

**HUDM4122**  
**Probability and Statistical Inference**

February 2, 2015

# In the last class

- Covariance
- Correlation
- Scatterplots
- Simple linear regression

Questions? Comments?

# Today

- Ch. 4.1-4.3 in Mendenhall, Beaver, & Beaver

# Today

- Probability in Statistics
- Events and the Sample Space
- Calculating Probabilities Using Simple Events

# I have a coin in my hand

- What is the probability that I will get heads?

# I have a coin in my hand

- What is the probability that I will get heads?
  - 50%

# I have a coin in my hand

- What is the probability that I will get tails?

# I have a coin in my hand

- What is the probability that I will get tails?
  - 50%

# Flipping the Coin

# Now that I've flipped the coin

- What is the probability that I will get heads if I flip it again?

Flipping the coin 10 times

# Flipping the coin 10 times

- What are the odds that I will get heads the next time?

# Flipping the coin 10 times

- What are the odds that I will get heads the next time?
- It depends on whether it's a *fair coin*
  - E.g. a coin where the probability of heads is exactly 50%

But if you get heads 10 times in a row

- It's probably not a *fair* coin

# Probability of heads 1 time, if it's a fair coin

- $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 50%, or 0.5

Probability of heads 2 times,  
if it's a fair coin

# Probability of heads 2 times, if it's a fair coin

- 4 cases
- T, H
- H, T
- T, T
- H, H

# Probability of heads 2 times, if it's a fair coin

- 4 cases
- T, H
- H, T
- T, T
- **H, H**

# Probability of heads 2 times, if it's a fair coin

- 4 cases
- T, H
- H, T
- T, T
- **H, H**
- $\frac{1}{4}$  , or 25%, or 0.25

# Probability of heads 3 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 3 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/8$  , or 12.5%, or 0.125

# Probability of heads 4 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 4 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/16$  , or 0.0625

# Probability of heads 5 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 5 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/32$ , or  $0.03125$

# Probability of heads 6 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 6 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/64$ , or 0.015065

# Probability of heads 7 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 7 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/128$ , or  $0.0075325$

# Probability of heads 8 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 8 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/256$ , or about 0.0038

# Probability of heads 9 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 9 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/512$ , or about 0.002

# Probability of heads 10 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?

# Probability of heads 10 times, if it's a fair coin

- How many cases?
- How many of these cases are heads?
- $1/1024$ , or about 0.001

Who thinks this is a fair coin?

# Who thinks this is a fair coin?

- It's really improbable that it is
- About 1 in 1000

# Who thinks this is a fair coin?

- It's really improbable that it is
- About 1 in 1000
- Of course, weirder things have happened...
  - My daughter is 1 in 10,000,000,000, so...

Questions? Comments?

Quick non-on-the-test digression

We just did our first statistical test of  
the semester...

- The *sign test*

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- The *sign test*
  - A special case of it, anyways

# The Sign Test

- Formulas and theory are out of this class's scope

# The Sign Test

- Formulas and theory are out of this class's scope
- But the big idea is
- You have an event that you think happens 50% of the time
- But does it really occur 50% of the time?

End quick non-on-the-test digression

# So, that coin

- Every time you flipped that coin it was a ***simple event***
  - An outcome that is received on a single repetition of an experiment

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- So when I flipped the coin ten times, it represented 10 ***simple events***

# So, that coin

- Every time you flipped that coin it was a ***simple event***
  - An outcome that is received on a single repetition of an experiment
- So when I flipped the coin ten times, it represented 10 ***simple events***
- An ***event*** is a set of connected ***simple events***

# Mutual exclusivity

- When you and your significant other decide not to date anyone else?

# Mutual exclusivity

- When you and your significant other decide not to date anyone else?
- No.

# Mutual exclusivity

- When you and your significant other decide not to date anyone else?
- No. Not in stats class, anyways.

# Mutual exclusivity

- ***Mutual Exclusivity*** is when two events cannot both occur together
- A coin cannot be both heads and tails at the same time

# Mutual exclusivity

- ***Mutual Exclusivity*** is when two events cannot both occur together
- A coin cannot be both heads and tails at the same time
- Can you think of other examples of mutual exclusivity?

