

Random experiment

- ↳ Sonucunu tahmin edilmeyen bir fenomen
Güntü outcome'ini biliyoruz Güntü kezin depil
- ↳ rastgele bir deneyin sonucudur
- ↳ example
roll a die - HT
- events (Bu bir kümədir)
- ↳ is a collection of outcomes

Sample space

- ↳ universal set gibidir
- ↳ set of all possible outcomes

3 axioms of probability

$$1 - P(A) \geq 0$$

(herhangi bir olayı için olasılık 0'dan

$$2 - P(S) = P(\cup A_i) = 1$$

büyükür)

(sample space'in olasılığı 1'e eşittir)

$$3 - A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n \text{ olsun} \rightarrow P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

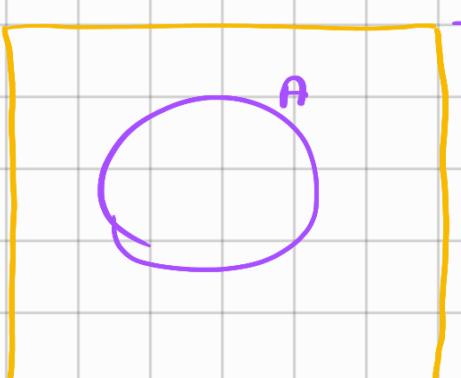
Bir 2012 İngiltere'deki iş-

$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$ disjoint events
 (yukarıdakiler disjoint eventsse asagidaki)
 $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n)$
 (islem doğrudur)

Üzermelerde
 yolların tümü
 $\{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$
 sample space
 olur

Six rules about probability

$$1) P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$



Ω

$$A \cup A^c = \Omega$$

$$P(A \cup A^c) = \underbrace{P(\Omega)}_{3 \text{ ox}} \rightarrow 1$$

$A \times 2 = 1$

$$P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$

proof

$$2-1) P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$P(\emptyset) = P(\Omega^c) = 1 - \underbrace{P(\Omega)}_{2 \text{ ox} = 1} \quad (\text{rule 1})$$

$1 - 1 = 0$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$3) P(A) \leq 1$$

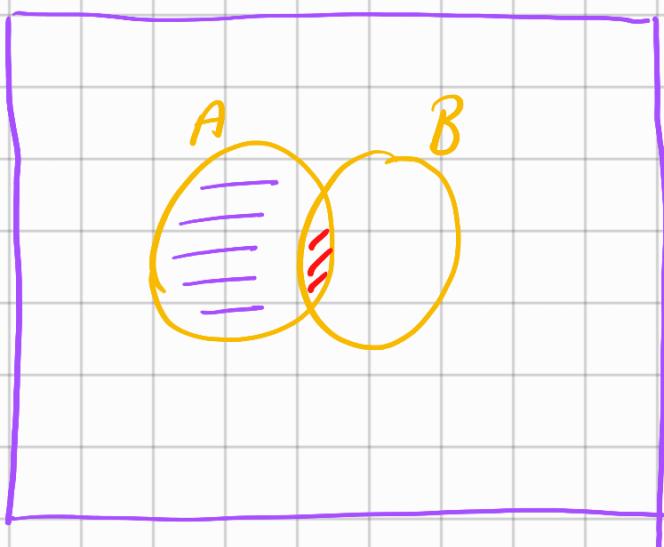
$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$

