

OLASILIK

$$0 \leq \text{Olasılık Değeri} \leq 1$$

↓
İmkansız
olay

↓
Kesin
olay

$$\text{Olasılık Değeri} = \frac{\text{İstene Durumların Sayısı} \rightarrow \text{Olay (Event)}}{\text{Tüm Durumların Sayısı} \rightarrow \text{Örnek Uzay (Sample Space)}}$$

$$P(A) = \text{A olayının olasılık değeri} \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq P(A) \leq 1}$$

→ SAMPLE SPACE

- The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment is called **sample space** for the experiment (oluşabilecek tüm olasılıklar)

Example :

- For rolling a six-sided die, the sample space is;
⇒ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
- For a coin toss, the sample space is;
⇒ {Heads, Tails}

Example :

$$1- S = R^+ = \{x \mid x > 10\}$$

$$2- S = \{x \mid 10 < x < 11\}$$

$$3- S = \{\text{low, medium, high}\}$$

$$4- S = \{3, 6, 10\}$$

→ Discrete Sample Space: A sample space is discrete if it is a countable set
(Ex: Flipping coins and rolling dice)

→ Continuous Sample Space: The sample space is continuous if it is an uncountable set
(Ex: Dart Throwing is a continuous case)

EX: An order for a computer system can specify memory of 4, 8 or 12 gigabytes, and disk storage of 200, 300 or 400 gigabytes.

$$\Rightarrow S = \{4-200, 4-300, 4-400, 8-200, 8-300, 8-400, 12-200, 12-300, 12-400\}$$

Example:

An experiment consists of flipping a coin and then flipping it a second time if a head occurs. If a tail occurs on the first flip, then a die is tossed once. To list the elements of the sample space providing the most information, we construct the tree diagram of **Figure 2.1**. The various paths along the branches of the tree give the distinct sample points. Starting with the top left branch and moving to the right along the first path, we get the sample point *HH*, indicating the possibility that heads occurs on two successive flips of the coin. Likewise, the sample point *T3* indicates the possibility that the coin will show a tail followed by a 3 on the toss of the die. By proceeding along all paths, we see that the sample space is