Questions? Comments?

# Sample space

- The *sample space* is the set of all possible simple events
- So for a fair coin, it's {T, H}

What if you have a 6-sided die?

# What if you have a 6-sided die?

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

So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that I roll a 6?

# So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that I roll a 6?
  - $1/6$  or 0.17

# So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that I roll an odd number?

# So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that I roll an odd number?
  - 1, 3, 5
  - Out of
  - {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

## So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that I roll an odd number?
  - $1/2$  or  $0.5$

# So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that if I roll the die twice, I get 1 both times?

## So if I have a six-sided die

- What is the probability that if I roll the die twice, I get 1 both times?
  - $1/36$

Questions? Comments?

# Compound events

- Multiple simple events, one after another

What is the probability of getting 2 heads in a row

- T, T
  - **H, H**
  - T, H
  - H, T
- 
- 1 out of 4

More complex combinations possible too

# Let's look at another example

- Let's say I flip a coin 4 times
- And I get 3 heads and 1 tail
  - We don't care about the order
- What is the probability of that?

# 3 heads, 1 tail

- How many cases are there?

# 3 heads, 1 tail

- How many cases are there?
- 16
  - HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HHTT,
  - HTHH, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT,
  - THHH, THHT, THTH, THTT,
  - TTHH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT,

# 3 heads, 1 tail

- How many cases have 3 heads, 1 tail?
- 16
  - HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HHTT,
  - HTHH, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT,
  - THHH, THHT, THTH, THTT,
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# 3 heads, 1 tail

- How many cases have 3 heads, 1 tail?
- 16
  - HHHH, **HHHT**, **HHTH**, HHTT,
  - **HTHH**, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT,
  - **THHH**, THHT, THTH, THTT,
  - TTHH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT,

# 3 heads, 1 tail

- How many cases have 3 heads, 1 tail?
- $4/16 = 0.25$ 
  - HHHH, **HHHT**, **HHTH**, HHTT,
  - **HTHH**, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT,
  - **THHH**, THHT, THTH, THTT,
  - TTTH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT,

# This is an illustration of probability

- To quote the book
- The ***probability of an event A*** is equal to the sum of the probabilities of the simple events contained in A

# Example with 1 head out of 2 flips

- 4 cases
  - HH
  - **HT** (1/4)
  - **TH** (1/4)
  - TT
  
- $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

# Example with 3 heads out of 4 flips

- 16 cases
  - HHHH, **HHHT**, **HHTH**, HHTT,
  - **HTHH**, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT,
  - **THHH**, THHT, THTH, THTT,
  - TTHH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT,
- $1/16 + 1/16 + 1/16 + 1/16 = 4/16 = 1/4$

Questions? Comments?

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- For example, let's say that you have made a new friend, randomly sampled from the population of New York City residents

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- 56% of NYC residents take mass transit to work
- 28% of NYC residents drive to work

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  - That's how I make friends
- 56% of NYC residents take mass transit to work
- 28% of NYC residents drive to work
- What is the probability that your friend either takes mass transit or drives to work?

# Probabilities don't have to be equal for all examples in the sample space

- For example, let's say that you have made a new friend, randomly sampled from the population of New York City residents
  - That's how I make friends
- 56% of NYC residents take mass transit to work
- 28% of NYC residents drive to work
- What is the probability that your friend either takes mass transit or drives to work?
  - 84%

Questions? Comments?

# If we have time

- Left-over from previous class

# If we have time

- Demo finding A and B for  $Y = A + Bx$
- In Excel
- Using Sum of Squared Residuals
  - Residual = Difference Between Predicted Y and Actual Y

Questions? Comments?

# Upcoming Classes

- 2/9 No class
- 2/11 Permutations, Combinations, Unions, and Complements
  - Ch. 4.4
  - HW2 due
- 2/13 Independence and Conditional Probability
  - Ch. 4.5, 4.6

# Homework 2

- Due in 7 days
- In the ASSISTments system

Questions? Comments?