$\leq 1 \rightarrow \geq 0$

$$P(A) \leq 1$$

$$4-) P(A-B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

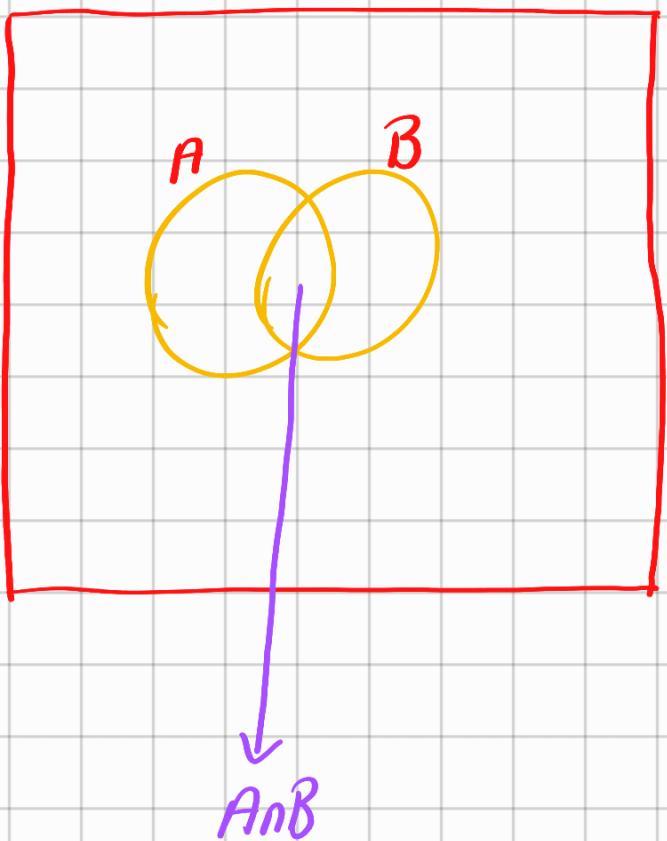
$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A - B)$$



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

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

$$5-) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$



$$6 - A \subset B \stackrel{\text{ide}}{\implies} P(A) \leq P(B)$$

$$P(B) = P(A) + \underbrace{P(B-A)}_{\geq 0} \geq 0$$

$$P(B-A) \geq 0 \text{ (ax 1)}$$

$$P(B) \geq P(A)$$

(Bu oksiyonlar neden önemli?)

Axioms are important \rightarrow (gündük bu oksiyonları kullanarak baska kurollar yazabiliyoruz)
 \hookrightarrow Rules of probability are obtained using these axioms

\hookrightarrow Any function that obeys these axioms define

a probability measure

↳ Gördüğümüz olayların hepsi hem discrete hem continuous space'lere uygulanıyor

Calculating Probabilities

- Equally likely outcomes (eşit olası sonuçlar)

↳ Bu ne demek bir deney

- Rolling a fair die

yapıyoruz ve tüm sonuçların olasılığının aynı olduğu anlamusna geliyor

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6) \rightarrow \text{Bunların hepsi disjoint}$$

$$P(\Omega) = 1 \quad \text{probability of any outcome}$$

(fair die
↳ hileşiz zar)

$$P(1) = P(2) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} = \frac{1}{6}$$

roll a die \rightarrow Discrete distribution

Example

Rolling a fair die and get an odd number?

$$\{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$P(\text{odd}) = \{1\} + \{2\} + \{3\} \rightarrow 1, 3, 5 yerine 1, 2, 3
/ / / yazardık çünkü hepсинin gelme$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \downarrow \quad \frac{1}{6} \downarrow \quad \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{3}{6}$$

olasılığının aynı
farketmez

bazi distributionlar
continuous olabilir
bu ne onlomo
peliyor A JONSUZ
sayıda ve
uncountable onla-
mino pelir

Conditional probability
(Kosullu olasılık)
(there must be a condition)
 $P(\text{rain}) = ?$
(mesela yanındaki yağmur yapma
 $P(\text{rain}) = 0,4$ ihtimali)

→ clouds

What is the probability raining
if there are clouds?
(gökyüzünde bulutlar varsa yağ-
mur yapma ihtimali nedir?)

Condition → clouds

$$P(\text{rain} | \text{clouds}) \rightarrow 0,75$$

Bu kis-
min
olasılığı
Joruluyor

Definition: The conditional probability $P(A|B)$
prob. that A occurred given B has
occurred is:

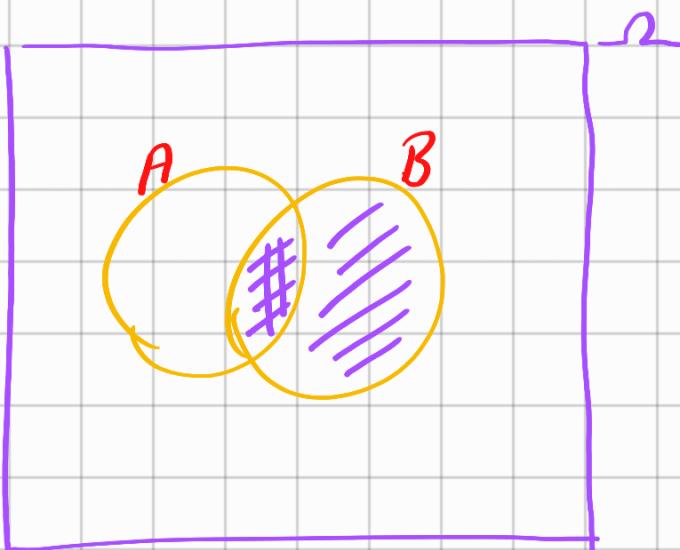
Örneğin rassis 20manın
1.2.3 saat arası arasında olan
bir problem olsun fonk-