First
Outcome

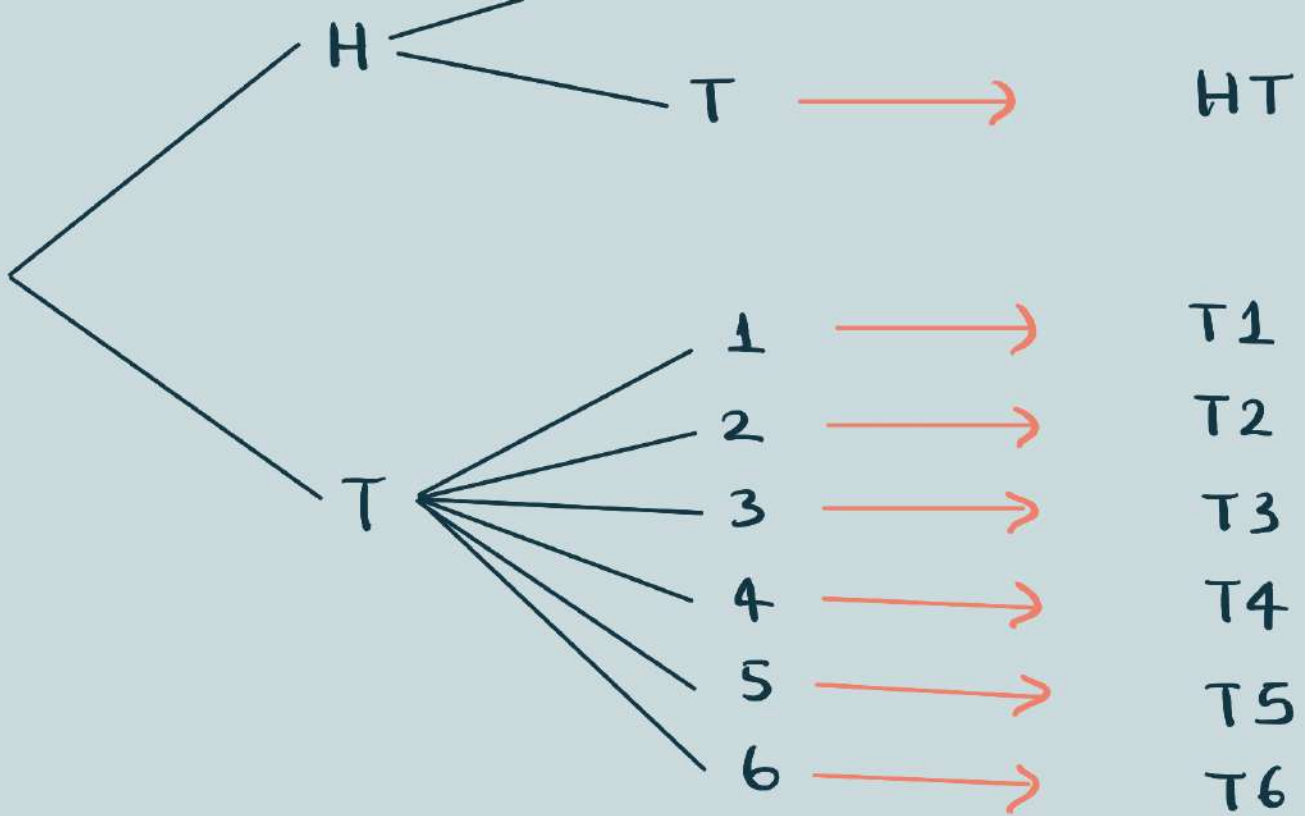
Second
Outcome

Sample
Point

H

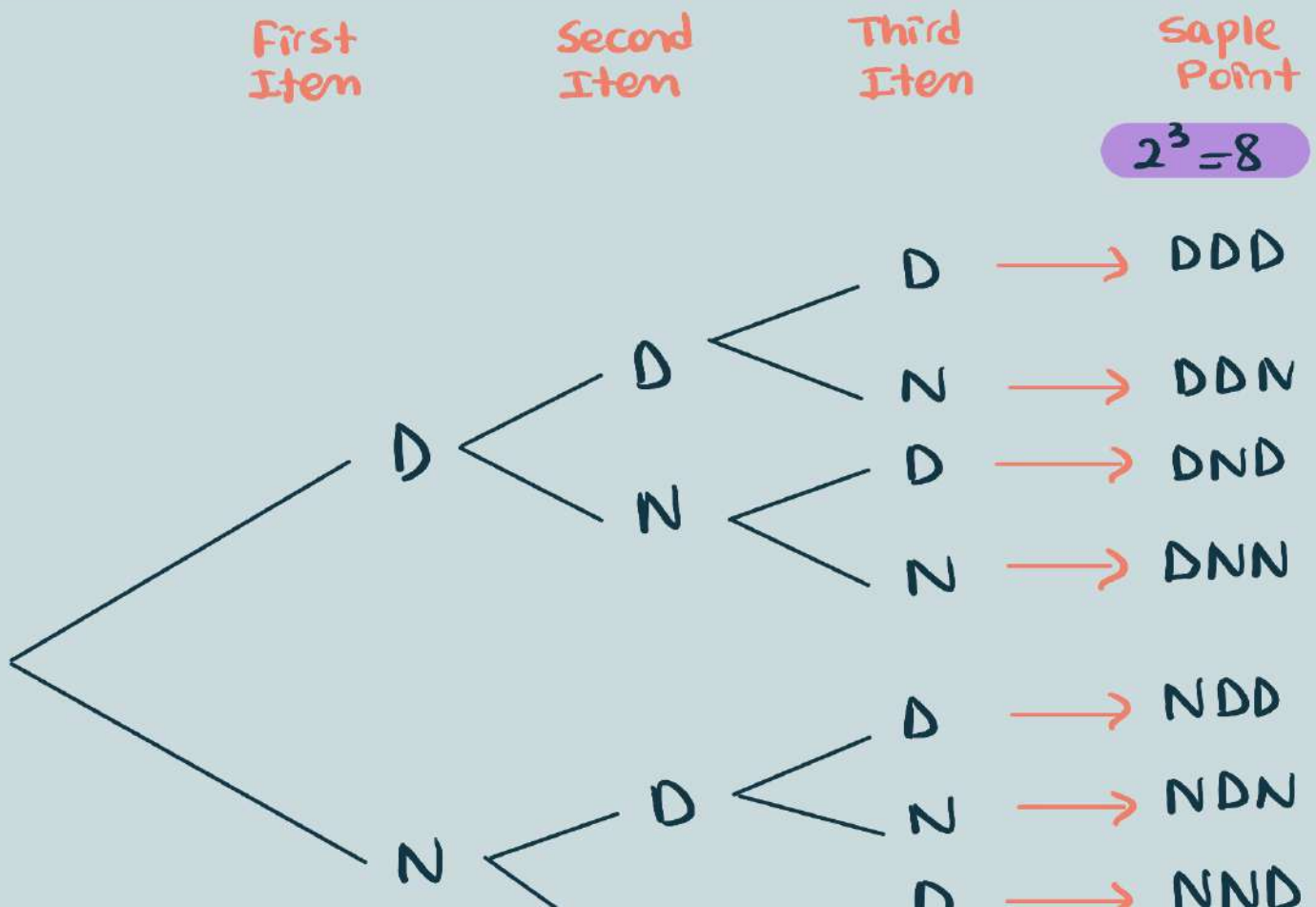


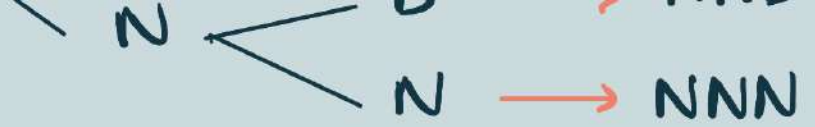
HH



Example:

Suppose that three items are selected at random from a manufacturing process. Each item is inspected and classified defective, *D*, or nondefective, *N*. To list the elements of the sample space providing the most information, we construct the tree diagram of **Figure 2.2**. Now, the various paths along the branches of the tree give the distinct sample points. Starting with the first path, we get the sample point *DDD*, indicating the possibility that all three items inspected are defective. As we proceed along the other paths, we see that the sample space is





→ EVENT:

- A subset of a sample space is called an event.
- For any sample space, the empty set \emptyset is an event, as is the entire sample space.

EX: Bir zar atma dereyi \Rightarrow Sample Space = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 Event = üst yüze 4'den büyük sayı gelmesi $\{5, 6\}$
 \rightarrow Olasılık Değeri = $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

→ COMBINING EVENTS

- The union of two events A and B, denoted $A \cup B$
- In words, $A \cup B$ means "A or B". So the event "A or B" occurs whenever either A or B (or both) occurs.

\Rightarrow Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$
 $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

→ INTERSECTION

- The intersection of two events A and B, denoted by $A \cap B$
- In words, $A \cap B$ means "A and B". Thus the event "A and B" occurs whenever both A and B occur.

\Rightarrow Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 3\}$$

→ VENN DIAGRAMS/ LAWS

• Commutative Law

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B = B \cup A \quad \text{and} \quad A \cap B = B \cap A$$

• Distributive Law

$$\Rightarrow (A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$$

• Associative Law

$$\Rightarrow (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

→ COMPLEMENTS

• The complement of an event A , denoted A^c or A'

• In words, A^c means "not A "

$\Rightarrow P(A)$: A olayının gerçekleşme olasılığı

$\Rightarrow P(A')$: A olayının gerçekleşmeme olasılığı

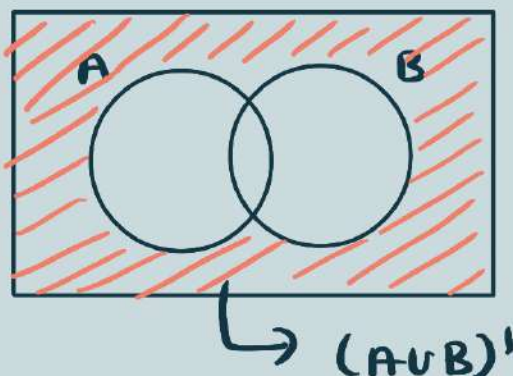
→ DeMorgan's Law:

$$- (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$- (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

→ Complement Law

$$- (A')' = A$$



Ex: Consider rolling a six-sided die. Let A be the event:

"rolling a six" = $\{6\}$

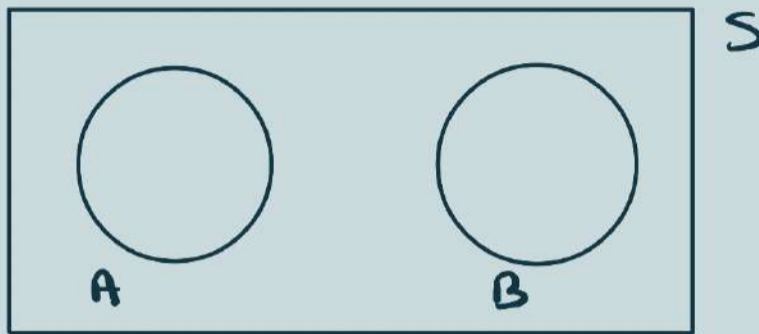
What is A^c in words? What outcomes are in A^c ?

A^c : not rolling a six

$$A^c = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

→ **Mutually Exclusive Events:**

- The events A and B are said to be mutually exclusive if they have no outcomes in common.



