

Chapter 4 Introduction to probability

4.1 Experiment, Counting Rules, and Assigning probabilities

لم التجريب وفوائده وتعيين الاحتمالات

Probability

Numerical Measure of the likelihood that an event will occur

لم رقم يقيس مدى احتمال وقوعه

Experiment

a process that generates well-defined outcomes

لم هي عملية تولد نتائج محددة جيداً

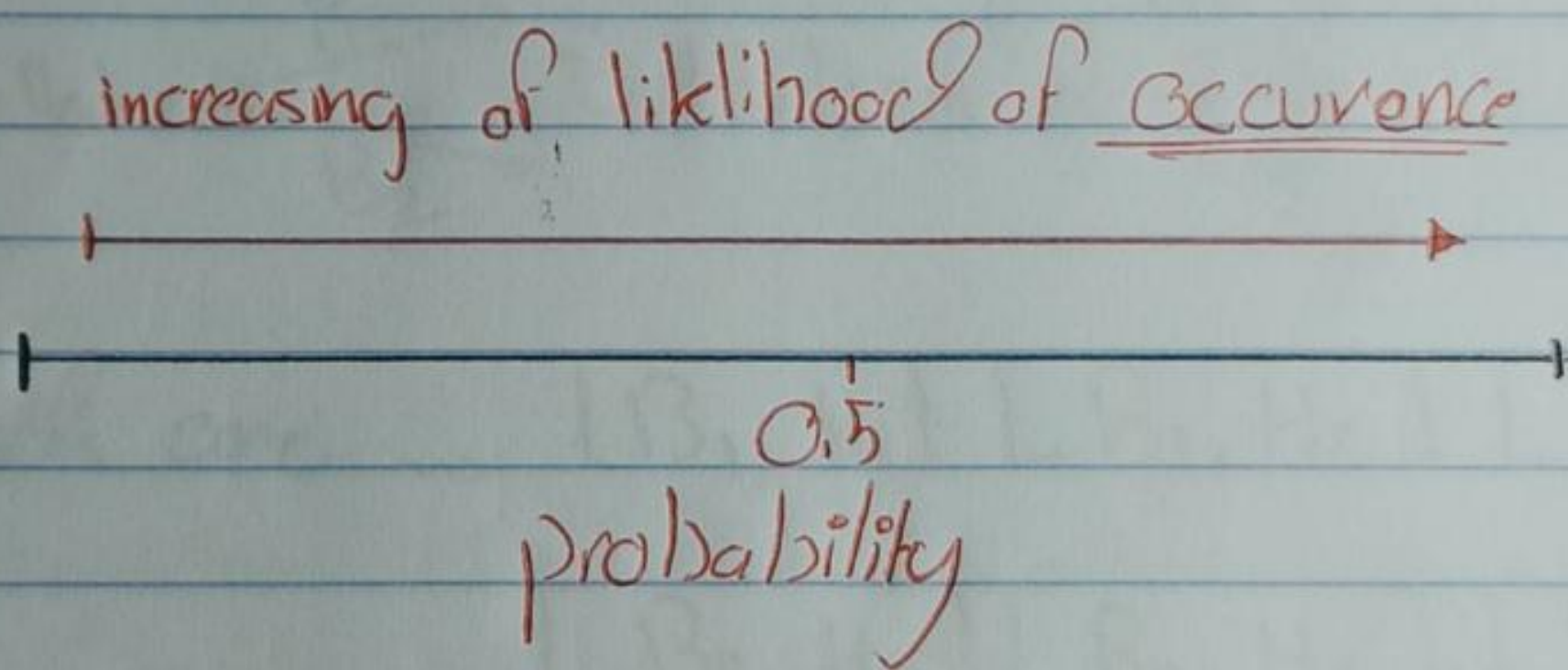
Example	Experiment	outcomes
→ Toss a Coin	رمي عملة	Head, Tail
→ Roll a die	رمي النرد	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
→ Play Football game	لعبه الفوتبول	win, loss or Tie

□ Sample space " $\Omega$ " عينى

↳ The sample space of an experiment ( $S$ ) for an experiment is The set of all experimental outcomes

↳ الفضاء العينى للتجربة هو مجموعة كل النتائج من التجربة

↳ Sample point → is experimental outcome  
↳ كل نقطة من النواتج



$S = \{ \text{Head, Tail} \}$  → sample space of Tossing a Coin  
↳ الفضاء العينى لالقاء قطعة نقد

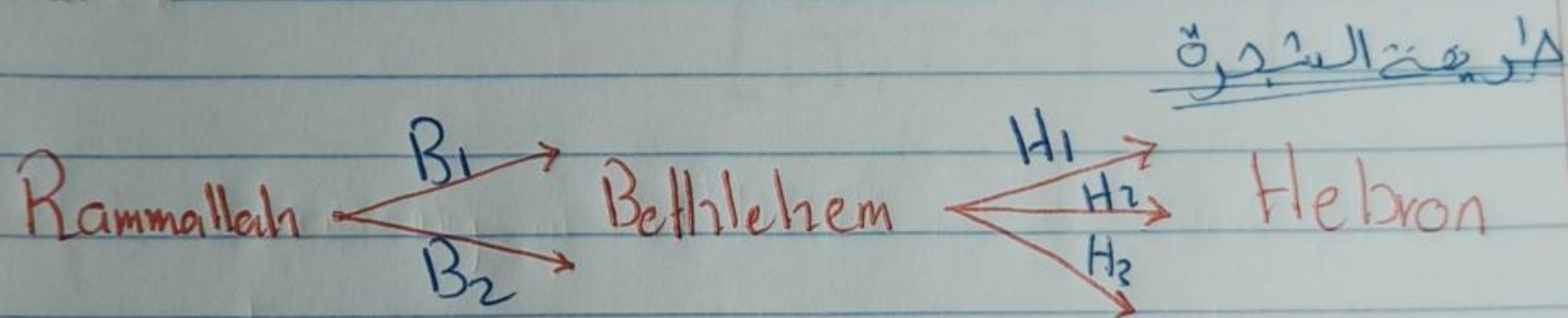
$S = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$  → sample space of rolling a die  
↳ الفضاء العينى لالقاء حجر نرد

## Counting Problems قائمة المسائل

Multiple step experiment تجربة متعددة الخطوات

Example  $\rightarrow$  if one goes from Ramallah to Bethlehem using 2 roads, and from Bethlehem to Hebron in 3 ways, in how many ways can he go from Ramallah to Hebron?

