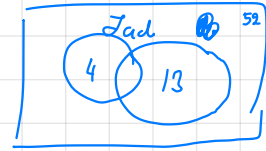


Probability explained

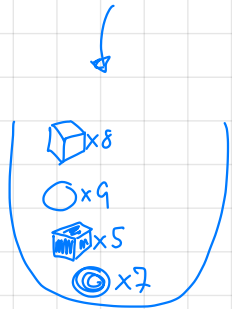
↳ $P(E) = \frac{\text{จำนวนเหตุการณ์ E}}{\text{จำนวนผลลัพธ์ทั้งหมด}}$

→ มงสุ่มไพ่ 52 ใบ ถ้า $P(\text{Jack or } \heartsuit) =$



$$= \frac{P(\text{Jack}) + P(\heartsuit) - P(\text{Jack} \cap \heartsuit)}{52}$$

$$= \frac{16}{52}$$



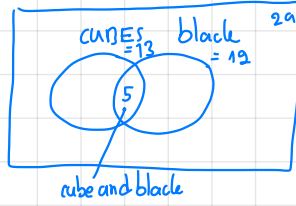
$$n(S) = 29$$

$$P(\text{cube}) = \frac{8}{29}$$

$$P(O) = \frac{9}{29}$$

$$P(\text{cube and } O) = \frac{5}{29}$$

$$P(\text{target}) = \frac{7}{29}$$



$$P(\text{cube and black}) = \frac{12+12-5}{29}$$

$$= \frac{20}{29}$$

$$= \frac{12}{29} + \frac{12}{29} - \frac{5}{29}$$

$$P(b) + P(S) - P(b \text{ and } S)$$

↳ mutually exclusive → ไม่เกี่ยวข้องกันเลย $P(A) + P(B)$

Compound probability of independent events

↳ มงสุ่มเหรียญ → H, T = $\frac{1}{2}$

↳ ถ้า มง 2 รอบแล้วจะได้ p and $P(HH) = ?$ วิธีคิด 2 แบบ ① หาจากผลลัพธ์ได้

$$P(HH) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ จาก } n(S) = \begin{Bmatrix} HH \\ HT \\ TH \\ TT \end{Bmatrix}$$

ทั้งหมด 2x2 ผลลัพธ์

$$= \frac{1}{4} \checkmark$$

② $P(HH) = P(H_1) \cdot P(H_2) \rightarrow \text{independent event} \neq$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Probability without equally likely event

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{\#number of events satisfy A}}{\text{\#number of all events}}$$



$$P(A) = 60\% = \frac{6}{10}$$
$$P(T) = 40\% = \frac{4}{10}$$

there are not 2 equally likely events \rightarrow 1. count the number of satisfy A

in order to visualize prob

2. draw the

frequentist approach

think in term frequency probability

ตัวอย่างเช่น ถ้าเรา抛เหรียญ 10000 ครั้ง แล้ว \rightarrow probably $\approx P(H) \approx 60\%$

$$\text{ถ้า } P(H_1 H_2) = ?$$

$$= P(H_1) \cdot P(H_2)$$

$$= 0.6 \times 0.6$$

$$= 0.36$$

independent

Random variable

↳ use capital letter: is function that map you from the world of random process to an actual number

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \text{if head} \\ 0 & ; \text{if tail} \end{cases}$$

↑ number
↑ experiment

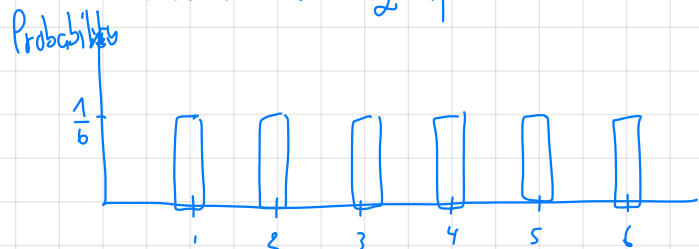
↳ there are 2 types of random variable

↳ discrete, continuous

↳ infinite out come $X = \text{abundance of rain}$ → what ever → infinite

↳ finite number value

$X = \text{number of facing up on a fair dice}$



↳ discrete and continuous
 → probability distribution
 ↳ gaussian uniform distribution