$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

Ex: Measurements of the thickness of a part are modeled with the sample space $S = \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\text{Let } E_1 = \{x \mid 10 \leq x < 12\}$$

$$\text{Let } E_2 = \{x \mid 11 < x < 15\}$$

$$E_1 \cup E_2 = \{x \mid 10 \leq x < 15\}$$

$$E_1 \cap E_2 = \{x \mid 11 < x < 12\}$$

$$E_1' = [0, 10) \cup [12, \infty)$$

$$E_1' \cap E_2 = [12, 15) = \{x \mid 12 \leq x < 15\}$$

Example:

- The following table summarizes visits to emergency departments at four hospitals in Arizona. People may leave without being seen by a doctor, and those visits are denoted as LWBS. The remaining visits are serviced at the emergency department, and the visitor may or may not be admitted for a stay in the hospital.

		Hospital				Total
		A 1	2	3	4	
Total		5292	6991	5640	4329	22252
LWBS	B	195	270	246	242	953
Admitted		1277	1558	666	984	4485
Not Admitted		3820	5163	4728	3103	16814

Let A denote the event a visit is to Hospital 1, and let B denote the event that the result of the visit is LWBS. Calculate the number of the outcomes in $A \cap B$, A' , $A \cup B$.

$$n(A \cap B) = 195 \text{ visits}$$

$$n(A') = 6991 + 5640 + 4329$$

$$\begin{aligned} n(A \cup B) &= n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) \\ &= 5292 + 953 - 195 \end{aligned}$$

→ COUNTING TECHNIQUES

→ Multiplication Rule

- If an operation can be described as a sequence of k steps,
 - If the number of ways of completing step 1 is n_1
 - If the number of ways of completing step 2 is n_2
 - If the number of ways of completing step 3 is n_3

the total number of ways of completing the operation is;

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

Example/Tree Diagram

- An automobile manufacturer provides vehicles equipped with selected options. Each vehicle is ordered
 - With or without an automatic transmission **2**
 - With or without air conditioning **2**
 - With one of three choices of a stereo system **3**
 - With one of four exterior colors **4**

If the sample space consists of the set of all possible vehicle types, what is the number of outcomes in the sample space?

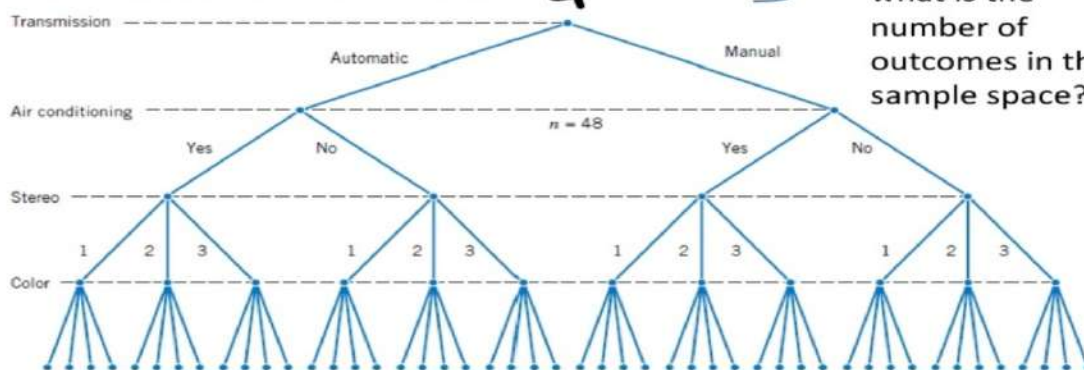


Figure 2-6 Tree diagram for different types of vehicles.

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 48$$

6

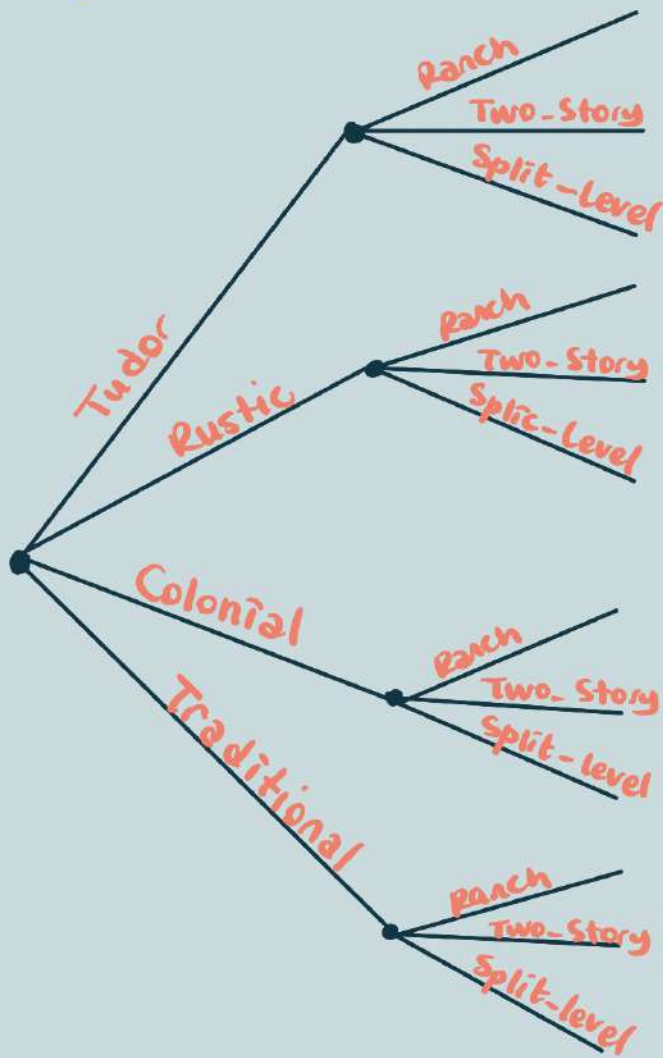
Example:

A developer of a new subdivision offers prospective

home buyers a choice Tudor, rustic, colonial and traditional exterior styling in ranch, two-story and split-level floor plans. In how many different ways can a buyer order one of these homes?

Exterior Style

Floor Plan



$$4 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

→ PERMUTATIONS

(Sıralamanın kaç farklı şekilde gerçekleşeceğini hesaplamada kullanılır.)

- Consider a set of elements, such as $S = \{a, b, c\}$
- * A permutation of the elements is an ordered sequence of the elements.
- For example; $abc, acb, bac, bca, cab,$ and cba are all of the permutations of the elements of S .

