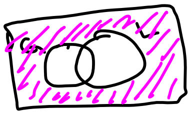
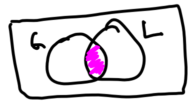
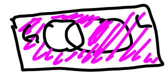
 $(G \cup L)^c$

Note:  $G \cap L$ (book calls this G&L)

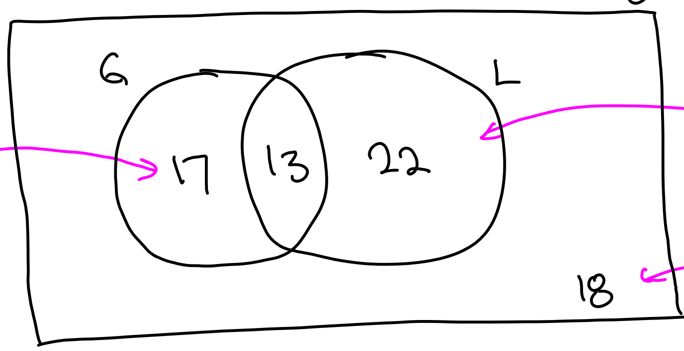
 $G \cup L$ (book calls this G or L)

 $G' = G^c$ (G-complement) (not G)

4.3: Some Rules of Probability

Example 1: Need-based financial aid for college students can take the form of grants (do not need to be repaid) or loans (must be repaid). Consider a group of 70 students in which 30 students received grants, 35 received loans, and 13 received both. How many of these students received need-based financial aid?

G: received grants
L: received loans



$n(G \cup L) = 17 + 13 + 22 = \boxed{52}$

Using the Counting/Addition Rule for Ex. 1:

$n(G \cup L) = n(G) + n(L) - n(G \cap L)$
$= 30 + 35 - 13$
$= 65 - 13 = \boxed{52}$

Notation: $n(A)$ means the number of elements in set A.

b) How many students did not get financial aid? $\boxed{18}$

Addition Principle for Counting (Counting Rule)

For any two sets A and B,

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B).$$

If A and B are mutually exclusive ($A \cap B = \varnothing$), then $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B)$.

Mutually exclusive: no outcomes in common (also called *disjoint events*).

Probability of unions and intersections:

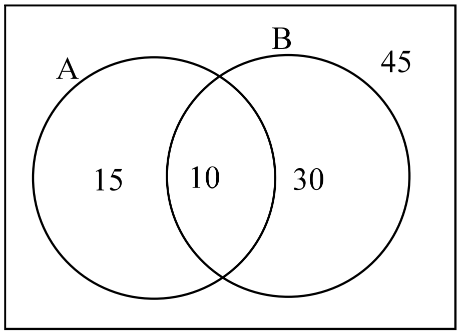
Probability of a Union of Two Events:

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

If the two events are mutually exclusive (disjoint):

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

Example 2: Assume that an equally likely sample space is described by the Venn diagram below.



$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{100} = \boxed{0.10}$

$P(A \cup B) = \frac{n(A \cup B)}{n(S)} = \frac{15+10+30}{100}$

$= \frac{55}{100} = \boxed{0.55}$

$n(S) = 15 + 10 + 30 + 45 = 100$

Complements:

Probability of a complement:

$$P(E^C) = 1 - P(E)$$

$$P(E) = 1 - P(E^C)$$

Example 1: Suppose that the probability of someone voting for a certain candidate is 0.46. What is the probability of not voting for the candidate?

C = vote for this candidate

$P(C) = 0.46$

Prob of not voting for this candidate $= P(C^c) = 1 - 0.46 = \boxed{0.54}$

Example 2: Consider the data below, from the Congressional Research Service.
https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RS20811.pdf

Table 1. Distribution of Household Money Income by Selected Income Class, 2012

Income Class	# of Households (in thousands)	% of Households
All Households	122,459	100.0
Less than $5,000	4,204	3.4
$5,000 to $9,999	4,729	3.9
$10,000 to $14,999	6,982	5.7
$15,000 to $19,999	7,157	5.8
$20,000 to $24,999	7,131	5.5
$25,000 to $29,999	6,740	5.4
$30,000 to $34,999	6,354	5.2
$35,000 to $39,999	5,832	4.8
$40,000 to $44,999	5,547	4.5
$45,000 to $49,999	5,254	4.4
$50,000 to $59,999	9,358	7.6
$60,000 to $69,999	8,305	6.8
$70,000 to $79,999	7,170	5.9
$80,000 to $89,999	5,969	4.9
$90,000 to $99,999	4,901	4.0
$100,000 to $124,999	9,490	7.7
$125,000 to $149,999	5,759	4.7
$150,000 to $199,999	6,116	5.0
$200,000 to $249,999	2,549	2.1
$250,000 and above	2,911	2.4
Median Income	$51.017	
Mean Income	$71,274	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

a) What is the probability that a randomly selected household has an income of $100,000 or more?