Answer  $\rightarrow 3 \times 2 = 6$  ways

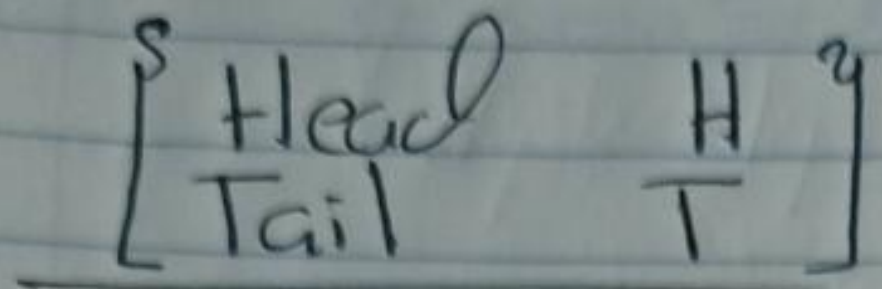


The roads are  $\rightarrow [B_1, H_1] [B_1, H_2] [B_1, H_3]$

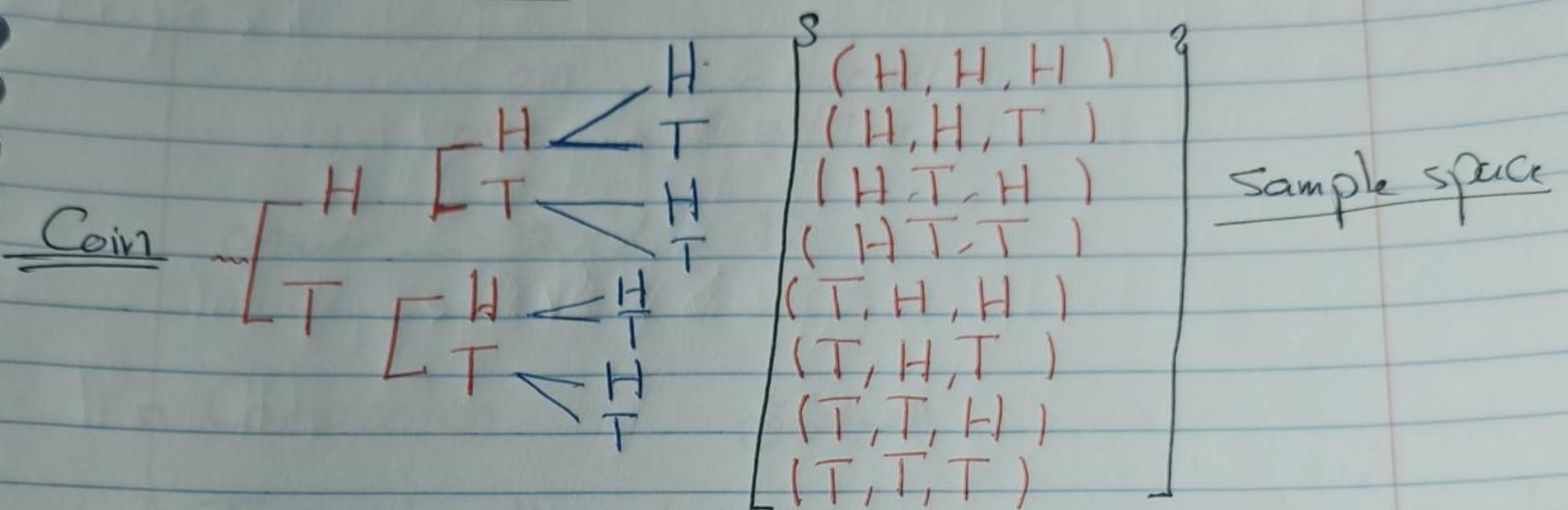
$[B_2, H_1] [B_2, H_2] [B_2, H_3]$

So the sample space  $S = \{B_1H_1, B_1H_2, B_1H_3, B_2H_1, B_2H_2, B_2H_3\}$

Example: رمي قطعة نقد



لرمي قطعة نقد 3 مرات



Sample space  $\rightarrow 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

Counting Rule For Multiple-step experiments

الفكرة

$\hookrightarrow$  if an experiment can be described as a sequence of  $k$  step with  $n_1$  possible outcome on the first step,  $n_2$  possible outcome on the second step and so on. then the total number of experimentally outcome is given by

$n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3 \dots n_k$

لرمي تجريبي بأكثر من خطوة

$n_1$  الخطوة الأولى

$n_2$  الخطوة الثانية

$n_3$  الخطوة الثالثة

عدد النتائج = عدد نتائج  $n_1$   $\times$  عدد نتائج  $n_2$   $\times$  ...  $\times$  عدد نتائج  $n_k$  الخطوة

Example → How many outcome in the experiment of rolling a coin and the a die

يعني نتائج رمي قطعة نقد وجرد

Coin → 2 outcome  
die → 6 outcome

answer →  $2 \times 6 = 12$

□ Combination      السوافيق

↳ This rule allows to count the number of experimental outcome when the experiment involve selecting n objects from a set of k objects

له سبع القاعدة بحسب عدد النتائج التجريبية. عند اختيار  
التجريبية اختيار كائن n من مجموعة كائن k

Example → select 2 letters from 3 letters A, B, C

Choose two

ملاحظة: لا ترتبهم

↳ or → in how many ways we can choose two numbers?  
↳ in how many combination of two letters can be selected?

