram **Example**

An airport screens bags for forbidden items, and an alarm is supposed to be triggered when a forbidden item is detected.

- Suppose that 5% of bags contain forbidden items.
- If a bag contains a forbidden item, there is a 98% chance that it triggers the alarm.
- If a bag doesn't contain a forbidden item, there is an 8% chance that it triggers the alarm.

What is the probability of:

- A bag having a forbidden item and triggering the alarm? 0.049 (4.9%)
- A bag containing a forbidden item, given that it triggers the alarm?

$$\frac{0.049}{0.049 + 0.076} = \frac{0.049}{0.125} = 0.392$$

39.2%

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