

## Chapter 7

# Probability.

### 7.1 Probability Spaces.

**Definition 7.1.1.** A probability space is defined by a tuple  $(\Omega, P)$ , where:

1.  $\Omega$  is a set, called the sample space. Any element  $\omega \in \Omega$  is 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  $\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} P(\omega) = 1$ .

**Example 7.1.1.** Consider a dice rolling, where each of the faces is indexed by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and has an equal chance of being rolled. Therefore, our atomic events are associated with the rolling result, and  $P$  is defined as  $P(\omega) = \frac{1}{6}$  for any such atomic event. An example of an event can be  $A = \text{"the dice falls on an even number"}$ . The probability of this outcome is:

$$P(A) = \sum_{\omega \in A} P(\omega) = P(\{2\}) + P(\{4\}) + P(\{6\}) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Claim 7.1.1.** The probability function satisfies the following properties:

1.  $P(\emptyset) = 0$ .
2. Monotonicity: 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 disjoint events: If  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ , then  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ .
5. Complementarity: Denote by  $\bar{A}$  the complementary event of  $A$ , which means  $A \cup \bar{A} = \Omega$ . Then,  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$ .

**Example 7.1.2.** Let's proof the additivity of disjointness property. Let  $A, B$  disjointness events, so  $A \cap B = \emptyset$  then

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= \sum_{w \in A \cup B} P(w) \\ &= \overbrace{\sum_{w \in A, w \notin B} P(w)}^{P(A)} + \overbrace{\sum_{w \in B, w \notin A} P(w)}^{P(B)} + \overbrace{\sum_{w \in A, w \in B} P(w)}^0 \\ &= P(A) + P(B) \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 7.1.2.** Let  $(\Omega, P)$  be a probability space. A random variable  $X$  on  $(\Omega, P)$  is a function  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . An indicator, is a random variable defined by an event  $A \subset \Omega$  as follows

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega \in A \\ 0 & \omega \notin A \end{cases}$$

Sometimes, we will use the notation  $\{X = x\}$  to denote the event  $A$  such:

$$A = \{\omega : X(\omega) = x\} := \{X = x\}$$

**Example 7.1.3.** Consider rolling a pair of dice. Denote by  $X : [6] \times [6] \rightarrow [6]$  the random variable that is set to be the result of the first roll. Let  $Y$  be defined in almost the same way, but setting the result of the second die. Namely, if we denote by  $\{(i, j)\}$  the atomic event associated with sample  $i$  on the first die and  $j$  on the second die, then:

$$\begin{aligned} X(\{i, j\}) &= i \\ Y(\{i, j\}) &= j \end{aligned}$$

In addition, one can define the random variable  $z$  as the sum,  $Z = X + Y$ . Since the sum is also a function from  $\Omega$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $Z$  is also a random variable. An example of an indicator could be  $W$ , which gets 1 if  $Z \in \{2, 7, 8\}$ .

**Definition 7.1.3.** We will say that two random variable  $X, Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are independent if for any  $x \in \text{Im } X$  and  $y \in \text{Im } Y$ :

$$P(X = x \cap Y = y) = P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

**Example 7.1.4.**  $X, Y$  defined in Example 7.1.3 are independent.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\{X = i\} \cap \{Y = j\}) &= \sum_{i'=i \text{ and } j'=j} P(\{(i', j')\}) = P(\{(i, j)\}) \\ &= \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = P(X = i)P(Y = j) \end{aligned}$$

## 7.2 [COMMENT] Throw Keys to Cells.

[COMMENT] Add the description of throwing keys to cells. Define the random variable  $X_i^j$ .

**Definition 7.2.1.** Let  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a random variable, the expectation of  $X$  is

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)P(\omega) = \sum_{x \in \text{Im } X} xP(X = x)$$

Observes that if  $P$  is distributed uniformly, then the expectation of  $X$  is just the arithmetic mean:

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)P(\omega) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)$$

**Claim 7.2.1.** The expectation satisfies the following properties:

1. Monotonic, If  $X \leq Y$  (for any  $\omega \in \Omega$ ) then  $\mathbf{E}[X] \leq \mathbf{E}[Y]$ .
2. Linearity, for  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  it holds that  $\mathbf{E}[aX + bY] = a\mathbf{E}[X] + b\mathbf{E}[Y]$ .
3. Independently, if  $X, Y$  are independent, then  $\mathbf{E}[X \cdot Y] = \mathbf{E}[X] \cdot \mathbf{E}[Y]$ .
4. For any constant  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  we have that  $\mathbf{E}[a] = a$ .

