

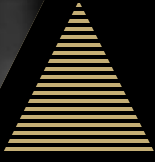
VERİ BİLİMİ İÇİN TEMEL İSTATİSTİK

hafta-5

CEMİLE YILDIZÇAKAR

15.01.2021



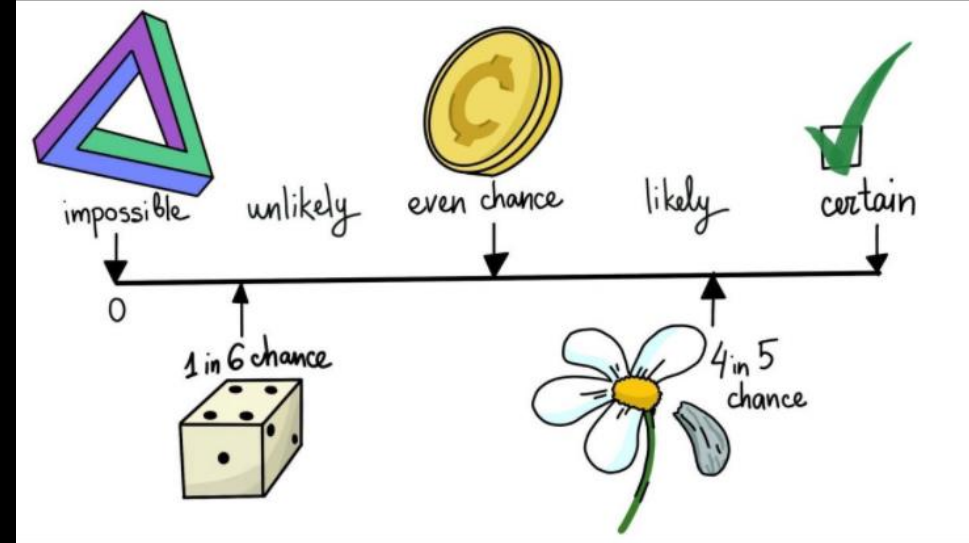


İçindekiler

- Deney
- Örneklem Birimi
- Örneklem Uzayı
- Olay
- Olasılık Hesaplama
- İmkansız Olay, Kesin Olay
- Birleşim ve Kesişim
- Tümlleyen Olaylar
- Bütüne Tamamlayan Olaylar
- Karşılıklı Ayrık Olaylar

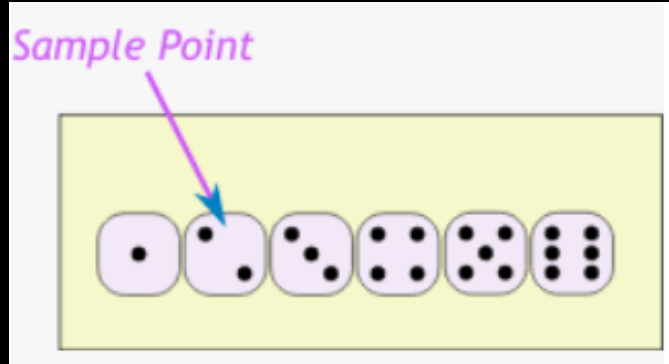
Deney (Experiment)

- Deney, sonucu kesin olarak bilinmeyen ve tekrarlanabilen olaylara ilişkin gözlem yapma ya da veri toplama süreci olarak tanımlanabilir.
- Deney tekrarlanan denemelerden oluşur.



Örneklem Birimi (Sample Point)

- Bir deneyin çıktılarından herbirine örneklem birimi denir.



Örneklem Uzayı (Sample Space)

- Bir deneyin olası tüm çıktılarına örneklem uzayı denir.
- $S = \{H,T\}$, $S = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$

(H – Head, T – Tail)

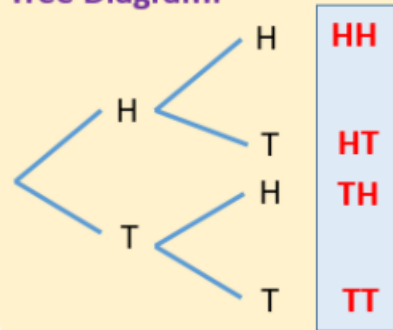
List:

HH HT TH TT

Table:

	H	T
H	HH	HT
T	TH	TT

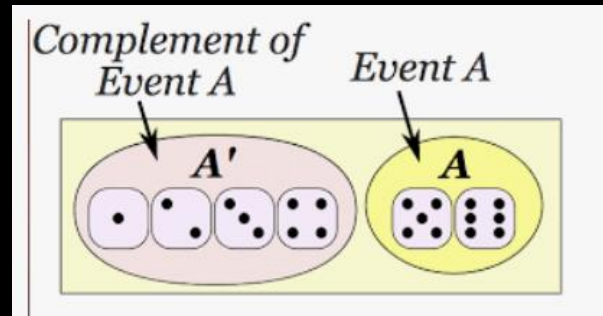
Tree Diagram:



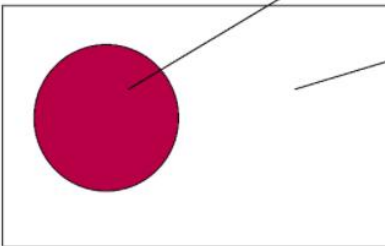
(a,b)	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	(1,1)	(2,1)	(3,1)	(4,1)	(5,1)	(6,1)
2	(1,2)	(2,2)	(3,2)	(4,2)	(5,2)	(6,2)
3	(1,3)	(2,3)	(3,3)	(4,3)	(5,3)	(6,3)
4	(1,4)	(2,4)	(3,4)	(4,4)	(5,4)	(6,4)
5	(1,5)	(2,5)	(3,5)	(4,5)	(5,5)	(6,5)
6	(1,6)	(2,6)	(3,6)	(4,6)	(5,6)	(6,6)

Olay (Event)

- Bir deneyde belirli özelliğe sahip sonuçların oluşturduğu kümeye olay denir.
- Bir örneklem uzayının alt kümelerine olay denir.



Probability of an Event



Event A

All possible events

- **Probability** – the chance that an uncertain event will occur (always between 0 and 1)


$0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$ For any event A

$P(\text{Event}) = \frac{\text{the number of ways it can happen}}{\text{the number of possible outcomes}}$

Probability of an Event

The probability of an event A is calculated by summing the probabilities of the sample points in the sample space for A .

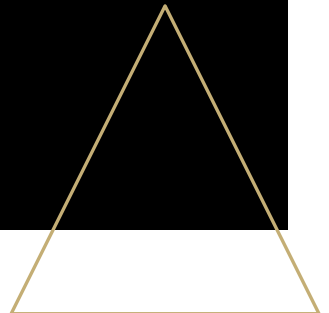
Example 6 Refer to Example 4 and 5. If $A=\{H\}$, $P(A)=p_1=0.5$. If $A=\{H,T\}$, $P(A) = p_1 + p_2 = 1$.



Probability Rules for Sample Points

Let p_i represent the probability of sample point i . Then

1. All sample point probabilities *must* lie between 0 and 1 (i.e. $0 \leq p_i \leq 1$).
2. The probabilities of all the sample points within a sample space *must* sum to 1 (i.e., $\sum p_i = 1$)



Olasılık Hesaplama Adımları

Steps for Calculating Probabilities of Events

1. Define the experiment; that is, describe the process used to make an observation and the type of observation that will be recorded.
2. List the sample points.
3. Assign probabilities to the sample points.
4. Determine the collection of sample points contained in the event of interest.
5. Sum the sample point probabilities to get the probability of the event.



Bir zar havaya atılıyor üst yüze gelen sayının çift olma olasılığını inceleyiniz.

Deney: Zarın havaya atılması.

Olay: Zarın çift gelmesi olayıdır.

Örnek Uzay: 1,2,3,4,5,6

Çıktı: 2,4,6

Örnek

- A ve B oyuncularını tarafından oynanan tenis maçında A'nın kazanma şansı B'nin 2 katıdır.
- A ve B'nin 2 maç yaptığını düşünelim.
- A'nın en az 1 maç kazanması olasılığını hesaplayınız.

