Related Problem with Solution:

4. Evaluate P (A ∪ B), if 2P (A) = P (B) = 5/13 and P (A | B) = 2/5.

(4) Griven,
$$2P(A) = P(B) = \frac{5}{13}$$
 and $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{5}$.

 $2P(A) = \frac{5}{13} \implies P(A) = \frac{5}{26}$,

 $P(B) = \frac{5}{13}$.

Also, $P(A/B) = \frac{P(A/B)}{P(B)} \implies \frac{2}{5} = \frac{P(A/B)}{5/13}$.

 $P(A/B) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$.

Hence, $P(A/B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A/B)$.

 $\frac{5}{26} + \frac{5}{13} - \frac{2}{13}$.

 $\frac{5+10-4}{26} = \frac{11}{26}$.