siyonun gitmesi
gerçek bir sayı
oldundan 20man
herhangi bir ölçüde
olabilir mesela bu
continuous probability
olur

yapmur yapma ihtima-
li 0,4 ile gökyü-
zünde bulutlar varsa
yağmur yapma ihtimali ne-
dir arasındaki fark nedir

$$P(A|B) \rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

lik doha fazla
bunu yogurun şart-
lı olasılığı denir



$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

B olasılığının
gerçekleşipini
biliyoruz

example: Roll a fair die probability of getting an even number given the outcome is less than or equal to 3?

$$P(\text{even} | \text{outcome} \leq 3)$$

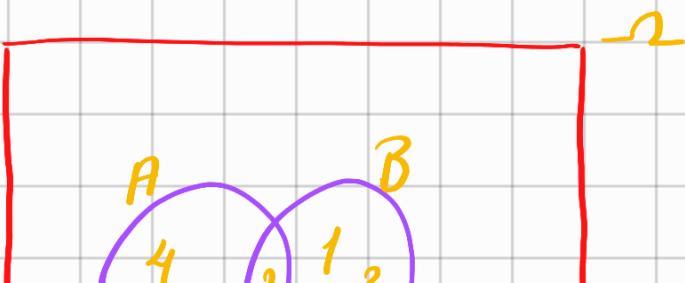
Bunun
olasılı-
ğını soru-
yor
 $P(A)$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{B}}$

Bunun olduğunu
biliyoruz

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$





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

$|A \cap B|$
 $|B|$

$P(A \cap B)$

$\cancel{P(A)}$

$\cancel{P(B)}$

$\cancel{P(A)}$

Probability of B can not be zero

$\cancel{P(B) \rightarrow 0}$

example

flight

we know that 90 % of the flights departs on time

80 % of the flights arrive on time

80 % of the flights arrive on time

70 % of the flights both arrive and depart on time

a-) The flight departed on time, Prob that it will arrive on time ?

b-) We know the flight arrived on time. Prob. that it had departed on time ?



90 % depart

80 %
arrive
on time

70 % depart and arrive on time

$$P(A \cap B) = 70 \%$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{70}{80} \rightarrow \text{A sikkim cerobi}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \rightarrow \frac{0.7}{0.8}$$

B sıklığının şeridi

if there are more than 2 events?

$P(\text{rain} | \text{clouds})$

$P(\text{rain} | \text{clouds, windy})$ + ikiden fazla olay
Olurdu ne olucagini
nasıl formule edebili-
rim

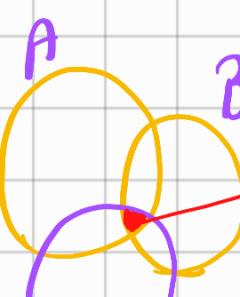
Chain Rule : (Biz böyle bir durumda chain rule kullanıyoruz)

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \quad \} \text{conditional prob.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B \cap C) &= P(C) \cdot P(B|C) \cdot P(A|BC) \\ &= P(B) \cdot P(A|B) \cdot P(C|BA) \\ &= P(A) \cdot P(B|A) \cdot P(C|BA) \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\text{B} \cap \text{A}}$ ikişide aynı şey demek
 B, A virgül

$\{ P(A, B | C) \}$
 $\{ P(A \cap B | C) \}$
 $\{ P(A \cap B \cap C) \}$



Bana sadece
bu kismi

I (A or C) } Bu üçü de
aynı şey C duruyor
 C'in olduğunu biliyoruz A ve B'nin olasılığı nedir?

