

Lecture 11 – Probability

DSC 10, Fall 2025

Disc today  
Quiz 2 Weds

## Agenda


We'll cover the basics of probability theory. This is a math lesson; take written notes 📝.

## Probability resources

Probability is a tricky subject. If it doesn't click during lecture or on the assignments, take a look at the following resources:

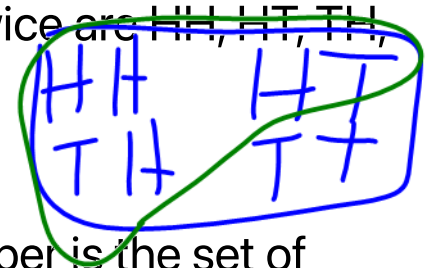
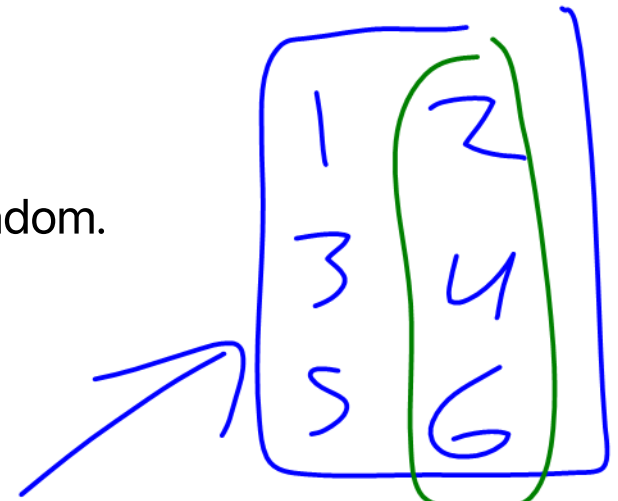
- **Computational and Inferential Thinking, Chapter 9.5.**
- **Theory Meets Data, Chapters 1 and 2.**
- **Khan Academy's unit on Probability.**

## Probability theory

- Some things in life *seem* random.
  - e.g., flipping a coin or rolling a die .
- The **probability** of seeing "heads" when flipping a fair coin is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- One interpretation of probability says that if we flipped a coin infinitely many times, then  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the outcomes would be heads.

## Terminology


- **Experiment:** A process or action whose result is random.
  - e.g., rolling a die.
  - e.g., flipping a coin twice.
- **Outcome:** The result of an experiment.
  - e.g., the possible outcomes of rolling a six-sided die are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
  - e.g., the possible outcomes of flipping a coin twice are HH, HT, TH, and TT.
- **Event:** A set of outcomes.
  - e.g., the event that the die lands on an even number is the set of outcomes {2, 4, 6}.
  - e.g., the event that the die lands on a 5 is the set of outcomes {5}.
  - e.g., the event that there is at least 1 head in 2 flips is the set of outcomes {HH, HT, TH}.



## Terminology

- **Probability:** A number between 0 and 1 (equivalently, between 0% and 100%) that describes the likelihood of an event.
  - 0: The event never happens.
  - 1: The event always happens.
- Notation: If  $A$  is an event,  $P(A)$  is the probability of that event.

Equally-likely outcomes

$$P(\text{even } \#) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$


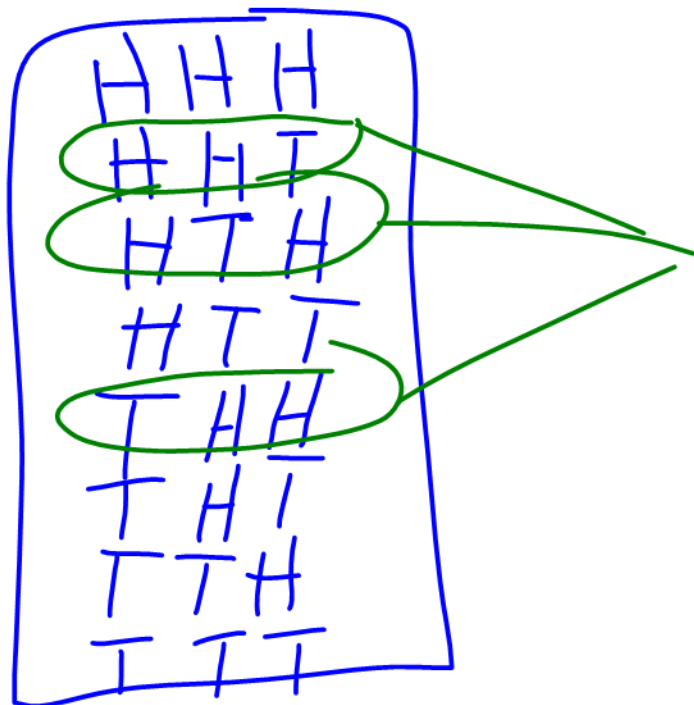
- If all of the possible outcomes are equally likely, then the probability of  $A$  is