Answer → AB, AC, BC      three ways

له يعني AB نفس BA  
له لذلك الترتيب مهم

### Combination Rule

The number of combinations of  $N$  objects taken  $n$  at a time

$$C_n^N = \binom{N}{n} = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}$$

$$N! = N \times (N-1) \times (N-2) \dots 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \dots 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$0! = 1$$

$n$  = عدد العينات المختارة

$N$  = الكمية الكلية

$N > n$  شرط

! = Factorial " و فورييه "

Ex:  $3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1$

$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

ممكن

كيف ننظم لائحة بكاتب لتطبيق التوافق

$n = N$   
 $r = n$

$nCr$

بوجود مفتاح على الالمامة

ممكن  $C_2^{10}$  في كيف نطبق على الالة بكاتب؟

الآن ممكن تكون لائحة بكاتب  $10 C_2$

كيف نطبق 10 م  $nCr$  م 2 = 45

### 3. Permutation التقليل

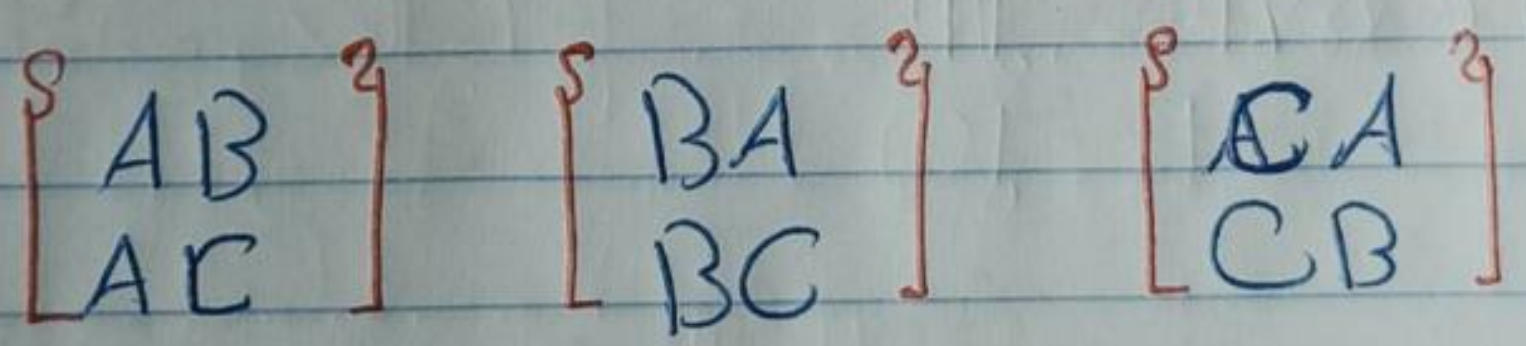
#### ↳ Counting Rule for permutation

→ It allows us to Compute the number of experimental outcomes when  $n$  objects are to be selected from a set of  $N$  objects when The order of selection is important

لا تسع كتاب عدد النتائج لتسوية  
اختيار  $n$  من  $N$  ، وهنا ترتيب الاختيار مهم

يعني AB لا تسوية BA

مثال - كم طريقة عين بها اختيار حرفين من ثلاثة  
حروف A, B, C



لأن كل حرف

الترتيب مهم

القانون

$$P_n^N = n! C_n^N = \frac{N!}{(N-n)!}$$

مثال

$$P_2^3 = \frac{3!}{1!} = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{1} = 6$$

⇒ Permutation > Combination

د كتبه ترتيب قاعون د Permutation على الاله يا

مفتاح ال Combination  $nCr$

دكون فوخته  $nPr$  هذالك

$\frac{nPr}{nCr}$

مقوم ال ضبط على shift  $nCr$   $P$

$6 = 3P2$  مثلا

Example -> From the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G "7 letters"  
How many different words of 4 letters we can form

له بكون كلمة بتقرب شكل من 4 احرف باستطاع ال 7 احرف

$= \rightarrow P_4^7 = \frac{7!}{4!} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \underline{\underline{840 \text{ words}}}$

الرقم ال ال نظر  $\rightarrow \frac{nPr}{nCr} + shift$  هذ الرقم اك كبير

"without replacement"  $\rightarrow \frac{7}{\text{احرف}} \frac{6}{\text{احرف}} \frac{5}{\text{احرف}} \frac{4}{\text{احرف}}$

يعني الحروف لواد لا يتكرر لهي نفس الكلمة  $= \underline{\underline{840}}$

A B C D

~~ABAC~~ لا يجوز كتابة

with replacement  $\rightarrow$  مع ال تكرار

$\frac{7}{\text{احرف}} \frac{7}{\text{احرف}} \frac{7}{\text{احرف}} \frac{7}{\text{احرف}} \text{لانه } (7 \times 7) (7 \times 7) = \underline{\underline{2401}}$



Example  $\rightarrow$  3 digit number different from (0-9) without replacement

لا يجوز وضع الرقم ذاته في كل منزلة

$$\rightarrow 9 \times 9 \times 8 = 9 \times 9 \times 8 = 648$$

with replacement

$$9 \times 10 \times 10 = 9 \times 10 \times 10 = 900$$

هناك 3 طرق لاختار الاحتمال

### Classical Method الطريقة

$\rightarrow$  This method is appropriate, when all the experimental outcomes are equally likely

هذه الطريقة مناسبة عندما تكون جميع النتائج التجريبية متساوية في الاحتمال

Example  $\rightarrow$  Coin  $S = \{H, T\}$

$$P(H) \text{ Head} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(T) \text{ Tail} = \frac{1}{2}$$

if  $n$  outcomes are possible, probability of  $\frac{1}{n}$  is assigned to each exp. outcome

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

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

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

$$P(4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(5) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

## Relative Frequency Method

↳ it's used if the experiment is repeated a large number of time

له يتم استخدامه اذا تم تكرار التجربة لعدد كبير من المرات

Example: Number of patients waiting for service at 9 am on 20 successive days

عدد المرضى المنتظرين في الساعة 9 صباحاً لمدة 20 يوماً متتالية

	Number of waiting	# of days outcome occur	
عدد المرضى	0	2	→ عدد الأيام
	1	5	
	2	6	
	3	4	
	4	3	

20 days

□ what is the probability that 0 patients are waiting  
 له الاحتمالية انه يكون صفر من المرضى المنتظرين

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{20} = \underline{\underline{0.1}}$$

# لا يوجد احتمال بالسلب  
 # لا يوجد احتمال اكبر من 1

□ what is the probability that 4 patients are waiting?

