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 - ❖ Trials: $\mathfrak{A}_1 = \{a_{1k}, k \geq 1\}, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_n = \{a_{nk}, k \geq 1\}$.
 - ❖ Atomic mass functions: $\{a_{1k}\} \mapsto p_1(k), \dots, \{a_{nk}\} \mapsto p_n(k)$.

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- ❖ *Compound chance experiment, product space and measure:*
 - ❖ Sample space: $\Omega = \mathfrak{A}_1 \times \dots \times \mathfrak{A}_n = \{(a_{1k_1}, \dots, a_{nk_n}): k_1 \geq 1, \dots, k_n \geq 1\}$.
 - ❖ Atomic measure: $\mathbf{P}\{(a_{1k_1}, \dots, a_{nk_n})\} := p_1(k_1) \times \dots \times p_n(k_n)$.

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- ❖ Suppose that $\mathbb{K}_1, \dots, \mathbb{K}_n$ are any subsets of indices and, for each $j = 1, \dots, n$, the event $A_j := \{(a_{1k_1}, \dots, a_{nk_n}): k_j \in \mathbb{K}_j, k_i \geq 1 \text{ for } i \neq j\}$ is completely determined by the subset $\mathfrak{S}_j = \{a_{jk}: k \in \mathbb{K}_j\}$ of \mathfrak{A}_j .

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- ❖ Then: **the events A_1, \dots, A_n are independent.**

- ❖ *Repeated independent trials:*

- ❖ Common alphabet: $\mathfrak{A}_1 = \dots = \mathfrak{A}_n = \mathfrak{A} := \{a_k, k \geq 1\}$.
- ❖ Common atomic mass function: $\{a_k\} \mapsto p(k)$.

- ❖ *Product space and measure:*

- ❖ $\Omega = \mathfrak{A}^n = \{(a_{k_1}, \dots, a_{k_n}): k_1 \geq 1, \dots, k_n \geq 1\}$.
- ❖ $\mathbf{P}\{(a_{k_1}, \dots, a_{k_n})\} := p(k_1) \times \dots \times p(k_n)$.

Slogan

In the case of a finite or even countably infinite number of repeated independent trials, events in the compound experiment (product space) that are determined by distinct trials are independent.