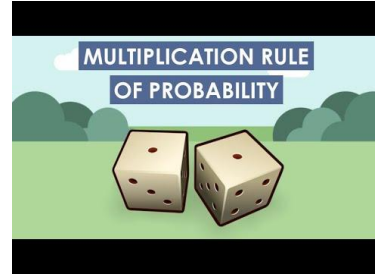


CS6462

Probabilistic and Explainable AI

Lesson 3

Probability Multiplication



Probability and Multiplication

Definition:

- a way to find the probability of two or more events happening at the same time

Recall Conditional Probability:

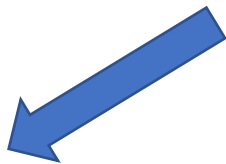
- the probability of E happening given that F has occurred ($E|F$)

Multiplication Rules:

- general multiplication rule

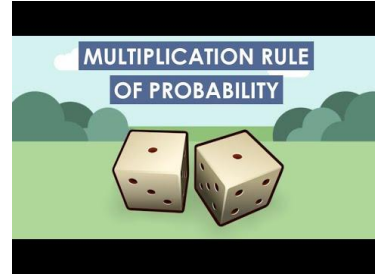
$$P(E \cap F) = P(E|F) * P(F) = P(F|E) * P(E)$$

$$P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)}, \text{ iff } P(F) > 0$$



- specific multiplication rule

$$P(E \cap F) = P(E) * P(F) - \text{iff } E \text{ and } F \text{ are independent}$$



General Multiplication – Multiple Events

General Multiplication Rule for Three and More Events:

The intersection of events determines when events occur together.

- the probability of three dependent events ***F, E, D*** occurring together is:

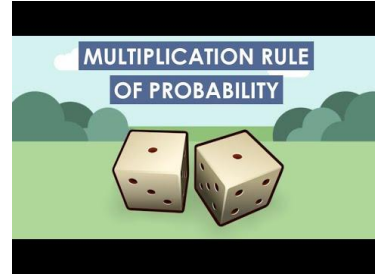
$$P(F \text{ and } E \text{ and } D) = P(F) * P(E \text{ given } F) * P(D \text{ given } E \text{ and } F)$$

$$P(F \cap E \cap D) = P(F) * P(E|F) * P(D|E|F)$$

- the probability of four dependent events ***F, E, D, C*** occurring together is:

$$P(F \text{ and } E \text{ and } D \text{ and } C) = P(F) * P(E \text{ given } F) * P(D \text{ given } E \text{ and } F) * P(C \text{ given } D \text{ and } E \text{ and } F)$$

$$P(F \cap E \cap D \cap C) = P(F) * P(E|F) * P(D|E|F) * P(C|D|E|F)$$



General Multiplication – Example

Example:

X: A bag contains 6 black marbles and 4 white marbles. Two marbles are drawn from the bag, without replacement. What is the probability that both marbles are white?

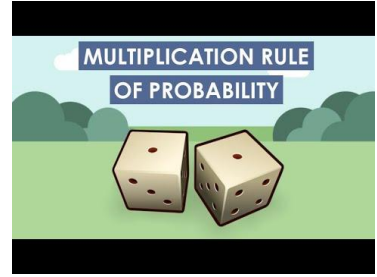
$$S = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6, w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$$

$$P(S) = 1, P(b_1) = \dots = P(b_6) = P(w_1) = \dots = P(w_4) = 1/10$$

$F = \{w\}$ - an event "the ball is white", $P(F) = 4/10$ (there are 10 marbles in the bag)

$E = \{w\}$ - an event "the ball is white", $P(E|F) = 3/9$ (there are 9 marbles in the bag)

$$P(F \cap E) = P(E|F) * P(F) = 3/9 * 4/10 = 2/15 = 0.1333 = \mathbf{13.33 \%}$$



General Multiplication – Example (cont.)

