

** Multiplication Theorem:

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

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

} both are conditional probability.

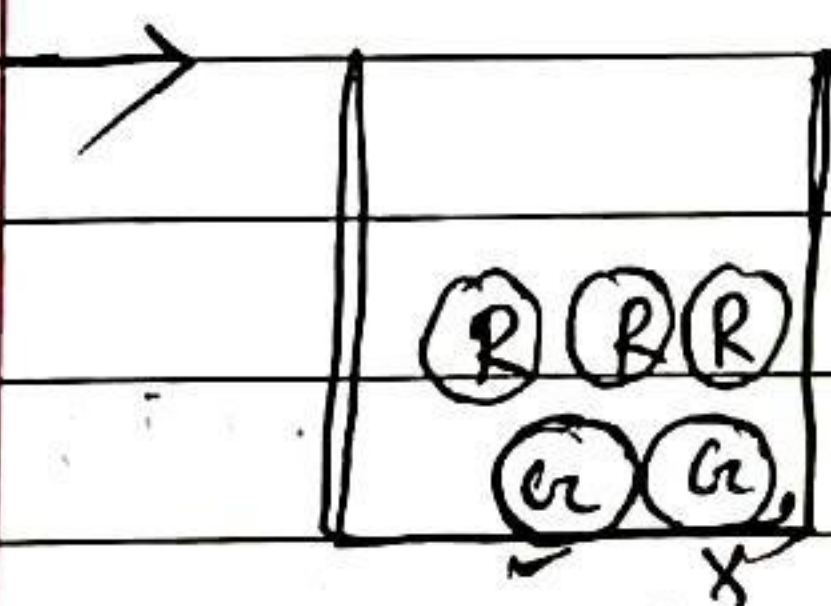
• Multiplication theorem (Dependent) -

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B) P(A/B) \rightarrow \text{for 2 event.}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B/A)$$

Ex-1 The Box containing 500 2 Green and 3 Red balls.

2 balls are randomly drawn from the box without replacement. What is the probability that the balls are of the first ball are green and second ball are red.



$$P(G_1 \cap R_2) = P(G_1) P(R_2/G_1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

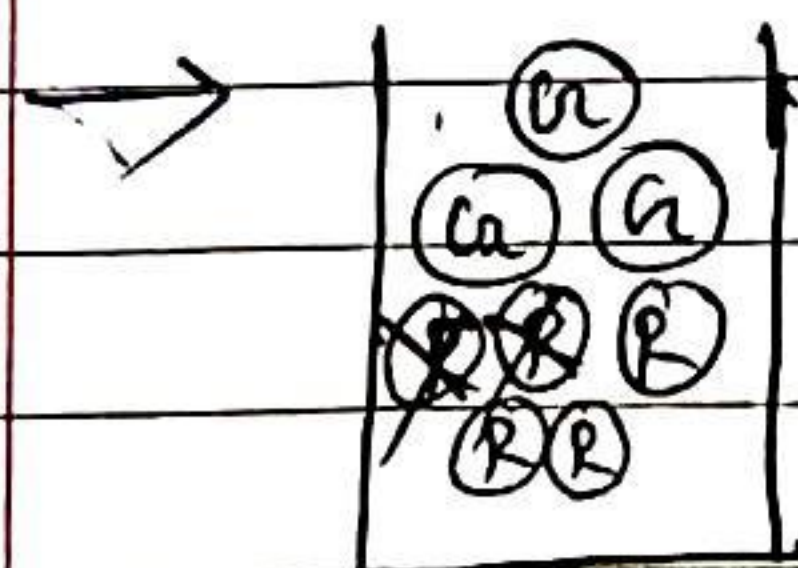
$$= \frac{3}{10} \checkmark$$

⊛

Chain rule

$$P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3) = P(E_1) P(E_2/E_1) P(E_3/E_1 \cap E_2) \rightarrow \text{for 3 events}$$

