

Experiments  $\rightarrow$  Deterministic  $\rightarrow$  لا يتغير نتيجة التجربة  
 $\rightarrow$  Random  $\checkmark$

Random Experiments: That when give you a different outcome each time. you cannot determine exactly what is the next outcome but you can determine all possible outcomes.

All possible outcomes is called The sample space ( $\Omega$ )

eg) Find the sample space for each of the following random experiments:

i) Tossing a fair coin 1 time  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Head} \\ \text{tail} \end{array} \right. \Omega = \{H, T\}$   
 $n(\Omega) = 2 = 2^1$

ii) Tossing a fair coin 2 times  
 $\left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right)$   $\left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right)$   $\left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right)$   $\left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} H \\ T \end{array} \right)$   
 $\Omega = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\} \rightarrow n(\Omega) = 4 = 2^2$

iii) Tossing a fair coin 3 times.

$\Omega = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THT, THT, THT, HTT\} \rightarrow n(\Omega) = 8 = 2^3$

\* Note: When tossing a fair coin k-times, we have:

$n(\Omega) = 2^k$

iv) throwing a fair die 1 time.

$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \rightarrow n(\Omega) = 6^1$

v) throwing 2 fair die 1 time.

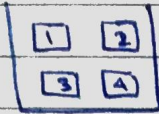
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)	(1,6)
2	(2,1)	(2,2)	...			
3						
4						
5						
6					(6,6)	

$n(\Omega) = 36 = 6^2$

\* Note: When throwing a fair die k times, we have:

$n(\Omega) = 6^k$

vi)



1-4 in 4 cards in Box

2 card are drawn at random:

- a) with replacement
- b) without replacement

Sol: a) (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (2,1) (2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (3,1) (3,2) (3,3) (3,4) (4,1) (4,2) (4,3) (4,4)

$n(\Omega) = 16$

b)

	1	2	3	4
1	x	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)
2	(2,1)	x	(2,3)	(2,4)
3	(3,1)	(3,2)	x	(3,4)
4	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	x

$n(\Omega) = 12 = 4 \times 3$

\* The Event:  $\omega$  could

Any subset of the sample space.

Sample  $\Omega$  in Part vi

\* Types of event:-

- 1] simple (elementary): consists of exactly one element of  $\Omega$
- 2] Composite (combined): consist of more than one element of  $\Omega$
- 3] Certain (sure): consist of all elements of  $\Omega$ .
- 4] Impossible (null): consist of No elements of  $\Omega$ .

eg. When throwing a fair die 1 time, define:

A: getting a no. divisible by 5 يقبل القسمة على (5)

B: = = Prime no. العدد الأولي

C: = = no. less than 7

D: = = a no more than 6.

Find the elements & classify each event above



sol)  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$A = \{5\}$  simple (elementary)

$B = \{2, 3, 5\}$  combined (composite)

$C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  sure (certain)

$D = \{\} = \emptyset$  (impossible) or null event

\* The probability of an event A is defined by:

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(\Omega)}$$
 (نسبة عدد الاحتمال الى عدد الاحتمالات) =  $\frac{\text{عدد الاحتمالات}}{\text{عدد الاحتمالات}}$

eg. In the previous example what is the probability of

A:  $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$  (Ratio) B:  $P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

C:  $P(C) = \frac{6}{6} = 1$  D:  $P(D) = \frac{0}{6} = 0$  half of  $\Omega$

احتمال كسري  
احتمال كسري

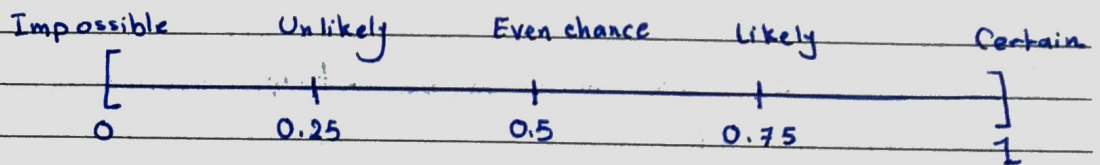
احتمال كسري  
Zero for P

\*  $P(B) > P(A)$  more likely to happen A or B

\* Note ①  $P(\emptyset) = 0$  ②  $P(\Omega) = 1$

③  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$   $\rightarrow$  cannot be negative

\* when the probability is  $(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.5$  indicates that an event has an even chance of occurring or not occurring. The figure below shows the possible range of probabilities and their meanings.

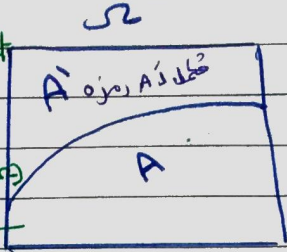


\* An event that occurs with a probability of 0.05 or less is typically considered unusual. = highly unlikely to occur.

\* Rules of Probability

الفصل الثاني من كتاب الاحتمال chapter 2 in the book of probability

A': A complement  
A' هو ضد A



$$P(A) + P(A') = P(\Omega)$$

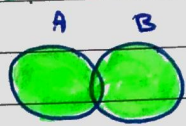
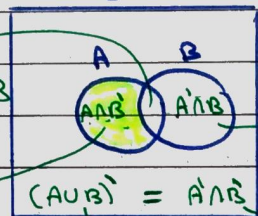
$$P(A) + P(A') = 1$$

[1]  $P(A') = 1 - P(A)$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) + P(A') = 1$$

المكملان يملآن الكافة

\*  $A \cap B$



A or B

:-  $A \cup B$

$$A \cup B = A \cap B' + A \cap B + A' \cap B$$

\* A intersection B  
B تقاطع A (A and B)  
inside A but outside B (A only)

inside B but outside A (B only)

outside B and A

مكمل للتقاطع  
تقاطع ما عدا  
(A \cup B) هو  
الاجتماع

$$A \cap B = A \cap B$$

$$A \cup B = A \text{ or } B$$

[2] i)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B')$

ii)  $P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

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

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

[4] De Morgan's Law:

