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Probability: Random Isn't So Random
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Probability: Random Isn't So Random

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Welcome!

- About me
- About you
- About this class
 - For beginners
 - Basic concepts in probability
 - Format: lecture, activity, class problems
- Ask questions!

Why study probability?

- To model the uncertain
- To make decisions under uncertainty
- To understand statistical studies
- To make intelligent guesses

Why study probability?

- What's the weather like tomorrow?
- What are the chances of a drug working?
- What kind of customer will buy my product?
- Should I buy a lottery ticket? Two?
- Is it a boy or girl?

So...what *is* probability?

- Frequency probability
 - How often a result comes up if an experiment is repeated again and again
- Bayesian probability
 - Measure of belief in some unknown event given the evidence

So...what *is* probability?

- Frequency probability

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- Frequency probability

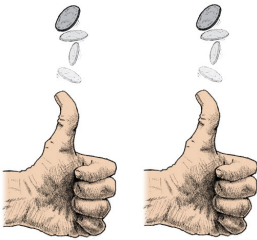


Image courtesy of MIT OpenCourseWare.

So...what *is* probability?

- Frequency probability



Image courtesy of MIT OpenCourseWare.

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- Frequency probability

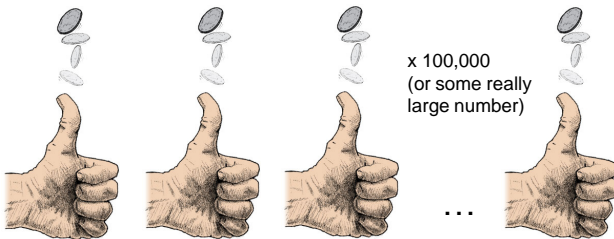


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What's the chance of flipping heads?

- Experiment:
 - Flip a coin a large number of times
 - Observe the percent of heads after each time
- Questions
 - What happens initially?
 - What happens after a while?

Basic Set Theory

- Set: collection of objects
 - Example: all the outcomes of a die
 - $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- Element: object in a set
 - 1 is an element of S
 - Unique

Basic Set Theory

- Empty set \emptyset : no elements



Basic Set Theory

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- Set with an infinite # of elements
 - Set of integers: $G = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$



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- Subset H: if every element of H is in G
 - $H = \{1, 2\}$ is a subset of G

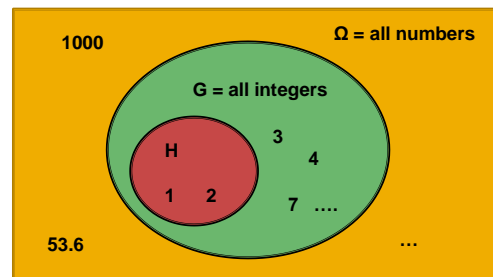


Basic Set Theory

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- Set with an infinite # of elements
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- Universal set Ω : contains all elements



Basic Set Theory



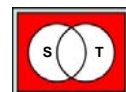
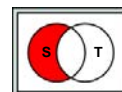
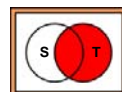
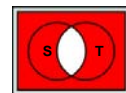
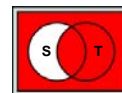
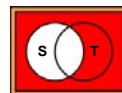
Set Operations

- Complement of S
 - all elements in Ω not in S
 - S^c
- Union of sets S, T
 - All elements in S or T (or both)
 - $S \cup T$
- Intersection of sets S, T
 - All elements in both S and T
 - $S \cap T$



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Venn0001.svg>

Exercises



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Venn0001.svg>

Probability Models

- Sample space: what are all the possible outcomes?
 - Cannot overlap
 - Must be exhaustive
- Events: subsets of sample space
- Probabilities: how likely events are

Model rolling a die

- Sample space?
- Events?
- Probabilities?



Model rolling a die

- Sample space?
- Events?
- Probabilities?



What about two dice?

How do we represent sample space?

- Outcomes of rolling two dice

How do we represent sample space?

- Outcomes of rolling two dice

Summary

- Why we study probability
- Two definitions of probability
- Basic set theory
- Probability models