$$P(A) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } A}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}}$$

- **Example 1:** Suppose we flip a fair coin 3 times. What is the probability we see exactly 2 heads?

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\frac{3}{8}$$



not OK

0H
1H
2H
3H

$$> \frac{1}{4}$$

not all outcomes  
equally likely

Concept Check  – Answer at [cc.dsc10.com](http://cc.dsc10.com)

multiply

A I have three cards: red, blue, and green. What is the chance that I choose a card at random and it is green, then – **without putting it back** – I choose another card at random and it is red?

- A)  $\frac{1}{9}$
- B)  $\frac{1}{6}$
- C)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- D)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- E) None of the above.

B

$$\frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

green red  
P(A) P(B given A)

Outcomes

R	B	GB	BG
R	G	GR	BR

$\frac{1}{6}$  direct



## Conditional probabilities

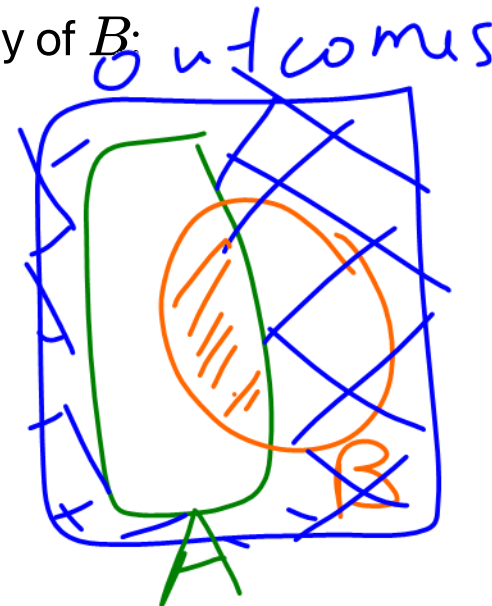
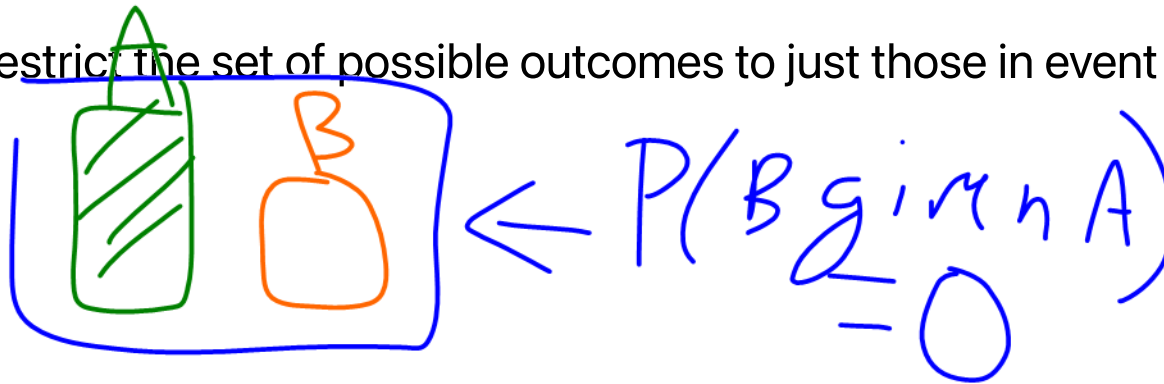
- Two events  $A$  and  $B$  can both happen. Suppose that we know  $A$  has happened, but we don't know if  $B$  has.
- If all outcomes are equally likely, then the conditional probability of  $B$  given  $A$  is:

$$P(B \text{ given } A) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying both } A \text{ and } B}{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } A}$$

- Intuitively, this is similar to the definition of the regular probability of  $B$ :

$$P(B) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } B}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}}$$

if you restrict the set of possible outcomes to just those in event  $A$ .