Rule (1)  $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

i)  $P(A' \cap B') = P(A \cup B)' = 1 - P(A \cup B)$

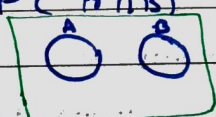
ii)  $P(A' \cup B') = P(A \cap B)' = 1 - P(A \cap B)$

[5] A & B are said to be mutually exclusive (disjoint) if:

لا تقاطع ما عدا

اذا تقاطع احد (التقاطع)

i)  $P(A \cap B) = 0$  or  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$



$A' = \bar{A}$  : the complement of A (The event will not happen)



منه رمي قطعة نقدية وجر نرد

مستقلات، احصائياً

(5) A & B are said to independent if they don't influence each other

مثلاً لو رميت قطعة نقدية وخطبتك T or H وانفردت الثانية لرميت النرد

الاولى ما تأثر بتكون T or H. وكذلك لو رميت النرد لم تأثر بتكون T or H

احتمال (مكافئ) 20% وسحب كرتين من Box فيه 10 balls يكون نظير Brown احتمال  $\frac{1}{10}$

ولو (عند استبدال) with replacement وسحب مرة ثانية فاحتمال ما تأثر احتمال  $\frac{1}{10}$

لو لم تكن استبدالاً (بدون استبدال) Brown لكن اذا كانت بدون استبدال (بدون استبدال)

[without replacement] Brown

بالأرقام

\* Mathematically:  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

(6) Conditional Probability

احتمال اعزوب

\*  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

معطى B

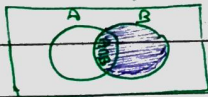
$A \cap B = B \cap A$   
 $A \cup B = B \cup A$

B sample space

$P(B) = P(\Omega)$

لأن  $\Omega = B$  فكل احتمال A من B

هذا الجزء الذي تقاطع الذي يوجد من B على احتمال



$P(B) = P(\Omega)$

Note: If A & B are independent, then

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A)$

\*  $\therefore P(A|B) = P(A)$

Ages	Frequency, f
18 to 22	156
23 to 35	312
36 to 49	254
50 to 64	195
65 and over	58

Find the probability of randomly selecting --- who is not 23 to 35 years old.

$1 - P(\text{age 23 to 35})$   
 $1 - \frac{312}{975} = \frac{663}{975} = 0.68$

$\Sigma f = 975$

eg. If  $P(A) = 0.8$  &  $P(B) = 0.7$  &  $P(A \cap B) = 0.6$

find:

- i)  $P(A')$  <sup>the event will not happen</sup> ii)  $P(B')$  iii)  $P(A \cap B')$   
 iv)  $P(A' \cap B)$  v)  $P(A \cup B)$  vi)  $P(A' \cup B')$   
 vii)  $P(A' \cap B')$  viii)  $P(A' \cup B)$  ix)  $P(A \cup B')$   
 x)  $P(A|B)$  xi)  $P(A'|B)$  xii)  $P(A|B')$   
 xiii)  $P(A'|B')$  xiv)  $P(A|B')$

sol): i)  $P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.8 = \boxed{0.2}$

ii)  $P(B') = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.7 = \boxed{0.3}$

iii)  $P(A \cap B') = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = 0.8 - 0.6 = \boxed{0.2}$

iv)  $P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.7 - 0.6 = \boxed{0.1}$

\* v)  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.6 = \boxed{0.9}$

vi)  $P(A' \cup B') = P(A \cap B)' = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.6 = \boxed{0.4}$

vii)  $P(A' \cap B') = P(A \cup B)' = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.9 = \boxed{0.1}$

viii)  $P(A' \cup B) = P(A') + P(B) - P(A' \cap B)$   
 $= 0.2 + 0.7 - 0.1 = \boxed{0.8}$

ix)  $P(A \cup B') = P(A) + P(B') - P(A \cap B')$   
 $= 0.8 + 0.3 - (P(A) - P(A \cap B))$   
 $= 0.8 + 0.3 - 0.2 = \boxed{0.9}$

x)  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.6}{0.7} = \boxed{0.86}$

xi)  $P(A'|B) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.7} = \boxed{0.14}$  ✓

xii)  $P(A|B') = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{0.2}{0.3} = \boxed{0.67}$

xiii)  $P(A'|B') = \frac{P(A' \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{0.1}{0.3} = \boxed{0.33}$

xiv)  $P(A|B') = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = 1 - P(A'|B') = 1 - 0.33 = \boxed{0.67}$  ✓

Note  $P(A|B)' = P(A'|B)$



eg. If  $P(A) = 0.6$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$  &  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$

Are A & B mutually exclusive? independent? or neither  
 ↓ disjoint

disjoint:  $P(A \cap B) = 0$  &  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - 0$   
 نختبر  $P(A \cup B) \rightarrow 0.8 \stackrel{?}{=} 0.6 + 0.5$  الجواب لا  
 إذا ليس disjoint.

independent:  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$\rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$   $P(A \cap B) =$  يجب  
 $0.8 = 0.6 + 0.5 - P(A \cap B) \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.3$

نختبر  $\rightarrow 0.3 \stackrel{?}{=} 0.6 * 0.5 \rightarrow 0.3 = 0.3$

$\therefore P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \rightarrow \therefore A \& B$  are independent.

في مثال المثال  $P(A \cap B)$  إذا كانت 0 تكون disjoint وإذا كانت 0.3 تكون independent  
 في المثال هو  $P(A) \cdot P(B)$  أم لا؟ إذا independent

eg. If A & B are independent events such that:

$P(A) = 2 \cdot P(B)$  &  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ , then find  $P(A)$ .