3 axioms and 6 rules → Conditional probability
 $P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$ → rule 1 (Bu kuralların tümü aynı zamanda koşullu olasılık içinde geçerli)
 $P(A|B) = 1 - P(A^c|B)$

Independence of events

Definition: two events A and B are independent

iff: \Leftrightarrow

$P(A|B) = P(A)$ (Bu örnekten dolayı bunu gizlebilirsin)

A is independent of B

A and B are Independent

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

A rain = {Yes, No}

B = flip a coin
 $\hookrightarrow \{H, T\}$

$$P(\text{rain} | T) = P(Y)$$

$\downarrow A$

$\downarrow B$

Bunun olduğunu biliyoruz

A ve B independent olaylardır

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

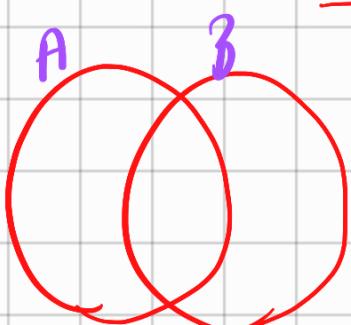
Bunun olma olasılığını soruyor

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \underbrace{P(A|B)}_{= P(A)} \cdot P(B) \\ &= P(A) \cdot P(B) \end{aligned}$$

okunucundaki
formülün kanıtını
yaptık

independent events

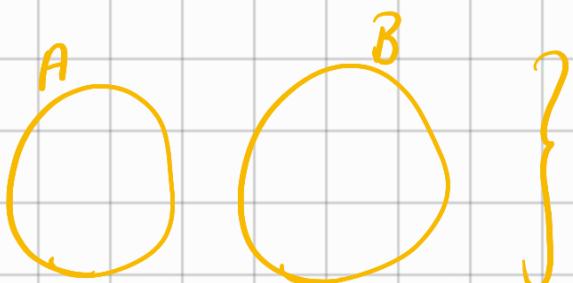
$$P(A \cap B) = \underbrace{P(A) \cdot P(B)}_{\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \rightarrow 0}$$



independent ile disjoint
farklı şeylerdir

independent doesn't mean
the sets are disjoint

iki kümeye disjoint ise
 $A \cap B = \emptyset$ olur



the sets
are disjoint

If A and B are disjoint

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

→ independent sets in disjoint setsle aynı oluydi
buranın \emptyset olması gerektirdi

independents events are not disjoint

Do not confuse
disjoint with
independent !

Disjoint sets and independence are
completely different

two independent sets can not be disjoint why
because of this definition

Example: I roll a die and observe number X
let A be an event that X is an even number and let B be even
that $x > 4$

Are A and B are independent?

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\} \rightarrow P(A) = 3/6 = 1/2$$

$$B = \{5, 6\} \rightarrow P(B) = 2/6$$

whole
sample
space

$$P(A \cap B) = 1/6$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \rightarrow \text{iki olayın bağımsız olabilmesi için bu denklemi sağlaması gerekiyor}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \checkmark$$

events A and B are independent

(independent)
A ve B olayları bağımsız Gündüz
bu denklemi sağlamıyor

example :

flight example

$$P(A) = 80\%$$

$$P(D) = 90\%$$

$$P(A \cap D) = 70\%$$

Are A and D independent?

A and
 B are \curvearrowleft
not inde-
pendent

$$P(A|D) = P(A) \rightarrow \frac{7}{8} \stackrel{?}{=} P(A) = \frac{8}{10} \quad \frac{7}{8} \neq \frac{8}{10}$$

$$P(D|A) = P(D) \rightarrow \frac{7}{8} \neq \frac{8}{10}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A), P(B)$$

)

independent olmasi
için bu denklemi
şartlaması gerektir

$$0.7 = 0.8 \cdot 0.9 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{they are} \\ ? \\ \text{not equal} \end{matrix}$$

$P(A)$ and $P(D)$ are not independent

independence of 3 events

(

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A), P(B)$$

Mesela bu denklem
şartlamısa biz A ve B
independent dicez

$$P(A \cap C) = P(A), P(C)$$

$$P(B \cap C) = P(B), P(C)$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B) P(C)$$

A , B and C

$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ $\rightarrow A, B$ and C are independent

