

Chapter 7

Probability.

Definition 7.0.1. A probability space defined by a tuple (Ω, P) such that:

1. Ω is a set, called the sample space. Any element $\omega \in \Omega$ is named an atomic event. Conceptually, we think of atomic events as possible outcomes of our experiment. Any subset $A \subset \Omega$ is an event.
2. P , called the probability function, is a function that assigns a number in $[0, 1]$ to any event, denoted as $P : 2^\Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$, and satisfies:
 - (a) For any event $A \subset \Omega$, $P(A) = \sum_{\omega \in A} P(\omega)$.
 - (b) Normalization, over the atomic events, to 1, which means $\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} P(\omega) = 1$.

Claim 7.0.1. Probability function satisfies the following properties:

1. $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
2. Monotonic, If $A \subset B \subset \Omega$ then $P(A) \leq P(B)$.
3. Union Bound, $P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$.
4. Additivity for disjointness events. If $A \cap B = \emptyset$ then $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.
5. Denote by \bar{A} the complementary event of A , which means $A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$. Then, $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$.

Example 7.0.1.

Result: Sorting A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n

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1 for  $i \in [n]$  do
2   for  $j \in [n]$  do
3     if  $A_i < A_j$  then
4        $\text{swap } A_i \leftrightarrow A_j$ 
5     end
6   end
7 end

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Algorithm 1: "ICan'tBelieveItCanSort" alg.