

DISCUSSION 08B

1 Disease Diagnosis

You have a high fever and go to the doctor to identify the cause. 1% of the people have Ebola, 10% of the people have the flu, and 89% have neither. Assume that no person has both. Suppose that 100% of the Ebola people have a high fever, 30% of the flu people have a high fever, and 2% of the people who have neither, have a high fever. Is it more likely that you have Ebola, the flu, or neither?

2 Let's Talk Probability

- (a) When is $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) = \mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B)$ true? What is the general rule that always holds?
- (b) When is $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$ true? What is the general rule that always holds?
- (c) If A and B are disjoint, are they independent?
- (d) On the space of a fair roll of a six-sided die, find three events, each of which is independent of the intersection of the other two, such that they are not mutually independent.
- (e) If we roll 2 dice, what is the probability that the first roll is a 3? What is the probability that the first roll is a 3 if we know that the sum of the dice is 6?

3 Simple Dice Roll

A die is rolled four times. What is the probability that we obtain exactly one 6?

4 Maybe Lossy Maybe Not

Let us say that Alice would like to send a message to Bob, over some channel. Alice has a message of length 4 and sends 5 packets.

- (a) Packets are dropped with probability p . What is probability that Bob can successfully reconstruct Alice's message?

- (b) Again, packets can be dropped with probability p . The channel may additionally corrupt 1 packet. Alice realizes this and sends 3 additional packets. What is the probability that Bob receives enough packets to successfully reconstruct Alice's message?

- (c) Again, packets can be dropped with probability p . This time, packets may be corrupted with probability q . Consider the original scenario where Alice sends 5 packets for a message of length 4. What is probability that Bob can successfully reconstruct Alice's message?