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{20} = 0.15$$

# مجموع الاحتمالات = 1 لو عدنا الاحتمال كامل

### [3] The subjective Method

↳ we use this method when we cannot assume that the experimental outcome are equally likely and when little relevant data are available

لم يكن هناك احتمال متساوي على التمسك  
بمعنى الاحتمالات المختلفة من حيث التمسك على التمسك

Degree of belief [ on a scale from 0 to 1 ]  
درجة التمسك = probability

مثلاً لم أنا باعتقادي ان الخيار "X" احتمال انها تباع بـ \$60,000  
0.8 =

لم ياتي شك آخر ويقول احتمال بيع السهم "X" بـ \$60,000  
0.5 =

# هذه مقدمات وليسها قاطبة

4.2 Events and their probabilities → الاحتمال، احتمالها

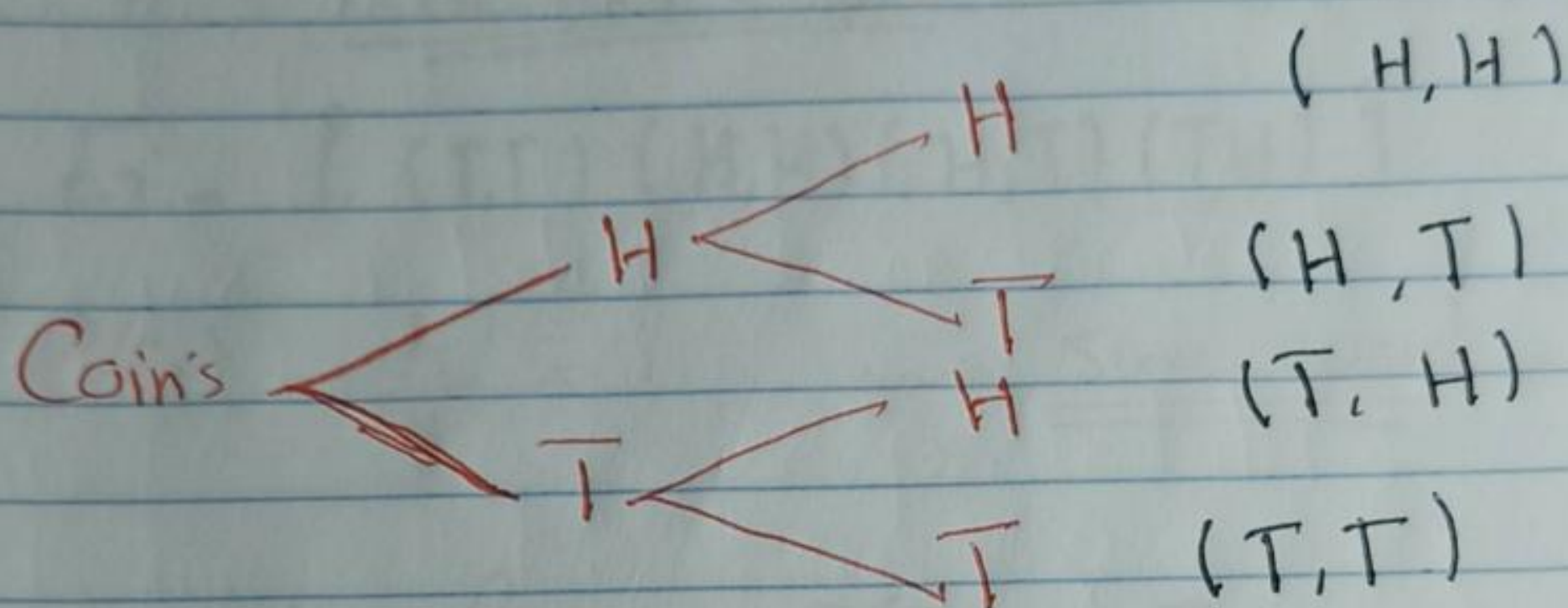
Event → الاحداث

↳ An event is a collection of sample points

→ الاحداث  $\in \mathcal{A}$

→ الاحداث  $\in \mathcal{A}$

Example → in the experiment of Rolling two Coins



$2 \times 2 = 4$  → sample spec  $\{ (H,H), (H,T), (T,H), (T,T) \}$

in Event 1 " $E_1$ " → with No Head ↔ الاحداث  $\in \mathcal{A}$

$E_1 = \{ (T,T) \}$

Probability of Event 1

$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{4} = \underline{0.25}$

Define  $E_2$  → of having at least 1 Head

$E_2 = \{ (H,H), (H,T), (T,H) \}$

$P(E_2) = \frac{3}{4} = \underline{0.75}$

Probability of Event

The probability of an Event is equal to the sum of probability of the sample point in the event

لے، ہر ممکنہ نقطہ ایسی ہی کہیں

at least 0 Head

دو تاروں پر ہر تار

E3 = { (T,T) (H,H) (H,T) (T,H) }

P(E3) = 4/4 = 1 ~> Sure event ~> یقیناً ہی کہیں

E4 -> 3 Head ~> P(E4) = 0 impossible event

Example -> Consider the experiment of Rolling a pair of dice suppose that we are interested in the sum of the face values showing on the dice.

