Let's begin at 9:02 PM

L72 Probability RECAP



Let's start with basics

Experiment > A procedure that yields one of the given set of possible outcomes.

Sample Space > The set of possible outcomes

Event => A subset of the sample space.



Probability:> A number that reflects the chance or likelihood that a particular event will occur

$$P(E) = \frac{No. of favourable outcomes}{No. of total outcomes}$$

(given, that charce of each outcome is some)



Example 1

A dice is rolled, find the probability that the outcome is a composite number-Favourable 2 [4,6] Total = [2, 2, 3, 4, 5,6]

and $= \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$



A pair of dice are rolled, find the probability that the sum of the outcomes is a prime number. Favourable = [NEXT PAGE]

2, 3, 5, 7, 11

$$2 \Rightarrow (1,1)$$

$$3 \Rightarrow (1,2), (2,1)$$

$$5 \Rightarrow (1,4), (2,3), (3,2), (4,1)$$

$$7 \Rightarrow (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2), (6,1)$$

$$11 \Rightarrow (6,5), (5,6)$$

ans =
$$\frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Some Important Properties

1)
$$P(A) + P(not A) = 1$$

2)
$$P(A|B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ABB)$$

4)
$$P(A \& B) = P(A) * P(B|A) = P(B) * P(A|B)$$



$$P(R) = \frac{1}{10}$$
 $P(E.0) = \frac{3}{5}$
 $P(E.0|R) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(E0) \times P(R|E0) = P(R) \times P(E0|P)$$

$$P(R|E) = P(R) \times P(EO)$$

P(R) 2 P(R) x P(FO|R)

P(FO)

Baye's Thoron 1 x 1 x 3 => 1 to 2 4 x 3 => 24



Let's warmup a bit

1 ball draw 3W, 1B BOXL 3 at random from BOX2 => 2W, 2B each box. what is the first that BOX3 => 1W, 3B

we get 2W&1B

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Picking up balls from boxes

BWW WBW WWB + = 1 = 1 = 2 = 2 = 13 = 2 = 13 3 x 2 x 4 3 * 2 × 3

nle ended up getting 2 W & LB balls, notest is the probability that we got B ball from 2 box.

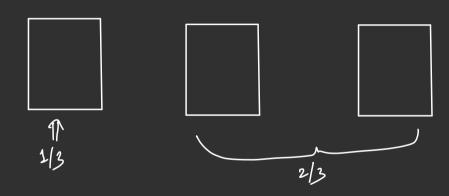
probability that we got B ball from 2 box.

P(B2)-** P(2W1B|B2)

$$P(B2 \mid JW1B) * P(2W1B) = P(B2) * P(2W1B \mid B2)$$
 $QW = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{3}{13} * \frac{32}{13} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{13}$



Monty Hall Problem





Don't Switch => Wilming > 1/3 Losing => 2/3

Switch





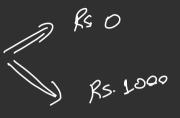
Gamble or not?

It costs Rs. 100 to play a game where you flip a coin 4 times, and it get . heads, you'll get Rs. 1000 as prize h straight Should we gamble?



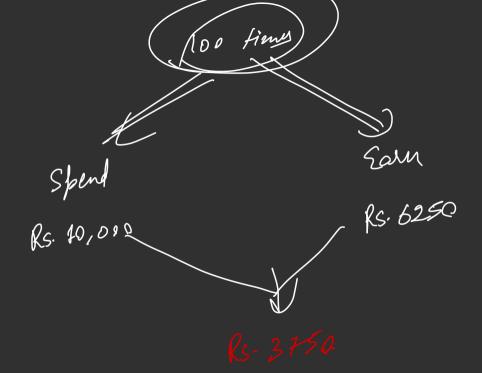
$$P(W) = \frac{1}{16}$$

 $P(L) = \frac{15}{16}$



$$= \frac{15/16 \times 0 + \frac{1}{16} \times 1000}{16 \times 1000} = \text{Rs. } 62.5$$

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If prize was Rs. 2000

Exp. => 0 * 16 + 1 x 2800 = RS. 125

Some real Problem Solving



1. Is it a giveaway?

Intuition



Solution



Let's implement

2. Archer

a s Smoll
b e) Zarous

Solution
(i) (2) (3) (4)
$$W_a + L_a * L_b * W_a + L_a * L_b * W_a + L_a * L_b * W_a + L_a * L_b * W_a$$

$$\Rightarrow W_a \times \left[1 + L_a L_b + \left(L_a L_b \right)^2 + \left(L_a L_b \right)^3 - - - - \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W_a}{1 - L_a \times L_b} \qquad \text{and}$$

$$\text{DearnYard}$$

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Let's implement

Thank You!

Reminder: Going to the gym & observing the trainer work out can help you know the right technique, but you'll muscle up only if you lift some weights yourself.

So, PRACTICE, PRACTICE!

