- 1. A coin is flipped until heads is obtained twice.
  - (a) Give the event A that two heads have been obtained by the fourth flip.
  - (b) Give the event B that two heads are obtained on consecutive flips.
  - (c) Give the event  $A \cup B$ .
  - (d) Give the event  $A \cap B$ .
- 2. A coin is flipped and a four-sided die is rolled.
  - (a) What is the probability of getting heads on the coin or an even on the die?
  - (b) What is the probability of getting heads on the coin or an even on the die?

A single card is drawn from a standard deck of cards (no jokers). We define the following events:

<b>Event B:</b> A black card is drawn	<b>Event C:</b> A club is drawn
<b>Event D:</b> A diamond is drawn	<b>Event K:</b> A king is drawn

1. Give each of the following probabilities:

 $P(B) \qquad P(C) \qquad P(D) \qquad P(K) \qquad P(C \cup D) \qquad P(K \cup D)$ 

2. Which is true?

$$P(C \cup D) = P(C) + P(D) \qquad \qquad P(K \cup D) = P(K) + P(D)$$

- 3. Draw a Venn Diagram for the two events involved in the true statement from Exercise 2, labelling each region of the diagram with its probability.
- 4. Draw a **new** Venn diagram for the two events from the false statement from Exercise 2, labelling each region of the diagram with its probability.
- 5. Alter the false statement from Exercise 2 in such a way as to make it true.

A single card is drawn from a standard deck of cards (no jokers). We define the following events:

<b>Event B:</b> A black card is drawn	<b>Event C:</b> A club is drawn
Event D: A diamond is drawn	<b>Event K:</b> A king is drawn

- 6. (a) Give P(B), P(C),  $P(B \cup C)$  and  $P(B \cap C)$ . What do you notice? Why is this?
  - (b) Sketch a Venn diagram for Events B and C, without probabilities. Do you see how it illustrates your answers to (a)?
- 7. Find each probability: P(C|B) P(B|C) P(K|D)
- 8. Give P(B), P(C), P(K) and compare with your answers to Exercise 7. What do you notice?
- 9. Give the *reduced* forms of P(K) and P(D). Give a mathematical statement that indicates how  $P(K \cap D)$  relates to the probabilities of the two individual events.
- 10. Does the same sort of statement hold for Events B and C?
- 11. What is  $P(C \cap D)$ ? What kind of events are they?