

$$(a+b)^{17} = \binom{17}{0} a^{17} b^0 + \binom{17}{1} a^{16} b^1 + \binom{17}{2} a^{15} b^2$$

$$\binom{17}{2} = \frac{17 \cdot 16}{2} = 17 \cdot 8 = 136$$

6.3 Probability

coin flip: 2 possible outcomes: $\{H, T\}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

2 coin flips: outcomes: $\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$

	H	T
H	HH	HT
T	TH	TT

each probability $\frac{1}{4}$

	A	a
A	AA	Aa
a	aA	aa

probability of HH

$$P(HH) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

multiply \Leftrightarrow independent events

10 coin flips. What is $P(\text{all H})$?

$$P(\text{all H}) = \frac{1}{2^{10}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\dots\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{10}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ good outcomes} \\ \text{total \# of outcomes} \end{array}$$

$\{HHH\dots H\}$
single good outcome

dice (singular: die)
 ↗ "number cube"

outcomes: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$A = \{1, 3, 5\}$

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

← good outcomes

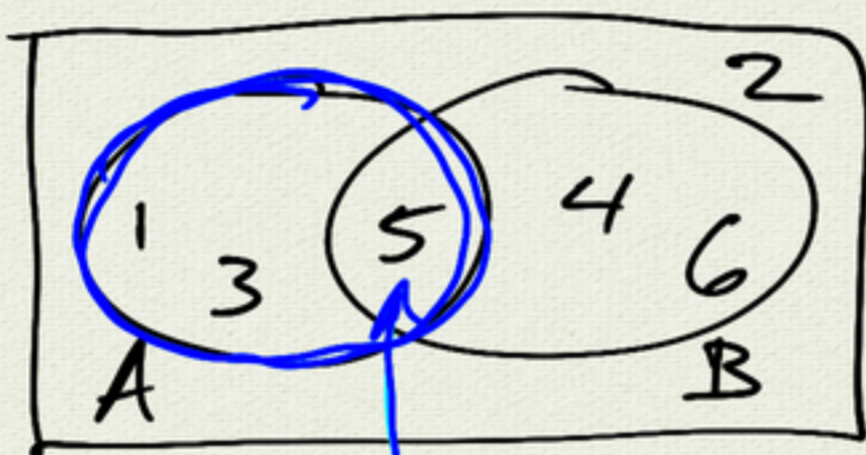
← total

↗ odd
event = subset of outcomes

$B = \{4, 5, 6\}$

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

big



$A \cup B$
 union = or

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

$A \cap B = \{x | x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
 intersection

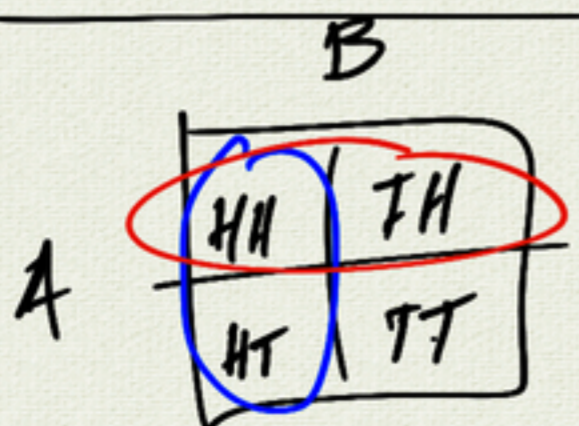
$P(A \cup B) = \frac{5}{6}$
 odd or big

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6} \stackrel{?}{=} P(A) \cdot P(B)$
 odd and big

$\frac{1}{6} \stackrel{?}{=} (\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})$

↔
 A and B are not independent

definition: A, B are independent if $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$



$A \cap B = \{HH\}$

$P(HH) = P(H) \cdot P(H)$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 ↗ A = 1st flip heads ↖ B = 2nd flip heads

2 dice + add

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

$$P(2) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(7) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\text{odd}) = P(1) + P(3) + P(5) + P(7) + P(9) + P(11)$$

$$0 + 2 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 2$$

36

$$= \frac{18}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