Conditional independence

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

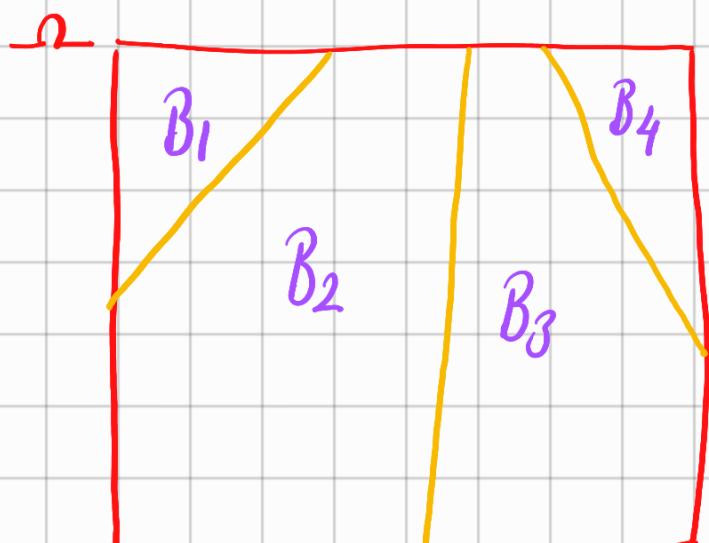
two events A and B are conditionally independent given C iff

$$P(A \cap B | C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$$

\leftarrow Bu durumda a and b are not independent
they we say conditionally independent given C diyoruz

Law of total probability (toplam olasılık konusu)

Let B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n be a partition of Ω and $P(B_i) > 0$