- sample { (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6)
(2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6)
(3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6)
(4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6)
(5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6)
(6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) }

How many sample points are possible 36

6 x 6 = 36

دو تاروں پر ہر تار 6 نتائج
دو تاروں پر ہر تار 6 نتائج

□ what is the probability of obtaining a value of 7?

$$E_1 = \{ (2,5), (5,2), (3,4), (4,3), (6,1), (1,6) \}$$

$$P(E_1) = \frac{6}{36} = 0.16$$

□ what is the probability of obtaining a value of 9 or greater?

$$E_2 = \{ \underbrace{(4,5), (5,4), (6,3), (3,6)}_9, \underbrace{(5,5), (6,4), (4,6)}_{10}, \underbrace{(6,5), (5,6)}_{11}, \underbrace{(6,6)}_{12} \}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{10}{36} = 0.27$$

□ للتذكير ←

Event =  $\emptyset$  impossible event  $P(E) = 0$

Event =  $\{ - \}$   $P(E) =$  كبير

Event =  $\Sigma$  sure event  $P(E) = 1$

### 4.3 Some Basic Relationships of probability

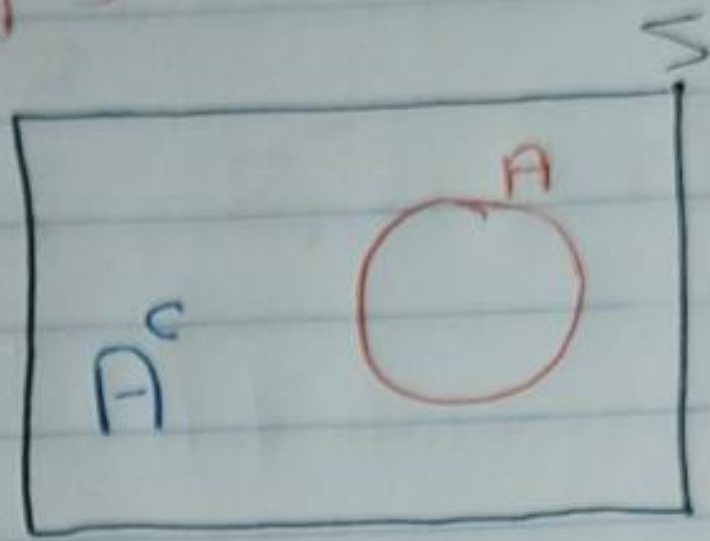
قوانين الاحتمال

$\rightarrow A \subset S \rightarrow A \cup A^c = S$

S = universal set

A = event

$A^c$  = A complement

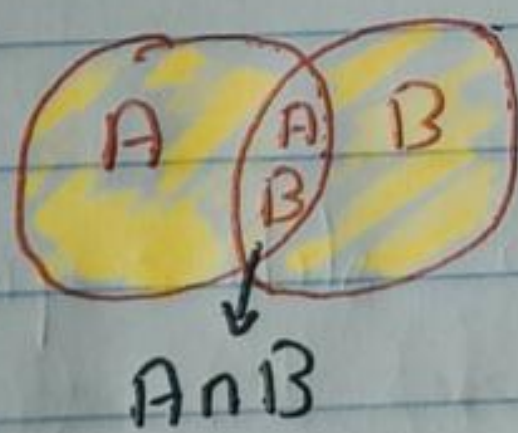


$A^c$  is defined to be the event of consisting of all sample points that are not in A

الحدث الذي يتكون من جميع العينات التي لا توجد في A

$A^c$  or  $A^{\bar{}}$  and is denoted by

$A \cup A^c = S \rightarrow A \text{ union } A^c = S \text{ (universal set)}$



sample =  $A \cup B$

$P(A) + P(A^c) = P(S) = 1$  sure event

$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$

$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c)$

مؤكد

Example  $\rightarrow$  Toss a Coin experiment, what is the probability of getting a Head

$$E_1 = \{H\} \rightarrow P(E_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_1^c) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightsquigarrow E_1^c = \{T\}$$

$$E_1 + E_1^c = S = \{H, T\}$$

Example  $\rightarrow$  Rolling a Die experiment

$$E_1 = \{1\}$$

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_1^c) = 1 - P(E_1) = \frac{5}{6}$$