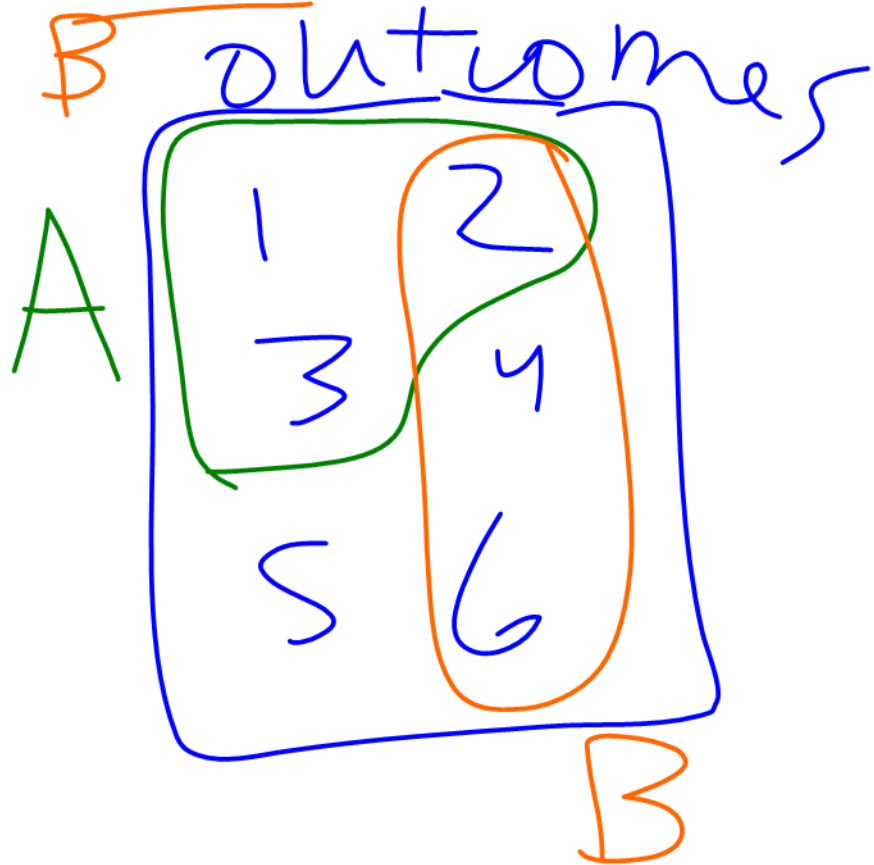
Concept Check ☒ – Answer at [cc.dsc10.com](http://cc.dsc10.com)

$$P(B \text{ given } A) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying both } A \text{ and } B}{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } A}$$

I roll a six-sided die and don't tell you what the result is, but I tell you that it is 3 or less. What is the probability that the result is even?

- A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- C)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- D) None of the above.

