FODA:

Probabilits Review #1 Probabilits
Sample Space

Sample space 52 sample outrome west

Nin

= 3:1

events $A \subseteq SL$ Example 6-sided die $R(A) = \frac{1(24,8)}{721}$

w = 3event "even" $A = \{z, 4, 6\} \subset S$ "odd" $B = \{1, 3, 5\} \subset S$

Probability
$$P(A)$$

O $\leq P_r(A) \leq 1$

Pr(\mathcal{I}) = 1

Oissaint sets $A_1, A_2, ...$

it $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$

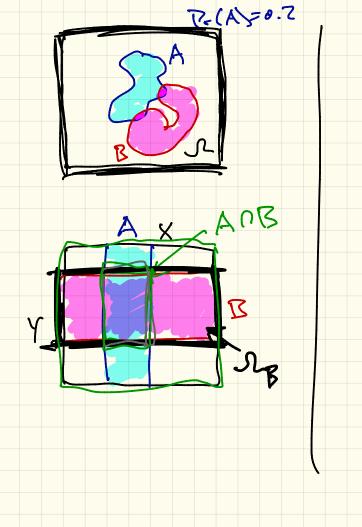
Pr($A_i \cap A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$

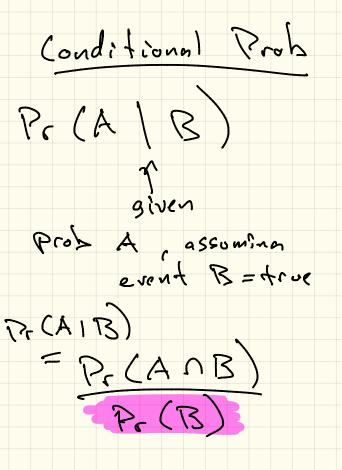
Pr($A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$

Pr(

Continuous Sample Spaces · water , land, time Train leave Zurich 1:37 N=(1:37:00, 1:38:00) evend A Pirst WO seconds = [1:37:00, 1:37:40) Pc (A) = 0.8

Variable Random X variable, not yet set ordenne will be det somined by some random process X: V -> ST mersurable Contion sample: spaces common SCR 1 = {11, 73 X(+1) = 1 N= {1,4} X(T)= 4





Two events A, B independent Pr(A/B) = Pr(A) PC(BIA) = P(B) Pr(AnB) = Pr(A). P(B) Two random variables (RVs) (Merendent (& all A < Six P(A) B) = P(A). P(B)

Example Two Random Vasinbox T = 1 : L test is positive

0 : L test is negative 1 if how could-19 Pr(C=1 | T=1) C= o El don't have covid-19 = Pr (C=1 1 T=1) $P_r(\tau=1) = C=1 \qquad (=0)$ $P_r(\tau=1)$ 6.61 0.001 -> 0.0101 = 0.01 = 1 = 100 = 99% T=0 0.0001 0.9889

7= PC (=1) = 0.0101 independent

Densite Lunchions continuous Random variables X outcome 12 ESZ event Pr (X=K) =0 ACR Pr (XEA) #0 or =0 probability => probability densite

Probability densite

Probability densite

Probability densite

Probability densite

Probability densite Pr(KEA) = SweA fx (w) dw

$$S = \mathbb{R}$$
 (ommolative density Lorodian

 $E_{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \sum_{\omega = -\infty}^{t} f_{\mathbf{x}}(\omega) d\omega$

$$C_{\times}(\omega) = \frac{\partial F_{\times}(\omega)}{\partial \omega}$$