



4. Prove that if  $E$  and  $F$  are independent events then  $\overline{E}$  and  $F$  are also independent events.
5. Consider a family with  $n$  children. Let  $E$  be the event that the family has at least one child of each gender and let  $F$  be the event that the family has at most one boy. For which  $n$  (if any) are  $E$  and  $F$  independent? Assume that birth order matters, so the sets {boy, girl} and {girl, boy} are different outcomes.
6. Suppose that in the world of Harry Potter, 8% of people have magical powers, 96% of magical people have parents who are magical, and 9% of nonmagical people are squibs (i.e. have parents who are magical). What is the probability that a person selected randomly from Harry Potter's world with magical parents is magical himself?
7. Prove that if  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$  are events from a finite sample space then

$$p(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n) \leq p(E_1) + p(E_2) + \dots + p(E_n)$$

8. Suppose that 1 in every 10,000 children are math prodigies. Say there is a test that can be given to babies at age 3 months that will determine if the baby will grow up to be a math prodigy or not (there is no such test of course, nor is there a well-defined notion of "prodigy", but let us assume for the sake of this problem). Say that 99% of math prodigies passed the test as babies and only 0.001% of people who are not math prodigies passed the test.

- What is the probability that someone who passes the test grows up to be a math prodigy?

- What is the probability that someone who doesn't pass the test doesn't grow up to be a math prodigy?