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

Binomial

↳ fair coin → 5 trials

2 $H=1$ $\binom{5}{1} = 5$

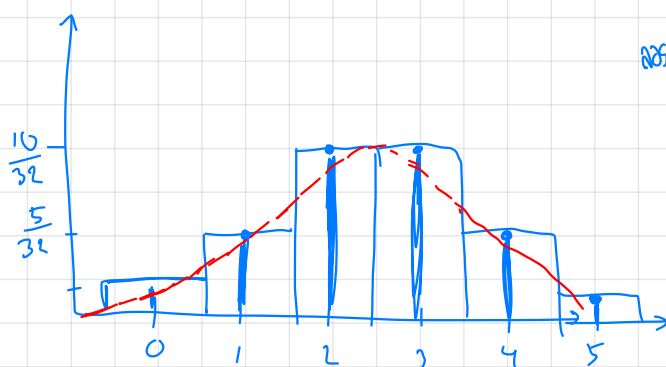
$H=2$ $\binom{5}{2} = \frac{5 \times 4}{2} = 10$

$H=3$ $\binom{5}{3} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{2 \times 2 \times 1} = 10$

$H=4$ $\binom{5}{4} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{4 \times 3 \times 2} = 5$

$H=5$ $\binom{5}{5} = 1$

probability
 binomial distribution



binomial $\Rightarrow 0.5 \ 0.5 \ 0.5 \ 0.5 \ 0.5 \ \binom{5}{1}$

$5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32} \ (911/2)$

$X = \{\text{number of head}\}$

เมื่อ $n=6$, $p=30\%$ หนึ่งได้ 1 ลูก

$$P(X=0) = 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 = 0.7^6$$

$$P(X=1) = \underbrace{0.3 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7}_{\text{หนึ่งได้ 1 ลูก}} = \underline{6 \times 0.3 \times 0.7^5}$$

เลือกได้ 1 ใน 6 ที่จะได้ $\binom{6}{1}$

$$P(X=2) = \underbrace{0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7}_{\text{สองได้ 2 ลูก}} = \binom{6}{2} (0.3)^2 (0.7)^4$$

$$P(X=3) = \underbrace{0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7}_{\text{3 ลูก}} = \binom{6}{3} (0.3)^3 (0.7)^3$$

Expect value: $E(X)$

↳ about the mean.

↳ ถ้ามีข้อมูลเป็น 3, 3, 3, 5, 4 mean = $\frac{3+3+3+5+4}{5}$ ดูการกระจายของข้อมูล

$$= \frac{1}{5} (3(3) + 1(4) + 1(5))$$

number x จำนวน

$$= \frac{3}{5}(3) + \frac{1}{5}(4) + \frac{1}{5}(5)$$

mean = relative frequency x outcome

$$= \underbrace{(0.6)(3)}_{\text{60% of pop are 3}} + \underbrace{(0.2)(4)}_{\text{20% of pop are 4}} + \underbrace{(0.2)(5)}_{\text{จำนวนข้อมูลที่มี 5}} = 1.8 + 0.8 + 1 = 3.6$$

จำนวนข้อมูลที่มี 3

↳ ส่วนนี้จะดูเป็นข้อมูล finite แล้วยัง infinite หรือไม่?

↳ expect value of binomial value

$$E(X) = np$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} ; \text{ in binomial ซึ่งคือ 2 กรณีที่เลือกสำเร็จ}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} ; \text{ เราสนใจตั้งแต่ 0 ถึง n ลูก}$$

term แรก $k=0$ อันนี้จะเป็น 0

$$0 + 1 \binom{n}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{n-1} + \dots + n \binom{n}{n} p^n (1-p)^{n-n}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p \cdot p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$= np \sum_{a=0}^b \frac{b!}{a!(b-a)!} p^a (1-p)^{b-a}$$

$$= np \sum_{a=0}^b \binom{b}{a} p^a (1-p)^{b-a}$$

probability sum $\sum = 1$

$$= np$$

true only binomial distribution

$$a = k-1 \quad b = n-1$$

$$a+1 = k \quad b+1 = n$$

$$n-k = b+1-a-1$$

$$= b-a$$

Poisson process¹

↳ อัตราการเกิดเหตุการณ์ต่อหน่วยเวลา

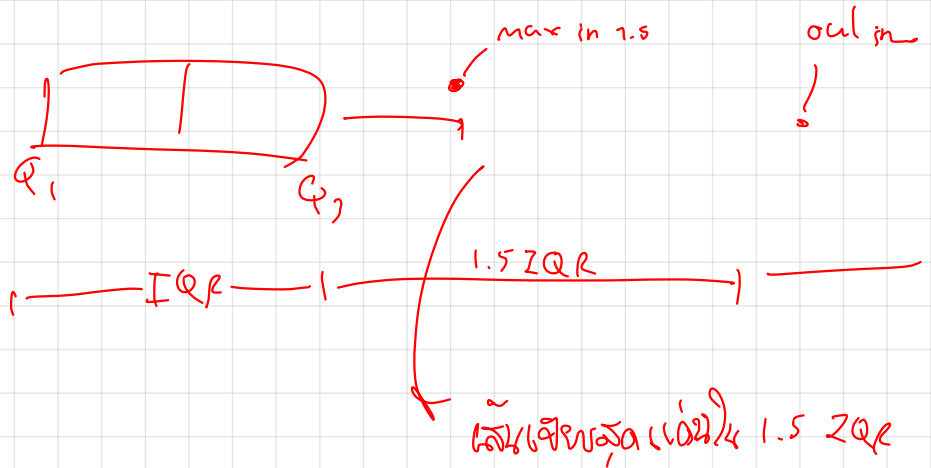
↳ อัตราการเกิดเหตุการณ์ random variable $\rightarrow X = \text{number of car pass in an hour}$