for any event A we have

$$P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i)$$

$$= \sum_i P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$$

Law of total probability

$$(B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3 \cup B_4) = \Omega$$

partition

Bu kümelerin

hepsi disjoint

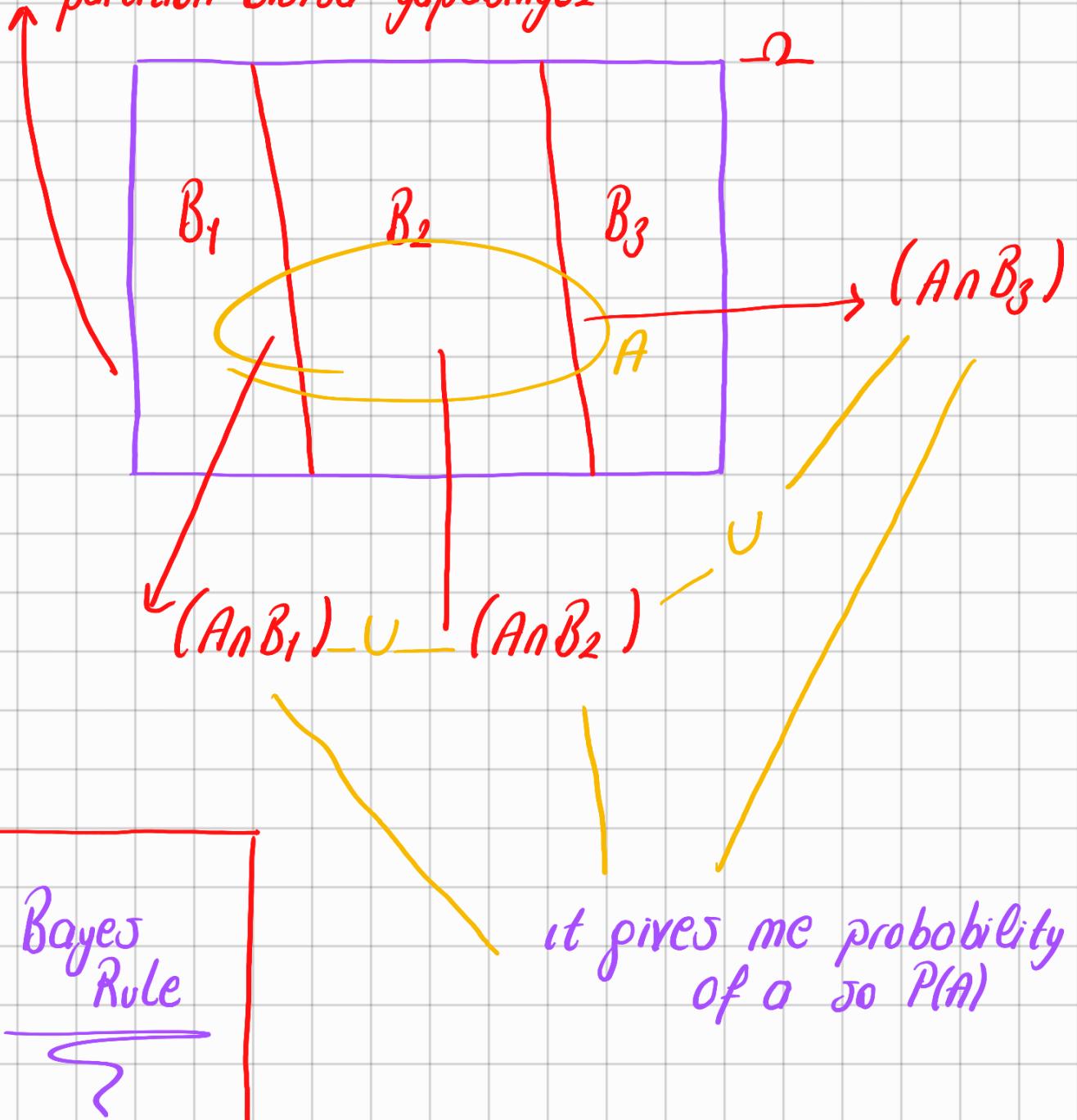
Biz bunu

işle

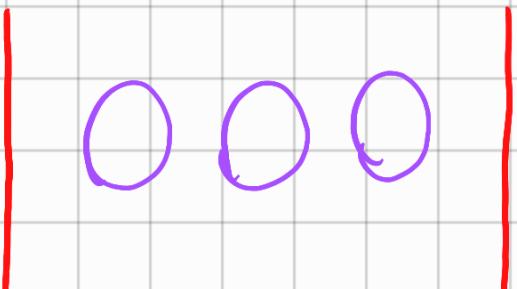
bayes rule için
kullanıcaz

Biz bu formulu b_1, b_2, \dots

partition olursa yapabiliyoruz



example



3 unfair
coins

we know that $P(H|C_1) = 0.8$

for coin 1 $P(H) = 0.8 - P(T) = 0.1$

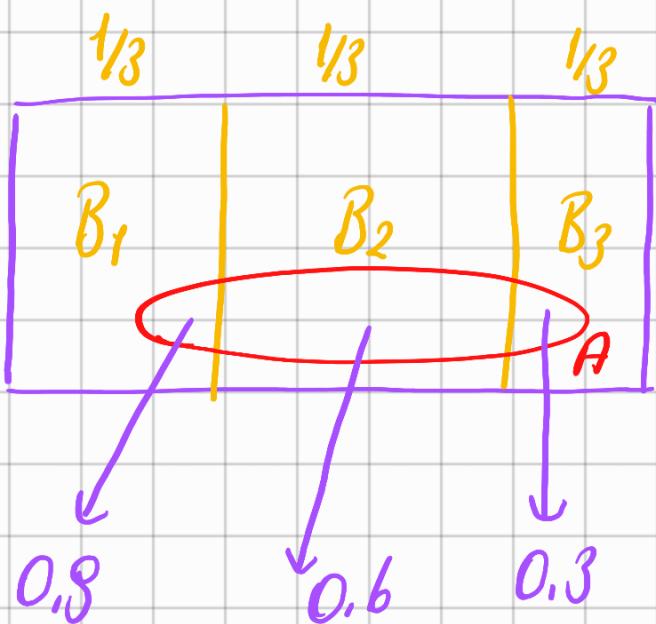
for coin 2 $P(H) = 0.6 \rightarrow P(H|C_2) = 0.6$

for coin 3 $P(H) = 0.3 - P(T) = 0.7 \rightarrow P(H|C_3) = 0.3$

a) We draw a coin randomly and we flip

$$P(H) = ?$$

Law a
total
prob.



$$P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_i P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)$$

$$\rightarrow 0.8 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{0.3} + 0.6 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{0.2} + 0.3 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{0.1}$$

$\frac{0.6}{3}$

Bayes Rule

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(A|B), P(B) = P(B|A), P(A)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)} \rightarrow \text{Bayes Rule}$$

b-) if we get H what is the probability
we draw the first coin?

$$P(C_1 | H) = ?$$

Example: In previous example

if a draw heads, probability
drawing Coint?

$$P(C_1 | H) = ?$$

$$P(H | C_1) = 0.8$$

$$P(H | C_2) = 0.6$$

$$P(H | C_3) = 0.3$$

$$P(C_1) = P(C_2) = P(C_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(C_1 | H) = \frac{P(H | C_1) \cdot P(C_1)}{P(H)} \quad \left. \right\} \text{Bayes Rule}$$

$$= \frac{0.8 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{0.6} = \frac{4}{9} //$$

$$0.9 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0.6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0.3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

