# Sample Spaces, Events, Probability

CS 3130/ECE 3530:
Probability and Statistics for Engineers

Jan 11, 2023

# Sets

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**Not** a valid set definition: $C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 2\}$

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- The “empty” or “null” set has no elements:

$$\emptyset = \{\,\}$$

# Some Important Sets

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$$5 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 17.42 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \pi = 3.14159\ldots \in \mathbb{R}$$

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- Rationals:

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{p/q : p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0\}$$

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- $A \subseteq A$ for any set $A$ (but $A \not\subset A$)

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- Roll a 6-sided die: $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- Pick a ball from a bucket of red/black balls: $\Omega = \{R, B\}$
- Tossing 2 coins?
- Shuffling deck of 52 cards?

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- You flip a coin and it comes up "heads":
  $\{H\} \subseteq \{H, T\}$
- Your code takes longer than $5$ seconds to run:
  $(5, \infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

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Note: If $A \cap B = \emptyset$, we say $A$ and $B$ are **disjoint**.

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$A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ "an odd roll"

$A^c = \{2, 4, 6\}$ "an even roll"

# Set Operations: Difference

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The **difference** of a set $A \subseteq \Omega$ and a set $B \subseteq \Omega$, denoted $A - B$, is the set of all elements in $\Omega$ that are in $A$ and are not in $B$.

Example:

$A = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$
$B = \{3, 5\}$
$A - B = \{4, 6\}$

Note: $A - B = A \cap B^c$

# DeMorgan's Law

Complement of union or intersection:

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What is the English translation for both sides of the equations above?

# Exercises

Check whether the following statements are true or false. (Hint: you might use Venn diagrams.)

- $A - B \subseteq A$
- $(A - B)^c = A^c \cup B$
- $A \cup B \subseteq B$
- $(A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$

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- 95 visited Italy
- 65 visited Germany
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How many travelers visited only England (England, but not Germany or Italy)?

# Probability

**Definition**

A **probability function** on a finite sample space $\Omega$ assigns every event $A \subseteq \Omega$ a number in $[0, 1]$, such that

1. $P(\Omega) = 1$
2. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ when $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$P(A)$ is the **probability** that event $A$ occurs.

# Equally Likely Outcomes

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- $P(\{1, 2, 3\}) = 1/2$

# Repeated Experiments

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Properties:
Order matters: $(1, 2) \neq (2, 1)$
Repeats are possible: $(1, 1) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

# More Repeats

Repeating an experiment $n$ times gives the sample space

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega^n &= \Omega \times \cdots \times \Omega \quad (n \text{ times}) \\ &= \{(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) : x_i \in \Omega \text{ for all } i\}\end{aligned}$$

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If $|\Omega| = k$, then $|\Omega^n| = k^n$.

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Union of two overlapping events $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$:

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

# Exercise

You are picking a number out of a hat, which contains the numbers 1 through 100. What are the following events and their probabilities?

- The number has a single digit
- The number has two digits
- The number is a multiple of 4
- The number is not a multiple of 4
- The sum of the number's digits is 5

# Permutations

A **permutation** is an ordering of an $n$-tuple. For instance, the $n$-tuple $(1, 2, 3)$ has the following permutations:

$$(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3)$$
$$(2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1)$$

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How many ways can you rearrange $(1, 2, 3, 4)$?