* The number of permutations of n different

elements is $n!$ where;

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

→ Ex: How many different ways can 4 people line up? → $4!$

→ Permutations of Similar Objects

• The number of permutations of $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_r$ objects of which n_1 are of one type, n_2 are of a second type, ..., and n_r are of an r th type is;

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! \cdot n_2! \cdot n_3! \cdot \dots \cdot n_r!}$$

Example:

How many different ways can 5 exactly the same math books and 3 exactly the same chemistry books be arranged on a shelf?

$$\frac{8!}{5! \cdot 3!}$$

🌀 n tane şeyin x tanesinin kaç farklı şekilde sıralanabileceği (dizilebileceği)?

$$P(n, x) = \frac{n!}{(n-x)!}$$

Example:

Five lifeguards are available for duty one Saturday afternoon. There are three lifeguard stations. In how many ways can three lifeguards be chosen and ordered among the stations?

$$5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{5!}{2!} = \frac{5!}{2} = 60$$

$$(5-3)! \quad 2!$$

Example:

• 5 erkek 3 kız yan yana dizilecektir

a) Kaç farklı biçimde dizilirler?

$$8!$$

b) Erkekler bir arada olmak şartıyla kaç farklı biçimde dizilirler?

$$4! \cdot 5!$$

$$\underbrace{\text{|||||}}_4 \text{ SSS}_3 = 4! \cdot 5!$$

c) Kızlar bir arada olmak şartıyla kaç farklı şekilde dizilirler?

$$6! \cdot 3!$$

$$\text{|||||} \underbrace{\text{SSS}}_3 = 6! \cdot 3!$$

d) Aynı cinsiyetler bir arada olmak şartıyla kaç farklı biçimde dizilebilirler?

$$\underbrace{\text{|||||}}_5 \underbrace{\text{SSS}}_3 = 5! \cdot 3! \cdot 2!$$

Example: 4 mektup 5 posta kutusuna kaç farklı biçimde gönderilebilir?

$$\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 5^4$$

Example: 5 kız 4 erkek yan yana dizilecektir. Her iki kız arasına 1 erkek gelmek şartıyla kaç farklı şekilde dizilebilir?

$$\begin{matrix} K & E & K & E & K & E & K & E & K \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \end{matrix} = 5! \cdot 4!$$

Example:

Example:

- Ali ile Veli'nin aralarında bulunduğu 6 kişi yan yana dizilecektir.

- a) Ali ile Veli baş ve sonda olmak şartıyla kaç farklı şekilde dizilebilir?

$$A \text{ } \bigcirc \text{ } V = 4! \cdot 2!$$

- b) Ali, Veli'nin sağında olmak şartıyla kaç farklı biçimde dizilebilirler?

$$VA \rightarrow V \dots A$$

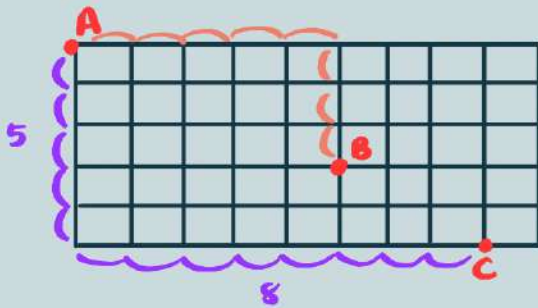
$$\frac{6!}{2} = 360 \rightarrow \text{yarısında sağında yarısında solundadır.}$$

Example: $\overline{1123330151}$ sayısındaki rakamlar yer değiştirerek 10 basamaklı kaç farklı sayı yazılabilir?

$$\frac{10!}{4! \cdot 3!} - \frac{9!}{4! \cdot 3!}$$

0 in başta olduğu durum.

Example:



Şekilde dikey ve yatay çizgiler A, B ve C noktaları arasındaki ulaşım yollarını göstermekte.

- a) A'dan C noktasına en kısa yoldan kaç farklı biçimde gidilebilir? 5 aşağı 8 sağa gitmek zorunda

$$\frac{13!}{5! \cdot 8!}$$

- b) A'dan C noktasına B'ye uğramak şartıyla en kısa

yoldan kaç farklı biçimde gidebilir?

$$\frac{8!}{5! \cdot 3!} \cdot \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!}$$

A-B arası B-C arası

c) A'dan C noktasına B'ye uğramadan en kısa yoldan kaç farklı biçimde gidebilir?

$$\frac{13!}{5! \cdot 8!} - \frac{8!}{3! \cdot 5!} \cdot \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!}$$

tamamı B'ye uğrarsa

→ COMBINATIONS

→ The number of subsets or r elements that can be selected from a set of n elements. Here, order is not important.

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$\ast \binom{n}{0} = 1 \quad \ast \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\ast \binom{n}{x} = \binom{n}{y} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x=y \text{ ise} \\ x+y=n \end{matrix}$$

Example:

• Ali ile Veli'nin aralarında bulunduğu 8 kişi arasından 3 kişi seçilecektir.

a) Ali ile Veli'nin seçilenler arasında olduğu durumların sayısı kaçtır?

$$\text{Ali, Veli, } \dots \rightarrow \binom{6}{1} = 6$$

b) Ali ile Veli'nin seçilenler arasında olmadığı durumların sayısı kaçtır?

$$\binom{6}{3} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 20$$

c) Ali'nin seçilenler arasında olup Veli'nin olmadığı durumların sayısı kaçtır?

$$\text{Ali, ---?---} \rightarrow \binom{6}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 1} = 15$$

Example:

• 4 doktor, 6 hemşire arasından 3 kişilik bir sağlık ekibi seçilecektir. En az 1 doktordan oluşan kaç farklı ekip seçilebilir?

1D 2H veya 2D1H veya 3D0H

$$\binom{4}{1} \binom{6}{2} + \binom{4}{2} \binom{6}{1} + \binom{4}{3} \binom{6}{0} = 100 //$$

Example:

• 10 evli çift arasından 3 kişi seçilecek
↳ 20 kişi

a) Kaç farklı şekilde seçilebilir?

$$\binom{20}{3} = \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 1140$$

b) Seçilenler arasında 1 evli çift olmak şartıyla kaç farklı seçim yapılabilir?

$$\binom{10}{1} \binom{18}{1} = 10 \cdot 18 = 180$$

Exonple:



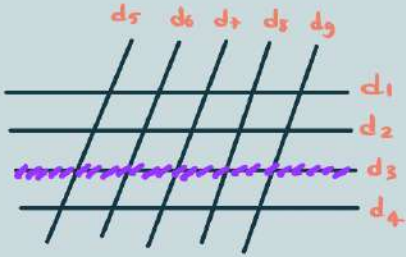
a) Şekildeki noktalar kullanılarak kaç farklı üçgen çizilir?

$$\binom{3}{1} \binom{4}{2} + \binom{3}{2} \binom{4}{1} = 30 //$$

b) Şekildeki noktalar kullanılarak bir köşesi A olan kaç farklı üçgen çizilebilir?

