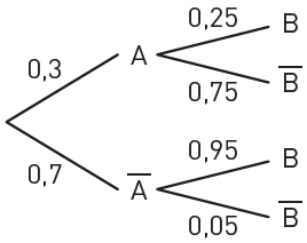
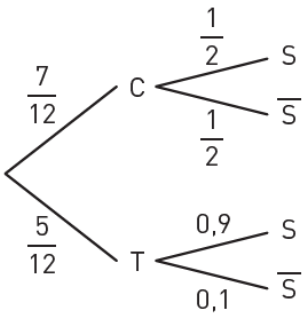
Utiliser un arbre pondéré

31.



- $p(A \cap B) = p(A) \times p_A(B) = 0{,}3 \times 0{,}25 = 0{,}075$
- $p(\overline{A} \cap B) = p(\overline{A}) \times p_{\overline{A}}(B) = 0{,}7 \times 0{,}95 = 0{,}665$
- $p(A \cap \overline{B}) = p(A) \times p_A(\overline{B}) = 0{,}3 \times 0{,}75 = 0{,}225$
- $p(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) = p(\overline{A}) \times p_{\overline{A}}(\overline{B}) = 0{,}7 \times 0{,}05 = 0{,}035$
- $p(B) = p(A \cap B) + p(\overline{A} \cap B) = 0{,}075 + 0{,}665 = 0{,}74$
- $p(\overline{B}) = p(A \cap \overline{B}) + p(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) = 0{,}225 + 0{,}035 = 0{,}26$

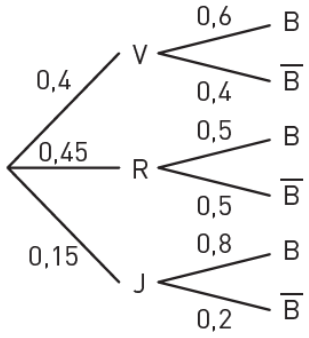
33. 1.



2. $p(C \cap S) = p(C) \times p_C(S) = \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{24}$

3. $p(\overline{S}) = p(C) \times p_C(\overline{S}) + p(T) \times p_T(\overline{S}) = \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{12} \times 0{,}1 = \frac{1}{3}$

34. 1.



2. $p(J \cap B) = p(J) \times p_J(B) = 0,15 \times 0,8 = 0,12$

3. • $p(B) = p(V) \times p_V(B) + p(R) \times p_R(B) + p(J) \times p_J(B)$

$= 0,4 \times 0,6 + 0,45 \times 0,5 + 0,15 \times 0,8 = 0,585$

• $p(\overline{B}) = 1 - 0,585 = 0,415$