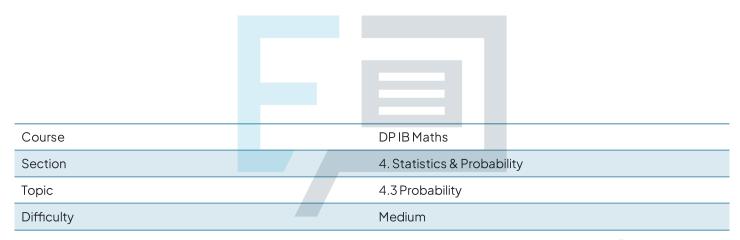


4.3 Probability Mark Schemes



Exam Papers Practice

To be used by all students preparing for DP IB Maths AA SL Students of other boards may also find this useful



(i) SUM OF MALES
$$7+21+19+5+2+1=55$$

$$P(MALE) = \frac{55}{120} = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$P(MALE) = \frac{11}{24}$$
(ii) SUM < 51 (FIRST 4 ROWS)
$$14+29+12+6+7+21=89$$

$$P(451) = \frac{89}{120}$$
(iii) NO MALES ARE < 45cm
$$P(445) = 0$$
(iv) SUM 45 < L< 54 FOR FEMALES ONLY
$$12+6+3=21$$

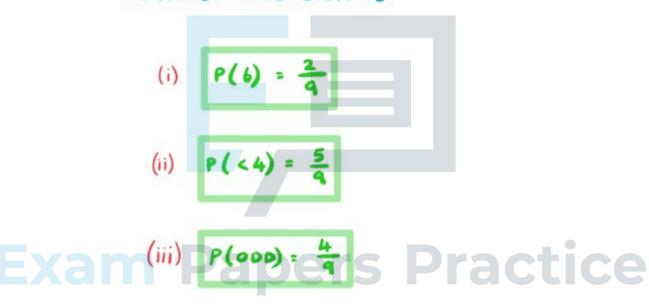
$$P(4545+45) = \frac{7}{40}$$

$$P(4545+45) = \frac{7}{40}$$



DRAW A SAMPLE SPACE DIAGRAM TO SHOW ALL POSSIBILITIES

USE THE SAMPLE SPACE DINGRAM TO FIND REQUIRED PROBABILITIES





(a)

(i) IF P(CHEESE ROLLING) = 0.44

(ii) PROBABILITIES SHOULD TOTAL 1

$$y = 1 - (0.32 + 0.09 + 0.23 + 0.21 + 0.11)$$

$$= 1 - 0.96 = 0.04$$

$$y = 0.04$$

(b)

(1) ATLEAST ONE = EVERYTHING INSIDE CIRCLES

P(ATLEAST ONE) = 0.89

(ii) EXACTLY ONE = INSIDE INDIVIDUAL

CIRCLES (NOT OVER LAPS)





(b) (i)
$$P(A \cap C) = \frac{27+4}{100} = \frac{31}{100} = 0.31$$

$$\frac{15+3+4+27+9+2}{100} = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{100-(16+24)}{100} = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$P(AUC) = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

Exam n(B) = 3+4+2+16 = 25 TOTAL IN B n(C) B) = 4+2 = 6 TOTAL IN INTERSECTION

$$P(C|B) = \frac{6}{25} = 0.24$$

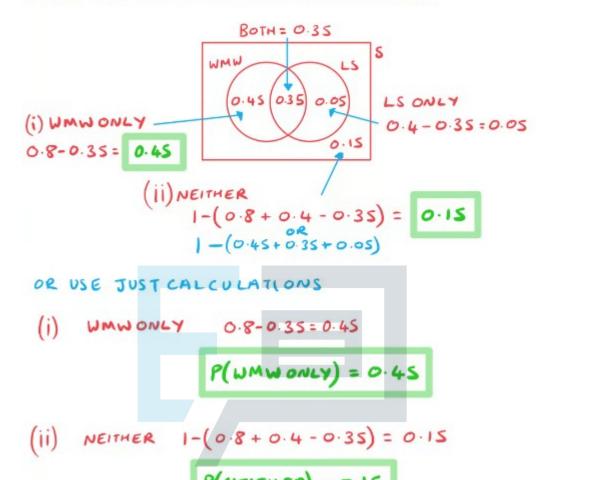
$$P(B') = 1 - \frac{25}{100} = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$P(B') = \frac{3}{4}$$
 OR 0.75

