

# PROBABILITY – Prof. Richard B. Goldstein

## Definitions

Classical / Theoretical – sample space, outcomes, events  $P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$

Experimental – frequency of event  $P(A) = \frac{\# \text{ of occurrences of } A}{\# \text{ of trials of experiment}}$

Subjective – estimated by the individual

## Set Notation

$P(A)$  = probability of an event  $A$

$P(A')$  =  $1 - P(A)$  : complement of  $A$  (not  $A$ )

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$  - show Venn Diagrams

$P(A' \cap B)$ ,  $P(A' \cap B \cap C')$

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

Independent / Dependent

All = vs.  $\neq$  :  $P(A | B) = P(A)$ ,  $P(B | A) = P(B)$ ,  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

## Counting Rules

Multiplication Rule:  $n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots \times n_k$

Factorial:  $n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$

$$\text{Permutations: } {}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{Combinations: } {}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{{}_n P_r}{r!} \text{ (Pascal's Triangle)}$$

$$\text{Multinomial: } \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r} = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_r!} \text{ where } n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r = n$$

Tree Diagrams

Multiplication Rules:  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2 | A_1)P(A_3 | A_1 \cap A_2)$

$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$  if independent

## Bayes' Rule

$$P(B_r | A) = \frac{P(B_r \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_r \cap A)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(B_i \cap A)} = \frac{P(B_r)P(A | B_r)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(B_i)P(A | B_i)} \text{ for } r = 1, 2, \dots, k$$