Independent:  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$P(A \cap B) = 2 \cdot P(B) \cdot P(B) = 2 P(B)^2$

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

$0.8 = 2P(B) + P(B) - 2P(B)^2 = P(B)$

$P(B) = 0.3 \rightarrow P(A) = 2 * 0.3 = 0.6$

$-2P(B)^2 + 2P(B) + P(B) = 0.8$

Let  $x = P(B)$

$-2x^2 + 3x - 0.8 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x + 0.8 = 0$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$x = 1.15$   
 $x = 0.347$

حيث  $0 < P(B) < 1$

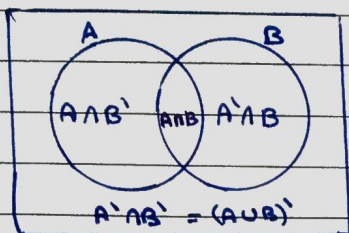
$P(B) = 0.347$

$P(A) = 2 * 0.347 = 0.694$





\* Venn-diagram



$A \cap B : A \cap B$

$A \cup B : A \cup B$

$A \text{ only} : A \cap B'$

$B \text{ only} : A' \cap B$

probability for an element that belongs to :

1) exactly one set

$(B \cap A') + (A \cap B)$

2) At least one set

(أو أو كل أو كل أو كل)

A only or B only or both

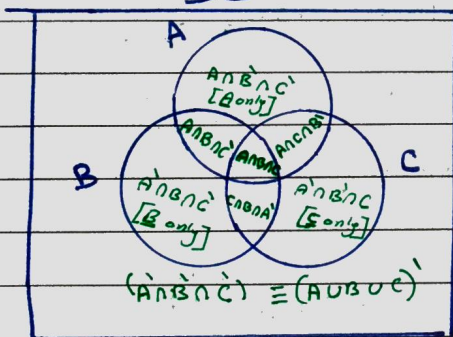
$A \cap B$

3) AT most one set

(أو أو كل أو كل أو كل)

$A' \cap B'$

3 sets



1) exactly two set

$(A' \cap B \cap C) + (A \cap B' \cap C) + (A \cap B \cap C')$

2) exactly one set

$(A \cap B' \cap C') + (A' \cap B \cap C') + (A' \cap B' \cap C)$

A only or B only or C only

3) None of the sets :  $(A' \cap B' \cap C')$

eg) A class of 20 students. <sup>basketball</sup> 10 play football, <sup>8</sup> play basketball, 5 play neither.

A student is selected at random, what is the probability that this student plays:

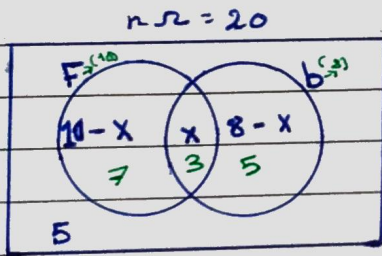
(1) exactly one sport.

(2) at least one sport.

(3) Football given that the student plays basketball

(4) Exactly one sport given that the student plays at most one sport.

Sol:



$$10 - x + x + 8 - x + 5 = 20$$

$$23 - x = 20$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

(1) basketball only + Football only

$$\text{Probability} = P(b) + P(F)$$

$$= \frac{5}{20} + \frac{7}{20} = \frac{12}{20} = 0.6$$

(2) both + b only + F only

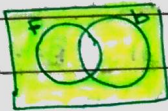
$$\text{probability} = P(F) + P(b) + P(F \cap b)$$

$$= \frac{5}{20} + \frac{7}{20} + \frac{3}{20} = \frac{15}{20} = 0.75$$

$$(3) P(F|B) = \frac{P(F \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} = 0.375$$

(4) P(exactly one sport | at most one sport)



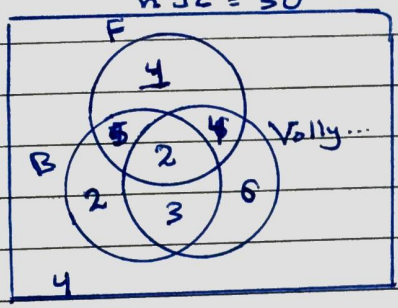
$$\frac{P(F)_{\text{only}} + P(B)_{\text{only}}}{P(F)_{\text{only}} + P(B)_{\text{only}} + P(F \cap B)} = \frac{7 + 5}{7 + 5 + 3} = \frac{12}{15}$$



eg. A class of 30 students, 15 play football, 12 play basketball, 6 play volleyball only, 7 play football and basketball, 6 play football and volleyball, 3 play basketball and volleyball only, 2 play the 3 sports.

- A student is selected at random, what is the probability that this student plays:
- a) exactly 1 sport
  - b) exactly 2 sports
  - c) at least 1 sport
  - d) at least 2 sports
  - e) at most 1 sport
  - f) at most 2 sports
  - g) football given that the student plays basketball.
  - h) exactly 1 sport given that the student plays at most 1 sport.

It's better to start from last given  $n = 30$



sol:

a)  $P = P(B \text{ only}) + P(F \text{ only}) + P(V \text{ only})$   
 $P = \frac{2}{30} + \frac{4}{30} + \frac{6}{30} = \frac{12}{30} = 0.4$

b)  $P(C \cap V \cap B) + P(C \cap V \cap F) + P(C \cap B \cap F)$   
 $P = \frac{3 + 5 + 4}{30} = \frac{12}{30} = 0.4$

c)  $P(C) + P(V) + P(B) + P(\bar{C} \cap V \cap B) + P(C \cap \bar{V} \cap B) + P(C \cap V \cap \bar{B}) + P(C \cap V \cap B)$   
 $= 1 - P(\bar{C} \cap \bar{V} \cap \bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{4}{30} = 0.87$

d)  $P = \frac{3 + 5 + 4 + 2}{30} = \frac{14}{30} = \frac{7}{15} \approx 0.47$

e)  $P = \frac{6 + 2 + 4 + 4}{30} = \frac{16}{30} = \frac{8}{15} \approx 0.53$

f)  $P = \frac{30 - 2}{30} = 1 - P(C \cap V \cap B) = 1 - \frac{2}{30} = 0.93$

$$g) P(F|B) = \frac{P(F \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{7}{12} = 0.58$$

$$h) \frac{6+4+2}{6+4+2+4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = P(\text{exactly 1 / at most 1})$$

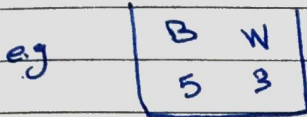


\* Tree Diagram : Tool  $\rightarrow$  helps me to know the outcomes of the sample space

Tree Diagram :-

Usually we use it when we select more than 1 item.

