

Intro to Probability

Nov 7-10:26 AM

Defn.: **Probability Experiment** - Action or trial which specific results (counts, measurements, responses) are obtained

Nov 7-10:27 AM

Outcome : results of a probability experiment

Sample Space: set of all possible outcomes

Event: subset of sample space - may consist of one or more options

Nov 7-10:29 AM

Example: A probability experiment consists of tossing a coin and rolling a six-sided die. Determine the number of outcomes and the sample space.

Nov 7-10:32 AM

Simple Event: an event that consists of a single outcome

Nov 7-10:40 AM

Fundamental Counting Principle :

If one event can occur m ways and a second event can occur n ways, the number of ways the two can occur is $(m)(n)$.

Nov 7-10:41 AM

Example: You are purchasing a new car. You have the following choices:

Manufacturer: Ford GM Honda

Size: compact midsize

Color: white red black green

How many different cars can you choose?

Nov 7-10:44 AM

Theoretical Probability: (Classical Probability)

$$P(E) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes in event } E}{\text{Number of outcomes in sample space}}$$

Nov 7-10:47 AM

Empirical Probability: based on observations from an actual experiment (Statistical Probability)

$$P(E) = \frac{\text{frequency of } E}{\text{total frequency}}$$

Nov 7-10:49 AM

Range of Probability

Nov 7-10:52 AM

Law of large numbers: As an experiment is repeated over and over, the empirical probability will approach the theoretical probability

Nov 7-10:52 AM

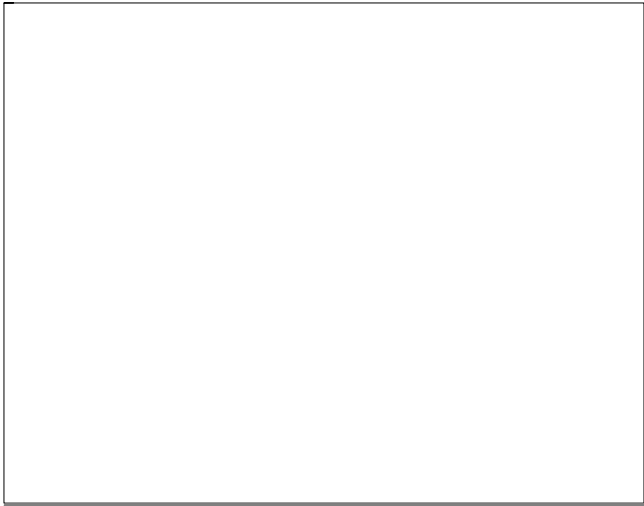
Complement of event E

Set of all outcomes in sample space not in E

Denoted E' (E prime)

$$P(E') = 1 - P(E)$$

Nov 7-10:54 AM



Nov 7-10:57 AM