Çözüm

□ $SS=\{AA, AB, BA, BB\}$ 1

□ $P(A)=2/3$ 2

□ $P(B)=1/3$ 3

<u>Örnek uzay</u>	<u>Olasılık</u>
AA	4/9
AB	2/9
BA	2/9
BB	1/9

□ $P(\text{en az bir A})=P(AA)+P(AB)+P(BA)=8/9$ 5

Impossible event , Certain event

An impossible event

Roll a 7 on one die



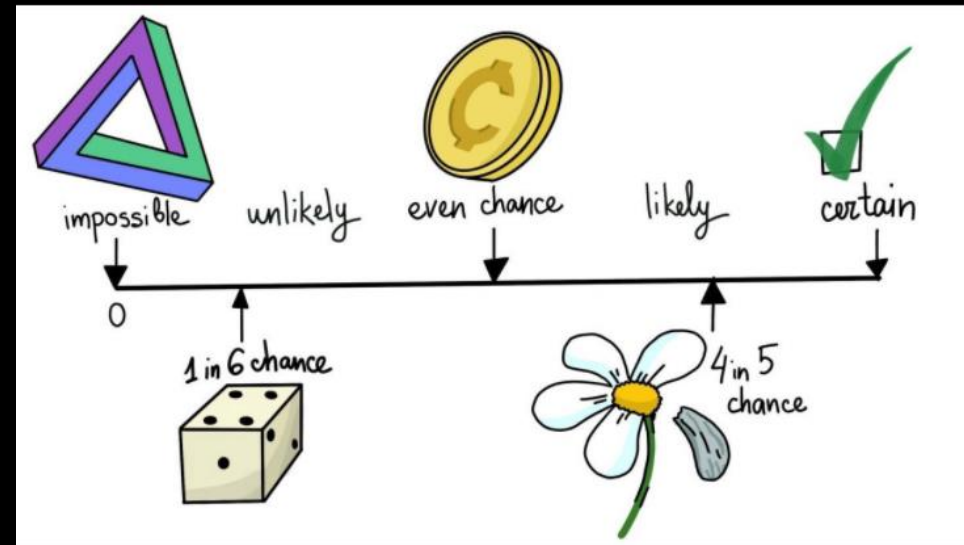
$$P(E) = 0$$

An certain event

Flip a head or tail



$$P(E) = 1$$



Birleşim ve Kesişim(Union and Intersection)

- A ve B olaylarının birleşim kümesi,

A, B ya da her ikisine ait olan elemanların oluşturduğu kümedir.

- -----

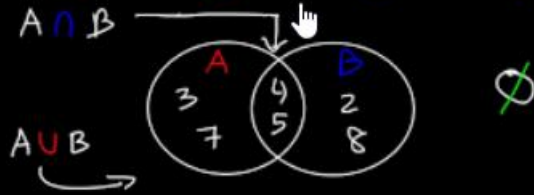
- A ve B olaylarının kesişim kümesi,

A, B olaylarının ortak elemanlarının oluşturduğu kümedir.

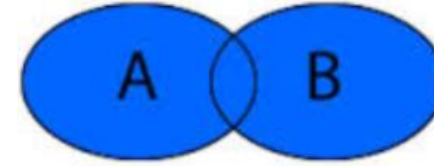
Union & Intersection

$$A = \{3, 4, 5, 7\} \quad B = \{2, 4, 5, 8\}$$

$$A \cap B$$

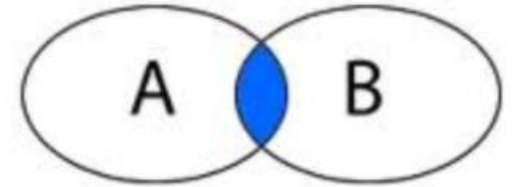


$$A \cup B$$



$$A \cup B$$

A or B




$$A \cap B$$

A and B

A ve B , aynı S örneklem uzayında tanımlanmış iki olay olmak üzere;

-A ve B olaylarının birleşimi $A \cup B$ olarak gösterilir. $A \cup B$ olayının sonuçları ya A ya B ya da her ikisinden birinden ortaya çıkar.

-A ve B olaylarının kesişimi $A \cap B$ olarak gösterilir. $A \cap B$ olayının sonuçları hem A hem de B olayından ortaya çıkar.



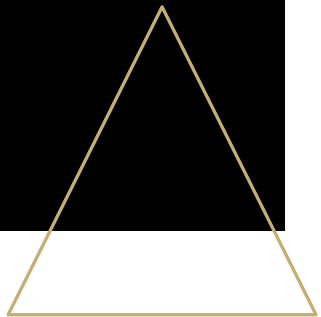
• **Ayrık Olay:** Eğer A ve B gibi iki olay aynı anda gerçekleşemiyor ise bu olaylara ayrık(birbirini engelleyen) olaylar denir

Örnek: Madeni para atılması sonucunda yazı veya tura gelmesi ayrık olaylardır.