$$E(X) = \lambda = np \text{ as binomial}$$

something
time

\rightarrow number of car pass in an hour

\hookrightarrow something success in the time interval



$E(X) = \mu = \sum x f(x)$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 outcome pop

; am basic math and stat

$$\sigma^2 = E(X - \mu^2) = E(X^2) - \mu^2$$

uniform

ທຸກຄັ້ງສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຈະເປັນເທົ່າກັນ

$$p = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\max + \min}{2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(\max - \min + 1)^2 - 1}{12}$$



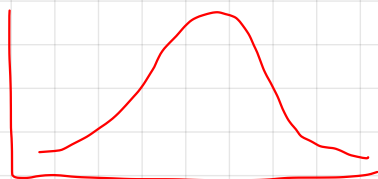
binomial

ສົມມຸດໝາຍ n ຄັ້ງ ໂຕຈິງ

$$p = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{(n-x)}$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$\sigma^2 = npq$$



geometric

ໜ້າທີ່ເດີນສູ່ນຄັ້ງແກ່

$$p = pq^{n-1}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{q}{p^2}$$



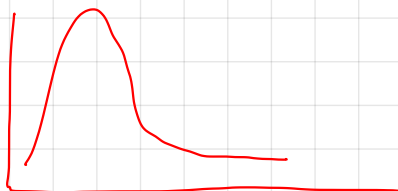
neg-binomial

ຈຳນວນຄັ້ງທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຜິດ n

$$p = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x$$

$$E(X) = \frac{r}{p}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{rq}{p^2}$$



hyper-geo

$$p = \frac{(\text{ເລື້ອຍສຳເລັດ})(\text{ເລື້ອຍໄປສຳເລັດ})}{(\text{ຮູບແບບທັງສອງ})}$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$; p = \frac{n}{N}$$

$$\sigma^2 = npq \rightarrow \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right) pq$$

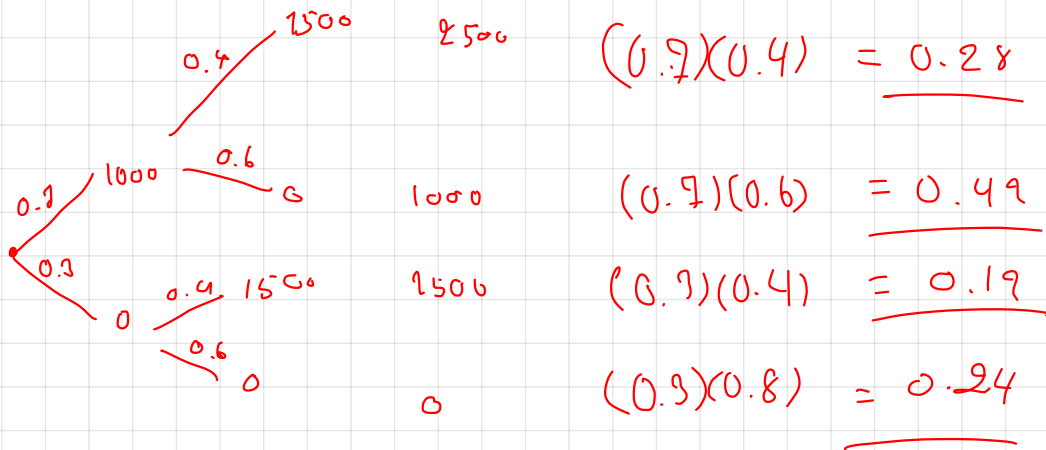
Poisson \rightarrow ເບີດຈຳນວນຄັ້ງທີ່ຈະໄດ້

$$p = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$U(X) = x$$

$$E(X) = np = \lambda$$

Ex 8.10



$$E(X) = 0.28(2500) + \dots$$

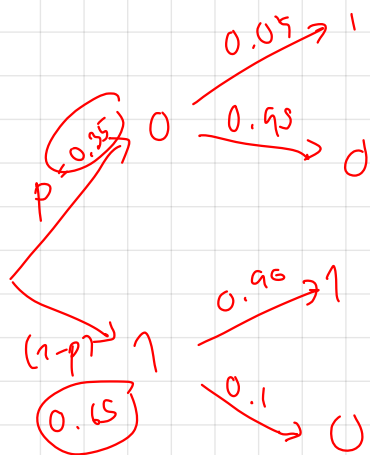
$$\sum x p$$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{7}{2} = \frac{7 \times 6}{2} = 7 \times 3 = 21$$