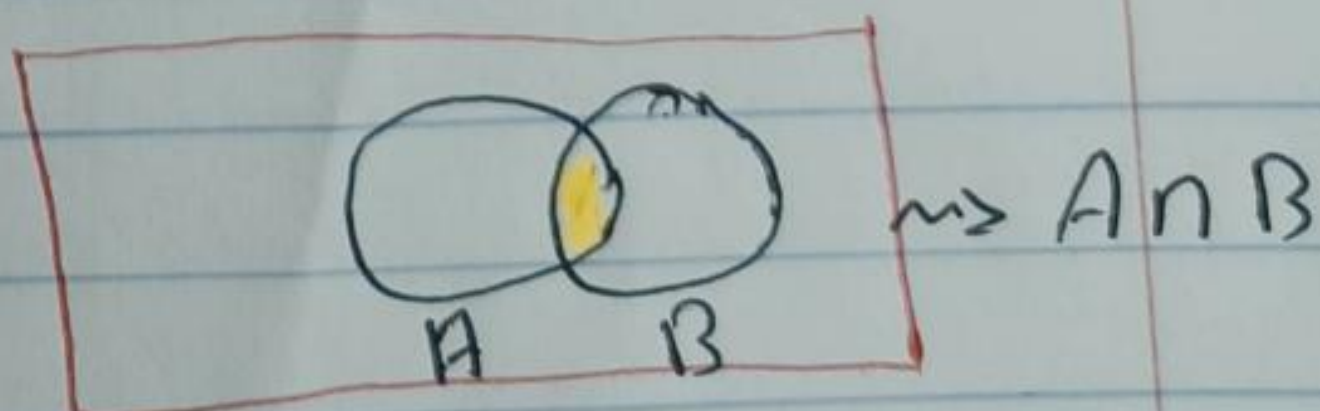
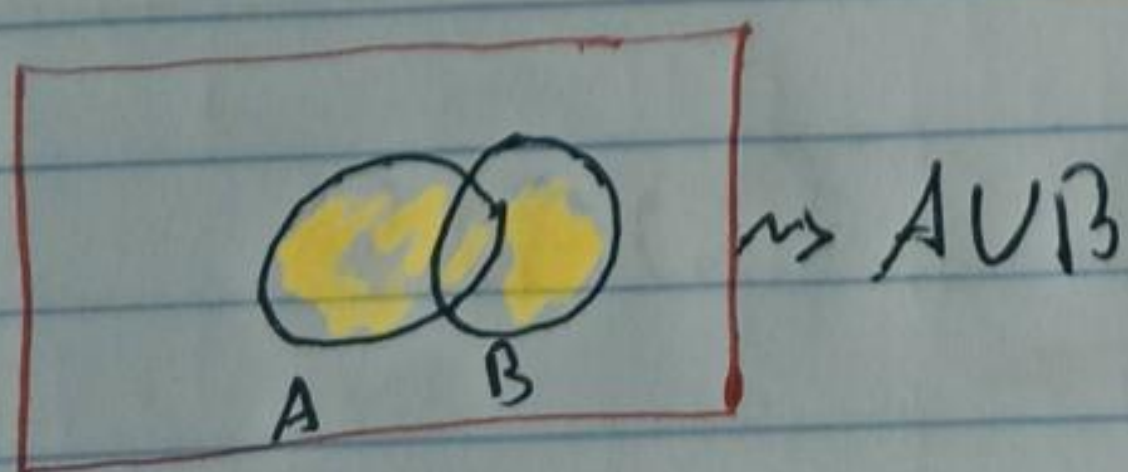
$$\text{Sample} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

يعني الاحتمال انه لا يطلع 1

□ Addition law  $\rightarrow$   $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$\hookrightarrow$  This law is useful when we are interested in knowing the probability that at least one of two events occurs

Remember that the union of two events (A and B) is the event containing of all sample points belonging to A or B or both and denoted by  $A \cup B$  union  $\rightarrow$   $\cup$





□  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$  ← مهم جداً

لأنه من دقة التقاطع نضع ذلك في الاعتبار  
لذلك بشكل دقة دقة

Example → if we have a sample space = {a, b, c, d, e}

$A = \{a, b\}$

$B = \{c, d\}$

$C = \{b, c, d\}$

$P(A) = \frac{2}{5}$      $P(B) = \frac{2}{5}$      $P(C) = \frac{3}{5}$

□  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{0}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

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

□  $P(A \cup C) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

□  $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

□  $A \cup B^c$  →  $A = \{a, b\}$      $B = \{c, d\}$

$B^c = \{a, b, e\}$

$A \cup B^c = \{a, b, e\}$

$P(A \cup B^c) = \frac{3}{5}$

Example  $\rightarrow$  we have two Courses this semester  
Math 2351, stat 2361

probability of passing Math 2351 is 0.4

probability of passing stat 2361 is 0.8

probability of passing both is 0.7

$\square$  what is probability of not passing Math?

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{not Math}) &= 1 - P(\text{passing Math}) \\ &= 1 - 0.4 \\ &= 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

$\square$  what is the probability of passing at least one course?

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Math} \cup \text{stat}) &= P(\text{Math}) + P(\text{stat}) - P(\text{Math} \cap \text{stat}) \\ &= 0.4 + 0.8 - 0.7 = \underline{0.5} \end{aligned}$$

Note  $\rightarrow$   $A^c \cup B^c = (A \cap B)^c$

$$A^c \cap B^c = (A \cup B)^c$$

$$P(A^c \cup B^c) = P(A \cap B)^c = 1 - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

1.2

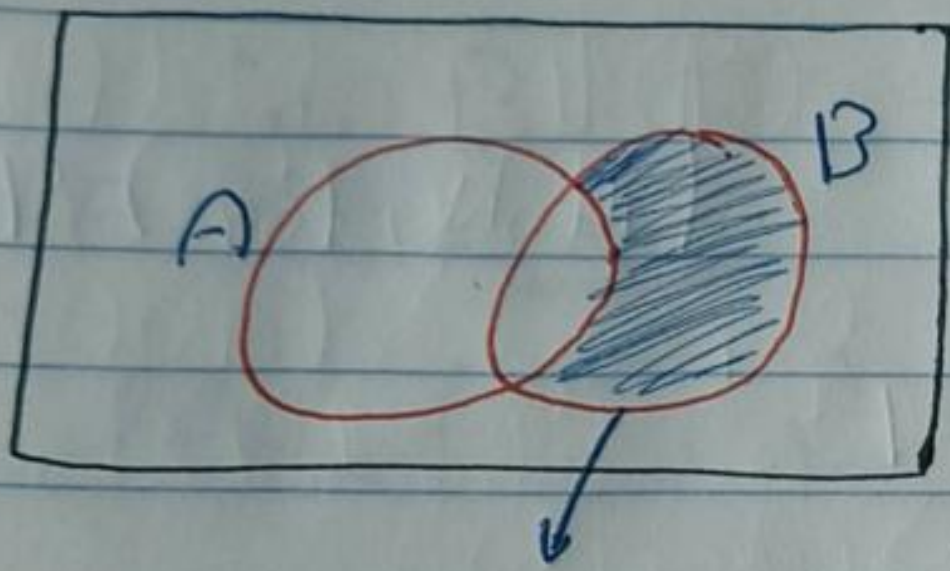
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$$A - B = \underline{A \cap B^c}$$