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Question 5 DRAW A VENN DIAGRAM TO ORGANISE OPTIONS



Exam Papers Practice

Question 6

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE = NO COMMON OUTCOMES

(NO OVERLAP IN VENN DIAGRAM)

$$P(A) + P(B) = 0.35 + 0.25 = 0.6 = P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B)$$
A AND B ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

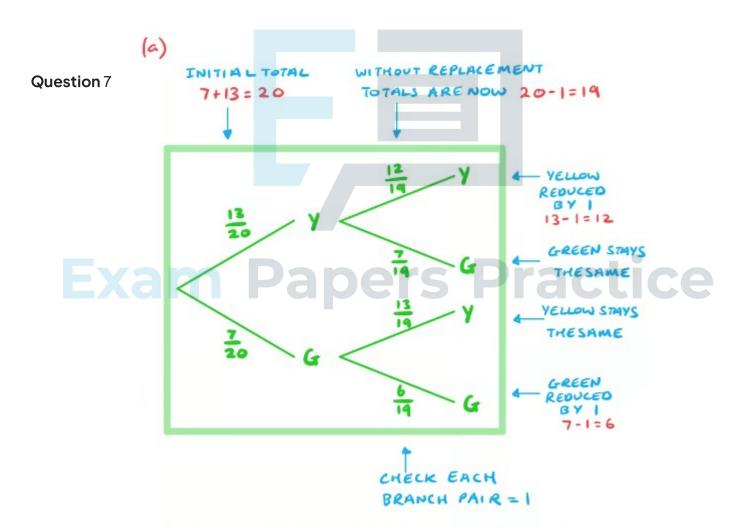


INDEPENDENT : NO EFFECT ON EACH OTHER

$$P(c) \times P(D) = 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.08 \neq 0.18 = P(c \cap D)$$

$$P(c) \times P(D) \neq P(c \cap D)$$

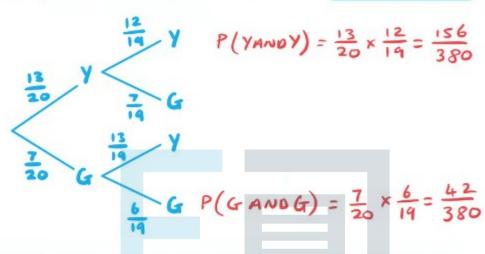
$$C \text{ and } D \text{ are } \underline{NOT} \text{ independent}$$



YOU CAN THEN CALCULATE ALL POSSIBLE
OUTCOMES BY MULTIPLYING A LONG EACH
BRANCH



(b) USING TREE DIAGRAM FROM PART (a)
MULTIPLY ALONG BRANCHES WITH SAME COLOUR



NOT SIMPLIFYING MAKES PROBABILITIES EASIER TO ADD

P(YANDY) + P(GANDG) = P(SAME COLOUR)

$$= \left(\frac{13}{20} \times \frac{12}{19}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19}\right) = \frac{156}{380} + \frac{42}{380} = \frac{198}{380} = \frac{99}{190}$$



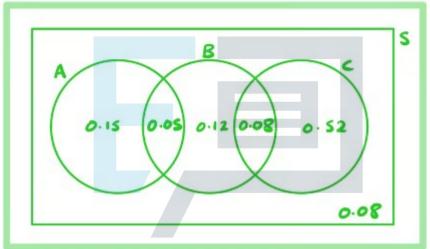
(a) A AND C MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE \Rightarrow DO NOT OVERLAP

A AND B INDEPENDENT \Rightarrow $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 0.2 \times 0.2S = 0.0S$ A ONLY = 0.2 - 0.0S = 0.1S

