

## Independence

### ★ Independence of two events

$$P(B|A) = P(B)$$

- Occurrence of A provides no new information about B.
- We call even B is independent of A
- $P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B|A)$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$$

{ Cleaner way of defining Independence }

⇒ If A and B are independent, then A and  $B^c$  are independent.

### ★ Conditional Independence

$$P(A \cap B | C) = P(A | C) P(B | C)$$

⇒ If Event A & B are independent, that does not mean  $A|C$  and  $B|C$  are independent.

# ★ Independence of a collection of events

## • Intuitive definition

"Information on some of the events does not change probabilities related to the remaining events"

## • Formal definition

"Events  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  are called independent if:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m) = P(A_1)P(A_2) \dots P(A_m)$$

for any distinct indices  $i, j, m$ "