*Proof.* 1. Monotonic, if  $X \leq Y$  then :

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)P(\omega) \leq \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} Y(\omega)P(\omega) = \mathbf{E}[Y]$$

2. Linearity,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[aX + bY] &= \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} (aX(\omega) + bY(\omega))P(\omega) \\ &= a \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)P(\omega) + b \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} Y(\omega)P(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

3. Independently,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[XY] &= \sum_{x, y \in \text{Im } X \times \text{Im } Y} xyP(X = x \cap Y = y) \\ &= \sum_{x, y \in \text{Im } X \times \text{Im } Y} xyP(X = x)P(Y = y) \\ &= \sum_{x \in \text{Im } X} \sum_{y \in \text{Im } Y} xyP(X = x)P(Y = y) \\ &= \sum_{x \in \text{Im } X} xP(X = x) \sum_{y \in \text{Im } Y} yP(Y = y) \\ &= \sum_{x \in \text{Im } X} xP(X = x)\mathbf{E}[Y] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[Y] \end{aligned}$$

4. Let  $X$  be the random variable which is also the constant function  $X(\omega) = a$  for any  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[X] &= \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X(\omega)P(\omega) \\ &= \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} aP(\omega) = a \cdot 1 = a \end{aligned}$$

□

**Example 7.2.1.** *[COMMENT] Expectation of indicators and their multiplication.* Let  $X$  be an indicator of event  $A$ , what are  $\mathbf{E}[X]$  and  $\mathbf{E}[X^2]$ ? Recall that  $X(\omega) = 1$  only if  $\omega \in A$  and 0 otherwise, thus:

$$X^k(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1^k = 1 & \omega \in A \\ 0^k = 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{E}[X^k] = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X^k(\omega)P(\omega) = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} X^k(\omega)P(\omega)$$

**Example 7.2.2.** *[COMMENT] How many keys throwed into the same cell as the first key thrown to?*

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1 let B[0 : n - 1] be a new array
2 for i ← [0, n-1] do
3   | make Bi an empty list
4 end
5 for i ← [1, n] do
6   | insert Ai into list B[nAi]
7 end
8 for i ← [0, n-1] do
9   | sort list Bi
10 end
11 concatenate the lists B0, B1, ..., Bn-1 together and
12 return the concatenated lists
```

**Algorithm 1:** bucket-sort( $A, n$ )

Denote by  $X_i : [n] \rightarrow [n]$  then random variable that counts the number of elements fallen in the  $i$ th bucket. The Expectation of the sorting running time is:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E}[T] &= \mathbf{E} \left[ \text{Inserting into buckets} + \sum_i \text{Sorting } i\text{th bucket} \right] \\
&= \mathbf{E} \left[ \Theta(n) + \sum_i X_i^2 \right] = \Theta(n) + \sum_i \mathbf{E}[X_i^2] \\
\mathbf{E}[X_i^2] &= \mathbf{E} \left[ \left( \sum_j X_i^j \right)^2 \right] = \mathbf{E} \left[ \sum_{j,j'} X_i^j X_i^{j'} \right] = \sum_{j,j'} \mathbf{E}[X_i^j X_i^{j'}] \\
&= \sum_{j \neq j'} \mathbf{E}[X_i^j X_i^{j'}] + \sum_j \mathbf{E}[X_i^j X_i^j] \\
&= \sum_{j \neq j'} \mathbf{E}[X_i^j X_i^{j'}] + \sum_j \mathbf{E}[X_i^j] \\
&= 2 \binom{n}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \frac{n-1}{n} + 1 = 2 - \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}[T] = \Theta(n) + n \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \Theta(n)
\end{aligned}$$