# CS 107, Probability, Spring 2019 Lecture 09

Michael Poghosyan

AUA

6 February 2019



#### Content

- Classical Probability Models: Geometric Probabilities
- Conditional Probabilities

#### Air Passenger Problem

A fully-booked plane is about to be boarded by its hundred passengers. The first passenger loses his boarding card and sits down in a random place. From then on, a passenger, whenever finding his seat taken, very politely sits somewhere at random. What is the probability that the hundredth passenger sits in his own seat?

#### Air Passenger Problem

A fully-booked plane is about to be boarded by its hundred passengers. The first passenger loses his boarding card and sits down in a random place. From then on, a passenger, whenever finding his seat taken, very politely sits somewhere at random. What is the probability that the hundredth passenger sits in his own seat?

The Answer is:

#### Air Passenger Problem

A fully-booked plane is about to be boarded by its hundred passengers. The first passenger loses his boarding card and sits down in a random place. From then on, a passenger, whenever finding his seat taken, very politely sits somewhere at random. What is the probability that the hundredth passenger sits in his own seat?

The Answer is:

## Reminder: Geometric Probabilities

Let's continue:

## Reminder: Geometric Probabilities

#### Let's continue:

• Our Experiment's Sample Space is  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ;

#### Reminder: Geometric Probabilities

#### Let's continue:

- Our Experiment's Sample Space is  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ;
- If  $A \subset \Omega$  is an Event (if A has a finite measure), then we define

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = \frac{\textit{measure}(A)}{\textit{measure}(\Omega)}.$$

**Problem:** Two persons, R and J, arrive at random to the Siraharneri Aygi between [0, 2] hours from 1PM and stay there for 20 minutes (= 1/3 hours). What is the probability that they will meet?

**Problem:** Two persons, R and J, arrive at random to the Siraharneri Aygi between [0, 2] hours from 1PM and stay there for 20 minutes (= 1/3 hours). What is the probability that they will meet?

**Implicit assumptions:** The arrival time has a uniform distribution.

**Problem:** Two persons, R and J, arrive at random to the Siraharneri Aygi between [0, 2] hours from 1PM and stay there for 20 minutes (= 1/3 hours). What is the probability that they will meet?

**Implicit assumptions:** The arrival time has a uniform distribution.

MP, do not look at me, solve it on the board!

**Problem:** Two persons, R and J, arrive at random to the Siraharneri Aygi between [0, 2] hours from 1PM and stay there for 20 minutes (= 1/3 hours). What is the probability that they will meet?

**Implicit assumptions:** The arrival time has a uniform distribution.

MP, do not look at me, solve it on the board!

**More Realistic Version:** Now, R will wait for 30 min, but J only for 10 min. Can you calculate the probability?

**Problem:** Two persons, R and J, arrive at random to the Siraharneri Aygi between [0, 2] hours from 1PM and stay there for 20 minutes (= 1/3 hours). What is the probability that they will meet?

**Implicit assumptions:** The arrival time has a uniform distribution.

MP, do not look at me, solve it on the board!

**More Realistic Version:** Now, R will wait for 30 min, but J only for 10 min. Can you calculate the probability? HW

# Example: Calculating $\pi$ by Monte-Carlo

Let us calculate  $\pi$  by a computer and Probability.

# Example: Calculating $\pi$ by Monte-Carlo

Let us calculate  $\pi$  by a computer and Probability. Later we will talk about this method again, we will justify the reasoning.

# Example: Calculating $\pi$ by Monte-Carlo

Let us calculate  $\pi$  by a computer and Probability. Later we will talk about this method again, we will justify the reasoning.

**Problem:** Assume we are throwing a darts missile into the quadratic darts board  $\Omega = [-1,1] \times [-1,1]$ . What is the probability that we will hit a point inside the unit disk?

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world.

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all ?) of you happy. Correct?

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment.

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all ?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment. And that information can change the probability of our event.

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all ?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment. And that information can change the probability of our event. **Example:** Say, we want to calculate the probability that the next quiz mean grade for our section will be > 90.

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment. And that information can change the probability of our event. **Example:** Say, we want to calculate the probability that the next quiz mean grade for our section will be > 90. Can you calculate?

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all ?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment.

**Example:** Say, we want to calculate the probability that the next quiz mean grade for our section will be > 90. Can you calculate?

And that information can change the probability of our event.

Now, assume that I am giving you an information that the quiz will be the day after tomorrow, and that will be about conditional probabilities, and that will be very similar to the one of the problems that we will solve today.

Information is one of the most valuable things in this world. **Example:** If you will have an information about the problems that we will put into our midterms and final exams before the exams, that will make most (all ?) of you happy. Correct? Now, when calculating a probability of an event, we can have some information about other events in the same experiment.

**Example:** Say, we want to calculate the probability that the next quiz mean grade for our section will be > 90. Can you calculate?

And that information can change the probability of our event.

Now, assume that I am giving you an information that the quiz will be the day after tomorrow, and that will be about conditional probabilities, and that will be very similar to the one of the problems that we will solve today. What will be the probability of the same event in this case?

# Surprise! Quiz Time!

# Surprise! Quiz Time! Just kidding $\ddot{\ }$

We want to formalize this:

We want to formalize this: assume  $\Omega$  is our Experiment's Sample Space, and A, B are two events.

We want to formalize this: assume  $\Omega$  is our Experiment's Sample Space, and A, B are two events.

#### Conditional Probability

The conditional probability of A given B (or the probability of A under the condition of B) is defined to be

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

We want to formalize this: assume  $\Omega$  is our Experiment's Sample Space, and A, B are two events.

#### Conditional Probability

The conditional probability of A given B (or the probability of A under the condition of B) is defined to be

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

Sometimes one defines  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = 0$ , if  $\mathbb{P}(B) = 0$ .

We want to formalize this: assume  $\Omega$  is our Experiment's Sample Space, and A, B are two events.

#### Conditional Probability

The conditional probability of A given B (or the probability of A under the condition of B) is defined to be

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

Sometimes one defines  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)=0$ , if  $\mathbb{P}(B)=0$ . Some authors do not define the conditional probability in the case when  $\mathbb{P}(B)=0$ .

Some interpretations for

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

Some interpretations for

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

Counting Interpretation

Some interpretations for

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}.$$

- Counting Interpretation
- Geometric Interpretation

## Example

**Problem:** We are drawing a card from the deck at random.

• What is the probability that the card will be a Queen?

### Example

**Problem:** We are drawing a card from the deck at random.

- What is the probability that the card will be a Queen?
- What is the probability that the card will be a Queen, if the card drawn is of Diamonds?

### Example

**Problem:** We have 1000 lottery tickets, from which 25 are winning tickets. I am buying 2 tickets.

What is the probability that at least one will be a winning ticket?

### Example

**Problem:** We have 1000 lottery tickets, from which 25 are winning tickets. I am buying 2 tickets.

- What is the probability that at least one will be a winning ticket?
- What is the probability that they both will be winning ones?

Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then

Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then a. For any event A,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \geq 0$$
;

Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then

a. For any event A,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \geq 0;$$

b.  $\mathbb{P}(B|B) = 1$ ;

Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then

a. For any event A,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \geq 0$$
;

- b.  $\mathbb{P}(B|B) = 1$ ;
- c. If A is an event, then

$$\mathbb{P}(\overline{A}|B) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B);$$

Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then

a. For any event A,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \geq 0$$
;

- b.  $\mathbb{P}(B|B) = 1$ ;
- c. If A is an event, then

$$\mathbb{P}(\overline{A}|B) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B);$$

d. If  $A_1, ..., A_n$  are some **mutually disjoint** events, then

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1\cup A_2\cup ...\cup A_n|B)=\mathbb{P}(A_1|B)+\mathbb{P}(A_2|B)+...+\mathbb{P}(A_n|B);$$



Assume  $B \subset \Omega$  is a fixed event with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$ . Then

a. For any event A,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \geq 0;$$

- **b**.  $\mathbb{P}(B|B) = 1$ ;
- c. If A is an event, then

$$\mathbb{P}(\overline{A}|B) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B);$$

d. If  $A_1, ..., A_n$  are some **mutually disjoint** events, then  $\mathbb{P}(A_1 | A_2 | ... | A_n | B) - \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B) + ... + \mathbb{P}(A_n | B)$ 

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n | B) = \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B) + ... + \mathbb{P}(A_n | B);$$

e. If  $A_1, ..., A_n, ...$  are some **mutually disjoint** events, then

$$\mathbb{P}(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}A_n|B)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\mathbb{P}(A_n|B);$$



f. If  $A_1, A_2, B$  are some events and  $\mathbb{P}(B) \neq 0$ , then

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 | B) = \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B) - \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2 | B);$$

f. If  $A_1, A_2, B$  are some events and  $\mathbb{P}(B) \neq 0$ , then

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2|B) = \mathbb{P}(A_1|B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2|B) - \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2|B);$$

g. If A is an event with  $\mathbb{P}(A) \neq 0$ , then

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A|B) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B) = \mathbb{P}(B|A) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A);$$

f. If  $A_1, A_2, B$  are some events and  $\mathbb{P}(B) \neq 0$ , then

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 | B) = \mathbb{P}(A_1 | B) + \mathbb{P}(A_2 | B) - \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2 | B);$$

g. If A is an event with  $\mathbb{P}(A) \neq 0$ , then

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A|B) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B) = \mathbb{P}(B|A) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A);$$

h. (multiplication or chain rule) If  $A_1, ..., A_n$  are some events, then

$$\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap ... \cap A_n) = \mathbb{P}(A_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_2 | A_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_3 | A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot ...$$
$$\cdot \mathbb{P}(A_n | A_1 \cap A_2 \cap ... \cap A_{n-1}).$$

• Please note that, in general,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \neq \mathbb{P}(B|A)$$
.

Please note that, in general,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \neq \mathbb{P}(B|A).$$

The correct relation between these two conditional probabilities is:

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B)\cdot\mathbb{P}(B)=\mathbb{P}(B|A)\cdot\mathbb{P}(A),$$

Please note that, in general,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \neq \mathbb{P}(B|A).$$

The correct relation between these two conditional probabilities is:

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \cdot \mathbb{P}(B) = \mathbb{P}(B|A) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A),$$

This means that we can have  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \mathbb{P}(B|A)$  only in the case  $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B)$ .

Please note that, in general,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) \neq \mathbb{P}(B|A).$$

The correct relation between these two conditional probabilities is:

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B)\cdot\mathbb{P}(B)=\mathbb{P}(B|A)\cdot\mathbb{P}(A),$$

This means that we can have  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \mathbb{P}(B|A)$  only in the case  $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B)$ .

Please note also that

$$\mathbb{P}(\overline{A}|B) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B),$$

but, in general,

$$\mathbb{P}(A|\overline{B}) \neq 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B)$$
.



**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random.

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

The family has 2 children. What is the probability that one of them is a girl, and the other is a boy?

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

The family has 2 children. What is the probability that one of them is a girl, and the other is a boy?

**Implicit Assumption:** In this type of problems we assume that the birth probability of a girl and a boy is the same.

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

The family has 2 children. What is the probability that one of them is a girl, and the other is a boy?

**Implicit Assumption:** In this type of problems we assume that the birth probability of a girl and a boy is the same.

The answer is:

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

The family has 2 children. What is the probability that one of them is a girl, and the other is a boy?

**Implicit Assumption:** In this type of problems we assume that the birth probability of a girl and a boy is the same.

The answer is:

Now, some modification of the problem.

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course  $\ddot{\ }$ 

The family has 2 children. What is the probability that one of them is a girl, and the other is a boy?

**Implicit Assumption:** In this type of problems we assume that the birth probability of a girl and a boy is the same.

The answer is:

Now, some modification of the problem.

**King's Sister Problem:** In the middle ages there was a story about a King. The parents of the King had 2 children. What is the probability that the other child is the sister of the King?

• What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) < \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) < \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.