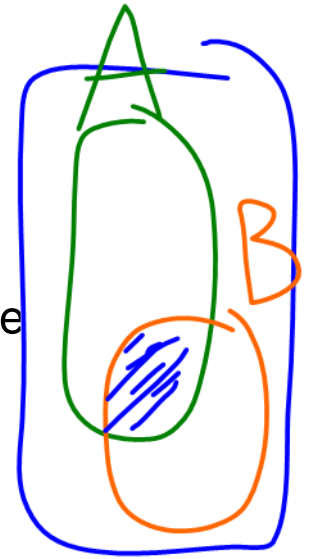
$$\frac{1}{3}$$



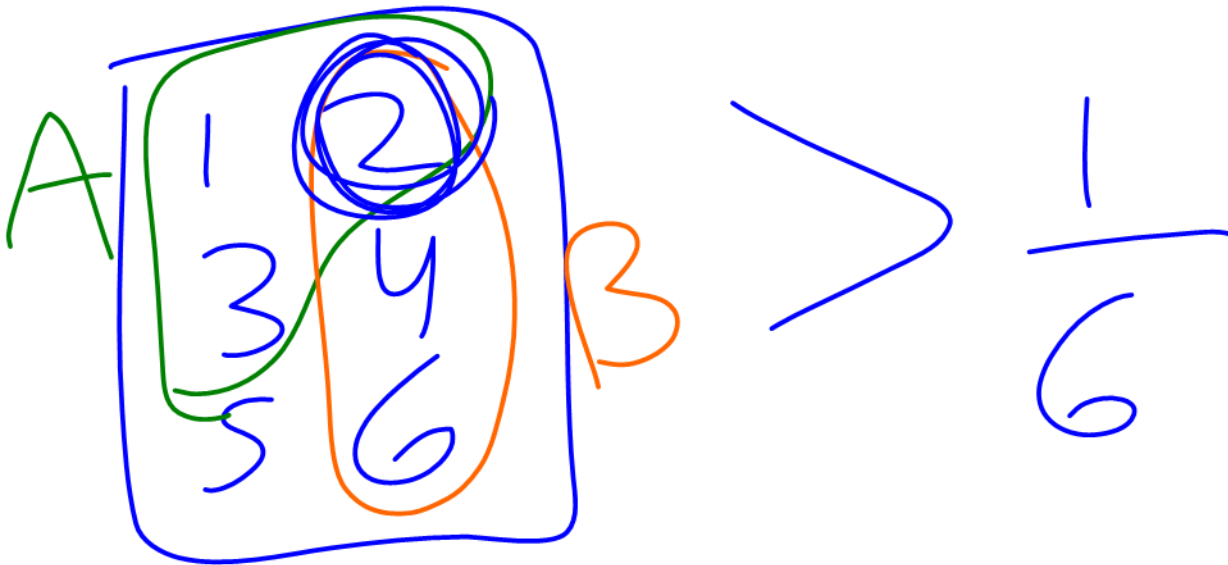
Probability that two events both happen

- Suppose again that  $A$  and  $B$  are two events, and that all outcomes are equally likely. Then, the probability that both  $A$  and  $B$  occur is

$$P(\text{A and B}) = \frac{\text{\# of outcomes satisfying both A and B}}{\text{total \# of outcomes}}$$



- **Example 2:** I roll a fair six-sided die. What is the probability that the roll is 3 or less **and** even?

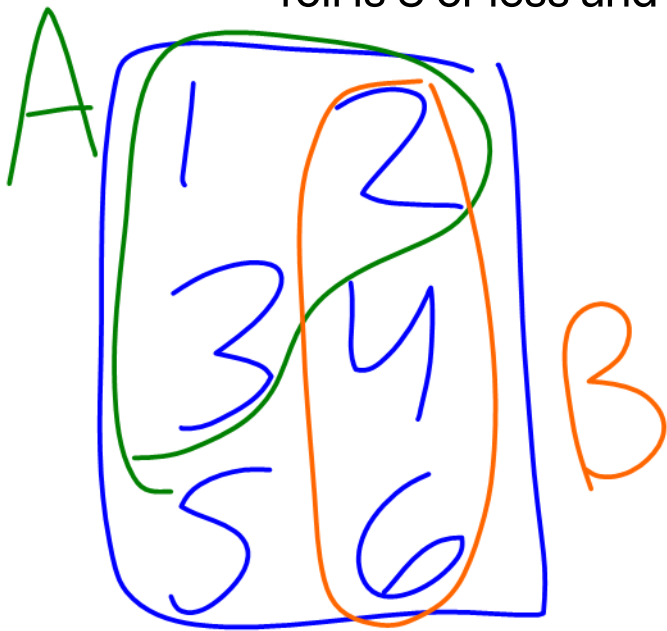


The multiplication rule

- The multiplication rule specifies how to compute the probability of both  $A$  and  $B$  happening, even if all outcomes are not equally likely.

