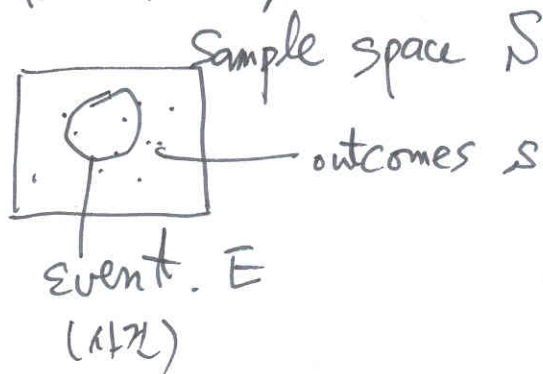


4/27 Discrete Probability

Ex) 7/12 dice



$$s \in S$$

$$E \subseteq S$$

$$\omega \in E$$

Def. finite $P(E) = \frac{|E|}{|S|}$

infinite $|N| = |E|$

Ex2. $|S| = 36$ $(i, j) \in S$ $1 \leq i, j \leq 6$

$$E_{\text{sum}=9} = \{(1,8), (2,7), \dots, (6,3)\}$$

$$|E| = 6$$

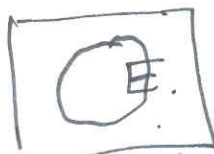
$$P(E) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Poker

Combination of Events

Def. Complementary of Event E

$$\bar{E}$$



Union of Event E_1 and E_2

$$P(E_1 \cup E_2)$$

$$= P(E_1) + P(E_2)$$

$$- P(E_1 \cap E_2)$$



Ex) 9. $P(E_2 \cup E_5) = P(E_2) + P(E_5) - P(E_2 \cap E_5)$

$$E_{10}$$

$$= 0.50 + 0.20 - 0.10$$

$$= 0.6$$

infinite (X)

not equal prob.

6.2 Probability Theory

S : countable sample space

$\omega \in S$: ~~cod~~ outcome. Real

$p(A)$: $p: S \rightarrow [0, 1]$ prob. dist.

$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } \forall A \in S, 0 \leq p(A) \leq 1 \\ \text{ii) } \sum_{A \in S} p(A) = 1. \end{aligned}$	$p(A) \in \mathbb{R}.$
--	------------------------

Ex 1. $p(H) = p(T) = \frac{1}{2}$ (H, T) $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1)$

but $p(H) = 2p(T)$ $p(H) = \frac{2}{3}, p(T) = \frac{1}{3}$ $(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1)$

$$p(E) = \sum_{\omega \in E} p(\omega)$$

$$p(\bar{E}) = 1 - p(E) = \dots$$

$$= \sum_{\omega \in \bar{E}} p(\omega) = \sum_{\omega \notin E} p(\omega) = 1 - \sum_{\omega \in E} p(\omega) = 1 - p(E).$$

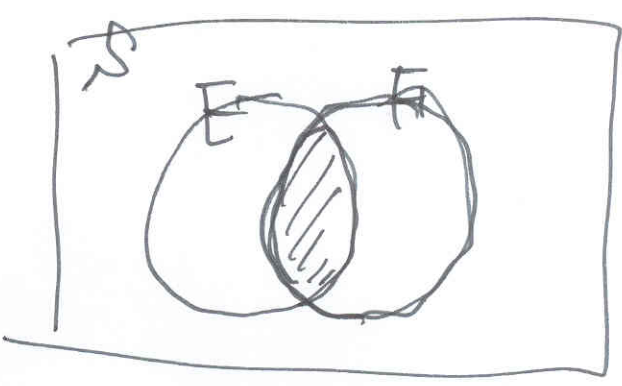
$$p(E \cup E_2) = \dots$$

Conditional probability

$$p(E|F) = \frac{p(E \cap F)}{p(F)}$$

$$p(F|E) = \frac{p(E \cap F)}{p(E)}$$

Ex 2 $S = \{0000, \dots, 1111\}$
E at least 2 consecutive 0's
F first bit is 0



$$E \cap F = \{0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0100\} \quad 5 \text{ 14}$$

$$p(E|F) = \frac{p(E \cap F)}{p(F)} = \frac{\frac{5}{16}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

3) Bayes Theorem

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(E)}$$

$$P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)}$$

$$\therefore P(F|E) \cdot P(E) = P(E \cap F) = P(E|F) \cdot P(F)$$

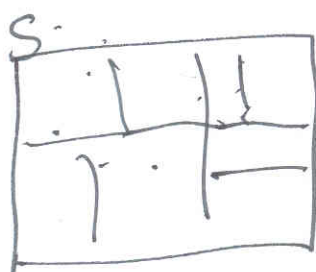
$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(E|F) \cdot P(F)}{P(E)}$$

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(E)}$$

$$P(E \cap F) = P(E) \cdot P(F)$$

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(E) \cdot P(F)}{P(E)} = P(F)$$

Def 4 E and F are independent if $P(E \cap F) = P(E) \cdot P(F)$



partition

$$X: S \rightarrow A, \quad A \subseteq S$$

$$\text{vs } 2^S \rightarrow A, \quad E \in 2^S, \quad S \subseteq S$$

Distribution of random variable X

pair $(A, P(X=A))$

$\sum_{i=1}^6$

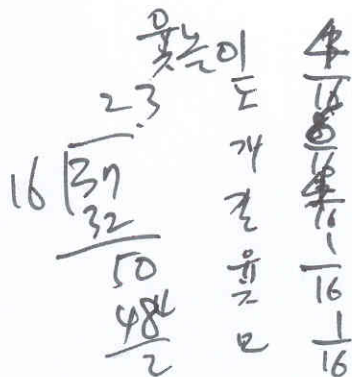
$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6$$

$$P(X=A)$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{A \in S} P(A) \cdot X(A), \quad A \in A$$

$$= \frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$$

24



$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 5}{16} = \frac{37}{16} = 2.3125$$