

Lecture - 13 -

(49)

that machine 2 will become inoperative during the same period, and suppose that $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$. We shall determine the probability that at least one of the machines will become inoperative during the given period.

The prob. $P(A \cap B)$ that both machines will become inoperative during the period is:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Therefore, the prob. $P(A \cup B)$ that at least one of the machines will become inoperative during the period is

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

مستقلة: إذا كان A و B مستقلين
فلا يمكن أن يكونا متعلقين.

If A and B are two mutually exclusive events
Then A and B are not independent.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - 0 \text{ where } P(A \cap B) = 0$$

أي إذا كان A و B متعلقين

not m.e. إذا كان A و B غير مستقلين

فلا يمكن أن يكونا مستقلين (أي إذا كان A و B غير مستقلين، فإنهما يمكن أن يكونا مستقلين)
If A and B are two not m.e. events, they can be independent

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

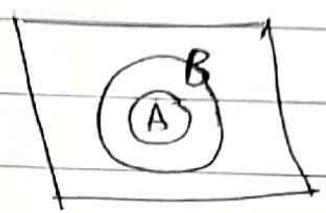
and if they are independent then

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

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

* If $A \subset B$ then

Sol: $A \subset B$ Sol: Sol



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

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

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = P(B)$$

* If A and B are ~~not~~ independent then ~~also~~ $B \subset A$ Sol: Sol

$$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

EX: (2)

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\}, B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

are A and B independent?

Sol:

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

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \{2, 4\}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\therefore$ A and B are Independent events.

Theorem 1

If A and B are two independent events

Then:

- 1- A' and B are also independent.
- 2- A and B' are also independent.
- 3- A' and B' are also independent.

Prove:

$$1- P(A' \cap B) \stackrel{?}{=} P(A') \cdot P(B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A' \cap B) &= P(B/A) \\ &= P(B) - P(A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

$\because A$ and B independent then

$$= P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$= P(B) (1 - P(A))$$

$$\therefore P(A' \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A')$$

$$2- P(A \cap B') \stackrel{?}{=} P(A) P(B')$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B') &= P(A/B) \\ &= P(A) - P(A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

$$= P(A) - P(A) P(B)$$

$$= P(A) (1 - P(B))$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B') = P(A) P(B')$$

$$3- P(A' \cap B') = P(A \cup B)'$$
 De Morgan's Law

$$= 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)]$$

$$= [1 - P(A)] - P(B) + P(A) P(B)$$

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

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

$$\therefore P(A' \cap B') = P(A') P(B')$$

الاستقلالية الثلاثة أو أكثر
حوادث

Independence of three or more events

Definition:

The k events $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$ are independent if, for every subsets $A_{i_1}, A_{i_2}, \dots, A_{i_j}$ of j of these events ($j=2, 3, \dots, k$)

تكون الحوادث $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_j$ حادثة مستقلة إذا كان

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_j) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_j)$$

إذا كانت الحوادث A, B, C مستقلة
تكون الحوادث A, B, C مستقلة إذا تحققت العلاقات التالية

$$① P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$② P(A \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(C)$$

$$③ P(B \cap C) = P(B) \cdot P(C)$$

$$④ P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C)$$

وإذا تحققت العلاقات الثلاثة له وحده فقط تكون الحوادث

A, B, C مستقلة متبادلة (زوج - زوج) Pairwise

EX:

let $S = \{123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321, 111, 222, 333\}$

إذا كان لدينا فضای العينة S فإن كل عنصر من عناصر الفضاء العينة له احتمال $\frac{1}{9}$ and each of the nine elementary event in S

occurs probability $\frac{1}{9}$. let A_k be the event that

the k -th digit is 1, $k=1, 2, 3$ then

ان A_k هي حادثة تمثل رقم الحادثة A يكون فيها ياري (واحد) $so: 1$

$k=1$ $A_1 = \{111, 123, 132\}$, $P(A_1) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ أي ان في A_1 جميع عناصر يتكون الرقم الاول هو (1)

$k=2$ $A_2 = \{111, 213, 312\}$, $P(A_2) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ جميع عناصرها الرقم الثاني فيها هو (1)

$k=3$ $A_3 = \{111, 231, 321\}$, $P(A_3) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ جميع العناصر يكون فيها الرقم الثالث هو (1)

$$A_1 \cap A_2 = A_1 \cap A_3 = A_2 \cap A_3 = \{111\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(A_1 \cap A_2) &= P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{9}{81} = \frac{1}{9} \\ P(A_1 \cap A_3) &= P(A_1) \cdot P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \\ P(A_2 \cap A_3) &= P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{independent}$$

$$\{A_1, A_2, A_3\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$\therefore P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \neq P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$$

$\Rightarrow A_1, A_2$ and A_3 are pairwise independent

$$\frac{1}{P} = (2A_1 + 3) = (2A_1 + 3) = (2A_1 + 3)$$