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B \text{ given } A)$$

- **Example 2, again:** I roll a fair six-sided die. What is the probability that the roll is 3 or less and even?



$$\frac{\cancel{2}}{6} * \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$P(A)$                        $P(B \text{ given } A)$

What if  $A$  isn't affected by  $B$ ? 🤔

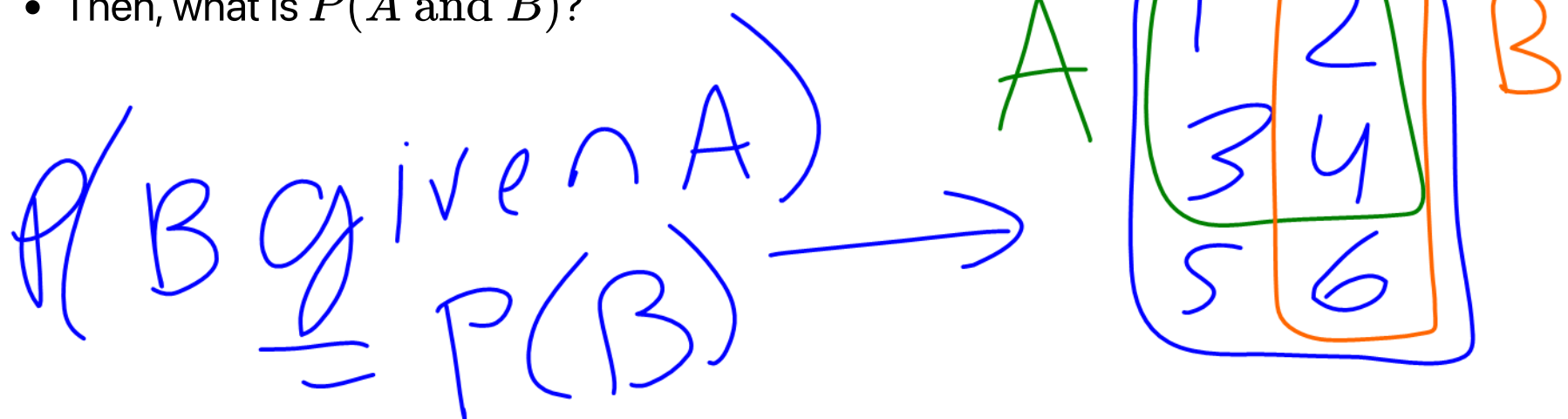
- The multiplication rule states that, for any two events  $A$  and  $B$ ,

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B \text{ given } A)$$

- What if knowing that  $A$  happens doesn't tell you anything about the likelihood of  $B$  happening?

- Suppose we flip a fair coin three times.
- The probability that the second flip is heads doesn't depend on the result of the first flip.

- Then, what is  $P(A \text{ and } B)$ ?



Independent events

independent:  $P(B \text{ given } A) = P(B)$

- Two events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent if  $P(B \text{ given } A) = P(B)$ , or equivalently if

sometimes

$$P(\text{A and B}) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

- Example 3:** Suppose we have a coin that is **biased**, and flips heads with probability 0.7. Each flip is independent of all other flips. We flip it 5 times.

What's the probability we see 5 heads in a row?

$$P(\text{1st flip AND 2nd flip AND...})$$
$$0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times \dots \times 0.7^5$$

Probability that an event *doesn't* happen

- The probability that  $A$  **doesn't** happen is  $1 - P(A)$  .
- For example, if the probability it is sunny tomorrow is 0.85, then the probability it is not sunny tomorrow is 0.15.

