

Probability \rightarrow Study of uncertainty.

\rightarrow Random Experiment_(RE): It is a process for which outcome can't be predicted with certainty.
Ex: tossing a coin, rolling a dice, picking a object

\rightarrow Sample Space_(SS): Set of all possible outcome
Ex: RE \rightarrow tossing a coin | RE: Rolling a dice
SS \rightarrow {Head, Tail} | SS: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

\rightarrow Event_(E): Any subset of Sample space
Ex: RE \rightarrow tossing of two coins
SS \rightarrow {HH, TT, TH, HT}
 $E_1 \rightarrow$ Getting two heads {H, H}
 $E_2 \rightarrow$ Getting atleast one head {HH, TH, HT}

RE \rightarrow rolling a dice SS \rightarrow {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
 $E_1 \rightarrow$ getting odd no \rightarrow {1, 3, 5}
get probability of the above event

Probability = $\frac{\text{no. favourable outcome (Event)}}{\text{Total no. of possible outcome (Sample Space)}}$

$$P(E_1) = \frac{E_1}{SS} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

* Axioms of Probability

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq P(E_i) \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow P(SS) = P(S) = 1$$

\rightarrow for any sequence of event that are mutually exclusive

$$P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n) = P(E_1) + P(E_2) + \dots + P(E_n) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i)$$

→ Mutually Exclusive Event: events intersection is null.

RE → flipping 2 coins SS → {HH, HT, TH, TT}

E_1 → getting 2 head → {HH}

E_2 → getting 2 tails → {TT}

E_3 → getting both head or tail → {HH, TT}

So if $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$ then E_1 & E_2 are mutually exclusive events

$$P(E_2) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

so $E_3 \Rightarrow E_1 \cup E_2$

$$P(E_3) = P(E_1 \cup E_2) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ques) What If events aren't mutually exclusive find $P(E_1 \cup E_2)$

Soln) Given E_1 & E_2 are not mutually exclusive
 $P(E_1 \cup E_2) = P(E_1) + P(E_2) - P(E_1 \cap E_2)$

Q) RE → Rolling a dice

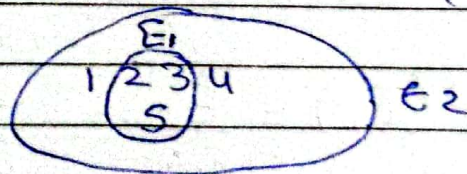
SS → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

E_1 → getting a prime no → {2, 3, 5}

E_2 → getting no. less than 6 → {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Is $E_1 \subseteq E_2$

so, $E_1 \subseteq E_2$



$$\text{Soln } P(E_1) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{so, } \frac{3}{6} \leq \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(E_1) \leq P(E_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 \subseteq E_2$$