

5. Consider a company manufacturing various types of integrated circuits (IC). Let \mathcal{S} be the sample space of all possible IC types that any given product manufactured by this company can be. Let's define the following events:

- A : The IC uses 32-bit technology
- B : The IC uses 64-bit technology
- C : The IC is a SDRAM (an older type of memory chip)
- D : The IC is a RDRAM (a newer type of memory chip)
- E : The IC is manufactured at the company's plant in Taiwan

We are also given the following information:

- write* { \odot All chips manufactured by this company use either 32-bit or 64-bit technology. *Partition*
- $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(C) = 0.1$, $P(D) = 0.5$, $P(E) = 0.45$, $P(A \cap C) = 0.1$,
 $P(A \cap D) = 0.2$, $P(A \cap E) = 0.15$, $P(D \cap E) = 0.25$ and $P(A \cap D \cap E) = 0.05$.

- Prove that the company does not produce any 64-bit SDRAM chips. *Hint: Show that the probability of such a chip is 0.*
- Draw the Venn diagram showing all events. *Note: Show all possible intersections unless you are sure two events don't intersect. For instance, a chip can't be a SDRAM and a RDRAM at the same time.*
- Compute $P(B \cap C \cap D)$.
- Compute $P(D \cup E \cup A)$.
- Compute $P(B \cap D' \cap E')$. *Hint: Use the Venn diagram.*

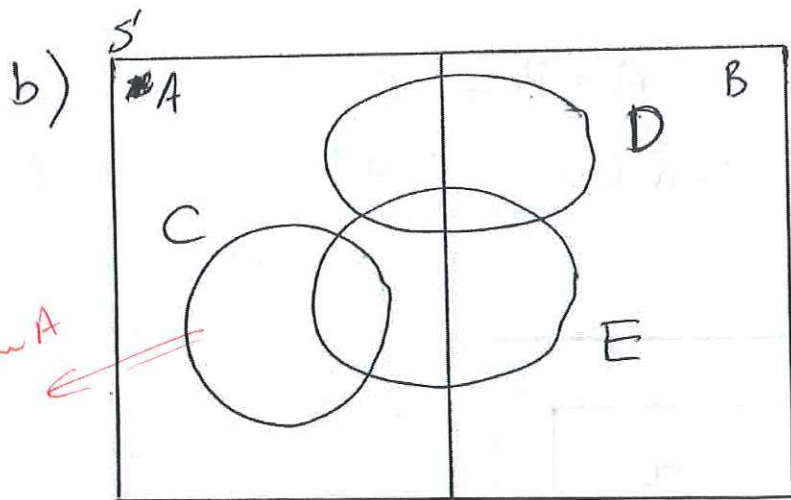
(5) a) 64-bit SDRAM chip \Rightarrow B n C

we want to show $P(B n C) = 0$

Since all chips are either 32-bit (A) or 64-bit (B), events A and B form a partition of S. Then, using the rule of total probability:

$$P(C) = P(C \cap A) + P(B \cap C)$$

$$0.1 = 0.1 + P(B \cap C) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P(B \cap C) = 0}}$$



Notice that:

- A, B form partition
- $C \cap B = \emptyset$ as shown in part a
- $C \cap D = \emptyset$ since a chip can't both be a SDRAM and a RDRAM at the same time

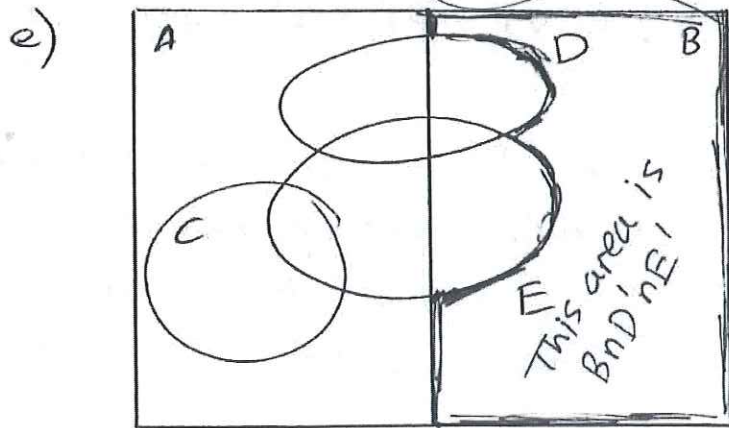
c) $B \cap C \cap D = (B \cap C) \cap D = \emptyset \cap D = \emptyset$

so $P(B \cap C \cap D) = 0$

d) $P(D \cup E \cup A) = P(D) + P(E) + P(A) - P(D \cap E) - P(D \cap A) - P(E \cap A) + P(D \cap E \cap A)$

$$= 0.5 + \overset{0.45}{\cancel{0.4}} + 0.4 - 0.25 - 0.2 - \overset{0.15}{\cancel{0.15}} + 0.05$$

$$= \cancel{0.7} \quad \underline{0.8}$$



From Venn diagram, notice

$$B \cap D' \cap E' = (A \cup D \cup E)'$$

so $P(B \cap D' \cap E') =$

$$1 - P(A \cup D \cup E)$$

$$= 1 - P(D \cup E \cup A) = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$$

Without Venn Diagram (harder)

$$(B \cap D' \cap E')' = B' \cup (D' \cap E')'$$

$$= A \cup ((D')' \cup (E')')$$

$$= A \cup D \cup E$$