

Print **all** group member's names here. Circle the name of the group member who turns this in.

1. A surveyor recorded the age of members of a group, and whether or not they owned dogs, in order to begin a study on how pets affect aging.

age (years)	18-49	50-64	65 or over	<i>total</i>
own dog(s)	144	54	29	
no dog	144	71	58	
<i>total</i>				

- a. **How many people** are in the group?

Suppose we choose a person at random. Let D be the event that the person owns a dog, Y (younger) the event they are between 18 and 49 years old, M (middle) that they are between 50 and 64 years old, and E (elder) that they are 65 or older. Find the following probabilities (leave your answer as fractions; no need to reduce).

b. $P(M)$

c. $P(\bar{D})$

d. $P(D \cap Y)$

e. $P(D \cup E)$

f. $P(Y \cap \bar{D})$

g. $P(Y \cup E)$

h. $P(Y \cap E)$

i. $P(D|Y)$

j. $P(Y|D)$

Can you express these in words? Compare your answers to parts (d), (i) and (j). Why are the answers different?

2. A special deck of cards has three suits (A, B, and C). Suit A has cards 1 through 10. However, suit B has only cards 1 through 8, and suit C has only cards 1 through 7.
- How many cards** are in this deck?
(you may want to draw the whole deck:)

Suppose we draw a card at random. Find the following probabilities (leave your answer as fractions; no need to reduce).

- The probability the card is not an eight:
- The probability that the card has suit B **and** the number 8:
- The probability the card has suit B, **or** is the number 8 (or both):
- The probability that the card is suit A, **given that** we know the card is an 8:
- The probability that the card is an 8, **given that** we know the card is suit A:
- The probability the card has an even number, **given that** we know the suit is **not** A:
- Suppose we know the card has the number 6. Find the probability that the card is suit A:
- Suppose someone drew a card and got B3, and ate it. Find the probability that the **second** card drawn is suit A.