

## 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

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- Frequency probability

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Image courtesy of MIT OpenCourseWare.

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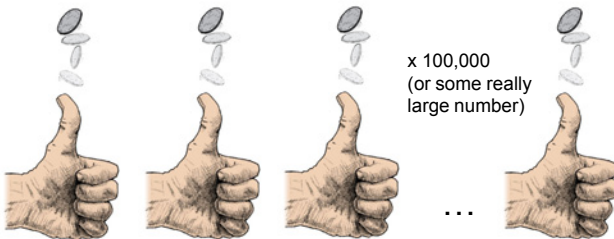


Image courtesy of MIT OpenCourseWare.

## 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

- Empty set  $\emptyset$ : no elements 
- Set with an infinite # of elements
  - Set of integers:  $G = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

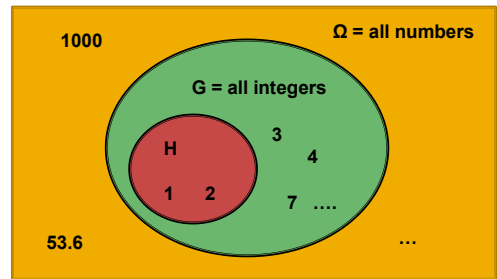
## Basic Set Theory

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- Set with an infinite # of elements
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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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- Universal set  $\Omega$ : contains all elements

## Basic Set Theory



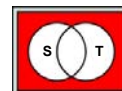
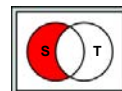
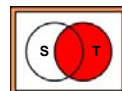
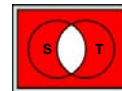
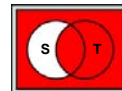
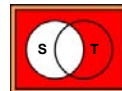
## Set Operations

- Complement of S
  - all elements in  $\Omega$  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:Venn001.svg>

## Exercises



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Venn001.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?

## How do we represent sample space?

- Outcomes of rolling two dice

What about 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

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