

# PROB 140

Spring 2021

## WEEK 1 STUDY GUIDE



Probability for Data Science

### The Big Picture

We begin the course with a formal mathematical framework for defining and combining probabilities, and a mathematical definition of “random quantity.”

- The basic rules of probability are the same as those for proportions. To find a probability, you have to figure out an appropriate combination of rules to use.
- Numerical calculations quickly get large. Even in this age of powerful computers, mathematical approximation is often important for computation and insight.
- One of the rules enables you to update probabilities in the light of new information. This is a fundamentally important skill in data science. Assumptions matter, for identifying the right methods to use as well as for interpreting results.
- In Data 8 you saw a *statistic* defined as a number that you compute based on a sample. The more general concept is that of a *random variable*, which is a function on the outcome space.
- *Distributions* describe how probability is spread over a set of values. Every random variable has a distribution; pairs and larger groups have *joint distributions*.

### Week At a Glance

Tue 1/19	Wed 1/20	Thu 1/21	Fri 1/22
Instructor's Session		Instructor's Session	
	GSIs' Sessions		GSIs' Sessions
HW 1 (Due Mon 1/25)			
Lab 1A (Due Mon 1/25)			
Read Chapter 1	Read Chapter 2	Skim Chapter 3	Read Chapter 3 and skim Chapter 4

## Reading, Practice, and Live Sessions

Sections	Topic	Live Sessions: Prof. A.	Live Sessions: GSIs	Recommended Practice
1.1, 1.2	Probability as a function - 1.1 defines the domain - 1.2 shows how to find probabilities assuming equally likely outcomes	<p><a href="#">Tue 1/19</a></p> <p>1.3-1.5 with an emphasis on the math more than the computation</p> <p>2.1, 2.3, 2.5: The relation between axioms and rules; conditioning</p> <p><b>There is no Checkpoint this week.</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Wed 1/20</a></p> <p>- “Balls in boxes”: how this helps with visualization in problems that look very different from each other</p> <p>- Exponential approximation</p> <p>- What is common to Ch 1 Ex 7, 4, 6, 8, and Ch 2 Ex 12</p>	<p><a href="#">Chapter 1</a> 2, 5, 8, 9</p>
1.3, 1.4	An example of an exact calculation, using the product rule of counting - 1.3 has the general calculation - 1.4 has the numerical computation in a special case			<p><a href="#">Chapter 2</a> 1, 4, 5, 6, 13</p> <p>If you have time, try 14. It’s popular with quant interviewers.</p>
1.5	The first of many exponential approximations in the course			
2.1, 2.3	The axioms and basic rules - 2.1 is about addition, and hence also subtraction - 2.3 is about multiplication, and hence also division (crucial for conditional probabilities)			
2.5	Bayes’ Rule: updating probabilities by conditioning			
2.2, 2.4	Examples. Don’t just read them – work them out			

Sections	Topic	Live Sessions: Prof. A.	Live Sessions: GSIs	Recommended Practice
Ch 3	Random variables - 3.1 has the definition - 3.2 defines the distribution of the random variable, and shows how to find probabilities of events based on the random variable - 3.3 shows how random variables can have two kinds of equality	<p>Thu 1/21</p> <p>- The key ideas in Chapters 3 and 4, focusing more on the math than the code</p>	<p>Fri 1/22</p> <p>- Conditioning and Bayes: points to notice</p> <p>- Random variables and equality</p> <p>- Chapter 2 Ex 2, 13ab</p> <p>Chapter 3 Ex 5, 6</p>	Chapter 3 2, 4, 7
Ch 4	Pairs of random variables - 4.1 is the two-variable version of 3.2: joint distributions, and finding probabilities  - 4.2 has examples you should study  - 4.3 shows how to extract the behavior of one random variable from the combined behavior of two  - 4.4 shows how to update chances for one random variable given the value of another  - 4.5 looks at how joint distributions help us understand dependence and independence; note the acronym “iid”			Chapter 4 Do as much as you can of all five exercises, but it's fine to do that in Week 2.

Chapters 3-4 aren't difficult technically, but they contain many basic concepts and essential terminology. You'll need the code for Lab 1B.