

Study Sheets

Axioms

- For any event A , $P(A) \geq 0$
- $P(S) = 1$
- If A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots is an infinite collection of disjoint events, then

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \dots) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$$

Definitions:

- **Experiment:** Process of observation that leads to a single outcome that cannot be predicted with certainty.
- **Sample Point:** Most basic outcome of an experiment
- **Sample Space (S):** Collection of all sample points, contains all outcomes
- **Event:** A certain collection of sample points
- **Simple Events:** One sample point
- **Compound Events:** Two or more sample points
- **The Null Event (ϕ)** The event that contains no outcomes $\{\}$
- **Union:**
 $A \cup B = \{e \mid e \in A \text{ or } e \in B\}$
- **Intersection:**
 $A \cap B = \{e \mid e \in A \text{ and } e \in B\}$
- **Complement:**
 $A' = \{e \mid e \notin A\}$
- **Mutually Exclusive / Disjoint Events:**
 $A \cap B = \phi$
- **De Morgan's Laws**
 $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$
 $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

Concepts:

- Empirical and Theoretical Probability
- S always occurs ϕ never occurs

- **Complement Rule**

$$S = A \cup A'$$

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

$$P(S) = P(A) + P(A')$$

- **Addition Rule**

For any events A and B,

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

Proof:

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

$$= P(A) + [P(B) - P(A \cap B)]$$

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

- **N Rule**

Suppose we have sets A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots and that any pair are mutually exclusive.

Let n_i be the number of elements in A_i . Then let N be the total number of elements.

If n_1 is the total number of ways the first operation can be preformed then n_2 is number of ways the second operation can be preformed.

$$N = n_1 n_2$$

Is the total amount of ways the two operations can be preformed.

How many ways can you order N objects?

First object $n_1 = n$

Second object $n_2 = n - 1$

kth object $n_k = n - k + 1$

$$N = n(n - 1) \dots (n - k + 1) = n!$$

1.1 A Find this this this and that!