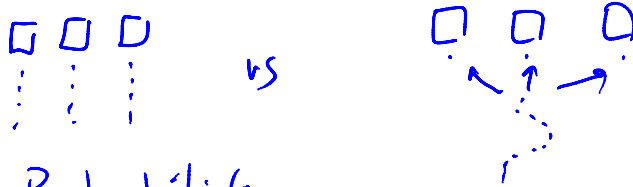


0711

Ch. 24 Review of Probability

Ex. Uncertainty

- Finance: Stock prices, etc
- Production: Demand
- Marketing: Market share
- Stores: 3 servers



a) Basic Probability

Sample space + events

Ex. Flip coin $S = \{H, T\}$
 Sample space outcomes

Ex. Toss a die $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$

Ex. Two coins

10¢	T		·	·
H		·	·	·
		H	T	T
				\$2

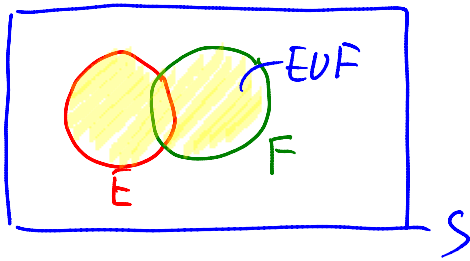
Ex. Gasoline sold
 $S = \{x \mid 0 \leq x < \infty\}$

Event E: Any collection of outcomes

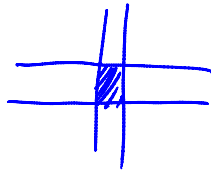
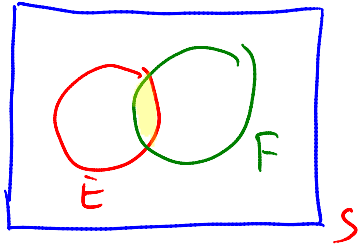
Ex. Die $E = \{\text{even \#s}\} = \{2, 4, 6\}$

.....

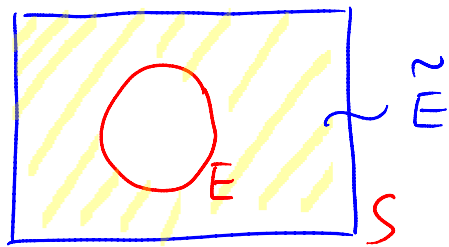
$E \cup F$: Union of events E and F



$E \cap F$: intersection



\tilde{E} : complement of E (not in E)



$\Pr(E)$: probability of E

Rules

- ① $0 \leq \Pr(E) \leq 1$
- ② $\Pr(S) = 1$
- ③ If E_1 and E_2 are mutually exclusive, then
 $\Pr(E_1 \cup E_2) = \Pr(E_1) + \Pr(E_2)$
- ④ $\Pr(\tilde{E}) = 1 - \Pr(E)$

Ex. Die $E_1 = \{1, 2\}$
 $E_2 = \{4, 5, 6\}$

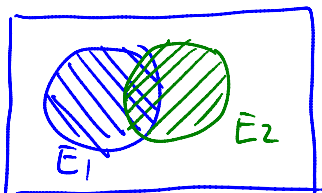
$$\Pr(E_1 \cup E_2) = \Pr(E_1) + \Pr(E_2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Pr(E) = \frac{\text{\# events in } E}{\text{\# events in } S}$$

⑤ If E_1 & E_2 are not mutually exclusive,

$$\Pr(E_1 \cup E_2) = \Pr(E_1) + \Pr(E_2) - \Pr(E_1 \cap E_2)$$



Ex. Test scores & eventual positions in a Company

≥ 70 H	Senior S
< 70 L	Junior J
	Dismissed D

1000

		S	J	D	
Freq Table	H	67	400	200	667
	L	33	167	133	333
		100	567	333	1000

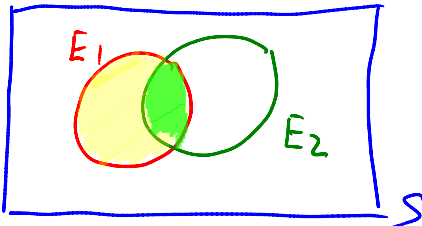
Prob		Pr(H NS)			
		S	J	D	← marginal
	H	.067	.400	.200	.667 = Pr(H)
	L	.033	.167	.133	.333