$$\binom{2}{1} \binom{4}{1} + \binom{2}{0} \binom{4}{2} = 14$$

Example:



$$d_1 \parallel d_2 \parallel d_3 \parallel d_4$$

$$d_5 \parallel d_6 \parallel d_7 \parallel d_8 \parallel d_9$$

a) Şekilde doğrular kullanılarak kaç farklı paralelkenar çizilebilir?

$$\binom{4}{2} \binom{5}{2} = 60$$

b) Bir kenarı d_3 olan kaç farklı paralelkenar çizilebilir?

$$\binom{3}{1} \binom{5}{2} = 30$$

Example:

• 6 kişi 2 şer kişilik odaların bulunduğu bir otele kaç farklı biçimde yerleşebilir?

$$\binom{6}{2} \binom{4}{2} \binom{2}{2} = 90$$

Example:

• 8 seçmeli dersten 3'ü aynı saatte verilmekte. 2 seçmeli ders alacak bir kişi kaç farklı seçim yapabilir?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ farklı} \\ 3 \text{ aynı} \end{array} \right\} \binom{5}{2} \binom{3}{0} + \binom{5}{1} \binom{3}{1} = 25$$

Example:

• 6 tanesi doğrusal 10 farklı nokta ile en çok kaç

farklı ügen çizilebilir?

$$\binom{10}{3} - \binom{6}{3} = 100$$

↳ dogrusal olan noktalar.

→ PROBABILITY

The Expression of Probability $P(A)$ = $\frac{\text{Number of outcomes favorable to event } A}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}$

Sample Space

$P(A)$: A olayının olasılık değeri →

$0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$

↓
imkansız olay

↓
kesin olay

→ Axioms of Probability

1) Let S be a sample space. Then $P(S) = 1$

2) For any event A , $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$

3) If A and B mutually exclusive events, then

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

• More generally, if

A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots are mutually exclusive events, then

$$P(A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots$$

• $P(A)$ = A olayının gerçekleşme olasılığı

• $P(A')$ = A olayının gerçekleşmeme olasılığı

$P(A) + P(A') = 1$

Example :

→ 2 para atma

$$S = \{ YY, YT, TY, TT \}$$

ikisinin de yazı gelme olasılığı = $\frac{1}{4}$

birinin yazı, birinin tura gelme olasılığı = $\frac{2}{4}$

→ 3 para atma

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8 \text{ durum}$$

$$S = \{ TTT, TTY, TYT, YTT, TYY, YTY, YYT, YYY \}$$

üçünün de tura gelme olasılığı = $\frac{1}{8}$

2 tura 1 yazı gelme olasılığı = $\frac{3}{8}$

→ 5 para atıldığında 2 yazı 3 tura gelme olasılığı?

$$\text{YYTTT} \rightarrow \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!} = \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!} = \frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16}$$

→ 6 para atılıyor. En az 1 yazı gelme olasılığı nedir?

$$1 - \text{istemeyen olasılık} = 1 - \text{hepsinin tura olması} = 1 - \frac{1}{64} = \frac{63}{64}$$

Example :

① 2 zar atma

$$6 \cdot 6 = 36 \text{ durum} \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), \dots \\ & (2,1), (2,2), \dots \\ & \dots, (6,6) \end{aligned}$$

* 2 zar atıldığında üst yüzlerde 2 ve 5 görülme olasılığı?

$$\frac{2}{36} \rightarrow (2,5), (5,2)$$

* 2 zar atıldığında üst yüze gelen sayıların ikisinin de 5 olma olasılığı

$$\frac{1}{36} \rightarrow (5,5)$$

* 2 zar atıldığında üst yüze gelen sayıların toplamının 8 olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{5}{36} \rightarrow (2,6), (5,3), (3,5), (6,2)$$

* 2 zar atıldığında üst yüze gelen sayıların toplamının 5 ten küçük olma olasılığı nedir?

$$\frac{6}{36} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (1,1) \quad (2,1) \quad (3,1) \\ (1,2) \quad (2,2) \\ (1,3) \end{array}$$

② 3 zar atma

$$6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 216 \text{ durum}$$

* 3 zar atıldığında üst yüzlerde 1, 2 ve 3 sayılarının görülme olasılığı nedir?

$$\frac{6}{216} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} (1,2,3) \\ (1,3,2) \\ (2,1,3) \\ (2,3,1) \\ (3,1,2) \\ (3,2,1) \end{array} \right\} 6 = 3!$$

Example:

① $\left(\begin{array}{l} 3K \\ 4Y \\ 5M \end{array} \right)$

* Torbadan ard arda alınan iki topun da aynı renk olma olasılığı nedir?

KK veya YY veya MM

$$\frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{11} + \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{11} + \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11}$$

* Torbadan rastgele 2 top alınıyor. Birinin mavi, diğerinin yeşil olma olasılığı nedir?

MY veya YM (sıra belirtmemiş)

$$\frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{11}$$

② 3 top çekme

$\left(\begin{array}{l} 3K \\ 4Y \\ 5M \end{array} \right)$

* Torbadan 3 top alınıyor. Her renkten bir top alınmış olma olasılığı nedir? (sıra belirtmemiş)

KYM $\rightarrow 3! = 6$

KMY
YMK
YKM
MKY
MYK

$$6 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{5}{10} \right) = \frac{3}{11}$$

* Torbadan geri bırakmak şartıyla alınan 3 toptan ikisinin yeşil, birinin mavi olma olasılığı nedir? (Sıralama belirtilmemiş)

$$\begin{matrix} yym \\ ymy \\ myy \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!} = 3$$

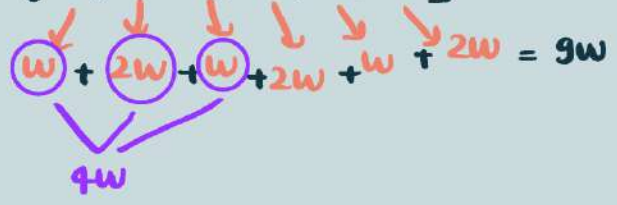
(Tekrarlı permütasyon)

$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \right) = \frac{5}{36} //$$

Example: A die is loaded in such a way that an even number is twice as likely to occur as an odd number. If E is the event that a number less than 4 occurs on a single toss of the die, find P(E) = ?