BONLY = 0.2S - (0.0S + 0.08) = 0.12

CONLY = 0.6 - 0.08 = 0.52

OUTSIDE = 1 - (0.1S + 0.0S + 0.12 + 0.08 + 0.52) = 0.08



Exam Papers Practice





(a) P((AUBUC)) = 0.43 NOT IN A OR BOR C. Question 9 BAND (MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE => DO NOT OVERLAP A AND C INDEPENDENT => P(Anc)=P(A)P(c)=0.3 x0.1=0.03 ONLYC= 0.1- 0.03 = 0.07 AUB=1-0.43-0.07=0.5 A+B = 0.3+0.45 = 0.75 AAB = 0.75 - 0.5 = 0.25 ONLY B = 0.45-0.25 = 0.2 ONLY A = 0.3 - 0.25 - 0.03 = 0.02 CHECK ALL PROBABILITES SUMTO 1 0.43 0.02 0.25 0.07



(b) (i)
$$P(BIA) = INB GIVEN IN A$$

$$P(BIA) = \frac{0.25}{0.3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(BIA) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(AIB') = IN A GIVEN NOT IN B$$

$$P(AIB') = \frac{0.02 + 0.03}{1 - 0.45} = \frac{0.05}{0.55} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(B') = \frac{0.02 + 0.03}{1 - 0.45} = \frac{0.05}{0.55} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(B') = \frac{0.25 + 0.03}{0.45 + 0.1} = \frac{0.28}{0.55} = \frac{28}{55}$$

$$P(BUC) = \frac{0.25 + 0.03}{0.45 + 0.1} = \frac{0.28}{0.55} = \frac{28}{55}$$



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

 $P(A \cup B) = 0.27 + 0.39 - 0.21 = 0.45$
 $P(A \cup B) = 0.45$

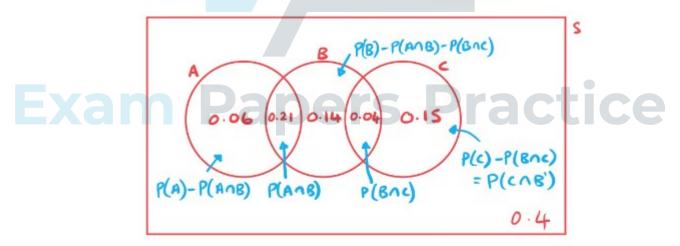
(ii)
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{0.21}{0.27} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{7}{9}$$

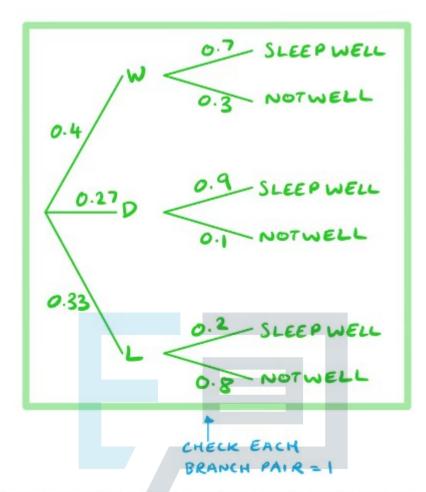
(b) DRAWINGA VENN DIAGRAM MAY HELP

A AND C = MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE => DON'T OVERLAP





Question 11 (4)



YOU CAN THEN CALCULATE ALL POSSIBLE
OUTCOMES BY MULTIPLYING A LONG EACH

Examera Practice

(i) P(LOSE AND SLEEP WELL) = 0.33 × 0.2 = 0.066

(ii) P (SLEEPS WELL) = SLEEPWELL AFTER WIN, DRAW AND LOSE
0.4×0.7 + 0.27×0.9 + 0.33×0.2
0.28 + 0.243 + 0.066

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$$P(DRAW'|SLEEPWELL) = \frac{P(WINWELL) + P(LOSEWELL)}{P(SLEEPWELL)}$$

$$\frac{(0.4 \times 0.7) + (0.33 \times 0.2)}{0.589} = \frac{0.346}{0.589}$$

$$P(DRAW'|SLEEPWELL) = \frac{346}{589}$$

Exam Papers Practice