

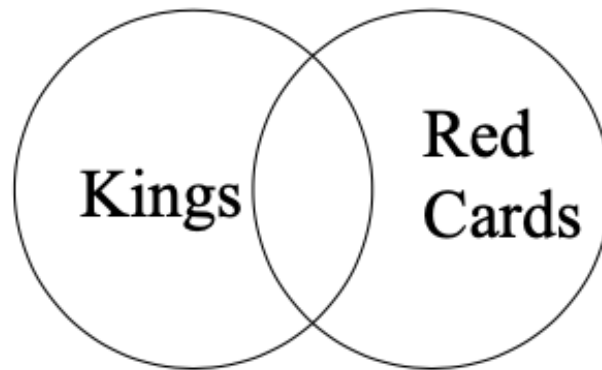


# Conditional Probability

# 10.2 Independent and Dependent Events

## Conditional Probability

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One card is drawn from a deck.

$$P(\text{king} \mid \text{red card}) = \frac{\text{red kings}}{\text{all red cards}} = \frac{2}{26} = \frac{1}{13}$$



## 10.2 Independent and Dependent Events

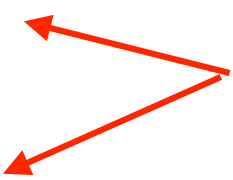
### Independent vs. Dependent events

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One card is drawn from a deck.  
Is the event “Jack” and “Heart” independent?

$$P(\text{jack}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$$
$$P(\text{jack} | \text{heart}) = \frac{1}{13}$$

Independent!!!





## 10.2 Independent and Dependent Events

### Independent vs. Dependent events

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One card is drawn from a deck.

Is the event “club card” and “black card” independent?

$$P(\text{club}) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\text{club} | \text{black}) = \frac{13}{26} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Dependent!!!





# Binomial Distributions

# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

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## Binomial Trials

A coin is tossed 3 times. What is the probability that it will be 3 heads?

$$P(3 \text{ heads}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Asel normally wins 1 out of every 3 chess games ( $P = 1/3$ ). Suppose she plays 4 games. What is the probability that she will win 3 games and lose one?

Ways she can have 3W and 1L:

\_\_\_\_\_

WWWL	WWLW
WLWW	LWWW

$${}_4C_3 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(3W) &= {}_4C_3 \cdot W^3L^1 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \\ &= \frac{8}{81} \end{aligned}$$

# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

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## Binomial Trials

Asel normally wins 1 out of every 3 chess games ( $P = 1/3$ ). Suppose she plays 4 games. What is the probability that she will win 3 games and lose one?

Ways she can have 3W and 1L:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WWWL      WWLW  
WLWW      LWLW

$${}_4C_3 = 4$$

$$P(3W) = {}_4C_3 \cdot W^3L^1 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 = \frac{8}{81}$$

$(a + b)^0$					1
$(a + b)^1$				1	1
$(a + b)^2$			1	2	1
$(a + b)^3$		1	3	3	1
$(a + b)^4$	1	4	6	4	1

$$(W + L)^4 = W^4L^0 + \boxed{4W^3L^1} + 6W^2L^2 + 4W^1L^3 + W^0L^4$$

# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

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## Binomial Trials

Asel normally wins 1 out of every 3 chess games ( $P = 1/3$ ). Suppose she plays 4 games. What is the probability that she will win 3 games and lose one?

$$P(3W) = {}_4C_3 \cdot W^3L^1 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 = \frac{8}{81}$$

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Practice -

1. Matthew and Anirud play 5 games. The probability that Matthew wins is  $3/7$ . What is the probability that Matthew will win 3 games?

$$P(3W) = {}_5C_3 \cdot W^3L^2$$

$$P(3W) = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3 \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{4,320}{16,807}$$



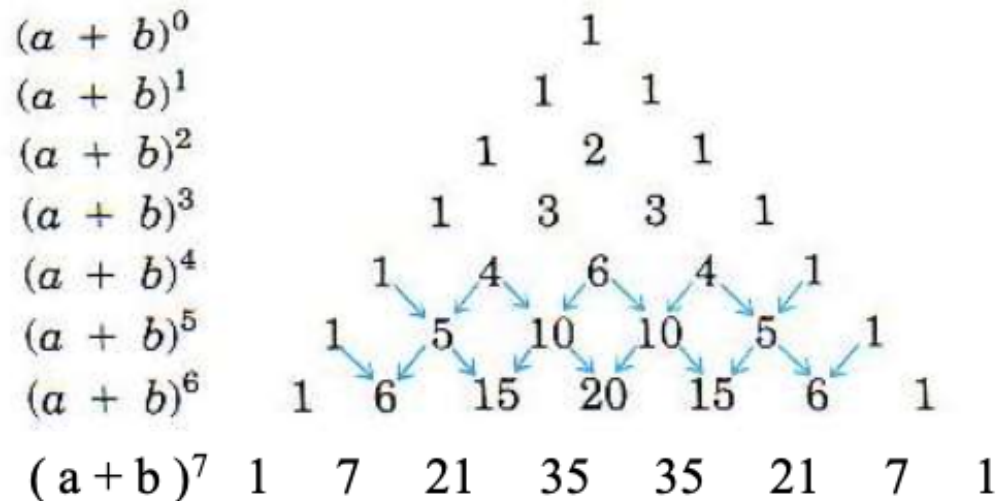
# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

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## Binomial Trials

Harmony and Melody play 7 games. The probability that Harmony wins is  $1/5$ . What is the probability that Harmony will win at least 3 games?

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k \cdot x^{n-k} y^k$$



$$(W + L)^7 = W^7L^0 + 7W^6L^1 + 21W^5L^2 + 35W^4L^3 + 35W^3L^4 + 21W^2L^5 + 7W^1L^6 + W^0L^7$$

$$P(\text{at least } 3W) = \frac{11,565}{78,125} = \frac{2,313}{15,625}$$

# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

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## Binomial Trials

Harmony and Melody play 7 games. The probability that Harmony wins is  $1/5$ . What is the probability that Harmony will win at least 3 games?

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k \cdot x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$(W + L)^7 = W^7 L^0 + 7W^6 L^1 + 21W^5 L^2 + 35W^4 L^3 + 35W^3 L^4 + 21W^2 L^5 + 7W^1 L^6 + W^0 L^7$$

Practice -

1. Aditya and Saumit play chess. Aditya's probability of winning is  $3/5$ . If they play 5 matches, then what is the probability of Aditya winning 3 or more matches?

$$(W + L)^5 = W^5 L^0 + 5W^4 L^1 + 10W^3 L^2 + 10W^2 L^3 + 5W^1 L^4 + W^0 L^5$$

$$P(3 \text{ or more } W) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^5 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^0 + 5 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^4 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^1 + 10 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{243 + 810 + 1080}{3125} = \frac{2,133}{3,125}$$

# 10.6 Binomial Distributions

**When do I use Binomial Distributions vs P and C?** <sup>11 of 11</sup>

- a) When there are exactly two outcomes, like win/lose, heads/tails.
- b) When there is a fixed number of trials.
- c) When each trial is independent of the other.
- d) When the probability for success is always the same.

1) Two cards are chosen. What is the probability that they are both spades?

$$P(2 \text{ spades}) = \frac{{}_{13}C_2}{{}_{52}C_2} = \frac{78}{1326} = \frac{1}{17}$$

2) Sid wins at poker  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the time. What is the probability he will win 3 out of 5 games?

$$P(W3 \text{ of } 5) = {}_5C_3 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 0.0512$$

