

## Topic 2 Basic Probability

### Tutorial agenda:

1. go through key concepts
2. tutorial questions

# Key concept

T3 L2

101001101001000010101  
0011110111011011011010  
101000011100101011001  
010100111010100010101  
0001011010110110110100  
010101110001010100010  
1000101110101100010011  
010011010010000101010  
0111101110110110110101  
010000111001010110010  
101001110101000101010  
0010110101101101101001

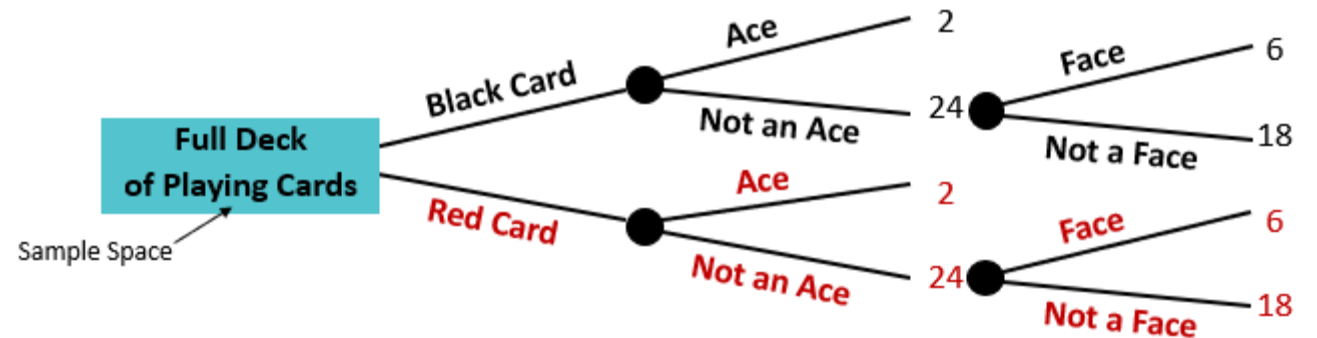


# Basic concepts


- Outcome
  - Sample space - all outcomes
- Event - outcome / combo of outcome
  - Simple (A)
  - Joint (A&B)
  - Complement (A')
- Visualizing
  - Contingency table
  - Decision tree


	Ace	Not Ace	Total
Black	2	24	26
Red	2	24	26
Total	4	48	52

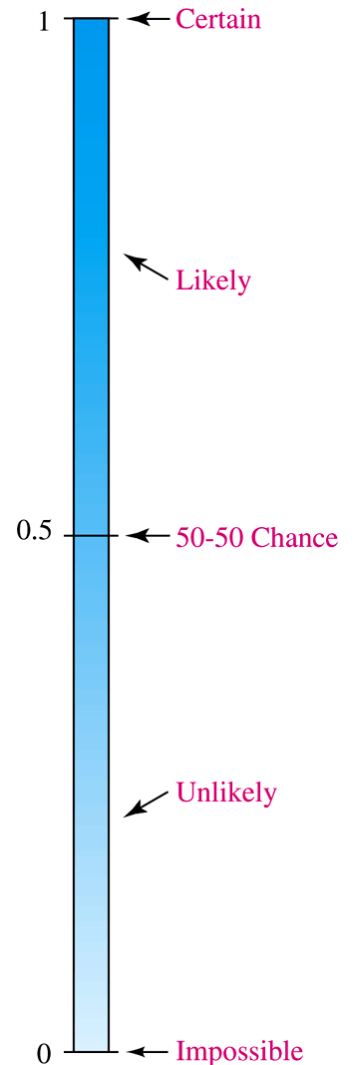
Sample Space



# Basic concepts

- Probability -  $P(A)$ 
    - Rang:  $[0, 1]$
    - $P(A) = 0$
    - $P(A) = 1$
  - 1. Marginal probability - single event  $P(A)$ 
    - $P(A) = P(A \text{ and } B_1) + P(A \text{ and } B_2) + \dots + P(A \text{ and } B_k)$   
where  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$  are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive events
-   
 $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0$

  
 $P(A) + P(B) = 1$
- 2. Joint probability -  $P(A \text{ and } B \dots)$



# Basic concepts

- 3. either event A or event B occurs -  $P(A \text{ or } B)$   
$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$
- 4. Conditional probability - event A given event B  $P(A|B)$ 
  - $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$  with  $P(B) > 0$
  - $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(A)}$  with  $P(A) > 0$
  - $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$ 
    - general multiplication rule
- mutually exclusive=statistical independence
  - $P(A|B) = P(A)$  or  $P(B|A) = P(B)$
  - $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)P(B)$

# Counting Rules

- 1.  $k^n$ 
  - mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive events can occur on each of  $n$  trials
- 2.  $(k_1)(k_2)\cdots(k_n)$ 
  - If there are  $k_1$  events on the first trial,  $k_2$  events on the second trial, ... and  $k_n$  events on the  $n^{\text{th}}$  trial
- 3.  $n! = (n)(n-1)\cdots(1)$ 
  - $n$  items can be arranged in order
- 4. Permutations:  ${}_nP_X = \frac{n!}{(n-X)!}$ 
  - arranging  $X$  objects selected from  $n$  objects
  - order matters
- 5. Combinations:  ${}_nC_X = \frac{n!}{X!(n-X)!}$ 
  - selecting  $X$  objects from  $n$  objects
  - ignore order

# Tutorial questions

T3 L2

101001101001000010101  
0011110111011011011010  
101000011100101011001  
010100111010100010101  
0001011010110110110100  
010101110001010100010  
1000101110101100010011  
010011010010000101010  
0111101110110110110101  
010000111001010110010  
101001110101000101010  
0010110101101101101001



# Q & A

“

Asking questions is probably the most effortless way to learn and remember anything

”

**CB2200 Tutorial**

**See you next week :)**