3 white balls & 5 black balls in Box and its is



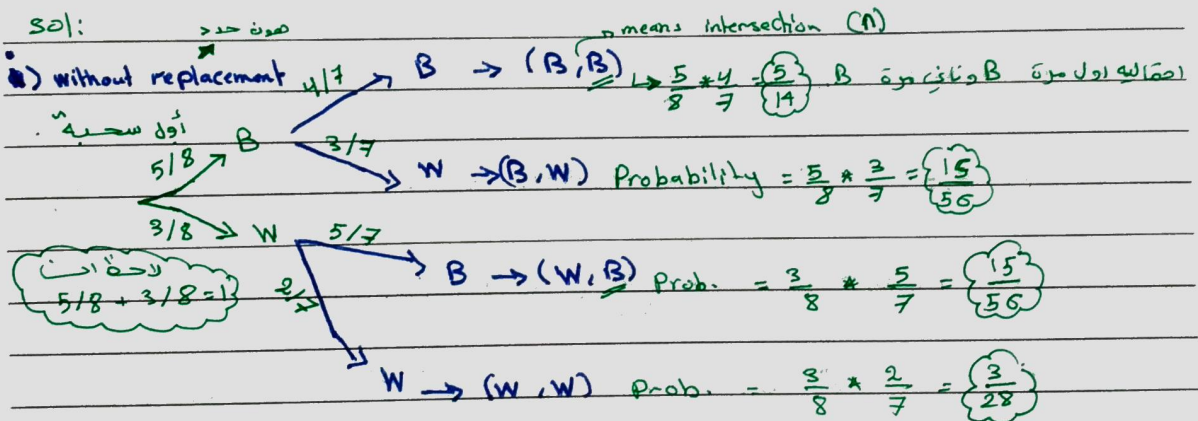
2 balls are selected at random:

- i) without replacement.      ii) with replacement

Find the prob. of getting :-

- a) 2 black balls      b) 2 balls of the same colour  
 c) 2 balls of different colours      d) exactly 1 black ball  
 e) At least one black ball      f) At most one black ball  
 g) The 1<sup>st</sup> ball is black given that the 2<sup>nd</sup> one is black.  
 h) The 2<sup>nd</sup> ball is black given that the 2 ball are of different colours

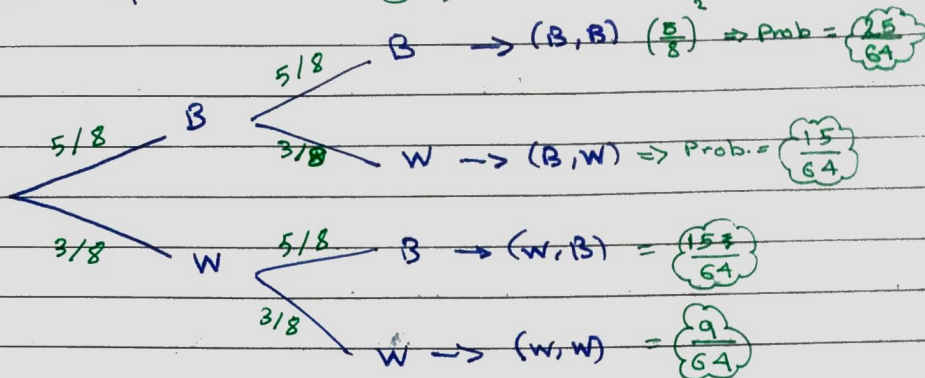
sol:



- $\sqrt{1} = \frac{56}{56} \leftarrow \text{Prob. (Total)}$   
 a) Prob. (B,B) =  $\frac{5}{14}$       b)  $P(B,B) + P(W,W) = \frac{25}{56}$   
 c)  $P(B,W) + P(W,B) = \frac{30}{56}$       d)  $\frac{30}{56}$   
 e)  $P(B,B) + P(B,W) + P(W,B) = \frac{25}{28}$       f)  $P(B,W) + P(W,B) + P(W,W) = \frac{9}{14}$   
 g)  $P(\text{1<sup>st</sup> ball is black | 2<sup>nd</sup> ball is black}) = \frac{\frac{5}{14} P(B,B)}{\frac{5}{14} + \frac{15}{56} P(W,B)} = \frac{4}{7}$

h)  $P(2^{\text{nd}} B | \text{different}) = \frac{P(W,B)}{P(B,W) + P(W,B)} = \frac{15}{56} \div \left( \frac{15}{56} + \frac{15}{56} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

ii) with replacement



$$\checkmark \text{①} = \frac{64}{64} = \frac{25+15+15+9}{64}$$

a)  $P(B, B) = \frac{25}{64}$

b)  $P(B, B) + P(W, W) = \frac{25+9}{64} = \frac{34}{64}$

c)  $P(B, W) + P(W, B) = \frac{15+15}{64} = \frac{30}{64}$

d)  $P(B, W) + P(W, B) = \frac{30}{64}$

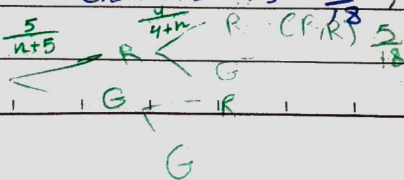
e)  $P(B, B) + P(W, B) + P(B, W) = 1 - P(W, W) = 1 - \frac{9}{64} = \frac{55}{64}$

f)  $1 - P(B, B) = 1 - \frac{25}{64} = \frac{39}{64}$

g)  $P(1^{st} B | 2^{nd} B) = \frac{P(B, B)}{P(B, B) + P(W, B)} = \frac{\frac{25}{64}}{\frac{25+15}{64}} = \frac{25}{40} = \frac{5}{8}$

h)  $P(2^{nd} B | \text{different}) = \frac{P(W, B)}{P(B, W) + P(W, B)} = \frac{\frac{15}{64}}{2 \times \frac{15}{64}} = \frac{1}{2}$

\* A bag contains 5 red and n green balls. Two balls are chosen without replacement from this bag. If the probability that two red balls are chosen is  $\frac{5}{18}$ , then n =