Concept Check  – Answer at [cc.dsc10.com](https://cc.dsc10.com)

Y = yes  
N = no

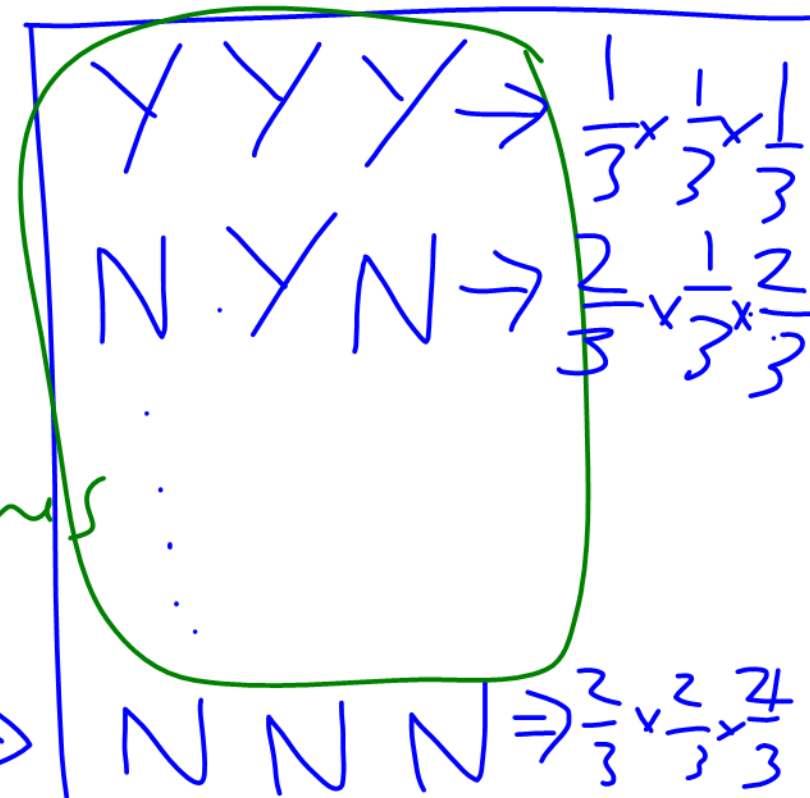
Every time I call my grandma 🧓, the probability that she answers her phone is  $\frac{1}{3}$ , independently for each call. If I call my grandma three times today, what is the chance that I will talk to her at least once?

8 outcomes

- ~~A)  $\frac{1}{3}$~~
- B)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- C)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- ~~D) 1~~
- E) None of the above.

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{19}{27}$$

7 of 8 are good outcomes





Probability of either of two events happening

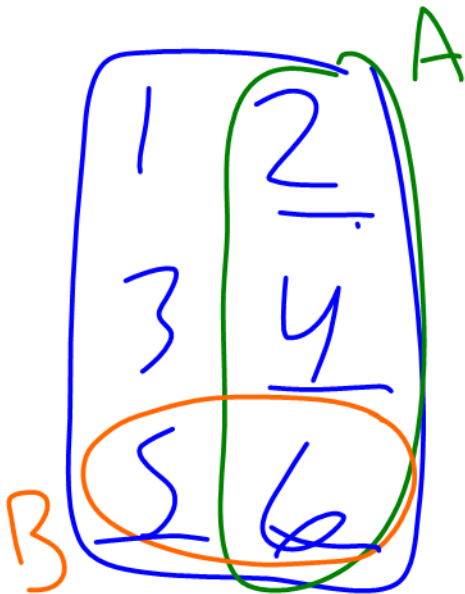
not ok

- Suppose again that  $A$  and  $B$  are two events, and that all outcomes are equally likely. Then, the probability that either  $A$  or  $B$  occur is

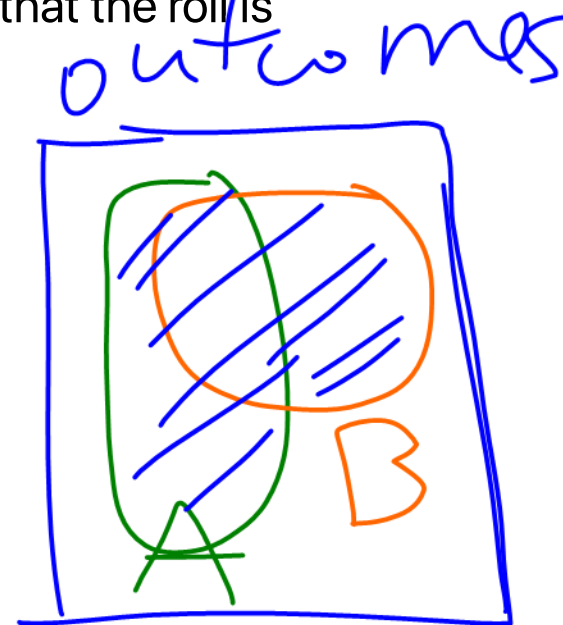
$$P(A \text{ or } B) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying either } A \text{ or } B}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}}$$