Zarın atılması sonucu 1 ve tek sayı gelmesi olayları ayrık olaylar değildirler. Çünkü aynı anda gerçekleşebilirler.

• **Eşit Olasılıklı Olaylar:** Bir örnek uzayındaki tüm basit olayların ortaya çıkma olasılığı eşit ise bu olaylara eşit olasılıklı olaylar denir.

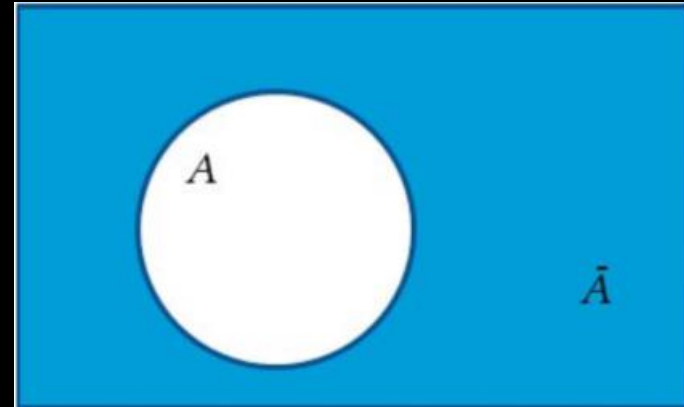
Örnek: Bir deste iskambil kağıdından bir adet kağıt çekilmesi.



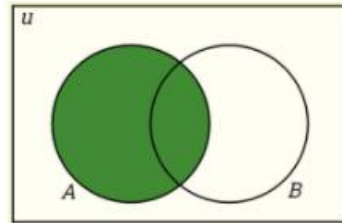
Tümleyen Olaylar (Complementary Events)

- A kümesine ait olmayan, örnek uzaya ait olan elemanların oluşturduğu kümeye A 'nın tümleyeni denir.

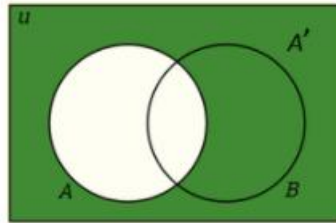
$$P(A) + P(A^c) = 1.$$



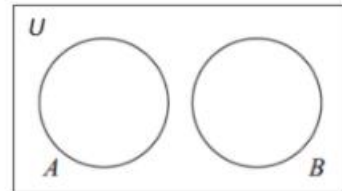
Set Operations and Venn Diagrams



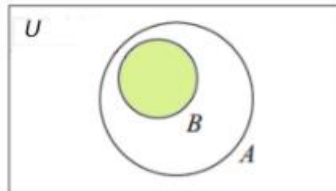
Set A



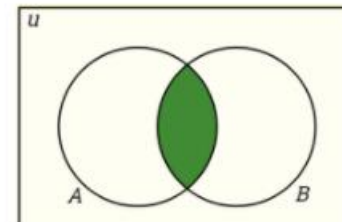
A' the complement of A



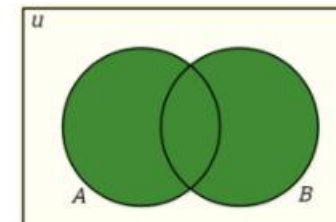
A and B are disjoint sets



B is proper subset of A
 $B \subset A$



Both A and B
 A intersect B
 $A \cap B$



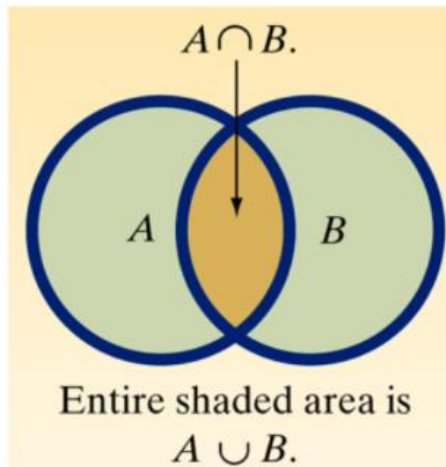
Either A or B
 A union B
 $A \cup B$

Olasılıkta Toplama Kuralı

Additive Rule of Probability

The probability of the union of events A and B is the sum of the probability of event A and the probability of event B , minus the probability of the intersection of events A and B ; that is