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

$$P(E) = \frac{4w}{9w} = \frac{4}{9} //$$



Example:

① Ali ve Veli'nin aralarında olduğu 6 kişi yan yana dizilecektir. Ali ile Veli'nin yan yana olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{\text{isteren durumların sayısı}}{\text{tüm durumların sayısı}} = \frac{5! \cdot 2!}{6!} //$$

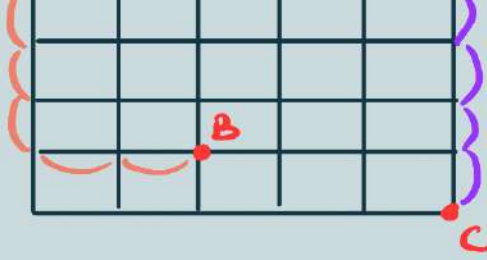
② ~~KERTENKELE~~ kelimesindeki harfler yer değiştirilerek anlamlı veya anlamsız 10 harfli kelimeler yazılacaktır. Bu kelimelerin R harfi ile başlayıp E harfi ile bitme olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{8!}{2! \cdot 3!} \rightarrow \text{R'nin başta E'nin sonda olduğu durum.}$$

$$\frac{10!}{2! \cdot 4!} \rightarrow \text{Tüm durumlar}$$



A'dan C'ye en kısa yoldan



11. Bir kişi A'den B'ye gitmek isteyen bir kişinin B'ye uğrayarak gitme olasılığı?

$$\frac{\overbrace{5!}^{A \rightarrow B}}{2! \cdot 3!} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{4!}^{B \rightarrow C}}{3! \cdot 1!}$$

$$\frac{9!}{5! \cdot 4!} \rightarrow \text{Tüm durum}$$

Example :

① Bir torbada 3 mavi, 4 kırmızı, 5 yeşil top vardır. Torbadan 3 top çekildiğinde üçünün de farklı renkte olma olasılığı kaçtır?

* Top geri bırakılırsa } Kombinasyon
* Sıra belirtilirse } kullanılmaz

$$\frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}}$$

② Bir kutuda 15'i sağlam, 5'i bozuk 20 yumurta vardır. Omlet yapmak için alınan 4 yumurtadan hiç birinin bozuk olmama olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{\binom{15}{4} \binom{5}{0}}{\binom{20}{4}}$$

Example: Bir arıcının bir hedefi vurma olasılığı $\frac{2}{3}$ 'tür. Bu arıcı bu hedefe iki atış yaptığında hedefi vurma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vee \times \\ \times \vee \\ \vee \vee \end{array} \right\} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{9}$$

Example: Bir çift hilesiz zar 3 defa atılıyor. Zarların üst yüzüne gelenlerin toplamının hiçbir atışta 9 olmama olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ilk tek} \\ \text{zar için} \\ \text{düşünelim} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (3,6) \\ (4,5) \\ (5,4) \\ (6,3) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{ilk tek} \\ \text{zar için} \\ \text{düşünelim} \end{array}} \right\} \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \frac{8}{9} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{9 olmama} \\ \text{olasılığı} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} = \frac{512}{729} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{3 zar için} \end{array} \right)$$

Example: Bir çift hilesiz zar 3 defa atılıyor. Zarların 1 kez düşer (6-6) gelme olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{1}{36} \rightarrow \frac{35}{36}$$

(6-6)
gelme

(6-6)
gelme

$$\frac{1}{36} \cdot \frac{35}{36} \cdot \frac{35}{36} + \frac{35}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{36} \cdot \frac{35}{36} + \frac{35}{36} \cdot \frac{35}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{36}$$

→ ADDITIVE RULES

→ If A and B are two events;

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

→ If A and B mutually exclusive;

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

→ If A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are mutually exclusive;

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) = P(S) = 1$$

→ for three events;

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

$$\rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

→ If A and A^c complementary events;

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

Example: Let A be the event that an even number turns up and let B be the event that a number divisible by 3 occurs. Find $P(A \cup B)$ and $P(A \cap B)$.

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

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\} \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$B = \{3, 6\} \rightarrow P(B) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$A \cap B = \{6\} \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} \end{array} \right\}$$

Example:

What is the probability of getting a total of 7 or 11 when a pair of fair dice is tossed?

Let A be the event that 7 occurs and B the event that 11 comes up. Now, a total of 7 occurs for 6 of the 36 sample points, and a total of 11 occurs for only 2 of the sample points. Since all sample points are equally likely, we have $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$ and $P(B) = \frac{1}{18}$. The events A and B are mutually exclusive, since a total of 7 and 11 cannot both occur on the same toss. Therefore, **Tüm durumlar = 6.6 = 36**

Mutually Exclusive

Total of 7
 $(2,5) (1,6)$
 $(5,2) (3,4)$
 $(6,1) (4,3)$ } $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$
 $P(A) = 1/6$

Total of 11
 $(5,6)$
 $(6,5)$ } $\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$
 $P(B) = 1/18$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{2}{9} //$$

Example :

A target on a test firing range consists of a bull's-eye with two concentric rings around it. A projectile is fired at the target. The probability that it hits the bull's-eye is 0.10, the probability that it hits the inner ring is 0.25, and the probability that it hits the outer ring is 0.45.

1. What is the probability that the projectile hits the target?
2. What is the probability that it misses the target?

$$1) \left. \begin{array}{l} P(A) = 0,25 \\ P(B) = 0,45 \\ P(A \cap B) = 0,10 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ P(A \cup B) = 0,45 + 0,25 - 0,10 = 0,55 \end{array}$$

$$2) 1 - 0,55 = 0,45 //$$

Example :

In a process that manufactures aluminum cans, the probability that a can has a flaw on its side is 0.02, the probability that a can has a flaw on the top is 0.03, and the probability that a can has a flaw on both the side and the top is 0.01.

1. What is the probability that a randomly chosen can has a flaw?
2. What is the probability that it has no flaw?
3. What is the probability that a can has a flaw on the top but not on the side?

$$P(A) = 0,02 \quad P(B) = 0,03 \quad P(A \cap B) = 0,01$$

$$1) P(A \cup B) = 0,02 + 0,03 - 0,01 = 0,04$$

$$2) 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0,04 = 0,96$$

$$3) P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0,03 - 0,01 = 0,02$$

Example: A ve B bir örnek uzayın alt kümesi olan iki olaydır.

$$P(A) = 0,7$$

$$P(B) = 0,6$$

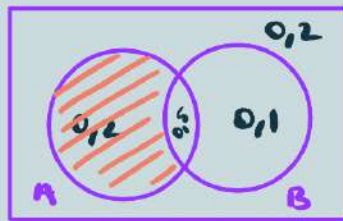
$$P(A \cap B) = 0,5$$

olarak veriliyor. Buna göre,

a) $P(A \cup B)$ kaçtır?

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= 0,7 + 0,6 - 0,5 = 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

b) $P(A \cap B')$ kaçtır?



$$P(A \cap B') = 0,2$$

Example: A ve B bağımsız iki olay olmak üzere

$$P(A) = 0,7$$

$$P(B) = 0,6$$

olarak veriliyor. Buna göre;

a) $P(A \cap B)$ kaçtır?

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0,7 \cdot 0,6 = 0,42$$

b) $P(A \cup B)$ kaçtır?

