

*This worksheet focuses on the computations of Sections 2B and 2C.*

*It is not 'due'; it is to give you practice.*

*A solution key will be provided.*

1. All that remains of a bridge mix are 6 soft centers (3 mint creams, 2 orange creams and 1 lemon cream) and 4 hard centers (3 toffees and 1 nut).
  - a. Suppose that one is chosen at random. What is the probability that
    - i. It is a mint cream?
    - ii. It is a nut?
    - iii. It is a mint given that it is a soft center?
    - iv. It is a nut given that it is a soft center?
  - b. Are the following events independent?
    - i. mint and soft center?
    - ii. nut and soft center?
  - c. Suppose that one is chosen at random, and that a second is later chosen at random without the first being replaced. What is the probability of getting
    - i. an orange cream followed by an orange cream?
    - ii. a lemon cream followed by a lemon cream?
    - iii. a hard center followed by a hard center?
  - d. Suppose that one is chosen at random, identified and then put back into the bag. Suppose a second is then chosen at random. What is the probability of getting
    - i. an orange cream followed by an orange cream?
    - ii. a lemon cream followed by a lemon cream?
    - iii. a hard center followed by a hard center?
2. All that remains of a deck of cards are the 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and J of diamonds; the 3 and 7 of hearts, the 5, Q and K of spades and the J of clubs. (12 cards in all.)
  - a. Suppose that one is chosen at random. What is the probability that
    - i. It is a diamond?
    - ii. It is a 7?
    - iii. It is a diamond given that it is a 7?
    - iv. It is an 8 given that it is red?
  - b. Are the following events independent?
    - i. diamond and 7?
    - ii. 8 and red?

- c. Suppose that one is chosen at random, and that a second is later chosen at random without the first being replaced. What is the probability of getting
- a 3 followed by a Q?
  - a red followed by a red?
  - a club followed by a club?
- d. Suppose that one is chosen at random, identified and then put back into the bag. Suppose a second is then chosen at random. What is the probability of getting
- a 3 followed by a Q?
  - a red followed by a red?
  - a club followed by a club?
3. One hundred students from three residence halls were surveyed as to their favorite subject. The results obtained are given in the following table:

	Allen	Wilson	Sechrist	Total
Math	1	0	2	3
English	12	11	10	33
Psychology	21	15	28	64

Suppose one of the surveyed students is selected at random.

- What is the probability that he/she is from Allen?
  - What is the probability his/her favorite subject is English?
  - What is the probability his/her favorite subject is English given that he/she is from Allen?
  - What is the probability that he/she is from Allen given that his/her favorite subject is English?
  - Are the events “from Allen” and “favorite subject is English” independent?
4. a) A weather report describes conditions as “clear”, “partly cloudy” or “overcast”. What is the probability that Sometown will be described as “clear” tomorrow?
- b) The probability that Flagstaff will be “clear” tomorrow is 0.8. What are the odds in favor of clear skies?
- c) The odds against clear skies in Houghton, Michigan tomorrow are 5:1. What is the probability of clear skies in Houghton tomorrow?
5. a) The probability that anyone will get this problem right is  $\frac{1}{20}$ . What are the odds against someone getting the problem right? [Please forgive my lousy sense of humor.]
- b) The odds in favor of someone smiling at my lousy sense of humor are 1:4. What is the probability of someone smiling at it?

6. The peoples of the planet Ixx use an alphabet that only has 5 letters. [Seriously; I am not kidding, they really do!]
  - a. How many 5 letter words are possible with this alphabet? (Assume that all possibilities give a word)
  - b. How many 5 letter words are possible in which no letters are repeated?
  - c. If a 5-letter word is chosen at random, what is the probability that it has no repeated letter?
  
7. The Lamb and Anchor has a lunch menu that offers 6 entrees and 3 desserts.
  - a. How many “meals” (i.e. one entrée and one dessert) are there?
  - b. If the entrees are labeled A, B, C, D, E and F and Ollie, Wally and Polly never have the same entrée twice in a week
    - i. In how many ways can Ollie select his 5 entrées for a given week?
    - ii. In how many ways can Wally select his 5 entrées for a given week if he always picks C on a Monday?
    - iii. In how many ways can Polly select her 5 entrées for a given week given that she doesn't like D?
  
8. Molly likes to take a candy bar to work each day. Suppose that there are 12 different kinds of candy bar, and Molly never has the same twice in a given (5-day) week.
  - a. In how many ways can Molly select the 5 candy bars at the grocery store at the weekend?
  - b. If Molly buys each candy bar at a convenience store en route to work, in how many ways can she purchase the 5 candy bars. [Note that here, Twix on Monday, Mars on Tuesday is different to Mars on Monday, Twix on Tuesday.]