## Math 160 - Professor Busken Probability Worksheet 1

## Name:

$\qquad$
Experiment: Toss a single die and observe the number that appears on the upper face. Here are some possible events:

Event A Observe an even number
Event B Observe a number less than 3
Event $E_{1}$ Observe a 1
Event $E_{2}$ Observe a 2
Event $E_{3}$ Observe a 3
Event $E_{4}$ Observe a 4
Event $E_{5}$ Observe a 5
Event $E_{6}$ Observe a 6

1. Are events A and B mutually exclusive?
2. Are events $E_{1}$ and $E_{2}$ mutually exclusive?
3. Are simple events always mutually exclusive?
4. What is the sample space for the experiment?
5. Compute the following probabilities:

- $\quad P\left(E_{1}\right)$
- $\quad P\left(E_{5}\right)$
- $\quad P(A)$
- $\quad P(B)$

6. Roll a pair of dice. Record the sum of the two numbers that appear on the upper faces of the dice.

- $\quad P($ the sum is 8$)$
- $\quad P$ (rolling a double 1$)$

7. Find the probability that when a couple has three children, they will have exactly 2 girls. Assume that girls and boys are equally likely and that the gender of one child is not influenced by the gender of any other child.
8. Pick a card at random from a shuffled deck of cards. Determine the following probabilities:

- $P$ (the card is a four of hearts)
- $P$ (the card is a queen)
- $P$ (the card is not an ace)

9. In the last 30 years, death sentence executions in the United States included 795 men and 10 women (based on data from the Associated Press). If an execution is randomly selected, find the probability that the person executed is a women. Is it unusual for a woman to be executed?
10. 
11. Suppose A is any event, either simple or compound. Are the events A and A complement mutually exclusive?
12. $\qquad$
13. Women have a $0.25 \%$ rate of red/green color blindness. If a woman is randomly selected, what is the probability that she does not have red/green color blindness?
14. $\qquad$
15. Consider again tossing a single die. Determine $P(A \cup B)$
16. $\qquad$
17. Roll a pair of dice again. Record the sum of the two numbers that appear on the upper faces of the dice. Let $A$ be the event the observed pair sums to 10 and let $B$ be the event the observed pair is a double. Determine $P(A \cup B)$.
18. $\qquad$
19. Roll a pair of dice again. Record the sum of the two numbers that appear on the upper faces of the dice. Let $A$ be the event the observed pair sums to 10 and let $B$ be the event the observed pair sums to 4 . Determine $P(A \cup B)$.
20. $\qquad$
21. Pick a card at random from a shuffled deck of cards. Let $A$ be the event the observed card is a 4 and let $B$ be the event the card is a heart. Determine $P(A \cup B)$.
22. Let $A$ be the event the observed card is a 4 and let $B$ be the event the card is a 10. Determine $P(A \cup B)$.
23. Pick a card at random from a shuffled deck of cards. Two cards are randomly selected without replacement. Find the probability the first card is an ace and the second card is an ten.
24. Pick a card at random from a shuffled deck of cards. Two cards are randomly selected with replacement. Find the probability the first card is an ace and the second card is an ten.
25. Two cards are randomly selected. Find the probability that the draw includes and ace and a ten.
26. Homework \#17: Use the data in the following table, which summarizes blood type and Rh types for 100 subjects.

## Blood Type

|  |  | O | A | B | AB |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rh Type | $R h^{+}$ | 39 | 35 | 8 | 4 |
|  | $R h^{-}$ | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |

If 2 out of the 100 subjects are randomly selected, find the probability that they are both blood group O and Rh type $R h^{+}$.
a.) Assume that the selections are made with replacement.
b.) Assume that the selections are made without replacement.
21. With one method of a procedure called acceptance sampling, a sample of items is randomly selected without replacement and the entire batch is accepted if every item in the sample is okay. The Telektronics Company manufactured a batch of 400 back up power supply units for computers, and 8 of them are defective. If 3 of the units are randomly selected for testing, what is the probability that the entire batch will be accepted?