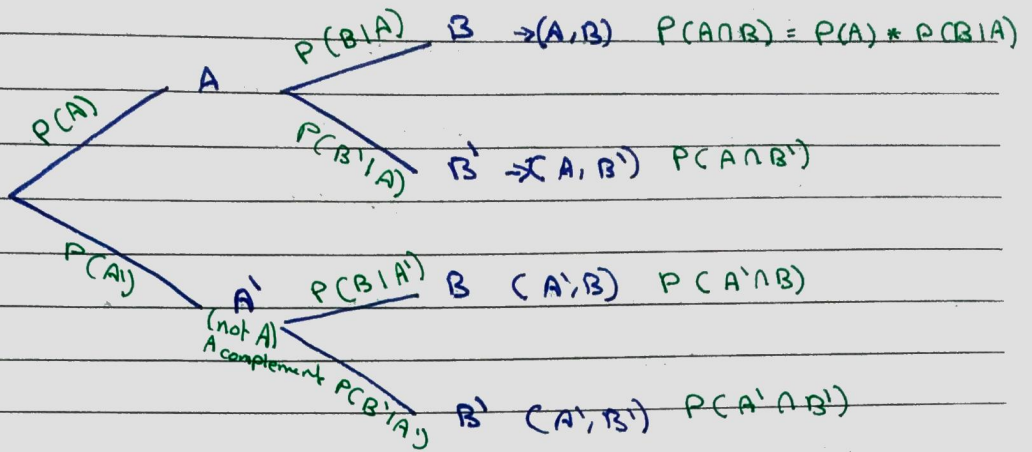


$$\frac{5}{n+5} \times \frac{4}{n} = \frac{5}{18}$$

→  $n=4$



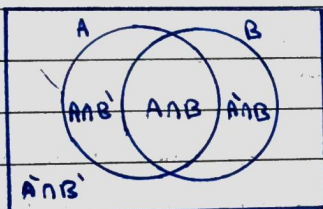
\* Tree Diagram :-



التفسير

$$P(A) * P(B|A) = P(A) * \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B') + P(A' \cap B) + P(A' \cap B') = P(\Omega) = 1$$



$$P(A) + P(A') = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{P(B|A) + P(B'|A)}_1 + \underbrace{P(B|A') + P(B'|A')}_1 = 1$$

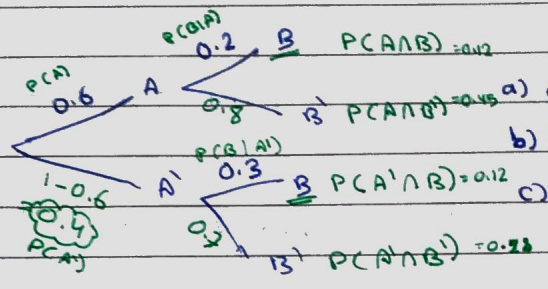
$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B) \quad \text{"Total probability"}$$

$$* P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}{P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}{P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(A') \cdot P(B|A')}$$

"Bays Rule"

eg)



- a) complete the tree-Diagram
- b) Find  $P(B)$
- c) Find  $P(A|B)$

b)  $P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B) = 0.12 + 0.12 = \boxed{0.24}$

c)  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A) P(B|A)}{P(A) P(B|A) + P(A') P(B|A')} = \frac{0.6 \times 0.2}{0.6 \times 0.2 + 0.4 \times 0.3}$

Bay's rule ←  
 غير ضروري الحاصل  
 الحاصل  
 اقل  
 سطر

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.12}{0.12 + 0.12} = \frac{1}{2}$

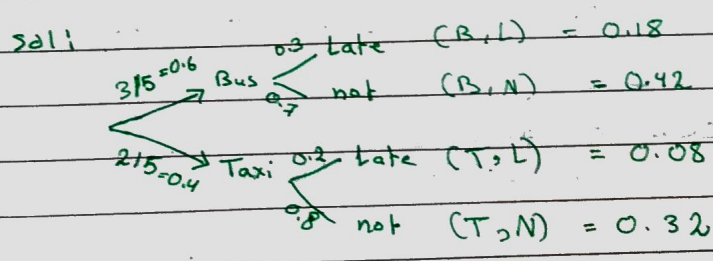
$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.12}{2 \times (0.12)} = \frac{1}{2}$

eg) Ahmad goes to school either by bus or by taxi. If he goes by bus, the probability that he will be late is 0.3, but if he goes by taxi then the prob. that he will be late is 0.2. It's known that Ahmed goes to school by bus 3/5 days a week.

- a) for a given school days, what is the prob. that:
- i) Ahmed is late  $P(L)$

ii) He came by bus if he is late  
 (given)  $P(B|L)$

∴ Conditional Tree-Diagram



i)  $P(L) = 0.18 + 0.08 = \boxed{0.26}$

ii)  $P(B|L) = \frac{0.18}{0.26}$

$= \frac{9}{13}$



gender ...

e.g		Smoking	Not	Sum
	Male	8	2	10
	Female	6	4	10
	sum	14	6	20

Note:  
and:  $\cap$   
or:  $\cup$

2 students selected with replacement

- 4) A student is selected at random, what is the prob. that the student is:
- i) a female smoker
  - ii) a female or a smoker  $P(F \cup S)$
  - iii) a female if the student is a smoker  $P(F|S)$

1 student selected with replacement

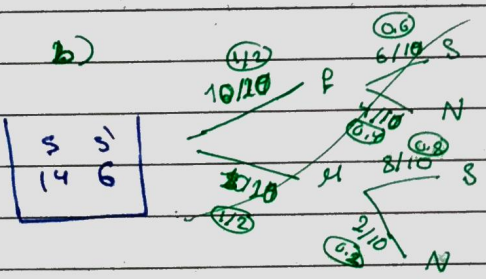
- b) 2 students are selected at random, what is the prob. that exactly 1 one of them is a smoker.

