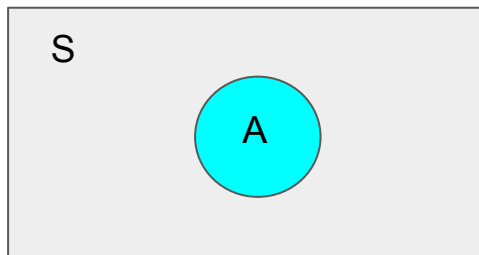


Section 2

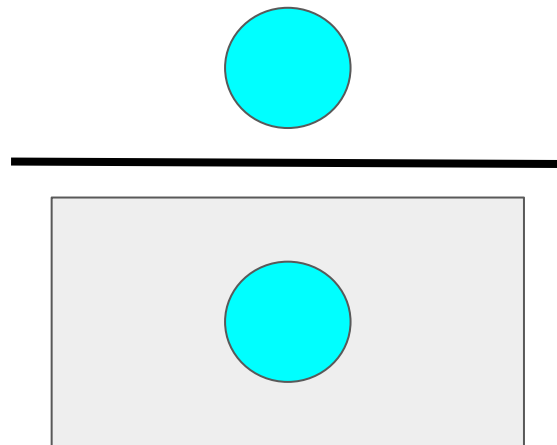
Probability, randomized algorithms, k-selection

Counting/probability spaces

- Probability in discrete domain is $\text{size}(\text{event})/\text{size}(\text{sample space})$



$$P(A) = |A|/|S| =$$



Independence

$$P(E \text{ and } F) = P(E)P(F)$$

e.g.:

$$P(\text{coin1_heads and coin2_heads}) = P(\text{coin1_heads}) * P(\text{coin2_heads})$$

Equivalently, $P(E|F) = P(E)$

$$P(\text{coin1_heads given coin2_heads}) = P(\text{coin1_heads})$$

Random Variables

A variable that probabilistically takes on different values.

Can be a boolean: e.g., assign 1 if coin lands on heads, 0 if coin lands on tails

Can be an integer: # of successive heads flipped/side of a die landing up

Can be a real number: e.g., height of an individual sampled from a population

Expectation

$$E[X] = \sum xP(x)$$

Linear: $E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b$

Adding random variables: $E[A + B] = E[A] + E[B]$ regardless of the relationship between A and B! (A and B do not have to be independent.)

However, $E[AB] \neq E[A]E[B]$ when A and B are not independent. Be careful with this one.

Expectation II

$$E[X] = \sum xP(x)$$

Let A be a possible outcome of an experiment

Let X = # of times running the experiment before A occurs

Then $E[X] = 1/P(A)$

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$$E[X] = \sum xP(x)$$

Let A be a possible outcome of an experiment

Let X = # of times running the experiment before A occurs

Then $E[X] = 1/P(A)$ because

$$E[X] = 1 \cdot P(A) + (1 + E[X]) \cdot (1 - P(A))$$

$$E[X] - E[X] \cdot 1 + E[X] \cdot P(A) = E[X] \cdot P(A) = 1$$

Appendix

Conditional Probability

$$P(E \mid F) = \frac{P(EF)}{P(F)} = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} \quad \text{pronounced "probability of E **given** F"}$$

Bayes' Rule

(definition of conditional probability + chain rule to expand $P(EF)$)

$$P(E \mid F) = \frac{P(F \mid E)P(E)}{P(F)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{can be expanded to ->} \\ \text{(to account for F} \\ \text{given all possibilities for E)} \end{array} \quad \frac{P(F \mid E)P(E)}{\sum_i P(F \mid E_i)P(E_i)}$$

Other potentially useful concepts

- DeMorgan's law
- Conditional independence $P(EF|G) = P(E|G)P(F|G)$
- Pigeonhole principle
- [“Stars and bars”](#)

For more practice/resources

- <http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs109/>