Ex-2 The Box containing total 8 balls. Where 5 Red balls and 3 Green balls. 3 balls are drawn one by one from the box without replacement. What is the probability that 3 balls are red.



$$P(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3) = P(R_1) P(R_2/R_1) P(R_3/R_1 \cap R_2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{28}$$

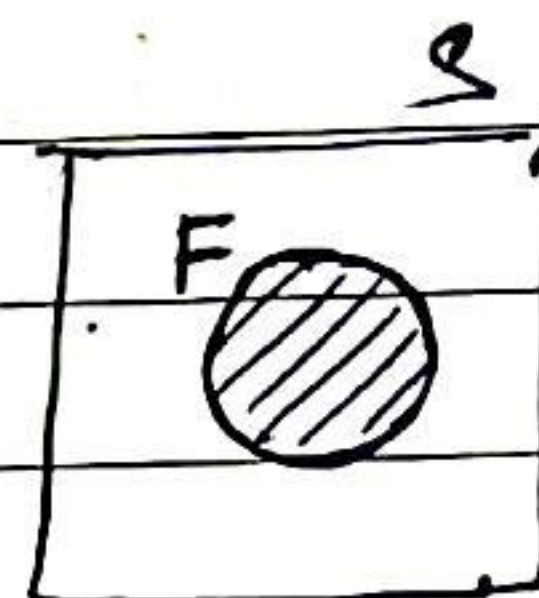
• PROPERTIES OF (CONDITIONAL) PROBABILITY:

$$(1) P(S/F) = 1$$

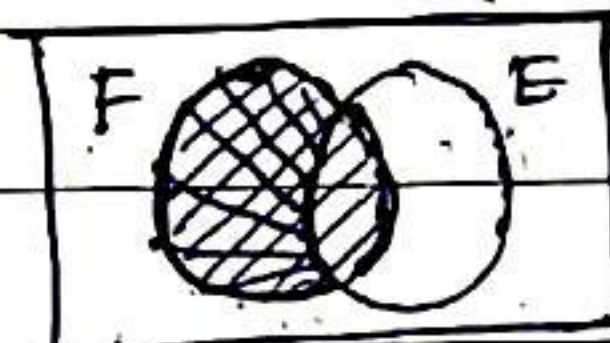
$$(2) P(\bar{E}/F) = 1 - P(E/F)$$

$$(3) P(A \cup B/F) = P(A/F) + P(B/F) - P\left(\frac{A \cap B}{F}\right)$$

$$(1) P(S/F) \Rightarrow \frac{P(S \cap F)}{P(F)} \Rightarrow \frac{P(F)}{P(F)} \Rightarrow 1$$



$$(2) P(\bar{E}/F) = 1 - P(E/F)$$

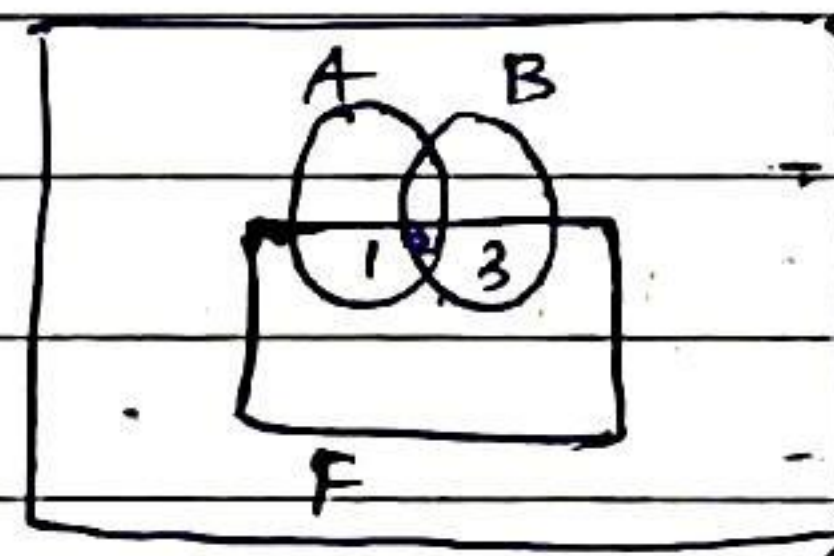


$$P(F) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(F) = P(\bar{E}/F) + P(E/F)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = P(\bar{E}/F) + P(E/F)$$