A) i)  $\frac{6}{20} = 0.3$

ii)  $P(F) + P(S) - P(F \cap S)$

$P(F \cup S) = \frac{10 + 14 - 6}{20} = \frac{18}{20} = 0.9$

iii)  $P(F|S) = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$



Gender لا يوجد Gender لا يوجد  
التحسين والتحسين  
عن الجسور

$P(S, S) + P(S, N)$

$2 * \left( \frac{14 * 6}{20 * 19} \right) = \frac{42}{95} \approx 0.442$

\* without replacement

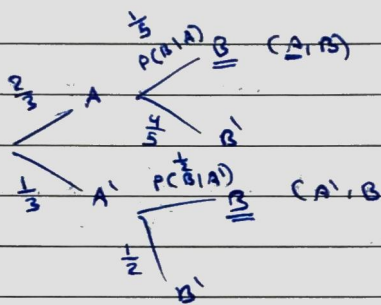
Exercises Page 179

$P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $P(A') = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(B|A) = \frac{1}{5}$ , and  $P(B|A') = \frac{1}{2}$

Find  $P(A|B)$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A) P(B|A)}{P(A) P(B|A) + P(A') P(B|A')}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{15}}{\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{4}{9} \approx 0.44$$



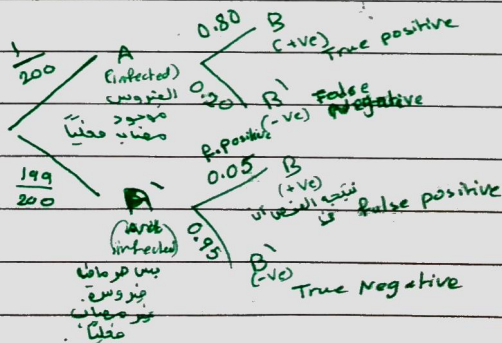
Tree-Diagram  $\Rightarrow$  Use of

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Exercise :- A virus infects one in every 200 people. A test used to detect the virus in a person is positive 80% of the time when the person has the virus and 5% of the time when the person does not have the virus. (This 5% result is called a false positive.) Let A be the event "the person is infected" and B be the event "the person tests positive"

a) When a person tests positive, determine the probability that the person is infected.  $P(A|B)$

b) When a person tests negative, determine the probability that the person is not infected.  $P(A'|B')$



\* a)  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{200} \times \frac{80}{100}}{\frac{1}{200} \times \frac{80}{100} + \frac{199}{200} \times \frac{5}{100}} =$$

\* b)  $P(A'|B') = \frac{P(A' \cap B')}{P(B')}$

$$\frac{\frac{199}{200} \times \frac{95}{100}}{\frac{1}{200} \times \frac{20}{100} + \frac{199}{200} \times \frac{95}{100}} =$$



Counting Rules : -

- Multiplication Rule
- Factorial (!)  $n!$  اختيار
- Permutations  $P^n_r$
- Combination  ${}^n C_r = \binom{n}{r}$

(Lecture 13)

1) Multiplication Principle :

If a 1<sup>st</sup> operation can be performed in any of  $n_1$  ways, & a second operation can be performed in any of  $n_2$  ways, then both operations can be performed (the second immediately following the 1<sup>st</sup>) in  $(n_1)(n_2)$  ways.

مثلا في الزمالة التي اطلبها واختيار في الوجبة او المشروبات ...



meals : (Burger + Orange), (Burger + Pepsi)  
 (Chees + Orange), (Chees + Pepsi)  
 (Falafel + Orange), (Falafel + Pepsi)

Drinks (Pepsi) و (Orange) مع Sandwich او اختيار : 3 \* 2 = 6 ways

no. of ways =  $3 * 2 = 6$  ways

Test bank

eg) A fair die is rolled 5 times. What is the prob. that

(no) 2 dice show the same no. of spots.

sol)  $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = \frac{720}{7776} = \frac{5}{54} = (0.093)$

6 options: 6 ways  
 5 options: 5 ways  
 4 options: 4 ways  
 3 options: 3 ways  
 2 options: 2 ways  
 1 option: 1 way

Tree diagram

احتمال

2) The Factorial  $n!$

$n! = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots$  (4)

$n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

اعداد

positive integer

$n!$  : ترتيب الاعداد من 1 الى n

eg.  $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 5 \times 4! = 5 \times 4 \times 3!$

$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

$3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1$

$2! = 2 \times 1$

$1! = 1$

Note  $0! = 1$

solve:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n! = n \rightarrow n=1, n=2 \\ n! = 1 \\ n=1, n=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

eg. Evaluate:

i)  $\frac{10!}{8!} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8!}{8!} = 90$

ادخل الارقام المتبقية

ii)  $\frac{5!}{7!} = \frac{5!}{7 \times 6 \times 5!} = \frac{1}{42}$

eg) solve for n:

$\frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 42$

$n \times (n-1) \times \cancel{(n-2)!} = 42 \rightarrow (n) = 7 / (n-1) = 6$  اذا حافظنا

$n(n-1) = 42$

او من خلال:

$n^2 - n - 42 = 0$

$(n-7)(n+6) = 0 \rightarrow n=7, n=-6$  حل

ii)  $\frac{(n+1)!}{(n-1)!} = 20$

$\frac{(n+1)(n)(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = 20$

$(n)(n+1) = 20 \rightarrow n=4$

$n^2 + n - 20 = 0$

او من خلال

$(n+5)(n-4) = 0 \rightarrow n = -5, n = 4$  حل

مثال 5: The number of ways 5 students give their Factorial is



$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 5! = P_5$

5! = 5 P5



إذا فائدة Factorial حيث  $n$  object  $\rightarrow$   $n$  places

③ The permutations  $P_r$ : التباديل

$${}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

إذا أخذت عناصر عدداً  $r$  من مجموعة  $n$  عناصر  $n$  بحيث يكون ترتيب الاختيار مهماً فكل واحد هو عنصر.

e.g. Evaluate:-

$$i) \binom{10}{2} P_2 = \frac{10!}{8!} = 90 = 10 \times 9$$

الثاني      الثاني

لا يكون عدد objects أكثر من places

بكم طريقة يمكننا اختيار رئيس من 10 أعضاء متسعين لهذا النادي  
ثم من بين الأعضاء المتسعين لهذا النادي

$${}^{10} P_2 = \frac{10!}{(10-2)!} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