$$P(A - B) = P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$



$$A - B = A \cap B^c$$



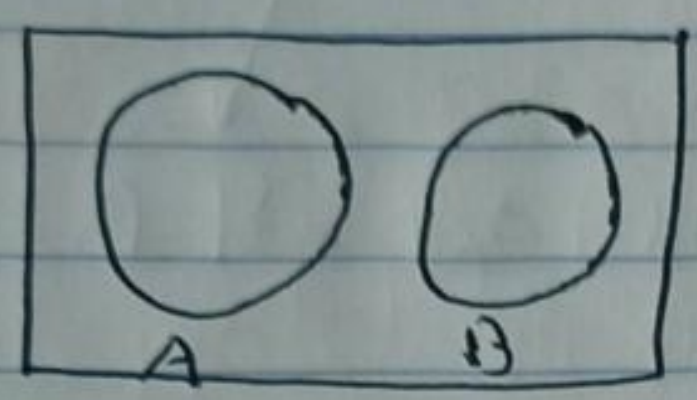
$$B - A = B \cap A^c$$

$$P(B \cap A^c) = P(B - A) = P(B) - P(B \cap A)$$

Mutually exclusive events

Two event are said to be mutually exclusive if the events have no point in Common "disjoint"

اذا حدثان لا يمكن ان يحدثا معا في نفس الوقت



The two event Cannot occure together.

A and B -> mutually exclusive

A ∩ B = ∅
P(A ∩ B) = zero

Additional law for mutually exclusive

P(A ∪ B) = P(A) + P(B) - 0
P(A ∪ B) = P(A) + P(B)

Example P(A) = 0.4 P(B) = 0.7 P(A ∪ B) = 0.8

Are two event are mutually exclusive?
we need to find P(A ∩ B)

P(A ∪ B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A ∩ B)
0.8 = 0.4 + 0.7 - P(A ∩ B)

0.8 = 1.1 - P(A ∩ B)

we subtract 1.1 from both sides
P(A ∩ B) = 0.3 -> so they are not mutually exclusive

Find probability of  $A \cup B \Rightarrow$  union

$$\hookrightarrow P(A \cup B) = 0.8$$

Find  $P(A^c \cap B^c)$

$$A^c \cap B^c = (A \cup B)^c$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B)^c &= 1 - P(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - 0.8 \\ &= 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P(B) = 0.7$$

$$P(A) = 0.4$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A^c) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P(B \cap A^c) &= P(B) - P(B \cap A) \\ &= 0.7 - 0.3 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B \cap A^c \\ \hookrightarrow B - A \\ P(B) - P(B \cap A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } \rightarrow P(B \cup A^c) &= P(B) + P(A^c) - P(B \cap A^c) \\ &= 0.7 + 0.6 - 0.4 \\ &= 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

4.4 → Conditional probability

↳ Probability of an event given that another event has occurred is called **Conditional probability**

یعنی مثال کے طور پر ہمیشہ نظر آ لو تو وہ مشافہہ  
 کہ یہ بھی مثال کے طور پر

$P(A/B)$  → mean that find the probability that event **A** occur given that event **B** occur

یعنی مثال کے طور پر اگر **A** کا احتمال **B** کے احتمال پر مشافہہ ہے  
 Condition  $\frac{B}{A}$  کہ

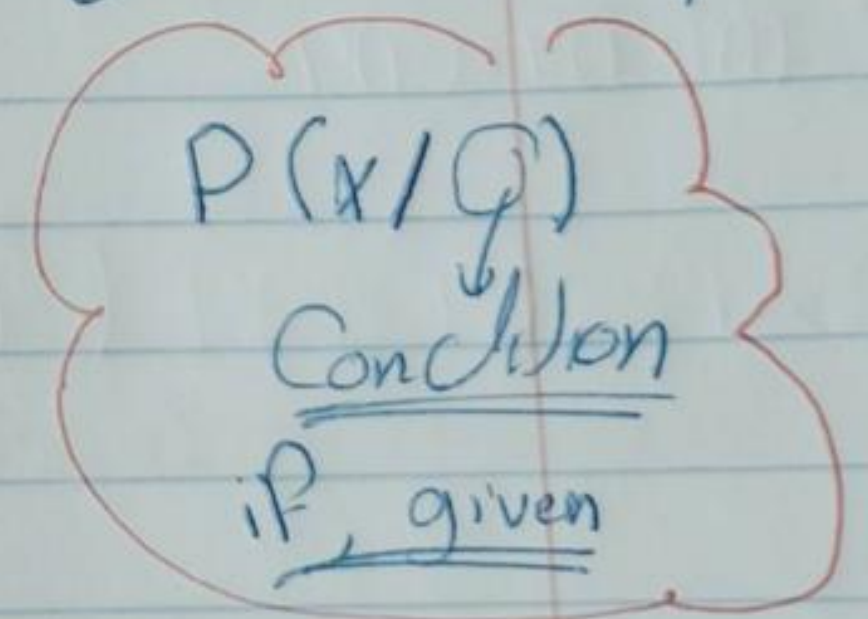
$P(B/A)$  → mean that find the probability that event **B** will occur given that event **A** occur

یعنی مثال کے طور پر اگر **B** کا احتمال **A** کے احتمال پر مشافہہ ہے  
 Condition  $\frac{A}{B}$  کہ

we have the following Rule →

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

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



مثال 4 - التغيير العشوائي كالتالي

		Male	Female	
S	smoking	70	20	90
U	non-smoking	50	60	110
		120	80	200

↳ if we choose a person randomly

A) → what is the probability that he/she is a smoker?

$$\frac{90}{200} = 0.45 \quad P(S)$$

b) → what is the probability that the selected person is male?

$$\frac{120}{200} = 0.6 \quad P(U)$$

c) what is the probability that he/she is non-smoker?

