

Basic Probability

Hamid Dehghani
School of Computer Science
Birmingham
September 2020



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Sample Space

- A Sample Space is a LIST of all possible outcomes.
- A Sample Space Diagram is a TABLE which shows all the possible outcomes of a scenario.

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| X | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| P(X) | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |

Table 1: The probability matrix of the outcomes of a single role of a die.

Independent Events

Events are *independent* if the outcome of each event is not affected by any other event outcomes.

Example

A bag contains 2 blue, 3 green and 5 red balls.

If I draw one ball at random, the probability of a blue ball ...

$$P(\text{Blue}) = 2/10$$

If I draw another ball the probability of it being Blue depends on what colour ball was drawn first -

not independent.

Probability - Notation

The probability of an event A happening can be written as $P(A)$

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{number of ways event } A \text{ can happen}}{\text{total number of possible outcomes (including } A)}$$



| X | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| P(X) | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |

Table 1: The probability matrix of the outcomes of a single role of a die.

Example

The probability of getting an "Ace" by drawing one card from a pack of 52 cards:

$$P(\text{Ace}) = \frac{\text{number of ways of getting an ace}}{\text{total number of possible cards picked}} \\ = \frac{4}{52}$$

Probability of Event NOT happening

$P(A')$ is probability of event A NOT happening.

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

e.g.

$$P(\text{not an ace}) = 1 - \frac{4}{52} = \frac{48}{52}$$

Probability of Independent Events

If two events A and B are independent then the probability of them both happening is:

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

Example

A dice and a coin are thrown. What is the probability of a **HEAD** and a **4**?

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} P(H \text{ and } 4) &= P(H) \times P(4) \\ &= 1/2 \times 1/6 \\ &= 1/12 \end{aligned}$$

Mutually Exclusive

Events are mutually exclusive if they can't happen at the same time

e.g. If coin is tossed it cannot land as HEAD and TAIL

Events "showing a head" or "showing a tail" are mutually exclusive.

Probability of Mutually Exclusive

If two events A and B are mutually exclusive, the probability of either event A or event B occurring ...

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

Example

If a dice is thrown what is the probability of an even number or a "3"

Since three is not an even number (!)

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Even or "3"}) &= P(\text{Even}) + P(3) \\ &= 3/6 + 1/6 \\ &= 4/6 \end{aligned}$$