\* التباديل  $\leftarrow$  يعتبر ال fraction حصة خاصة من permutation

$$\hookrightarrow {}^{10} P_{10} = \frac{10!}{0!} = \frac{10!}{1} = 10!$$

$${}^n P_n = n!$$

$$iii) {}^{10} P_9 = \frac{10!}{(10-9)!} = \frac{10!}{1!} = 10!$$

$${}^n P_n = n! = {}^n P_{n+1}$$

Note

$$iv) {}^{100} P_{100} = 100!$$

$$vi) {}^{10} P_0 = \frac{10!}{10!} = 1$$

$$v) {}^{100} P_{99} = (100)!$$

$${}^n P_0 = 1$$

Note

$$vii) {}^{10} P_1 = \frac{10!}{1!} = 10 \frac{9!}{1!} = 10$$

$${}^n P_1 = n$$

Note

يعتبر عدد المكان واحد ثم عدد العناصر المتبقية كل واحد على حدة (سواء من 10 طرق)

← كون طريقة واحدة وهو عدم وضع أحد

\* Find the no. of ways of forming four-digit codes in which no digit is repeated. 10

eg) solve for n:

$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 5040$$

$$i) {}^n P_2 = 6 = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 6 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)!} = 6$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{n=3} \quad / \quad n-1=2$$

$$n(n-1) = 6 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 6 = 0 \rightarrow (n-3)(n+2)$$

$$n=3 \quad / \quad n=-2$$

$$ii) {}^{n+2} P_2 = 12 = \frac{(n+2)!}{(n)!} = 12 \rightarrow \frac{(n+2)(n+1)(n)!}{(n)!} = 12$$

$$(n+2)(n+1) = 12 \rightarrow n^2 + n + 2n + 2 = 12 \rightarrow n^2 + 3n + 2 = 0$$

$$(n+5)(n-2) = 0$$

$$n = -5 \quad / \quad \boxed{n=2}$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12 \rightarrow n+2=4 \rightarrow \boxed{n=2}$$

\* كم كلمة مكونة من 3 أحرف يمكن تكوينها من مجموعة الأحرف {P, Q, R, S} مع قيود معينة

1. P لا يليه S  
2. Q لا يليه R  
3. R لا يليه P

$$n=3 \quad / \quad r=5 \rightarrow {}^5 P_3 = \frac{5!}{2!} = 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60 \text{ كلمة}$$

#### 14] Combinations التوافيق $\binom{n}{r} = {}^n C_r$

هنا نحن نستخدم كرة القدم للاسم أساساً، فنحن المجموعة الأولى فوق الدول

الأجنبية: الأردن، السعودية، اليابان، العراق. يتم طريقة يمكن إجراء مباريات التصفيات النهائية بين هذه الفرق 5 (الأردن، السعودية، اليابان، العراق،)

(السعودية، العراق)، (السعودية، اليابان)، (اليابان، العراق) مع الترتيب

غير ضروري (ليس له معنى) لأن مباراة (الأردن، السعودية) هي نفسها مباراة (السعودية، الأردن)

مجموعة ترتيبية م اختيار من مجموعة عدد عناصرها n:  $\binom{n}{r}$

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{{}^n P_r}{r!}$$

اختيار بدون ترتيب

\* كم عدد الطرق التي يمكن بها اختيار 3 من 9



Evaluate :-

${}^{10}C_8$  ← calculator على الآلة الحاسبة

$$i) \binom{10}{8} = \frac{10!}{(10-8)! 8!} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times \cancel{8!}}{\cancel{8!} \times 2!} = \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 1} = 5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$ii) \binom{10}{0} = 1$$

(10) انتخاب في واحدة على ما اصابه ولاه (10) في واحدة صفر

$$\binom{10}{0} = \frac{10!}{0! (10)!} = \frac{10!}{10!} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$iii) \binom{10}{10} = \frac{10!}{10! (0!)} = \frac{10!}{10!} = 1$$

Note:  $\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$

$$iv) \binom{10}{1} = \frac{10!}{9! (1!)} = \frac{10 \times \cancel{9!}}{\cancel{9!}} = 10$$

مثلاً عنده 10 طراب في اختيار رئيس للصفه قد اي اصابه ب 10 طراب

$$v) \binom{10}{9} = \frac{10!}{9! \times 1!} = \frac{10 \times 9!}{9!} = 10$$

Note:  $\binom{n}{1} = \binom{n}{n-1} = n$

$$vi) \binom{100}{99} = 100$$

$$vii) \binom{1000}{1} = 1000$$

$$viii) \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2! 3!} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times \cancel{3!}}{2 \times 1 \times \cancel{3!}} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$

Note:

$$\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$$

$$ix) \binom{5}{3} = \frac{5!}{3! 2!} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times \cancel{3!}}{\cancel{3!} \times 2} = 10$$

eg) solve for n:

$$i) \binom{n}{5} = \binom{n}{4} \rightarrow n = 5 + 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 9}$$

eg) solve for r:

$$i) \binom{9}{5} = \binom{9}{r} \rightarrow 5 + r = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{r = 4}$$

or  $\boxed{r = 5}$   $r = \{4, 5\}$

$$ii) \binom{7}{r} = \binom{7}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{r = 3} \text{ or } r + 3 = 7 \rightarrow \boxed{r = 4}$$

eg) solve for x:

$$\binom{6}{x+1} = \binom{6}{4} \rightarrow x+1 = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 3} \text{ or } x+1+4 = 6$$
$$x+5 = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$

2, 6, 7 like 10 in 3 by 1000 (10/3) 1000  
out of 1000 (10) 1000  
3! 7!

eg solve i)  $\binom{n}{2} = 6$

Sol)  $\frac{n!}{(n-2)! 2!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)! 2!} = 6$

$$n(n-1) = 12$$

$$\boxed{n = 4}$$

$$ii) \binom{n}{n-2} = 10 \rightarrow \frac{n!}{(n-2)! 2!} = 10$$

$$5 \times 4$$
$$n(n-1) = 20$$

$$\boxed{n = 5}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{2!(n-2)!} = 10$$



A خطيات اذا لوي ارتب 5 كتب بـ 5 رموز ههه عدد 5!  
 \* اذا لوي ارتب 5 كتب بـ 3 رموز (عدد ال object اكثر منه  
 places ههه ههه  $5P_3$

