P(A4) = 1 - P(A)

P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(ANB)

FOR BI,..., BK mutually exclusive and exhaustive events

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} P(A \mid B_i) B_i^*$$

$$P(B_j|A) = P(A|B_j)P(B_j)$$
 $\sum_{i=1}^{K} P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$

Bayes Rule

P(ANB) = P(A).P(B) under Independence

Pmf = f(z) = P(X=z),

CDF
$$F(x) = P(x \le x) = \sum_{y:y \le x} f(y)$$

where $x \in set of possible values of X, i.e. x is such that <math>f(x) > 0$. $D = \{x : f(x) > 0\}$

2 f(z) = 1

 $P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$ where a is

the largest possible value of X less than a

$$E(x) = M_X = \sum_{x \in D} x, f(x)$$

$$E(h(x)) = \sum_{x \in D} h(x).f(x)$$

E (aX+b) = a E(x) +b for constants a, b

$$V(x) = \sum_{x \in D} (x - M_x)^2 f(x) = E[(x - M_x)^2]$$

$$= E(x^2) - M_x^2$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sqrt{v(x)}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{X}}{\sqrt{(a \times +b)}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x)}}{a^{2} \sqrt{(x)}}$$

 $\times \sim Bin(n,p)$ ib $f(x) = {n \choose x} p^{x} (1-p)^{n-x} x=0,1,...n$

$$X \sim Ber(P) \equiv Bin(I,P)$$
 ib $f(x) = \begin{cases} p & \text{ib } x=1\\ I-p & \text{ib } x=0 \end{cases}$