

Exercise 1. Give $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$, the set power of Ω in the following cases

- (1) $\Omega = \{1\}$, (2) $\Omega = \{1, 2\}$, (3) $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$, (4) $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, (5) $\Omega = \emptyset$

Exercise 2. Give the simplified expressions of the following sets

- (1) $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$;
 (2) $(\bar{A} \cup B) \cap (A \cup B)$;
 (3) $(\bar{A} \cup B) \cap (A \cup B) \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})$.

Exercise 3. (a) How many 8-symbol passwords can you create with 66 characters?

(b) If, in a country, cars have plates with 5 characters 2 letters (their alphabet has 26 characters) followed by three numbers, how many possible plates are there?

Repeat the previous questions assuming that repetitions are excluded.

Exercise 4. Suppose we dial a random number on my telephone, the number is six digits long. How many possibilities are there. How many possibilities are there if

- (a) the number does not contain a 6;
 (b) the number contains only even digits;
 (c) the number contains the pattern 2345;
 (d) the number contains the pattern 2222.

Exercise 5. How many different arrangements are there with the letters of the following words: a) pint; b) proposition ; c) Mississippi; d) arrangement ?

Exercise 6. We want to form a committee containing 4 of the 23 people in a group. How many of these committees are there?

Exercise 7. Prove by calculation that the construction of Pascal's triangle is correct, that is : $C_n^p = C_{n-1}^{p-1} + C_{n-1}^p$.

Exercise 8. (1) 21 students must be divided into three groups of 7 people each. The group will be placed in one room and the group in another and the group in a third room. How many possible distributions are there?

(2) we want to distribute 14 computers in two offices of 7 people each. How many are there possible distributions between the two offices if

- a. the distribution within offices has importance ?
 b. the distribution within offices has no importance ?

Exercise 9. Express each of the following events using events A, B and C and operators union, intersection and complementation :

- (1) At least one of the events occurs;
 (2) At most one of the events occurs;
 (3) None of the three events occurs;
 (4) All three events occur;
 (5) Exactly one of the three events occurs;
 (6) A and B occur, but C does not occur;
 (7) A occurs, otherwise B does not occur no more.

Exercise 10. Let A and B be two events such that : $P(A) = 1/4$, $P(B) = 2/3$ and $P(A \cap B) = 1/8$. Calculate the probability of

$$E = \{\text{at least one event occurs}\}$$

$$F = \{\text{only one event occurs}\}$$

Exercise 11. An urn contains 7 red and 5 blue balls, which we take out (without looking!), one by one.

(a) What is the probability that the first ball is blue ?

(b) What is the probability that the last ball is blue ?

(c) What is the probability that the last ball is blue, given that the first ball is blue.

Exercise 12. We consider a stock of electric ampoules of which 70% come from factory 1 and 30% from factory 2. There are two types of ampoules: type A and type B . Factory 1 produces 80% of ampoules type B and factory 2 produces 60%. An ampoule is taken at random from the stock.

(1) What is the probability that the ampoule is type B ?

(2) What is the probability that it is from factory 1 given that it is type B ?

Exercise 13. Let $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. We define on Ω two probabilities P and P' such that :

$P(1) = 3/10$, $P(2) = 1/5$, $P(3) = 1/20$, $P(4) = 3/20$, $P(5) = 1/20$, $P(6) = 1/4$. and for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$, $P'(i) = 1/6$.

We consider the events $A = \{1, 2, 5, 6\}$, $B = \{2, 3\}$.

Study the independence of A and B relative to P and relative to P' .