If the probability for A to fail in an examination	on is 0.2 and that
for B is 0.3, then the probability that either A	or <i>B</i> fails is 0.5.
(1989 - 1 Mark)

0 + 0 + 0 + $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)[:: A and B are independent events] $=0.2+0.3-0.2\times0.3=0.5-0.06=0.44\neq0.5$ The statement is false.