

## Chapter 14

### Randomness to Probability

## Randomness

- An event is random when the possible outcomes are known, but do not know which one will occur
  - flipping a coin
  - picking a card from a deck
  - taking a sample from a population

## Randomness

- Despite the fact that these events are unknown, the long term behavior of the event is predictable
  - 50% heads
  - each card has  $1/52$  chance of being drawn

## Probability

- probability emerges from the idea of long term predictability
- the long term proportion of times a specific outcome occurs
  - always between 0 and 1
- $P(A)$  = probability of event A occurring
- $P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A)$

## Probability

- $P(\text{flipping a head}) = .5$
- $P(\text{don't flip a head}) = 1 - .5 = .5$
- $P(\text{drawing the 10 of hearts}) = 1/52 = .01923$
- $P(\text{not drawing the 10 of hearts}) =$
- $1 - (1/52) = (51/52) = .98077$
- The probability of the sum of all possible events is equal to 1

## Independence

- When attempting to observe random phenomena, each trial needs to be independent of all other trials
  - i.e. the outcome of any one trial does not influence the outcome of any other trial
- Only observe true probability by observing many trials

## Independence

- Suppose a fair coin is flipped 5 times and 5 heads are observed. You may be inclined to think that tails is due. **Incorrect!!** Because these trials are independent, it is equally likely that a head or a tail will be observed on the ensuing flip.

## Roulette

- The numbers 1 through 36, 0, and 00 have an equally likely chance of being observed. They now have signs showing the preceding 10-15 numbers that have been observed. Does this sign give any advantage when placing our bets??

## Law of Large Numbers

- In repeated trials, as the number of trials increases (**goes to infinity!!**), the long-run relative frequency of repeated independent trials gets closer to the true frequency.

## LLN

- Flip a fair coin 5 times and we observe 5 tails. We then flip the coin 100 more times and observe 52 tails and 48 heads. After 105 flips we expect to have same number of heads and tails. We had a total of 57 tails and 48 heads. LLN says that if we kept flipping this coin **forever** then we would get closer to "50/50."