

# DISCRETE PROBABILITY

*Axioms and Theorems on Probability*

*Mutually Exclusive Events*

*Conditional Probability*

*Independent Events*

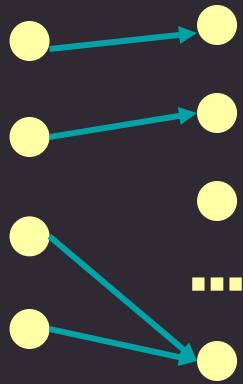
OUTLINE

*Random Variables*

*Discrete Probability Distributions*

OUTLINE

# **RANDOM VARIABLES**



A **FUNCTION** that assigns a real number to each and every sample point of the sample space.

# EXAMPLE

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

**$X$  = sum of the two rolls.**

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

**EXAMPLE**

**$N$  = number of 6s obtained.**

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

**EXAMPLE**



**B = 0** if a 6 appears.

**1** if the sum of the rolls is even.

# EXAMPLE

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

# EXAMPLE

**Consider drawing 10 tablets from a box with 100 tablets and counting the number of defectives from these.**

**$D = 1$  if  $1 \leq \# \text{ defectives} < 5$**   
 **$2$  if  $\# \text{ defectives} \geq 5$**

# EXAMPLE

**Consider drawing 10 tablets from a box with 100 tablets and counting the number of defectives from these.**

# DISCRETE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

on a random variable  $X$ .

**A function  $f(x)$  that  
satisfies the following:  
(for each possible outcome  $x$ )**

- $f(x) \geq 0$
- $\sum_{\text{all } x} f(x) = 1$
- $P(X=x) = f(x)$

$X =$  1 if the result is even.  
2 if the result is odd.

**EXAMPLE**

**Consider  
rolling a  
single  
die.**

**N = number of 6s obtained.**

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

**EXAMPLE**

**$F$  = number of 5s obtained.**

**Consider  
rolling a  
die twice.**

**EXAMPLE**



# DISCRETE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

# DISCRETE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

- **Binomial**
- **Multinomial**
- **Geometric**
- **Hypergeometric**

# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

# **BINOMIAL EXPERIMENT**

**Consists of  $n$  repeated identical and independent trials.**

**BINOMIAL  
EXPERIMENT**

**BERNOULLI  
TRIAL**

**Each trial results in two  
outcomes:**

**SUCCESS**

**FAILURE**

**BINOMIAL  
EXPERIMENT**

**BERNOULLI  
TRIAL**

**The probability of success is  
fixed for the whole  
experiment.**

**SUCCESS**

**FAILURE**

# **BINOMIAL EXPERIMENT**

## **EXAMPLE**

**Tossing a fair coin  $n$  times.**

**SUCCESS**  
**(Head)**

**FAILURE**  
**(Tail)**

# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

**Given that a Bernoulli trial  
can result in**

**SUCCESS**

**With probability  $p$**

**FAILURE**

**With probability  $1-p$**



# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

**$X$  = number of successes  
obtained out of the  $n$  trials.**

# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

**Probability that  $X=k$  is**

$$B(X=k ; n, p) = C(n,k)p^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**Consider rolling a die seven times.**

# **BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**What is the probability of obtaining a number greater than four three times?**

# BINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## EXAMPLE

Success: obtained a number  $> 4$

$$P(\text{number} > 4) = 2/6$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(X=3) &= C(7,3)(2/6)^3(4/6)^4 \\ &= 0.256059 \end{aligned}$$

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

# MULTINOMIAL EXPERIMENT

**Consists of  $n$  repeated identical and independent trials.**

# MULTINOMIAL EXPERIMENT

Each trial can result in at least two possible outcomes.

$E_1$   $E_2$  ...  $E_t$



# MULTINOMIAL EXPERIMENT

## EXAMPLE

Consider rolling a fair die four times and checking if the results are:

$$<3 \quad =3 \quad \text{or} \quad >3$$

# MULTINOMIAL EXPERIMENT

## EXAMPLE

Consider rolling a fair die four times and checking if the results are:

$<3$

$2/6$

$=3$

$1/6$

or

$>3$

$3/6$

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

**Given:**

- a trial can result in  $t$  outcomes  $E_1, E_2, \dots E_t$ .

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

**Given:**

- Outcome  $E_i$  has fixed probability  $p_i$ .

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

**Given:**

- **$n$  trials are performed.**

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

What is the probability that  $E_i$   
will occur  $n_i$  times?

