1.6 Firnite sample space. Def) simple somple space. <>> | S|=n S= 9 s1 -- Sn?, ~nd P(s, accurs) = P(s2 occurs) = -= P( In occurs) = -A:n x10 outome > m x1号 王沙沙 event  $P(A) = \frac{m}{n}$ ex) 동전 3체면지기 (H,T)  $S=\{HNHT, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT$ Sor simple somple space extend P(HHH) = P(HHT) = - P(TTT) = - > P( > 1501 HOLYS) = = = ] 1-1. Counting methods Thm [1] multiplication fule (田의 世刊) Experimental KZI Mel Ital (step) = 3 이子对对 以告

(st 2n) -- - >D a th step of 14 42 4 2/2 outcome -1 76421 43 Na24 21109. Sample spoce S={(u,-, ue) | u, = =+h steps outcome? 161= n, n2 - - nk ex) 744 57 [ ex) 7. - 2712 Step= 246 D 5×6=36>+21. ex) 4자리 비밀번글 742101는 0-9 의 integer オ 言 n=10 n=1. n==(0 n4=(0 \* Permy fation (Eg) To ordering Def) Permutation of K from n. 크게게 중에서 서울 골리 숙서대로 나얼랄 수 있는 중 건요의 는 ( 경복 러용 X )

=> KNU Step = 3 0130121 experiment. M-D D ηκ=η-K+) N=N N==N-) N3=N-) ⇒ n. (n-1)- (n-2)- - - (n-K+1) € of or K=n o(b) 2 --ex)25时 当似是 地名 10号 是地名 10号塔台 喜鸡의 台 () ordering), () 25-29=600 7/21 (i) replocement? X 언 객 6권을 일렬로 나일과는 겨우니) 수 cité () ordering 0 ?) replacement. X =61 = 120. ex) 서로 다른 수락방 나뉜 + 국어의 그린, 을 나일라는 겨유의수, 단 수락적은 수락객기기, द्रन्य देन ये गय भूनक सु 444433 D 安司马 445 ×

$$= 34[xx]xx[=96]$$

\* Combination (조월)
=> 기게의 element을 이루이진 5억에서 크기가

K인 . Subset 를 만들는 기구 76억의 수.

$$= \frac{n \cdot (n-1) - - (n-k+1)}{K!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k!} = \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k!} = \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k+1)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k+1)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

ex) 동권을 10개 단질에, "보면이 3번 나올 화를  $|S| = 2^{10} \qquad (\frac{10}{3})$   $|A| = (\frac{10}{3}) \qquad P(A) = \frac{2^{10}}{2^{10}}$ 

ex) 出水 (00g, 0分220円. 普桑 (0円号 智思 2011, 42201 326 0分型 對量 S=30时至10年是20日午(30) 11 126 ,, > 04 ) disjoint  $P(A) = P(A_0) + P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3)$ Ao(= (20)  $|A_1| = (20) \cdot (10) \rightarrow P(A_{\chi}) = \frac{|A_{\chi}|}{|S|}$  $|A_2| = \left(\begin{array}{c} 2\sigma \\ 8 \end{array}\right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 5 \end{array}\right)$ (A31= (20) · (30) Chap 2. Conditional probability (3724 화景) ex) 로또~ (1-30 시에의 두자중 6개 센터) 一生州心北X、

event A=1,14,15,20,23,21 이 瑩刻 16 B 2 1年か 福子 =) Boh of of Boy of of of of the con () AT 製造 重要  $= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ Def) (conditional probability) Conditional probability of the event A, given that the event B has occurred. P(A|B) = P(ANB) ( of P(B) > 0) ex) lotto (29) (29) (30)  $\frac{30}{k} = 1.68 \times 10^{-6}$  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) = /$ P(A)8) = P(A)B) 8,4×10-6-

