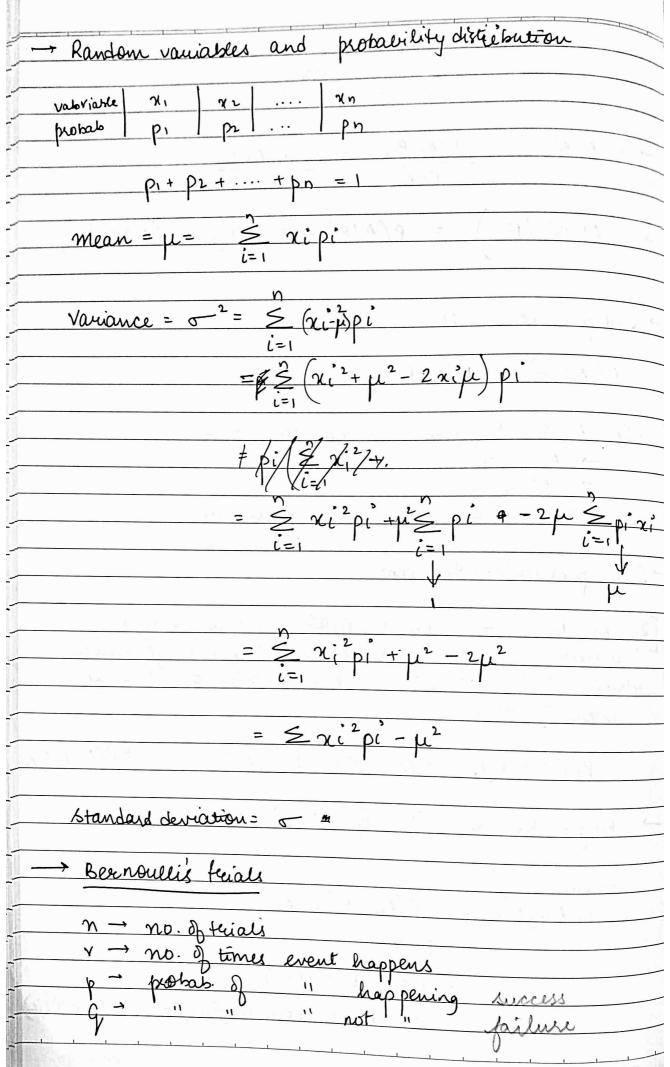
Probability
$\frac{1}{P(A/B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$
$\rightarrow P(AUB)/F = P(A/F) + P(B/F) - P(ANB)/F$
- Sudependent events
$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$
· y A & B are in dependent then → A & B' → A' & B → A' & B' are also independent
→ Jotal probability theorem
Exhaustive events di a vandour experiment such that P(Ai) >0 for i=1,2,n and E is any
event] then
$P(\bar{E}) = P(A_1) P(E/A_1) + P(A_2) P(E/A_2) \dots + P(A_n) P(E/A_n)$
→ Baye's theorem [] & P(E) >0
Then $P(AK/E) = P(AK)P(E/AK)$ $P(E)$
= P(Ak) P(E/Ak)
P(AI) P(E/AI) + P(Az) P(EAz) + + P(An) P(E/A)

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ncopingo + nc,	$p^{n-1}q' + {}^{n}C_{2}p^{n-2}q^{2} + \cdots + {}^{n}C_{n}p^{n}$	0°9" = 1
. If a particular to the ti	ilar event has to happen ines in & n teials th	enactly
	rility is	Lary -
Note:-	ean = np	\ MY
	Tilderential equation	
With/ replaying	deptent / sq together: Occess Russe But 1/1 One by one: - order (default)	imp
I P	1 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2 y 2	