.100	.567	.333	1.000
------	------	------	-------

$$\begin{aligned} Pr(H \cup J) &= Pr(H) + Pr(J) - Pr(H \cap J) \\ &= \frac{.667 + .567}{1.234} - .4 = .834 \end{aligned}$$

Conditional Prob's

$$Pr(E_2 | E_1) = \frac{Pr(E_1 \cap E_2)}{Pr(E_1)}$$



Ex. Employment

$$Pr(D | H) = \frac{Pr(D \cap H)}{Pr(H)} = \frac{200/1000}{667/1000} = \frac{.200}{.667} = .299$$

Independence Two events A & B are ind't if

$$Pr(A \cap B) = Pr(A) \cdot Pr(B)$$

So, if A & B are ind't, then

$$Pr(A | B) = \frac{Pr(A \cap B)}{Pr(B)} = \frac{Pr(A) Pr(B)}{Pr(B)} = Pr(A)$$

∴ B has no relevance

EX. Employment

$$\Pr(H \cap J) = 0.400 \leftarrow \neq \rightarrow \text{not ind't}$$

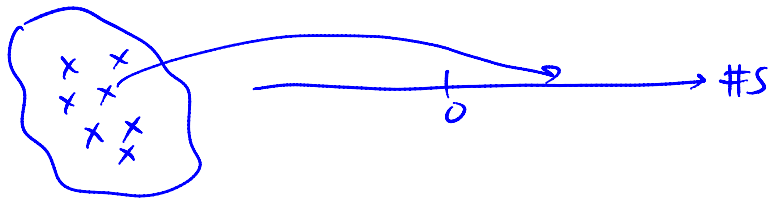
$$\Pr(H) \cdot \Pr(J) = 0.667 \times .567 = .378$$

$\Pr(S H) = .10$	$\Pr(S) = .10$	Ind't
$\Pr(J H) = .60$	$\Pr(J) = .567$	} dep.
$\Pr(D H) = .30$	$\Pr(D) = .333$	

b) Random Variables

Associate a nbr. with an outcome

Ex. Coin

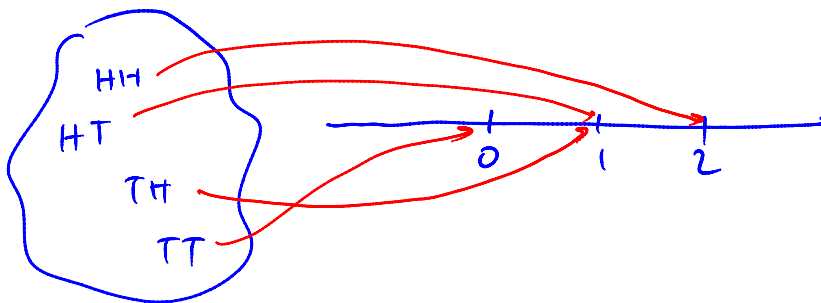


b.i. Discrete r.v.'s

Ex. Toss 2 fair coins $S = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad}_2 \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_1 \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_1 \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_0$

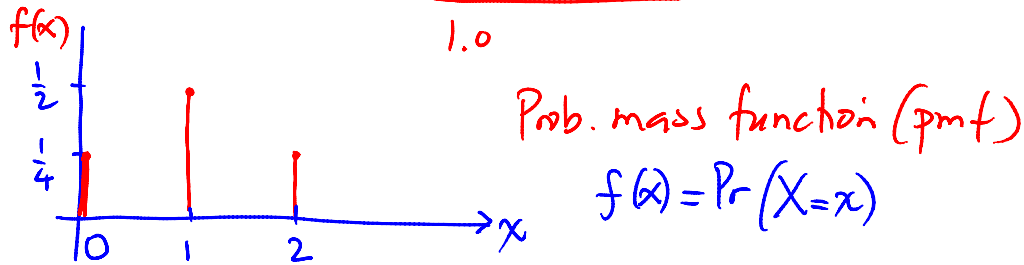
X : #heads appearing
 random var.



$$\Pr(X=0) = \Pr(T,T) = \frac{1}{4} \checkmark$$

$$\Pr(X=1) = \Pr(H,T) + \Pr(T,H) = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\Pr(X=2) = \Pr(H,H) = \frac{1}{4} \checkmark$$



"Sum of all spikes" = 1

Cumul. distrib. funct (cdf)

x	pmf $f(x)$	cdf $F(x)$
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

