

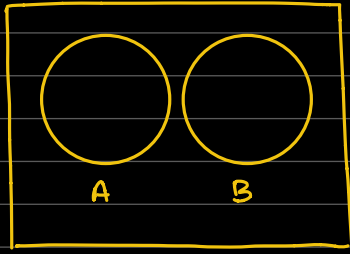
# PROBABILITY : PROBABILITY AND STATS

## EVENTS

### Mutually Exclusive

- Both events cannot happen at the same time

$$P(A \cap B) = 0$$



### NOT Mutually Exclusive

#### Independent

- The occurrence of A does not affect the occurrence of B

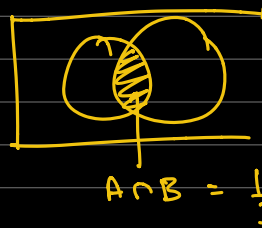
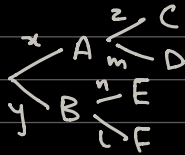
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

#### Non-independent

- The occurrence of A affects the occurrence of B

## Tools:

### 1. Tree diagrams



### 2. Venn diagram

- $P(A \cup B)$
- $P(A \cap B)$
- $P(A \cap B')$
- $P(A' \cap B')$
- $P(A' \cap B)$

### 3. PnC

## Common formulae

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

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \rightarrow \text{in case of mutually exclusive events.}$$

$$P(A') = 1 - P(A)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A' \cap B')$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A \cap B') + P(B)$$

## Conditional Probability

If  $A$  and  $B$  are any two events of a sample  $S$  and the probability of  $B \neq 0$ , then the conditional probability of  $A$  given that  $B$  has occurred is

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

If they are independent events, the conditional probability does not hold.

In that case,  $P(A|B) = P(A)$

Attempting probability questions: