

# CS 107, Probability, Spring 2019

## Lecture 10

Michael Poghosyan

AUA

8 February 2019

- 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:

The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life.

The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life. Do you know this guy?

The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life. Do you know this guy?





The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life. Do you know this guy?



The Answer is:

The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life. Do you know this guy?



The Answer is: Well, of course NO 😊

The Power of Combinatorics, or How to write more than a Billion of Poems during a life. Do you know this guy?



The Answer is: Well, of course NO ☺

The Correct Answer is: Raymond Queneau, French poet

One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:



One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:



One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

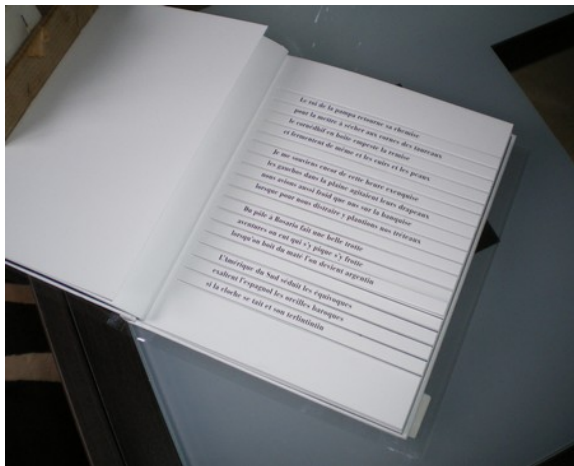


One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

You will find only 10 sonets there, all 14 lines long. But...

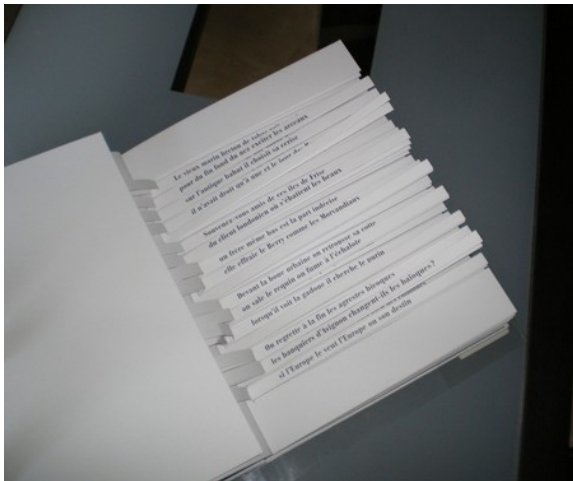
One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:



One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:

One of his books is called **Cent mille milliards de poèmes**,  
i.e., **A Hundred Thousand Billion Poems**:



# Conditional Probabilities: Reminder

Assume  $\Omega$  is our Experiment's Sample Space, and  $A, B$  are two events.

# Conditional Probabilities: Reminder

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

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

And we define also  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = 0$ , if  $\mathbb{P}(B) = 0$ .

# 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?

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

- a. For any event  $A$ ,

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

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

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

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities, Cont'd

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

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



# Properties of Conditional Probabilities, Cont'd

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

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

# Properties of Conditional Probabilities, Cont'd

- 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  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  are some events, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) &= \mathbb{P}(A_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_2|A_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2) \cdot \dots \\ &\quad \cdot \mathbb{P}(A_n|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

# Remarks:

- Please note that, in general,

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

# Remarks:

- Please note that, in general,

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

The correct relation between these two conditional probabilities is:

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

# Remarks:

- 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  $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B)$ .

## Remarks:

- 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

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

but, in general,

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

# Example: 2 Children Problem

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

# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊



# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊

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

# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊

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.

# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊

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:

# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊

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.

# Example: 2 Children Problem

**Problem:** We are drawing 2 children at random. Kidding, of course 😊

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?

# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?

# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- What is the difference between  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ ?

# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- What is the difference between  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ ?  
Are you sure? 😊



# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- What is the difference between  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ ?  
Are you sure? 😊
- Is it possible that  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A)$ ? If possible, give an example.

# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- What is the difference between  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ ?  
Are you sure? 😊
- 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.

# Some Questions to Answer

- What is the definition of the Conditional Probability?
- What is the difference between  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ ?  
Are you sure? 😊
- 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.

# Ways to use Conditional Probabilities

Conditional Probabilities appear in the following situations:

# Ways to use Conditional Probabilities

Conditional Probabilities appear in the following situations:

- We want to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ . If it is easy to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ , then we calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$  by

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

# Ways to use Conditional Probabilities

Conditional Probabilities appear in the following situations:

- We want to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ . If it is easy to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ , then we calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$  by

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

- We want to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ . If it is easy to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ , then we calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  by

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

# Ways to use Conditional Probabilities

Conditional Probabilities appear in the following situations:

- We want to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ . If it is easy to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ , then we calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$  by

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

- We want to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ . If it is easy to calculate  $\mathbb{P}(B)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ , then we calculate  $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$  by

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

This property is called the Multiplication Rule.

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male.



# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz.

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

We know that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female}) =$$

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

We know that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female}) =$$

Also the statement **we know that only 15% of females love Jazz** can be written as:

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

We know that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female}) =$$

Also the statement **we know that only 15% of females love Jazz** can be written as:

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{ person loves Jazz} | \text{ person is a female}) =$$

# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

We know that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female}) =$$

Also the statement **we know that only 15% of females love Jazz** can be written as:

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{ person loves Jazz} | \text{ person is a female}) = 0.15.$$

Now,  $\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz}) =$



# Example:

**Problem:** We have 36 participants in our Prob class, from which 26 are male. Assume we know that only 15% of females love Jazz. We choose a participant from our class at random. What is the Probability that the chosen person will be a Jazz lover female student?

Translation into the *Probability Language*: We want to calculate

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz})$$

We know that

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female}) =$$

Also the statement **we know that only 15% of females love Jazz** can be written as:

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{ person loves Jazz} | \text{ person is a female}) = 0.15.$$

Now,  $\mathbb{P}(\text{chosen person is a female and she loves Jazz}) = \dots$