$$e_{A} = \{(\alpha, b)\}$$
  $= \{(\alpha, b)\}$   $= \{(\alpha, b)\}$ 

$$P(B) = \frac{13}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

\* Multiplication rul for conditional probability Thm 2\_[.] A, B = event. 1) If P(B)>0- P(A/B)-P(B) P(A(B)=P(B) 17) If P(A)=0, P(A)B) = P(B(A) - P(A) en 马 与州、正三71. , 堪是 强 叫 智利 能音 E: 러워 별, 두번째에는 파 별는 event P(E) = P(A/B)  $P(A) = \frac{r}{r+b}$ P(B)—对是 理理到 哈姆里 此告!

한번 뿔은 공은 다시 팀의 않는다. 어기서 다게를 뿜을 때, 눈서대로 백, 파, 빨, 파를 빚을 확률

ex) box·四人(那是 bx) 雙次召 rxt),

= P(A, N A, N - NA,)

-- N/22-1

Event R5 = 5 HZH NEO) 45 B5 = 11 P(RINB2/R3/B4) = P(R1) - P(B2) R1) - P(P3) R1/ B2) · P(B4/R, NB2(R3) = \frac{r}{r+b} \cdot \frac{r-1}{r+b-2} \cdot \frac{b-1}{r+b-3} \* Conditional probability & partition. Def(portition) 8: Sample space. event Bi - BK (S=) portition= of =ch. B<sub>1</sub> Z S, and B<sub>1</sub> -- Brane

Size mutually disjoint

Thm 2-1-4 (Low of total probability) Event Bi -- BK form a portition of S-, and 4 P(B=) > 0. Then for any event ACS.  $P(A) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n) - P(A|B_n) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n) - P(A|B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n) - P(B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n) - P(A|B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n) - P(B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} P(B_n$ P() B. -- BK>h Sel portition Bis OLE = A= (B, NA) U (B\_ (A) --U (BL/A) oled (B, (A), (B, (A) - (Bx/A) > mutually disjoint olez by attomita)  $P(A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \wedge A)$  $=\frac{1}{2}P(B_{2})-P(A)B_{3}$  ex) 71181. 7) 1~ to 301) sur 1/2) of 42 X2+212+ 記) X 2 【 で 【 す 42 ed 7 か2 】 四条到从 紫か. (= 50里 事景2 12 12 A: Y=50. Bi = X= a of event. B, B2 -- Bso -> mutualy diajoint 9 25 L  $P(A|B=)=\frac{1}{51-2}$ 50-241  $P(A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B_n) P(A|B_n)$ - 5 to . 51-2 L 0.09

ed) 순서대로 동권 두게 '던지기.

2.2 Independent events (독립사건)

ex) 공강에서 기계1고나기계2가, 서로 독립적으로 11 18 = 112 P(A) = 1 P(B)=1 の(2011) 別別 1014 2章 29付互 到此了ト アンなり 対量。 コ AUB、 P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB) = = + + - P(A)-P(B)  $[--A \rightarrow nL B \text{ are} \\ \text{Independent}]$   $= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2}.$ 

Thm 2.2.1 (Independence of Complements)

A, B= event

If A and B are Independent then

A and B° are also independent

P() P(ANB) = P(A) - P(ANB)  $A \setminus B = P(A) - P(A) - P(B)$ ( - - Aond Bare independent) = P(A)(1- P(B)) = P(A) - P(B°) . And B are independent. Def) Mutually independent events. K events A: -- Ax ove mutually independent < >> Ysubset {Azi -- Azi]. 2, -2 ~2=4 P(A=1 / A=2/ -- / A=5) = P(Azi,) - P(Azi) - - P(Azi) ex) 7/74/74 item 67/13 ~166. TYP) remol 12842 evente mutually independent , o con 7570) stemo AHAL 고장 발로 = P.

$$= \frac{\binom{6}{2} \cdot p^2 (1-p)^4}{\binom{1}{2}}$$