

§ 4.1 Randomness

۲

Example: tossing a coin.

mathematical model: set of outcomes $\{H, T\}$

assign probabilities to subsets : $P(\emptyset) = 0$

$$P(SR) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(ST) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(\{H,T\}) = 1$$

Independent sequence of cash flows : mathematical model :

e.g. 2 coin tosses: $\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$. (4 possibilities)

3 coin tosses : { HHH, HHT, HTH, ... } (8 possibilities).

independence: each coin toss doesn't influence the others

④ 19.

H 1/2

T $\frac{1}{2}$

2

H 1/2

T $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$	H $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	HFT	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	T H.	$\frac{1}{2}$	H&T.	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	T H.	$\frac{1}{2}$	TH	$\frac{1}{4}$
		$\frac{1}{2}$	TT	$\frac{1}{4}$

similarity	①	②	③
H ^h	H ^h	H ^h	
T ^h	T ^h	T ^h	

H₂
T₂

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \left(H_1 + H_2 \right)$$

Q: what happens if you toss the coin lots of times?



$$\frac{\text{Facts}}{\text{Hypotheses}} \cdot (\#H - \#T) \sim \sqrt{n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\#H - \#J}{n} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

so for large n , proportion of heads $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

§4.2 Probability models

Sample space: set of events. e.g. roll a die $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

event: subset of the sample space, e.g. get an even number $\{2, 4, 6\}$.

probability: assigns numbers to subsets.

$$\text{e.g. } P(\{2, 4, 6\}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Example roll one die $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $P(\{1\}) = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(\{2, 3\}) = \frac{2}{6}$ etc.

roll two dice:
(independently)

$$\left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), \dots, (1,6) \right. \quad \left. (2,1), (2,2), \dots \right\} \quad \leftarrow 36 \text{ outcomes.}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad 2 \quad \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\{6, 6\}$$

all with equal probability $\frac{1}{36}$.

$$P(\{\{1,1\}, \{2,2\}, \dots, \{6,6\}\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\underline{P(\text{roll } (6,6))} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(\text{get number which sum to 7}) = P(\{(1,6), (2,5), \dots, (6,1)\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Probability rules $1.0 \leq P(\text{event}) \leq 1$

$$2. P(\text{something happens}) = 1$$

3. If A, B are events which are disjoint

$$(A) \quad (B)$$

$$\text{then } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B).$$

Example: roll 2 or 5. on one die.

$$4. P(\text{A does not occur}) = 1 - P(\text{A occurs}).$$

$$\text{Example: } P(\text{not } 3) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

Example: a model for value cause: age of students.

Age group: 18 to 23 24 to 29 30 to 39 40 or over

$$P. \quad 0.57 \quad 0.17 \quad 0.14 \quad 0.12.$$