```
set vules
 ANB=BNA AUB=BUA
  ANA=A AVAZA
  AOS = A AUS = S
  ANØZØ AUØZA
 ANAI= & AUAI=S
An (Bnc)=(AnB)nc Au(Buc)=(AUB)UC
  (ANB) = AUB (AUB) = AINBI
 Probability 2DP (A)z favourds outcomes in event A
                              for an event A: P(A') = 1-P(A)
                  told no. of outcomes
                        for events A and B P (AUB) = P (A) +P (B) - P (A ) B)
Arions OCPLA) &1
       p(Q) = 0
P(AUBUC) = P(A) + P(B) +P(C)-P(ANB) -P(BNC)-P(CNA) + P(ANBNC)
Gordianal Prob. of event A, given B P(AIB) = P(A (B)
                                              Law of Total Probability
 P(CIANB) = P(CNBNA)
P(ANB)
                                             P(A) = { P(A|Bi) (P(Bi))
  P(AUBIC) = P(AIC) + P(BIC) - P (ANBIC)
                                            Bayos Rule
   P(A1B) = 1 - P(A1B)
                                           P(BrIA) 2 P(AIBY), P(Br)
Multiplicative Rule -> p(ANB) = p(A). P(BIA)
                                                   불 p(AlBi)p(Bi)
Independence -> p(AIB)=P(A) in p(BIA)zP(B)
        also P(ANB) = P(A).P(B)
```

nl=n(n-1)(n-2)---1 Counting Sample pants > Muliplication Rule - MIXNL Here order doon't molter > Choose rout of n: N = N! (n-r)! > Permutation ner -> Ordered arrangement of a set of distinct objects # Ordered arrangement of a set objects not all distinct

n! Winti--- uk;

ways to Partim

1 11 1/1 2 1/15 1 1/15

Add the day