$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6}$   
even  $\geq 5$   
 $\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{5}{6}}$

- Example 4:** I roll a fair six-sided die. What is the probability that the roll is even or at least 5?



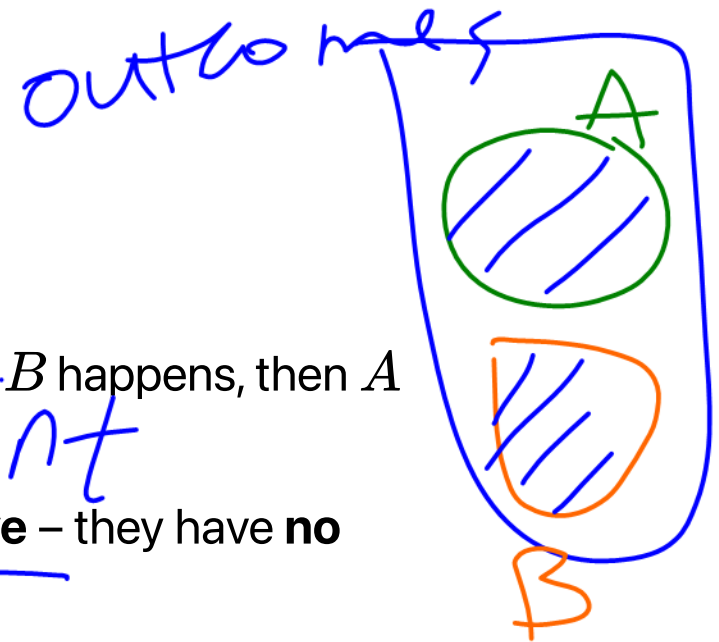
$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$



The addition rule

- Suppose that if  $A$  happens, then  $B$  doesn't, and if  $B$  happens, then  $A$  doesn't.
  - Such events are called **mutually exclusive** – they have **no overlap**.

*disjoint*



- If  $A$  and  $B$  are any two mutually exclusive events, then

$$P(\underline{A \text{ or } B}) = P(A) + P(B)$$

*Sometimes*

- **Example 5:** Suppose I have two biased coins, a red coin and a blue coin.

The red coin flips heads with probability 0.6, and the blue coin flips heads with probability 0.3. I flip both coins once. What's the probability I see two different faces?

Red	Blue
H	H
H	T
T	H
T	T

*disjoint*

$$P(\text{H on red and T on blue}) + P(\text{T on red and H on blue})$$

$$0.6 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.3$$

$$0.42 + 0.12$$

$$0.54$$

Aside: Proof of the addition rule for equally-likely events

You are not required to know how to "prove" anything in this course; you may just find this interesting.

If  $A$  and  $B$  are events consisting of equally likely outcomes, and furthermore  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive (meaning they have no overlap), then

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \text{ or } B) &= \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying either } A \text{ or } B}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}} \\ &= \frac{(\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } A) + (\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } B)}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}} \\ &= \frac{(\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } A)}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}} + \frac{(\# \text{ of outcomes satisfying } B)}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}} \\ &= P(A) + P(B) \end{aligned}$$

## Summary, next time

- Probability describes the likelihood of an event occurring.
- There are several rules for computing probabilities. We looked at many special cases that involved equally-likely events.
- There are two general rules to be aware of:
  - The **multiplication rule**, which states that for any two events,  $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(B \text{ given } A) \cdot P(A)$  .
  - The **addition rule**, which states that for any two **mutually exclusive** events,  $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$ .
- **Next time:** Simulations.