

I'm thinking of calculating the exact probabilities for th



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To calculate exact probabilities and clarify a model, you must define the specific scenarios and use the appropriate formulas based on the type of events and data involved. This process involves identifying all possible outcomes, determining the number of favorable outcomes, and selecting the correct probability distribution model for your situation. [🔗](#)

Key steps for calculating exact probabilities

1. Define the scenario and events

Clearly state the event or events for which you want to calculate the probability. A single event is an outcome of a single trial, such as a coin flip. Multiple events involve outcomes over several trials, like rolling two dice. [🔗](#)

2. Determine the total number of possible outcomes

This is the "sample space" of your experiment. For simple, theoretical scenarios, you can list all possible outcomes. For more complex problems, you may need to use combinatorics (permutations and combinations) to count the total outcomes. [🔗](#)

3. Count the number of favorable outcomes

This is the number of ways the specific event you are interested in can occur.

4. Apply the basic probability formula

The foundational formula for probability is:



Common scenarios and their probability models

Independent events



individual probabilities.

- **Formula:**
- **Example:** The probability of flipping a coin and getting heads twice in a row is

.

Dependent events

In these scenarios, the outcome of the first event affects the probability of the subsequent event. This requires calculating conditional probability.

- **Formula:** $P(B|A)$ where $P(B)$ is the probability of event B occurring given that event A has already occurred.
- **Example:** The probability of drawing two aces from a deck of 52 cards without replacement is $\frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51}$.

Mutually exclusive events

These are events that cannot occur at the same time. The probability of either event happening is the sum of their individual probabilities.

- **Formula:** $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
- **Example:** The probability of rolling a 1 or a 6 on a single die is $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$.

Exact events from a series of trials (Binomial distribution)

Use this model when you have a fixed number of independent trials (n) with only two possible outcomes—success or failure—where the probability of success (p) is the same for every trial.

- **Formula:** $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, where k is the number of successful outcomes.
- **Example:** What is the probability of flipping a coin 5 times and getting exactly 3 heads?



The Poisson distribution can model the probability of a specific number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time or space. [🔗](#)

- **Formula:** $P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$, where λ (lambda) is the average rate of events per interval.
- **Example:** If a call center receives an average of 10 calls per hour ($\lambda = 10$), you can use this to calculate the probability of receiving exactly 7 calls in the next hour. [🔗](#)

Continuous data (Normal distribution)

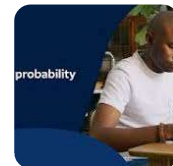
For scenarios involving continuous variables (like height or blood pressure), the normal distribution is often used to model probability. It's defined by its mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ). [🔗](#)

- **Calculation:** You must first convert your variable's value (x) to a z-score to find its position relative to the mean, and then use a z-table or software to find the associated probability.
- **Formula:** $Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$. [🔗](#)

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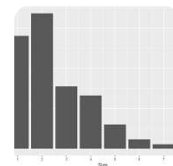
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If A and B are two events in a sample space S, then the conditional **probability** of A given B is defined as $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$, when $P(B) > 0$.



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