1, 21

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - (P(X=0))$$

Q



$$p(0.05) + (1-p)(0.9) = 0.6$$

$$0.9 - 0.9p = 0.6$$

$$0.3 = 0.85p$$

$$\frac{0.3}{0.85} = p$$

$$p = 0.35$$

$$= 0.35(0.05) + 0.65(0.9)$$

$$0.0175 + 0.585$$

$$0.6025$$

$$a) (1, 21) = \frac{0.65(0.9)}{0.65} = 0.9$$

$$= \frac{(0.91)(0.6025)}{0.65}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \times 5 \\ \hline 180 \\ \hline 14 \times 13 \\ \hline 182 \\ \hline 362 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \hline 9 \times 2 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} = 0.999 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

	y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
x	1
	2									
	3									
	4									
	5									
	6									
	7									
	8									
	9									

$$ob = 0.91 \quad fail = 0.1$$

$$P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(1) + P(2)$$

$$(0.1)^1 + (0.1)^1 (0.99)^1$$

$$0.1 + 0.099$$

$$\underline{\underline{0.199}}$$

$$p(0.75) = 0.75$$

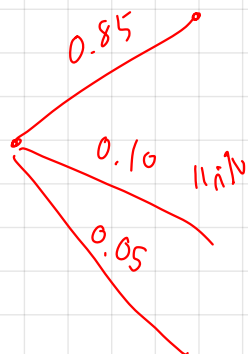
$$x = 1 / \sin \theta$$

$$(0.25)^2 (0.75)$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.75} = 1.33$$

$$= \frac{q}{p^2}$$

ff ✓



18 misser 2 hits

$$\binom{20}{18} (0.85)^{18} (0.10)^2$$

$$\frac{20 \times 19}{2}$$

201

$$(1.9) (0.0536)$$

$$1.1019$$


→ 2805/11h

$$p = 0.0005$$

$$p = (0.0005)^i (1 - 0.0005)^n$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{30000}{\cancel{0.0005}} = 12000$$

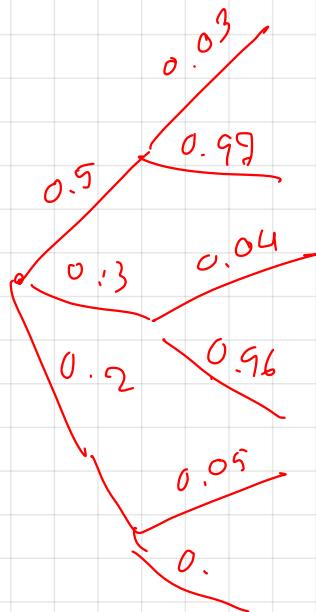
Ques 62 → 1) on stream leaf, histogram

Ques , $\text{probability/request} = 0.0005$

probability server is $E(x) = \frac{x}{p} = 8000$

3 requests in 1 day = $P(x=4) \quad P(x=5) \quad P(x=6)$
 1 day =

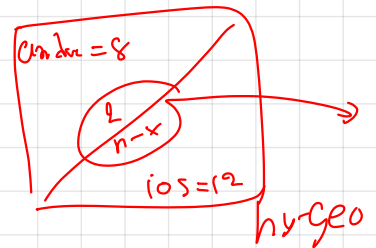
Ques 4)



$$P(0) = 0.0390$$

$$P(n, p) = 0.405$$

Ques 5



1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10) 11) 12) 13) 14) 15) 16) 17) 18) 19) 20) 21) 22) 23) 24) 25) 26) 27) 28) 29) 30) 31) 32) 33) 34) 35) 36) 37) 38) 39) 40) 41) 42) 43) 44) 45) 46) 47) 48) 49) 50) 51) 52) 53) 54) 55) 56) 57) 58) 59) 60) 61) 62) 63) 64) 65) 66) 67) 68) 69) 70) 71) 72) 73) 74) 75) 76) 77) 78) 79) 80) 81) 82) 83) 84) 85) 86) 87) 88) 89) 90) 91) 92) 93) 94) 95) 96) 97) 98) 99) 100)

Ques 6 $\lambda = 10$

$\lambda = 5$

$$P = \frac{e^{-5} 5^0}{0!}$$

0.0067379