$0.077 + 0.047 + 0.05 + 0.021 + 0.024 = 0.219$

b) What is the probability that a randomly selected household has an income below $40,000?

~~c) What is the probability that a randomly selected household has an income below $40,000~~?

d) What is the probability that a randomly selected household has an income below \$250,000?

D: Income < \$250K. use complement!

$P(D^c) = 0.024$, so $P(D) = 1 - 0.024 = \boxed{0.976}$

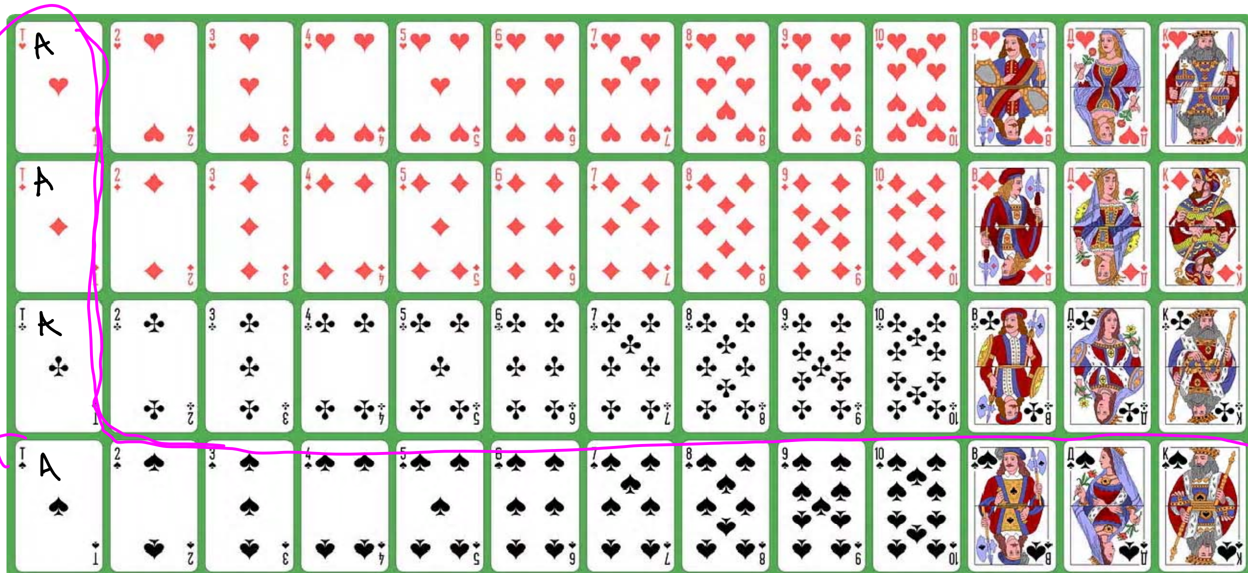
e) What is the probability that a randomly selected household has an income of \$20,000 or more?

Use the complement: E: ≥ \$20K, E^c: \$ < \$20K

$P(E^c) = 0.034 + 0.039 + 0.057 + 0.058 = 0.188$, so $P(E) = 1 - 0.188 = \boxed{0.812}$

f) Approximate the median household income.

Example 3: Consider a standard deck of 52 cards.



J = Jack, Q = Queens, K = Kings

a) What is the probability that a randomly selected card is a spade or a heart?

$P(H \cup Sp) = P(H) + P(Sp) - P(H \cap Sp)$

$= \frac{13}{52} + \frac{13}{52} - \frac{0}{52} = \frac{26}{52} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

b) What is the probability that a randomly selected card is a spade or an ace?

$Sp \cup A$ = {A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K of spades, A♡, A◇, A♣}

$\frac{13+3}{52} = \frac{16}{52} = \frac{8}{26} = \boxed{\frac{4}{13}}$

or $n(Sp \cup A) = n(Sp) + n(A) - n(Sp \cap A) = 13 + 4 - 1 = 16$

$P(Sp \cup A) = \frac{16}{52} = \boxed{\frac{4}{13}}$

c) What is the probability that a randomly selected card is not a black face card?

BF = Black Face Cards

$n(BF) = 6$

$P(BF) = \frac{6}{52}$, so $P(BF)^c = 1 - \frac{6}{52} = \frac{52}{52} - \frac{6}{52} = \frac{46}{52} = \boxed{\frac{23}{26}}$

(or note that there must be 46 cards that are not black face cards)