

# BASIC PROBABILITY RULES

# AXIOMS OF PROBABILITY

1. The probability  $P(A)$  of any event  $A$  satisfies  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
2. If  $S$  is the sample space, then  $P(S) = 1$
3. If  $A_1, A_2, A_3 \dots$  are pairwise disjoint, then

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) + \dots$$

# COMPLEMENT RULE

The probability that an event occurs and does not occur always add to 1:

$$P(A) + P(A^c) = 1 \Rightarrow P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

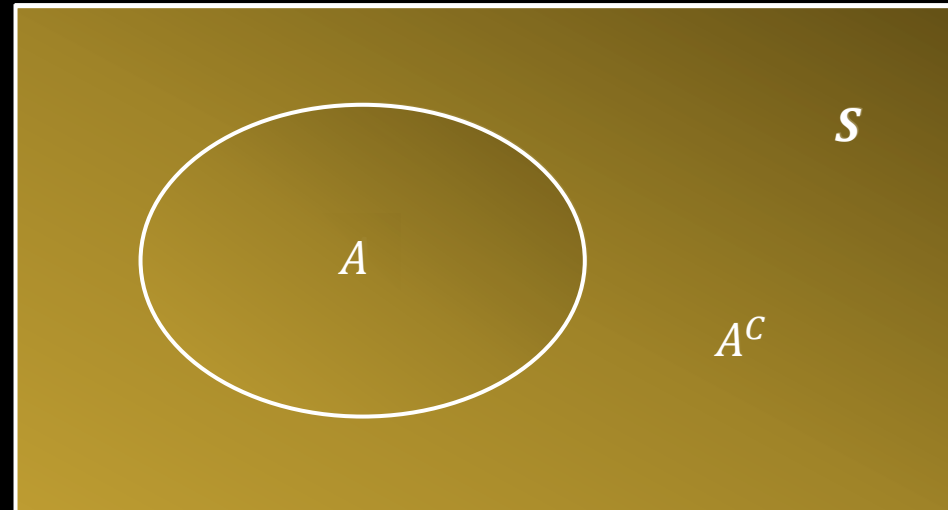
$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$$

**Proof :**

$$\begin{array}{l} 2.\text{axiom.} \\ 1 \quad \cong \quad P(S) = P(A \cup A^c) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3.\text{axiom} \\ \cong \quad P(A) + P(A^c) \end{array}$$

$$S = A \cup A^c$$



# COMPLEMENT RULE

**Example:** A factory produces items, and each item has a 1% defect rate. What is the probability that at least one defective item appears in a batch of 100 items?

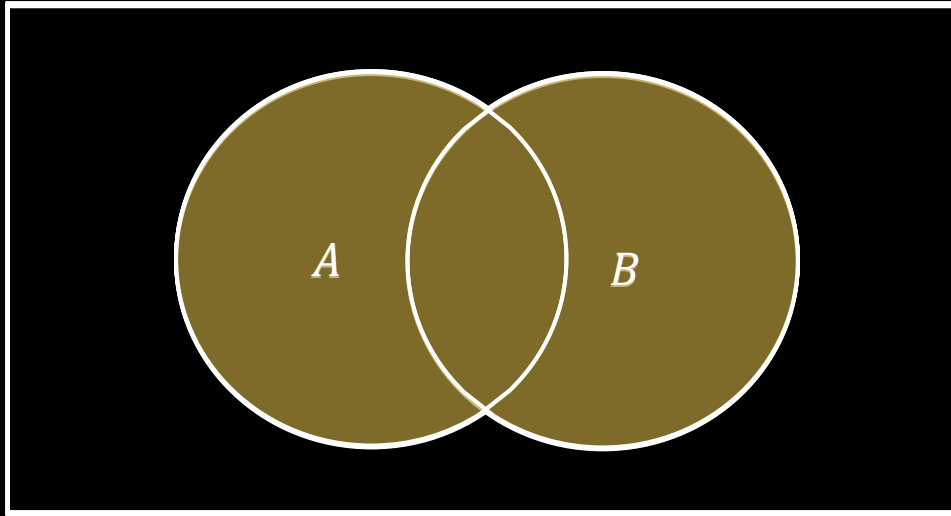
$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{at least one defective}) \\ &= P(\text{one defective}) + P(\text{two defective}) + \dots + P(\text{100 defective}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{at least one defective}) &= 1 - P(\text{no defective}) \\ &= 1 - 0.99^{100} \approx 0.63 \end{aligned}$$

