Why

Often when considering an uncertain outcome, we want to treat of several possibilities at once.

Definition

An *event* (or *compound event, random event*) is a subset of outcomes.

Examples

Even or odd number of pips. As before, we model rolling a die with the sample space $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. In this case, the model the phrase "the number of pips is odd" with the event (i.e., set) $\{1, 3, 5\}$. Similarly, we may model the event that the number of pips is even with the set $\{2, 4, 6\}$.

Rolling doubles. Suppose we model rolling two dice with the sample space $\{1, \ldots, 6\}^2$. We may model the event of rolling "doubles"—the two die show the same number of pips—with the set D defined by

$$D = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)\}.$$

We may model the event that the die turns up four with the set $\{4, 5, 6\}$.

Operations with events

It is desirable to clarify what we mean when we make the usual compound statements about an uncertain outcome. For example, given that we have an event for modeling that the number of pips on the die is even, and one for modeling that the number of pips on the die is odd, what are the events corresponding to the number of pips being even *or* odd...even *and* odd. In this case, if $O = \{1, 3, 5\}$ is the event of an odd number of pips and $E = \{2, 4, 6\}$ is the event of an even number of pips. The event of an even *or* odd number of pips is $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. The event of an even *and* odd number of pips is $\varnothing$, since no number is both even and odd. Notice that

$$O \cup E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \text{ and } O \cap E = \varnothing$$

In general, given events $A, B \subset \Omega$, we call the event $A \cup B$ the event that either *A or B* occurs. Similarly we call the event $A \cap B$ as the event that *both A and B* occur. We call $\Omega - A$, the *complement* of A in Ω, as the event that *A does not* occur. Two event are *incompatibile* if $A \cap B = \varnothing$. We refer to Ω as the *sure event* and $\varnothing$ as the *impossible event.* When $A \subseteq B$, we say that *A must* occur if B occurs.

Uncertain Events

Operations

Functions

Relations

Uncertain Outcomes

Ordered Pair Projections

Set Products

Natural Numbers

Set Powers

Ordered Pairs

Intersection of Empty Set

Successor Sets

Unordered Triples

Set Intersections

Pair Unions

Set Symmetric Differences

Pair Intersections

Set Complements

Set Unions

Set Differences

Empty Set

Unordered Pairs

Set Specification

Set Equality

Set Inclusion

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Identities

Sets

Names

Letters

Objects