$$\frac{110}{200} = 0.55$$

$$d) P(F) = \frac{80}{200} = 0.4$$

↳ so these probabilities are called marginal probability

e) what is the probability that a person is male and smoker?

$$P(M \cap S) = \frac{70}{200} = 0.35$$

f) " " " " " is female and not smoking?

$$P(F \cap \bar{S}) = \frac{60}{200} = 0.3$$

g) " " " " " is male and not smoker?

$$P(M \cap \bar{S}) = \frac{50}{200} = 0.25$$

↳ these probabilities are called Joint probabilities

h) what is the probability that selected person is male or non smoking?

$$P(M \cup S) = P(M) + P(S) - P(M \cap S) \\ = \frac{120}{200} + \frac{90}{200} - \frac{70}{200} = \frac{140}{200} = 0.7$$

I) " " " " " " is male or nonsmoking

$$P(M \cup \bar{S}) = P(M) + P(\bar{S}) - P(M \cap \bar{S}) \\ = \frac{120}{200} + \frac{110}{200} - \frac{50}{200} = \frac{180}{200} = 0.9$$

↳ these are called union of event



□ (k) what is the probability that person is female given that she is a smoker

مطلوب

$$P(F/S) = \frac{P(F \cap S)}{P(S)} = \frac{\frac{20}{200}}{\frac{90}{200}} = \frac{2}{9}$$

یعنی ما سبک ان ٹکون Female مع پرفٹ بیٹے الاعتبار انہا سے کنتے

L) if the selected person is a smoker, what is the probability that she is female?

یعنی نفس (k) سب سے بیٹے ٹکون

$P(F/S)$  ای بی پے ما تگن ٹکون

M) if the selected person is female, what is the probability that she is smoker

$$P(S/F) = \frac{P(S \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{20}{200}}{\frac{80}{200}} = \frac{2}{8} = 0.25$$

These are Conditional probabilities

Example من اعداد الكلاسيكية

$$P(A) = 0.7$$

$$P(B) = 0.3$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[1]} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= 0.7 + 0.3 - 0.2 \\ &= \underline{0.8} \end{aligned}$$

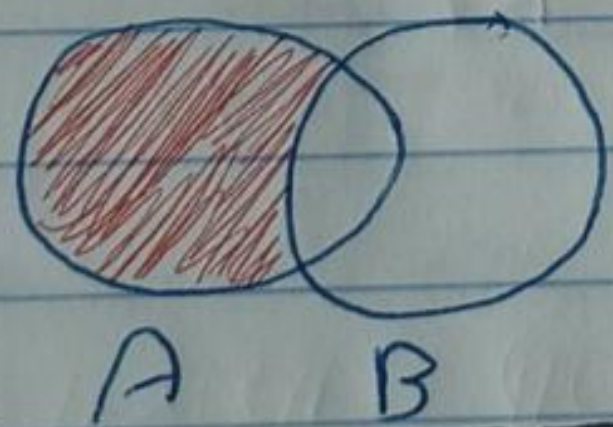
$$\text{[2]} P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{0.3} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.667$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{0.2}{0.7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{[3]} P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A - B) &= P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= 0.7 - 0.2 = \underline{0.5} \end{aligned}$$



[4] Are the events  $A$  and  $B$  mutually exclusive?

↳ No → Bec.  $P(A \cap B) = 0.2 \neq 0$

□ Additional law  $\rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

□ Multiplication law  $\rightarrow$  قانون ضرب

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

also

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

تساوی کے لیے

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

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

لکھا

□ Independent event  $\rightarrow$  آزاد متعلقہ

$\rightarrow$  the two event A and B are said to be independent if they do not affect each other

یعنی ایک سے متعلقہ نہ ہوں اگر وہ ایک سے متعلقہ نہ ہوں

$\therefore$  آزاد متعلقہ نہ ہوں اگر وہ ایک سے متعلقہ نہ ہوں

if the events are independent

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

So  $\rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A/B) \times P(B)$   
 $= P(A) \times P(B)$

$$\rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \underline{P(A) \times P(B)}$$

لکھا

Example  $\rightarrow P(A) = 0.7$      $P(B) = 0.3$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.2$$

are the events A and B  
are independent ?

لثبوت

$$\text{ii) } \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

$$0.2 = 0.7 \times 0.3$$

$$0.2 \neq 0.21$$

$\rightarrow$  so they are not  
independent

لثبوت

$$\text{ii) } P(A|B) \stackrel{?}{=} P(A)$$

$$\frac{0.2}{0.3} = 0.3$$

$0.667 \neq 0.3 \rightarrow$  so they are not independent

لثبوت

iii)

$$P(B|A) = P(B) \quad ?$$

$$\frac{0.2}{0.7} = 0.3 \quad ?$$

$\frac{2}{7} \neq 0.3 \rightarrow$  so they are not independent

Raw percentage نسبت ہوتی ہے، یعنی

مثلاً "بندھن (لذکر) والی تاشہ" کے بارے میں

	M	F	
smoking	$\frac{70}{90}$	$\frac{20}{90}$	$\frac{90}{90}$
all/s	$\frac{50}{110}$	$\frac{60}{110}$	$\frac{110}{110}$
	$\frac{120}{200}$	$\frac{80}{200}$	$\frac{200}{200}$

RIP For smoking F  
 $= \frac{20}{90}$

Column percentage نسبت ہوتی ہے، یعنی

مثلاً "بندھن (لذکر) والی تاشہ" کے بارے میں

	M	F
س	$\frac{70}{120}$	$\frac{20}{80}$
	$\frac{50}{120}$	$\frac{60}{80}$
م	$\frac{120}{120}$	$\frac{80}{80}$

مثلاً نسبت  $\frac{70}{120}$  بندھن (لذکر) والی تاشہ

مثلاً نسبت  $\frac{20}{80}$  بندھن (مذکر) والی تاشہ