# GENERAL ADDITION RULE FOR UNIONS OF TWO EVENTS

For **any** two events  $A$  and  $B$ :

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$



# GENERAL ADDITION RULE FOR UNIONS OF TWO EVENTS

**Example:** Drawing a card from a deck.

- $A$ : The event that the card is a **Heart** (13 hearts in the deck)
- $B$ : The event that the card is a **King** (4 kings in the deck)

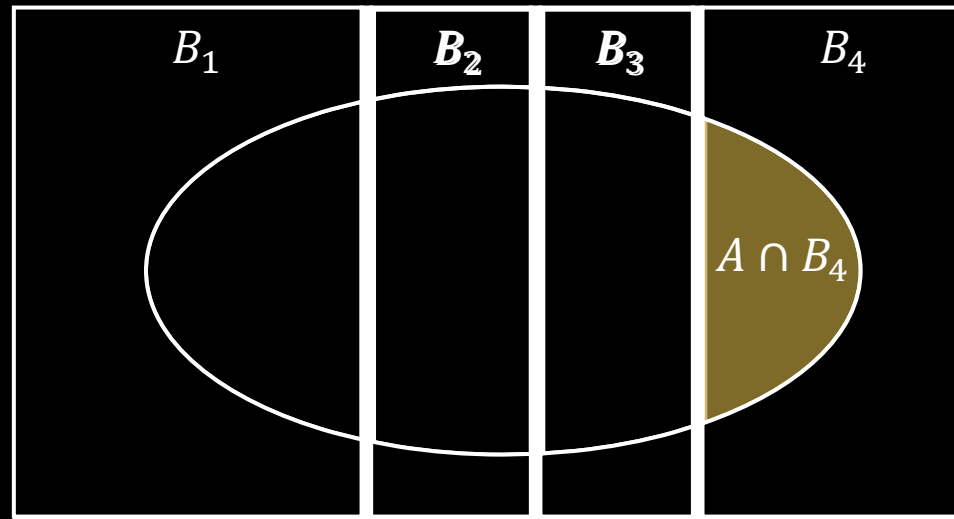
What is the probability that the card is a heart and/or a king ( $A \cup B$ )?

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= \frac{13}{52} + \frac{4}{52} - \frac{1}{52} = \frac{16}{52} \end{aligned}$$

# LAW OF TOTAL PROBABILITY

Assume  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$  are disjoint events that divide up the whole sample space so that their probabilities add to exactly 1. Then, if  $A$  is any other event

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + \dots + P(A \cap B_k)$$



# LAW OF TOTAL PROBABILITY

**Example:** Drawing a card from a deck.

- $B_1$ : The event that the card is a **Heart** ♥
- $B_2$ : The event that the card is a **Diamond** ♦
- $B_3$ : The event that the card is a **Spade** ♠
- $B_4$ : The event that the card is a **Club** ♣

What is the probability of the event A: that the card is a king?

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + P(A \cap B_3) + P(A \cap B_4)$$

$$= P(\heartsuit K) + P(\diamondsuit K) + P(\spadesuit K) + P(\clubsuit K)$$

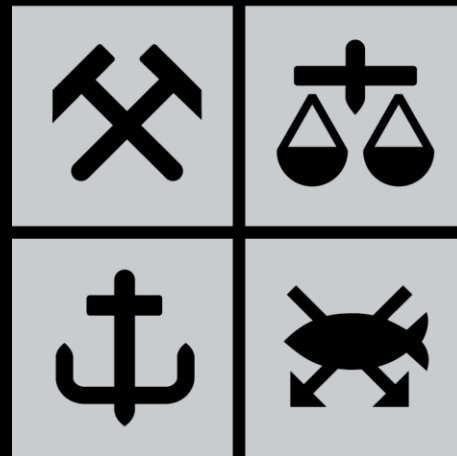
$$= \frac{1}{52} + \frac{1}{52} + \frac{1}{52} + \frac{1}{52} = \frac{4}{52}$$



# SUMMARY

1. Range:  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
2. Something will happen:  $P(S) = 1$
3. Union of **disjoint** events:  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
4. Complement rule:  $P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$
5. General rule for unions:  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
6. Law of total probability:  $P(A) = P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + \dots + P(A \cap B_k)$

# NHH TECH3



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