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0,7 + 0,6 - 0,42 = 0,88$$

→ CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY and INDEPENDENCE

$P(A)$ = A'nin gerçekleşme olasılığı

$P(B)$ = B'nin gerçekleşme olasılığı

$P(A \cap B)$ = A ve B'nin gerçekleşme olasılığı

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

→ B'nin gerçekleşme koşulu altında A'nin gerçekleşme olasılığı

(Our sample space is reduced to the set B)

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

A'nın gerçekleşme koşulu altında B'nin gerçekleşme olasılığı

(Our sample space is reduced to the set A)

Example: Bir çift zar atılıyor. Üst yüze gelenlerden birinin 5 olduğu bilindiğine göre, üst yüzlere gelen sayıların toplamının 8 olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1,1) \\ (1,2) \\ (1,3) \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} 36 \text{ olası sonuç} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} (5,1) (1,5) \\ (5,2) (2,5) \\ (5,3) (3,5) \\ (5,4) (4,5) \\ (5,5) \\ (5,6) (6,5) \end{array} \right\} 11 \text{ olası sonuç} \rightarrow \frac{2}{11} //$$

Example: Bir torbada 3 mavi & 4 kırmızı top vardır. Bu torbadan geri bırakılmaksızın ard arda 2 top çekiliyor. Çekilen toplardan birinin mavi olduğu bilindiğine göre, diğerinin kırmızı olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 3K \\ 4m \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} mm \\ mk \\ km \\ kk \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{koşul}} \left. \begin{array}{l} mm \\ mk \\ km \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{mk + km}{mm + mk + km}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6}} = \frac{\frac{24}{42}}{\frac{30}{42}} = \frac{24}{30} = \frac{4}{5} //$$

Example: Bir sınıftaki öğrencilerin %40'ı erkektir. Bu sınıftaki erkeklerin %30'u, kızların %20'si fizikten kalmıştır. Bu sınıftan seçilen bir öğrencinin fizikten kaldığı bilindiğine göre, bu öğrencinin erkek olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\frac{\text{fizikten kalan erkekler}}{\text{fizikten kalanlar}} = \frac{0,40 \cdot 0,30}{0,40 \cdot 0,30 + 0,60 \cdot 0,20} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

Example :

In a process that manufactures aluminum cans, the probability that a can has a flaw on its side is 0.02, the probability that a can has a flaw on the top is 0.03, and the probability that a can has a flaw on both the side and the top is 0.01.

What is the probability that a can will have a flaw on the side, given that it has a flaw on the top?
 $P(A) = 0,02$ $P(B) = 0,03$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A: \text{flaw on side} \quad P(A) = 0,02 \\ B: \text{flaw on top} \quad P(B) = 0,03 \end{array} \right\} P(A \cap B) = 0,01$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0,01}{0,03} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Example :

As an additional illustration, suppose that our sample space S is the population of adults in a small town who have completed the requirements for a college degree. We shall categorize them according to gender and employment status. The data are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Categorization of the Adults in a Small Town

	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Male	460	40	500
Female	140	260	400
Total	600	300	900

m : a man is chosen
 E : the one chosen is employed
 $\left. \right\} P(m|E) = ?$

$$P(m) = \frac{500}{900}, \quad P(E) = \frac{600}{900}, \quad P(m \cap E) = \frac{460}{900}$$

$$P(m|E) = \frac{P(m \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{460/900}{600/900} = \frac{23}{30}$$

F : a woman is chosen $\rightarrow m^c = m^c$: complement of m

U : one chosen is unemployed $\rightarrow E^c = E^c$: complement of E

→ INDEPENDENCE

→ Two events A and B are **independent** if the probability of each event remains the same whether or not the other occurs. (Her olayın olasılığı diğerinin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmemesine bakılmaksızın aynı kalır)

- If $P(A) \neq 0$ and $P(B) \neq 0$, then A and B are independent if:

$$P(B|A) = P(B) \quad \text{or, } \rightarrow A \text{ given}$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \quad \rightarrow B \text{ given}$$

→ If A and B two events and $P(B) \neq 0$, then;

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B)$$

→ If A and B two events and $P(A) \neq 0$, then;

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$$

→ If A and B two independent events, then

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

$$\rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A) =$$

→ If A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are independent results;

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_n)$$

Example:

Of the microprocessors manufactured by a certain process, 20% are defective. Five ^{→ arızalı} microprocessors are chosen at random. Assume they function independently. What is the probability that they all work?

$$P(\text{a microp. work}) = 1 - 0,2 = 0,8$$

$$P(\text{all work}) = (0,8)^5$$

→ since all of them independent;

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4 \cap A_5) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3) \cdot P(A_4) \cdot P(A_5)$$

0,8 0,8 0,8 0,8 0,8

Example:

Suppose a day's production of 850 parts contains 50 defective parts. Suppose two parts are selected from the batch, but first part is **replaced** before the second part is selected.

- 1) What is the probability that the second part is defective (denoted as B) given that the first part is defective (denoted as A), $P(B|A)$?
- 2) What is the probability that both parts are defective, $P(A \cap B)$? $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{17} \cdot \frac{1}{17} = \frac{1}{289}$
- 3) Are A and B **independent**?

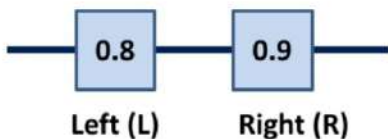
- ① A: the first part is defective
B: the second part is defective

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} = P(B) = \frac{50}{850} = \frac{1}{17}$$

② $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{17} \cdot \frac{1}{17} = \frac{1}{289}$

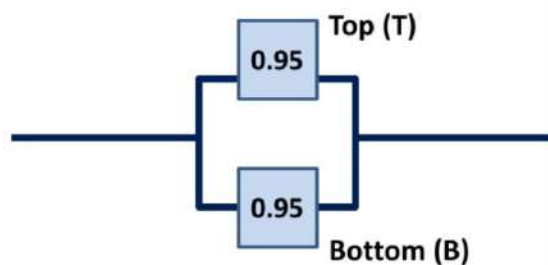
③ Second part seçilmeden first part replaced edildiği için independence olaylardır.

→ ELEKTRİK DEVRELERİ



There is only a path if **both** devices function.
What is the probability that the system functions?