Distinguishable Permutation انا صوصوع

ها عادة ليحي بي الكلمات او بان يكون ما في كتميز بين  
 العناصر المتشابهة 4 بعض طلاً ← مجموعة الاعم - الاعم  
 نكوب A ثلاث مرات و B مرتين و C مرة واحدة → AAAABBC  
 الاعم BB الاعم الاعم الاعم الاعم الاعم الاعم الاعم الاعم  
 نيم فكلاني يودي أسقط الحالات المتشابهة  
 ف كيف بحسبوا عدد الطرق يا

عدد سبع ا حروف عدد طرق ترتيب 7 ا حروف بـ 7 ا حروف ههه (7!)  
 لكن بيتم تختصروا منهم عدد تكرار ال A (فكر 4 مرات) فـ 4 ا حروف  
 عدد طرق ترتيبهم هو (4!) نفس الشيء B عدد حروفها 2 ا حروف  
 و ال C ههه (1!) مختصرون عدد 2 Type مختصرون عدد 1 Type مختصرون عدد 3 Type  

$$\frac{7!}{4! * 2! * 1!} = \frac{7 * 6 * 5}{2} = 105$$

The number of distinguishable Permutation of n object  
 , Where  $n_1$  are of one Type,  $n_2$  are of another type, and so on,  
 is 
$$\frac{n!}{n_1! * n_2! * n_3! * \dots * n_k!}$$
 Where  $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_k = n$

Example: A building contractor is planning to develop  
 a subdivision. The subdivision is to consist of 6  
 one-story houses, 4 two-story houses, and 2 split-level  
 houses. In how many distinguishable ways can the houses  
 be arranged? المطلوب ان اقدر لمتبرهم

بعضه يعل مجموع 6 صافي الاعم نيمه من سته من النوع الاعم و 4 من النوع الثاني (ستو)  
 و اوتج من النوع الثالث الاعم عدد طرق ترتيبهم 12! لكن لاه فيهم سته بعض  
 فبيطابهم ما يفرق عينا كالمثل  

$$\frac{12!}{6! * 4! * 2!}$$

eg. If we have 7 books (3 Math books & 4 statistics book) & we need to arrange them on a shelf that can't take:

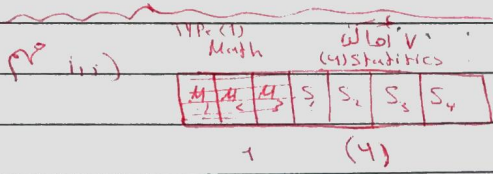
- i) 7 books      ii) 5 books      iii) 7 books but we need the math books to be beside each other.

Sol) 7 کتابوں کی ترتیب

i)  $7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 7!$       Permutation 7 کتابوں کی ترتیب

ii) 5 کتابوں کی ترتیب

$7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = {}^5P_5 = (2520)$       7 کتابوں کی 5 کتابوں کی ترتیب  
5 کتابوں کی ترتیب



هو 3 صفحہ 3 کتابوں کے ساتھ ہونا  
 کتابوں کی ترتیب

Total = 5 → 5! = 120



$5! \times 3!$

عدد ترتیب 5 Books  
 عدد ترتیب 3 Books

$(M_1, M_2, M_3) \text{ اور } (M_2, M_3, M_1)$   
 $(S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4) \text{ اور } (S_2, S_3, S_4, S_1)$

In how many ways can we make a 9-digit numbers from the set

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  if:

- a) repetition is allowed.      تکرار کی اجازت ہے  
 b) 0 is not allowed.      تکرار کی اجازت نہیں ہے

a)  $6^5 \times 6^4 = 6^9 = 1080 = 625 \times 17.28$

b)  $5 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120 \times 2.5 = 300$

0 کی جگہ









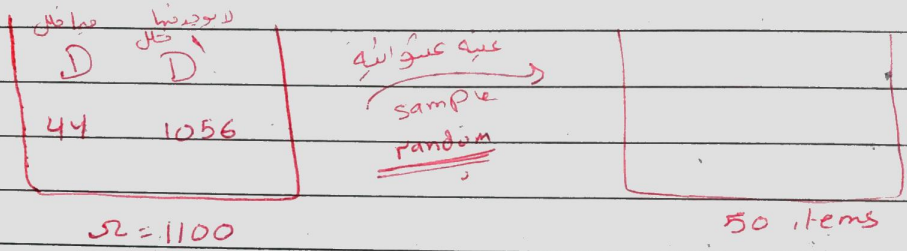
eg) A lot consists of 1100 distinct items. There are 4 percent defective items in the lot.

4%   
 ~~صحيح~~   
 ~~هو ذلك~~   
 What is the prob. that a random sample of size 50 items contains:

a) exactly 4 defective items.

Test Bank → b) at most 2 = =

c) at least 3 = =



no. of D =  $\frac{4}{100} * 1100 = 44$  items Defective

no. of D' =  $1100 - 44 = 1056$  items not defective

a)  $P(4 \text{ defective}) = P(4D, 46D')$

$$\binom{44}{4} \binom{1056}{46}$$

$$\binom{1100}{50}$$
 sample space  $n\Omega$

random /  
 At the same time  
 Selecte  
 عينات عشوائية  
 Combinations  
 التوافيق  
 $nCr$   
 اختيار

$$\binom{44}{4} \binom{1056}{46} \sim \binom{1100}{50}$$

are equal

so that Be careful

$$b) P(D \leq 2)$$

عدد الخسائر بالصيغة الاحتمالية

$$= P(D=2) + P(D=1) + P(D=0)$$

$$P(2D, 48D') + P(1D, 49D') + P(0D, 50D')$$

$$\binom{44}{2} \binom{1056}{48}$$

$$\binom{44}{1} \binom{1056}{49}$$

$$\binom{44}{0} \binom{1056}{50}$$

$$\binom{1100}{50}$$

$$\binom{1100}{50}$$

$$\binom{1100}{50}$$

$$c) P(D \geq 3) = 1 - P(D \leq 3)$$

complement

$$1 - P(D \leq 2)$$

$$1 - \text{Answer in (b)}$$