

Del A

Milton & Arnold, Chapter 2, OH no 1

Axioms of probability

1. Let S denote the sample space for an experiment. Then

$$P[S] = 1$$

2. Let A be an event. Then

$$P[A] \geq 0$$

3. Let A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots be a finite or an infinite collection of mutually exclusive events. Then

$$P[A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots] = P[A_1] + P[A_2] + \dots$$

Notera skrivsätten

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots = \bigcup_i A_i$$

och

$$A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots = \bigcap_i A_i$$

Jämför med

$$P[A_1] + P[A_2] + \dots = \sum_i P[A_i]$$

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Theorem 2.1.1:

$$P[\emptyset] = 0$$

Theorem 2.1.2:

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

General addition rule:

$$P[A_1 \cup A_2] = P[A_1] + P[A_2] - P[A_1 \cap A_2]$$

Se exempel 2.1.3, sida 28

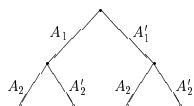
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Definition 2.2.1: Conditional probability

Let A_1 and A_2 be events such that $P[A_1] > 0$. The conditional probability of A_2 given A_1 , denoted by $P[A_2|A_1]$, is defined by

$$P[A_2|A_1] = \frac{P[A_1 \cap A_2]}{P[A_1]}$$



Notera

$$P[A_1 \cap A_2] = P[A_1]P[A_2|A_1]$$

Se exempel 2.2.1, sida 29

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Theorem 2.4.1: Bayes' theorem

Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be a collection of mutually exclusive events whose union is S . Let B be an event such that $P[B] > 0$. Then for any of the events A_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$P[A_j|B] = \frac{P[A_j]P[B|A_j]}{\sum_{i=1}^n P[A_i]P[B|A_i]}$$

Notera att

$$P[B] = \sum_{i=1}^n P[A_i]P[B|A_i]$$

Se exempel 2.4.1, sida 35-36

Definition 2.3.1: Independent events

Events A_1 and A_2 are independent if and only if

$$P[A_1 \cap A_2] = P[A_1]P[A_2]$$

Sats 2.3.1: A_1, A_2 är oberoende $\Leftrightarrow P[A_2|A_1] = P[A_2]$

Se exempel 2.3.3, sida 33

Definition 2.3.2:

A finite collection A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n of events are independent if and only if, given any subcollection $A_{(1)}, A_{(2)}, \dots, A_{(m)}$,

$$P[A_{(1)} \cap A_{(2)} \cap \dots \cap A_{(m)}] = P[A_{(1)}]P[A_{(2)}] \dots P[A_{(m)}]$$

Notera skrivsättet

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Definition: Oberoende försök

Två försök är oberoende om det för varje händelse A_1 i det ena försöket och varje händelse A_2 i det andra, gäller att A_1 och A_2 är oberoende. Att tre eller fler försök är oberoende definieras analogt.