## Probability Note

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## 1 Basics Definitions

**Definition 1.1** (Sample Spaces). A sample space is a set of all possible outcomes of an experiment.

**Definition 1.2** (Events). An event is a subset of the sample space.

**Definition 1.3** (Probability Mass Function). Let  $\mathbb{S} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$  be a sample space and domain of function F. F is its probability mass function provided that:  $0 < F(x_i) < 1$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F(x_i) = 1$ .

**Definition 1.4** (Probability of an Event). Let A be an event and F be its probability mass function. Then  $P(A) = \sum_{x_i \in A} F(x_i)$ .

**Definition 1.5** (Independence of an Event). Let A and B be two events. Then A and B are independent if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ .

**Definition 1.6** (Random Variable). A random variable is a function on sample space.

**Definition 1.7** (Idenpendence of Random Variable). Two random variables X and Y are independent if and only if P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x)P(Y = y) for all x and y.

**Definition 1.8** (Expected Value of a Random Variable). Let X be a random variable. Its expected value is  $E(X) = \sum_i P(x_i)x_i$