Example:

X: We have 52 cards. We want to find out the probability of getting *three jacks* consecutively if we don't return the drawn card each draw.

$S = \{4*j, 48*c\}$ – 4 jacks + 48 other cards

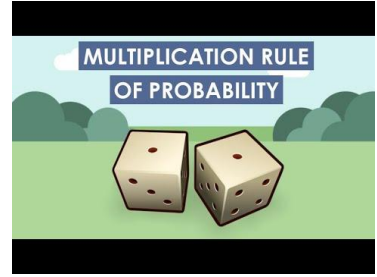
$P(S) = 1, P(j) = P(c) = 1/52$

$E_1 = \{j\}$ - an event "the card is a jack", **$P(E_1) = 4/52$** (there are 52 cards)

$E_2 = \{j\}$ - an event " the card is a jack", **$P(E_2|E_1) = 3/51$** (there are 51 cards and 3 jacks)

$E_3 = \{j\}$ - an event "the card is a jack ", **$P(E_3|E_2|E_1) = 2/50$** (there are 50 cards and 2 jacks)

$P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3) = P(E_1) * P(E_2|E_1) * P(E_3|E_2|E_1) = 4/52 * 3/51 * 2/50 = 1/13 * 1/17 * 1/25 = 1/5525$



Specific Multiplication – Example

Example:

X: Calculate the probability of obtaining “heads” during two consecutive coin flips.

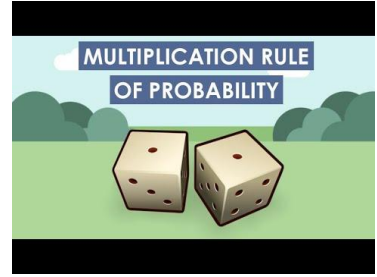
$S = \{h, t\}$

$P(S) = 1, P(h) = P(t) = 1/2$

$F = \{h\}$ - an event "the coin shows heads", **$P(F) = 1/2$** (the number of samples does not change)

$E = \{h\}$ - an event "the coin shows heads", **$P(E) = 1/2$** (the number of samples does not change)

$P(F \cap E) = P(F) * P(E) = 1/2 * 1/2 = 1/4 = 0.25 = 25 \%$



Specific Multiplication – Example (cont.)

Example:

X: You have 10 pairs of pants and 3 are black. You have 16 shirts and 4 are white. You grab your pants and shirt randomly from the closet. What is the probability that you grab a black pair of pants and a white shirt?

$S_1 = \{3*b, 7*p\}$ – 3 black pants and 7 other pants

$S_2 = \{4*w, 12*s\}$ – 4 white shirts and 12 other shirts

$P(S_1) = 1, P(b) = P(p) = 1/10$

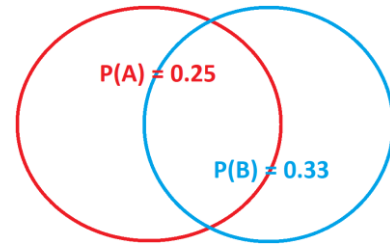
$P(S_2) = 1, P(w) = P(s) = 1/16$

$F = \{b\}$ - an event “grabbed a black pair of pants”, $P(F) = 3/10$

$E = \{h\}$ - an event "grabbed a white shirt", $P(E) = 4/16$

$P(F \cap E) = P(F) * P(E) = 3/10 * 4/16 = 3/10 * 1/4 = 3/40 = 0.075 = 7.5 \%$

Summary



Probability multiplication:

a way to find the probability of two or more events happening at the same time

Multiplication Rules:

- general multiplication rule

$$P(E \cap F) = P(E|F) * P(F)$$

$$P(E \cap F \cap D) = P(F) * P(E|F) * P(D|E|F)$$

- specific multiplication rule

$$P(E \cap F) = P(E) * P(F) \text{ -- iff } E \text{ and } F \text{ are independent}$$

- *Next Lesson* – Counting

Thank You!

Questions?