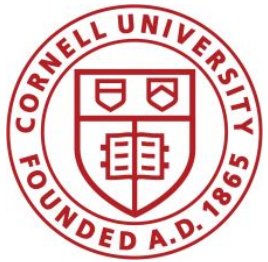


DSFA

Spring 2018

Lecture 14

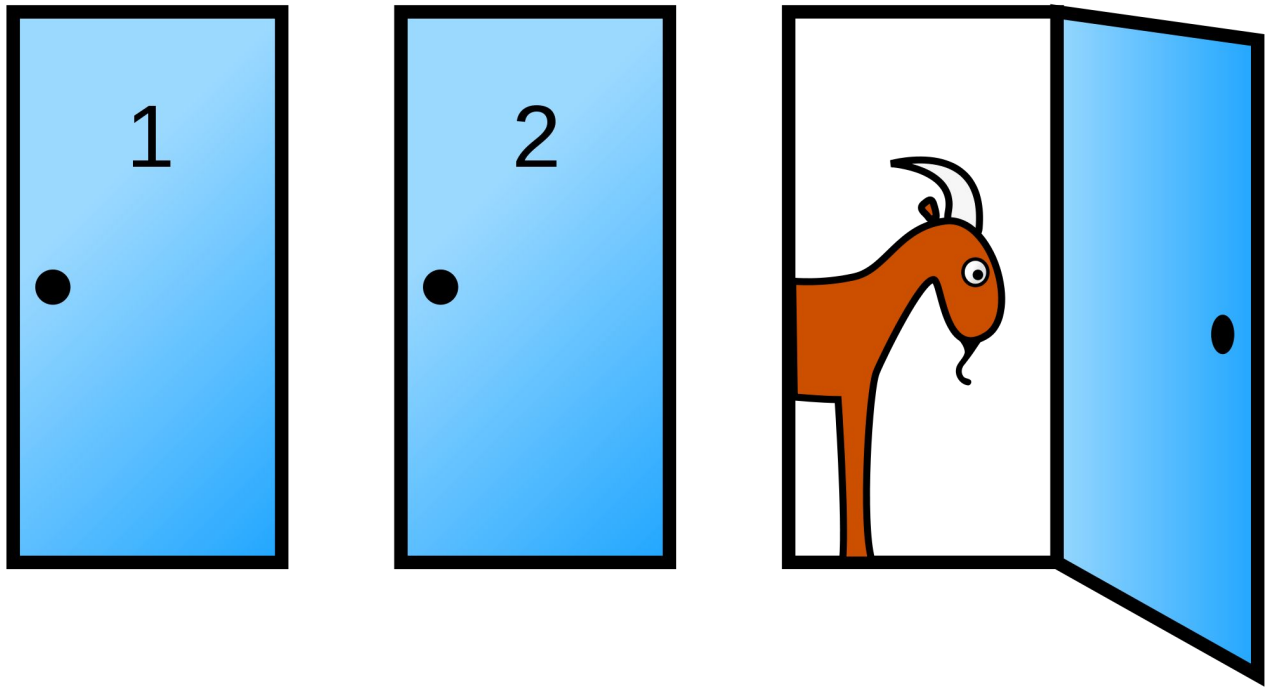
Probability

Announcements

- Project 1: Due tonight at 9 pm
- Prelim 1: Thursday, 7:30 pm

The Monty Hall Problem

Monty Hall Problem



Probability

Probability

- Lowest value: 0
  - Chance of event that is impossible
- Highest value: 1 (or 100%)
  - Chance of event that is certain

- If an event has chance 70%, then the chance that it doesn’t happen is
  - 100% - 70% = 30%
  - 1 - 0.7 = 0.3

Equally Likely Outcomes

Assuming all outcomes are equally likely, the chance of an event A is:

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{number of outcomes that make A happen}}{\text{total number of outcomes}}$$

(Demo)

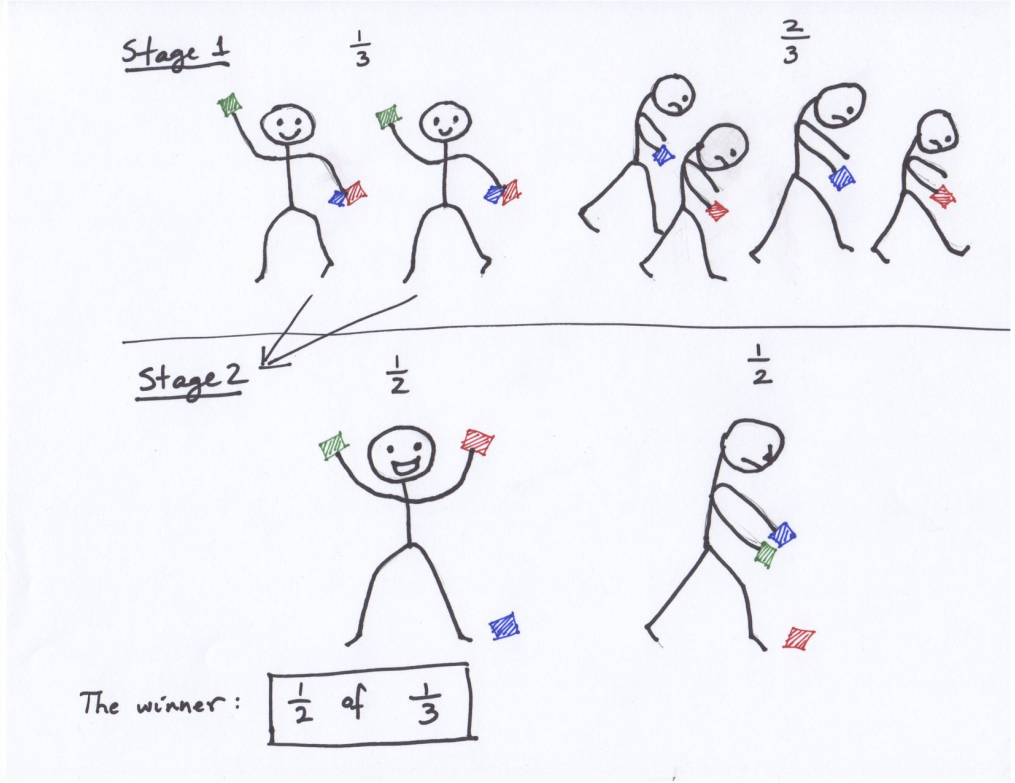
Multiplication Rule

Chance that two events *A* and *B* both happen

= P(*A* happens)
x P(*B* happens **given that** *A* has happened)

- The answer is *less than or equal to* each of the two chances being multiplied
- The more conditions you have to satisfy, the less likely you are to satisfy them all (Demo)

Fraction of a Fraction



Addition Rule

If event *A* can happen in *exactly one* of two ways, then

$$P(A) = P(\text{first way}) + P(\text{second way})$$

- The answer is *greater than or equal to* the chance of each individual way

Example: At Least One Head

- In 3 tosses:
  - Any outcome *except* TTT
  - P(TTT) = (½) x (½) x (½) = ⅛
  - P(at least one head) = 1 - P(TTT) = ⅞ = 87.5%

- In 10 tosses:
  - 1 - (½)**10
  - 99.9%

(Demo)