$$(3) P(A \cup B/F) = \underbrace{P(A/F)}_{1,2} + \underbrace{P(B/F)}_{2,3} - \underbrace{P\left(\frac{A \cap B}{F}\right)}_{2}$$



Ex-3]

Ravi can either take biology or calculus. If he takes biology, then he will get an 'A' grade with probability $\frac{1}{2}$. If he takes calculus, then he will get an 'A' grade with probability $\frac{1}{3}$. He decides to base his decision on the flip of a fair coin. What is the probability that,

(a) He will get an 'A' in calculus.

(b) He will get an 'A' in biology.

→ Probability to take Biology(B) and calculus by flip of a coin,

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$$

given,

$$P(A/B) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Prob to get 'A' grade when he take Bio.})$$

$$P(A/C) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad P(C \cap A) &= P(C) P(A/C) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad P(B \cap A) &= P(B) P(A/B) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Ex-4] suppose that each of 3 men at a party throws his hat into center of the room. The hats are first mixed up and each man randomly selects a hat. What is the probability that -

(a) All of the 3 men selects his own hat.

(b) None of the 3 men selects his own hat.

→ E_1, E_2, E_3

(a) Three events that 3 men select his own hat.

E_1, E_2, E_3

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{Prob to get first person his own hat})$$

$$P(E_2/E_1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{ " " second " " " " })$$

$$P(E_3/E_1 \cap E_2) = 1 \quad (\text{ " " 3rd " " " " })$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3) &= P(E_1) P(E_2/E_1) P(E_3/E_1 \cap E_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(b) None of the 3 men select his own hat:-

$\bar{E}_1, \bar{E}_2, \bar{E}_3$

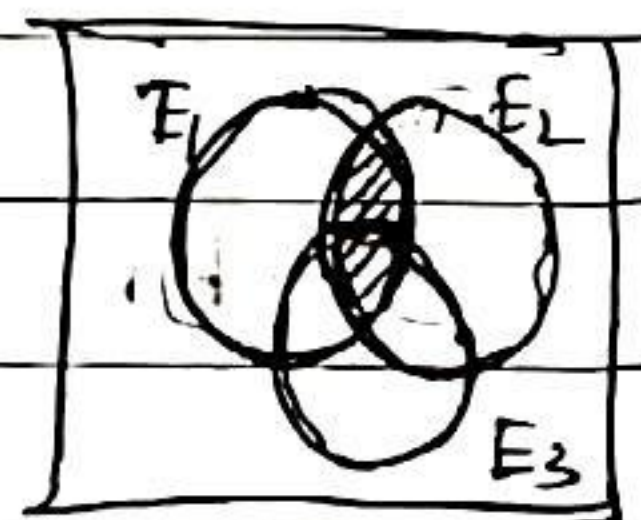
$$P(\bar{E}_1 \cap \bar{E}_2 \cap \bar{E}_3) = P(\overline{E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3})$$

$$P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E)$$

$$= 1 - P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\bar{E}_1 \cap \bar{E}_2 \cap \bar{E}_3) = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark \checkmark$$



$$P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3)$$

$$= P(E_1) + P(E_2) + P(E_3) - P(E_1 \cap E_2) - P(E_2 \cap E_3) - P(E_1 \cap E_3) +$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \quad P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3)$$

$$= (1 - \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(E_1 \cap E_2) = P(E_1) P(E_1/E_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_2 \cap E_3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_1 \cap E_3) = P(E_1) P(E_1/E_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$