Independent Events

Events A and B are independent when the fact that one of them occurs does not affect the probability occurs. For independent events A and B $P(A_{A}B) = P(A) \times P(B)$ This is called the 'AND' rule Let A be get a Head spinning a coin Example Let B be get a 4 rolling a dice $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(B) = \frac{1}{C}$ $P(A_n B) = \pm x \pm = \pm$ See where this comes from HI TI 12 equally likely outcomes 42 T2 H_3 T3 so $P(HA) = \frac{1}{12}$ 44 TA H 5 TS HG TL Pack of Cards (Facts)

52 cards 4 suits Heart, Diamond, Spade, Club 2 colours Red Red Black Black Black Each suit 13 cords A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K Examples Pick card at random $P(Heart) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(Re\lambda) = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(Aveen) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$ Let A be event pick Queen Let B be event pick Spade $P(A) = \frac{1}{13} \qquad P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$ P(Queen and Spade) = P(AnB) = is x = - 1/52 $P(A) \times e(B) = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{52}$ Let (be event pick Red card Let D be event pick Heart $P(c) = \pm P(b) = \pm$ These affect each other - they are not independent P(CnD) = 4 This is the test for independence A, B are independent if P(A) x P(B) = P(AnB)

Spin a coin	3 times - What is Prob (HHH)
Н Н Н Н Н Т	$P(HHH) = \frac{1}{8}$
НТН	Each spin is intependent
Н Т Т Т Н Н	so P(HAHAH)
ТНТ ТТН	$= P(H) \times P(H) \times P(H)$
ΤΤΤ	$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

 $P(2H,1T) = \frac{3}{8}$ $P(1H,2T) = \frac{3}{8}$ $P(1H,2T) = \frac{3}{8}$ $P(3T) = \frac{3}{8}$ Notice outcomes are not equally likely