

PROBABILITY

- * The measure of uncertainty is called Probability.
- * It is expressed as a number from zero to one.

Some Basic Terms

- 1. Experiment: A process which results in some well-defined outcome is known as an experiment.
 - 4: When a die is thrown the possible outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4,5 hb, which is well-defined.
- 2. Random Experiment: It means all the outcomes of the experiment are

 Known in odvance, but any specific outcome of the

 Experiment is not known in advance.
- 3. Sample Space: The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment is called sample space 2 denoted by S.
 - Eg: When two coins are tossed together, Thus the Sample Space $S = \{(H,H), (H,T), (T,H), (T,T)\}$
- 4. Equally likely Outcomes: Each outcome of an experiment occurs with equal probability.
 - eg: 1) An case of tossing a coin, there are equal chances for the coin to land with its head or tail up.
 - 2) The outcomes are not equally likely, if a single draw of a ball from the bag contains 6 red and 2 Yellow balls.



Measurement of Probability:

The probability of an event denotes the likelihood of its happening.

P(E) = Numbers of events (outcomes) favourable to event E Total number of all possible outcomes

- 1: Empirical (or, experimental) probability: When the probability is based on when an actual experiment is called an empirical probability.
- 2. Classical (or, theoretical) probability: When a repetition of an experiment

 Can be avoided for cakulating the exact

 probability.

Impossible Event: Af the probability of an event =0, the event is called an impossible event.

eq: At is impossible to get anumber 7 in single throw of a die, so the probability of this event in O.

Certain Event or Sure Event: If the probability of an event = 1, the event is called a certain event.

eg: It is sure that a number less than 7 will be obtained whenever a die is thrown, so the probability of the event is 1.

Probability of any event can never be less than 0 or more than 1 $0 \le P(E) \le 1$