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

$$M(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_t; n; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t) =$$
$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_t!} p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \dots p_t^{n_t}$$

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## EXAMPLE



# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## EXAMPLE

**In Jay's playlist, there are 5 artists and each artist have several songs as listed:**

**MULTINOMIAL  
PROBABILITY  
DISTRIBUTION  
EXAMPLE**

**6 songs by Franco,  
7 songs by Fun,  
5 songs by Demi,  
11 songs by Maroon 5  
and 2 songs by Pink.**

# MULTINOMIAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## EXAMPLE

Find the probability of  
randomly playing 16 songs  
where

5 are Franco's songs,

7 are Fun's songs

and 4 are Demi's songs

(Assume that all song may be played more than once).

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

# HYPERGEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT

A random sample of  $n$  objects  
is selected **without**  
**replacement** from  $N$  objects.

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT**

**Each object can be classified  
in one of two types:**

**SUCCESS**

**s out of N**

**FAILURE**

**N-s out of N**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT**

## **EXAMPLE**

**A box contains 12 chocolates with almonds although only 5 actually contain at least one almond.**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT**

## **EXAMPLE**

**Consider picking up 10 chocolates randomly from the box and counting how many has at least one almond.**



# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

# HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

A sample of  $n$  objects selected  
from a set of  $N$  objects:

**SUCCESS**

$s$  out of  $N$

**FAILURE**

$N-s$  out of  $N$

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

**$X$  = number of objects with  
success type.**

# HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

Probability that  $X = k$  is

$$H(X=k ; N, n, s) =$$

$$\frac{C(s, k) C(N-s, n-k)}{C(N, n)}$$

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**A box contains 12 chocolates with almonds although only 5 actually contain at least one almond.**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**Consider picking up 10 chocolates randomly from the box. What is the probability that 5 have at least one almond?**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)**

**A sample of  $n$  objects selected  
from a set of  $N$  objects  
of which there are  $t$  types.**



# HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)

$s_i$  of the  $N$  objects are of  $i^{\text{th}}$  type.

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)**

**Obtain  $x_i$  of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  type  
for all  $t$  types.**

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)**

**Probability of obtaining  $x_i$  of  
the  $i^{\text{th}}$  type for all  $t$  types:**

# HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)

$$H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t; N, n, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_t) = \frac{C(s_1, x_1)C(s_2, x_2) \dots C(s_t, x_t)}{C(N, n)}$$

# **HYPERGEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (MULTIVARIATE)**

## **EXAMPLE**

**A noob player joined an online game and wants to form a group of 5 players from an online game with 6000 players including him.**

**HYPERGEOMETRIC  
PROBABILITY  
DISTRIBUTION  
(MULTIVARIATE)**

**EXAMPLE**

**On this game, it is also known  
that:  
the number of pros is 435,  
number of amateurs is 600,  
and the rest are noobs.**

**HYPERGEOMETRIC  
PROBABILITY  
DISTRIBUTION  
(MULTIVARIATE)**

**EXAMPLE**

**What is the probability that  
his team has players wherein  
one is pro, one is an amateur  
and three are noobs?**

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION



# **GEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT**

**Consists of identical and independent trials.**

# GEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT

Each trial results in two  
outcomes:

**SUCCESS**

**FAILURE**

# GEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT

The probability of success is fixed for the whole experiment.

**SUCCESS**

With probability  $p$

**FAILURE**

With probability  $1-p$

# GEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT

Each trial is **repeated** until a  
**success** is obtained.

# GEOMETRIC EXPERIMENT

Rolling a fair die **until** a six is  
obtained.

# EXAMPLE

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

Given that a Bernoulli trial  
can result in

**SUCCESS**

With probability  $p$

**FAILURE**

With probability  $1-p$

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

**A Bernoulli trial is repeated  
until a success occurs.**



# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

$X$  = number of trials needed  
to obtain a success.

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

Probability that  $X=k$  is

$$G(X=k ; p) = (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

# GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## EXAMPLE

**In Dota 2, the Radiant side has 51.78% chance of winning.**

# **GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**What is the probability that Dendi plays Dota 2 (on the radiant side) and only won at the 5<sup>th</sup> game?**

# **GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**Suppose that you want to win in a raffle with a 3% chance of winning by sending an email.**

# **GEOMETRIC PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION**

## **EXAMPLE**

**What is the probability of winning the raffle by sending email at most four tries?**