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



Bütüne Tamamlayan Olaylar (Collectively Exhaustive Events)

- E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k olaylarının kesişimleri boş küme, birleşimleri örnek uzaya eşit ise bu olaylar bütüne tamamlayan olaylardır. ($E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_k = S$)

Mutually exclusive and exhaustive system of events : Let S be the sample space associated with a random experiment. Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be subsets of S such that

(i) $A_i \cap A_j = \phi$ for $i \neq j$ and

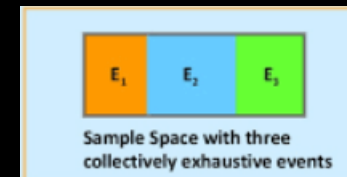
(ii) $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n = S$

Then the collection of events A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n is said to form a mutually exclusive and exhaustive system of events.

In this system,

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) = 1$$

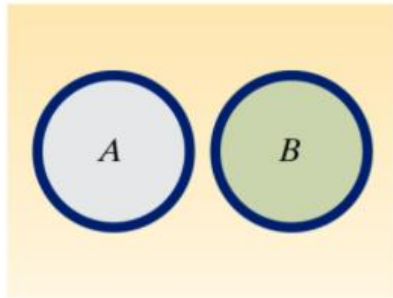
$$E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3 \cup \dots \cup E_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i = S$$



Karşılıklı Ayrık Olaylar (Mutually Exclusive Events)

Events A and B are **mutually exclusive** if $A \cap B$ contains no sample points—that is, if A and B have no sample points in common. For mutually exclusive events,

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



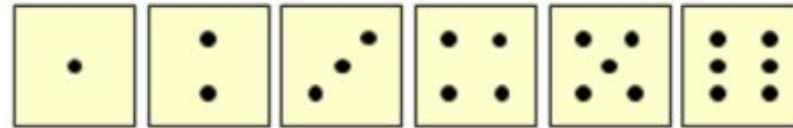
S

Probability of Union of Two Mutually Exclusive Events

If two events A and B are *mutually exclusive*, the probability of the union of A and B equals the sum of the probability of A and the probability of B ; that is, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

Örnek

Let the **Sample Space** be the collection of all possible outcomes of rolling one die:




$$S = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$$

Let **A** be the event “Number rolled is even”

Let **B** be the event “Number rolled is at least 4”

Then

$$A = [2, 4, 6] \quad \text{and} \quad B = [4, 5, 6]$$


$$S = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$$

$$A = [2, 4, 6]$$

$$B = [4, 5, 6]$$

Complements:

$$\bar{A} = [1, 3, 5]$$

$$\bar{B} = [1, 2, 3]$$

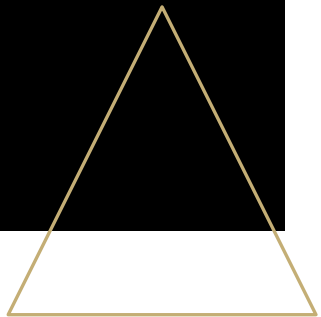
Intersections:


$$A \cap B = [4, 6]$$

$$\bar{A} \cap B = [5]$$

Unions:

$$A \cup B = [2, 4, 5, 6]$$

$$A \cup \bar{A} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] = S$$


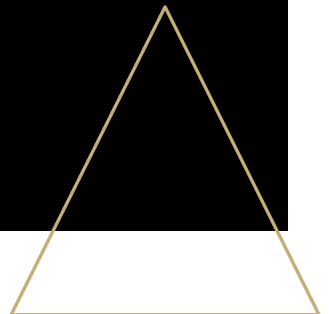


$S = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$

$A = [2, 4, 6]$

$B = [4, 5, 6]$

- Mutually exclusive:
 - A and B are **not** mutually exclusive
 - The outcomes 4 and 6 are common to both
- Collectively exhaustive:
 - A and B are **not** collectively exhaustive
 - $A \cup B$ does not contain 1 or 3



Teşekkür Ederim



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Cemile YILDIZÇAKAR

A life without love
is like a year
without summer.

A SWEDISH PROVERB