

18.600: Lecture 3

What is probability?

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Formalizing probability

Sample space

DeMorgan's laws

Axioms of probability

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Axioms of probability

What does “I’d say there’s a thirty percent chance it will rain tomorrow” mean?

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- ▶ **Market preference (“risk neutral probability”):** The market price of a contract that pays 100 if it rains tomorrow agrees with the price of a contract that pays 30 tomorrow no matter what.
- ▶ **Personal belief:** If you offered *me* a choice of these contracts, I’d be indifferent. (If need for money is different in two scenarios, I can replace dollars with “units of utility.”)

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- ▶ Roll a die n times. Define a **sample space** to be $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}^n$, i.e., the set of a_1, \dots, a_n with each $a_j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

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- ▶ Randomly throw a dart at a board. Sample space is the set of points on the board.

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- ▶ If S is a finite sample space with n elements, then there are 2^n subsets of S .
- ▶ Denote by \emptyset the set with no elements.

- ▶ $A \cup B$ means the union of A and B , the set of elements contained in at least one of A and B .

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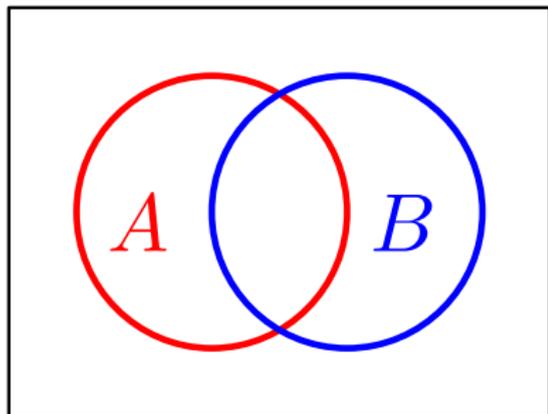
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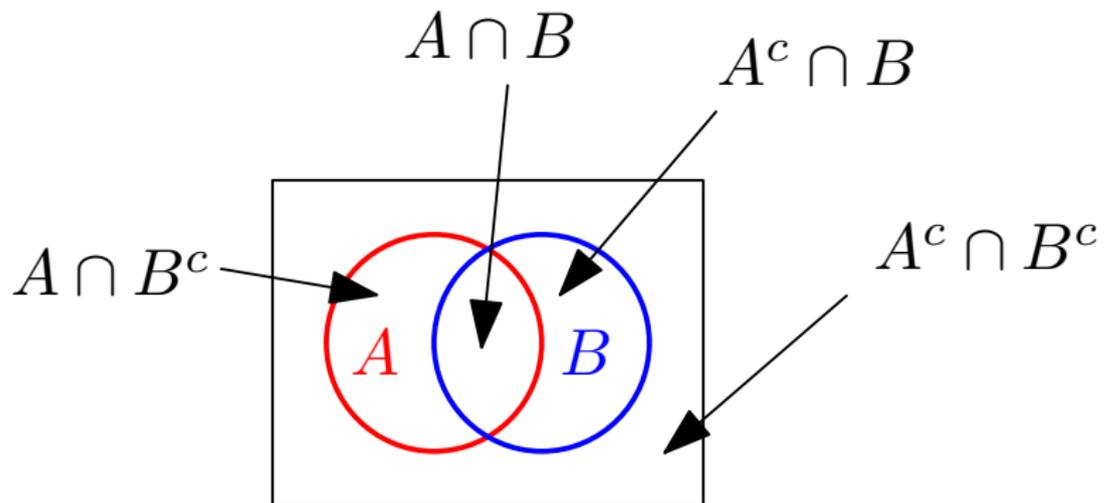
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Venn diagrams



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Outline

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- ▶ Finite additivity: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.
- ▶ Countable additivity: $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(E_i)$ if $E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$ for each pair i and j .

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- ▶ **Personal belief:** $P(A)$ is amount such that I'd be indifferent between contract paying 1 if A occurs and contract paying $P(A)$ no matter what. Seems to satisfy axioms with some notion of utility units, strong assumption of “rationality” ...

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18.600 Probability and Random Variables

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