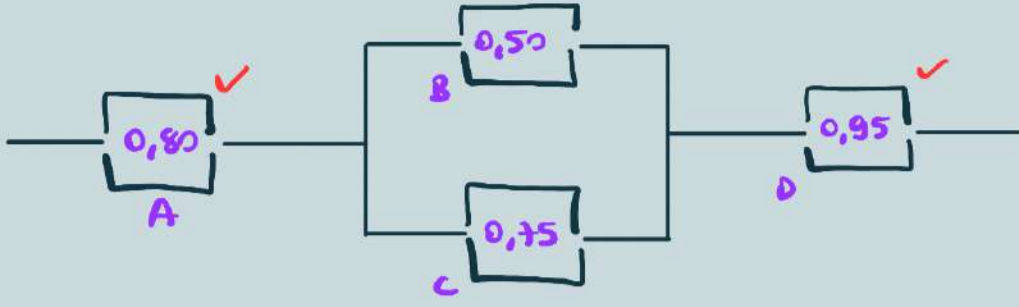
$$P(L \text{ and } R) = P(L \cap R)$$



There is a path if **at least one** device functions.
What is the probability that the system functions?

$$P(T \text{ or } B) = P(T \cup B)$$

Example: Bir elektrik sistemine ilişkin diyagram aşağıda verilmştir. Bileşenlerin başarı yönünden davranışları birbirinden bağımsız olduğuna göre, sistemin çalışma olasılığını bulunuz.

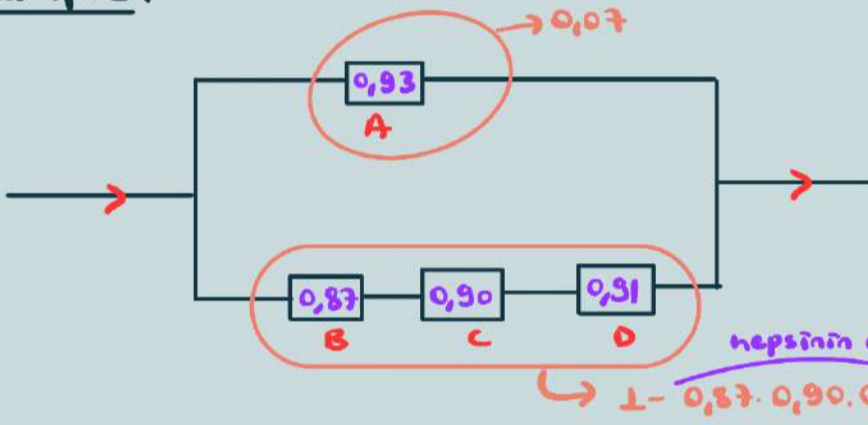


→ Sistemin çalışması için A ve D'nin kesinlikle çalışması lazım
→ B ve C'den de en azından biri çalışmalı.

$$\underline{1. yol} \rightarrow (0,80) \overset{B^v}{(0,50)} \overset{C^x}{(1-0,75)} (0,95) + (0,80) \overset{B^x}{(1-0,50)} \overset{C^v}{(0,75)} (0,95) + (0,80) \overset{B^v}{(0,50)} \overset{C^v}{(0,75)} (0,95)$$

$$\underline{2. yol} \rightarrow (0,80) (1 - \underbrace{0,50 \cdot 0,25}_{\text{her ikisi de çalışmazsa}}) (0,95)$$

Example:



Bileşenlerin başarı yönünden davranışları birbirinden bağımsız olduğuna göre, sistemin çalışma olasılığını hesaplayınız.

$$\underline{1 - \text{sistemin çalışmama olasılığı}} = 1 - [0,07 \cdot \underbrace{0,28747}_{\text{hepsinin çalışması}}] = 0,9798771 \approx 0,98$$

→ BAYES' RULE

→ For any events A and B;

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

$$P(B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|A^c) \cdot P(A^c)$$

Example:

- The probability of product failure is 0.10, given that a chip is exposed to high levels of contamination.
- The probability of product failure is 0.005, given that a chip is not exposed to high levels of contamination.
- In a particular run, 20% of the chips are exposed to high levels of contamination.

What is the probability that a product using one of these chips fails?

$P(F)$

F: the event that the product fails

F^c : the event that the product does not fail

$P(H)$

H: the event that the chip is exposed to high levels of contamination

H^c : the event that the chip is not exposed to high levels of contamination

$P(H^c)$

$$P(H) = 0,2$$

$$P(H^c) = 0,8$$

$$P(F|H) = 0,1$$

$$P(F|H^c) = 0,005$$

$$P(F) = ?$$

$$P(F) = P(F \cap H) \cup P(F \cap H^c)$$

$$P(F) = P(F \setminus H) \cdot P(H) + P(F \setminus H^c) \cdot P(H^c)$$

$$P(F) = (0,1) \cdot (0,2) + (0,005) \cdot (0,8)$$

Example:

- Customers who purchase a certain make of car can order an engine in any of three sizes.
- Of all cars sold, 45% have the smallest engine, 35% have the medium-size one, and 20% have the largest.
- Of cars with the smallest engine, 10% fail an emissions test within two years of purchase, while 12% of the those with the medium size and 15% of those with the largest engine fail.
- What is the probability that a randomly chosen car will fail an emissions test within two years?

$$P(S) = 0,45$$

$$P(M) = 0,35$$

$$P(L) = 0,20$$

$$P(F \setminus S) = 0,1$$

$$P(F \setminus M) = 0,12$$

$$P(F \setminus L) = 0,15$$

$$P(F) = ?$$

$$P(F) = P(F \cap S) + P(F \cap M) + P(F \cap L)$$

$$P(F) = P(F \setminus S) \cdot P(S) + P(F \setminus M) \cdot P(M) + P(F \setminus L) \cdot P(L)$$

$$P(F) = (0,1)(0,45) + (0,12)(0,35) + (0,15)(0,2) = 0,117 //$$

Example:

In a certain assembly plant, three machines, B_1 , B_2 , and B_3 , make 30%, 45%, and 25%, respectively, of the products. It is known from past experience that 2%, 3%, and 2% of the products made by each machine, respectively, are defective. Now, suppose that a finished product is randomly selected. What is the probability that it is defective?

Way 1:

$$P(B_1) = 0,3$$

$$P(B_2) = 0,45$$

$$P(B_3) = 0,25$$

$$P(D \setminus B_1) = 0,02$$

$$P(D \setminus B_2) = 0,03$$

$$P(D \setminus B_3) = 0,02$$

$$P(D) = ?$$

$$P(D) = P(D \cap B_1) + P(D \cap B_2) + P(D \cap B_3)$$

$$P(D) = P(D \setminus B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(D \setminus B_2) \cdot P(B_2) + P(D \setminus B_3) \cdot P(B_3)$$

$$P(D) = 0,02 \times 0,3 + 0,03 \times 0,45 + 0,02 \times 0,25 = 0,0245 //$$

Way 2:



30% B₁
↓
2% arızalı

45% B₂
↓
3% arızalı

25% B₃
↓
2% arızalı

Seçilenin kusurlu olma olasılığı → $(0,30)(0,02) + (0,45)(0,03) + (0,25)(0,02)$

B₁
B₂
B₃

Additionally:

→ Seçilenin defective olduğu bitirdiğine göre B₃ 'den olma olasılığı nedir?

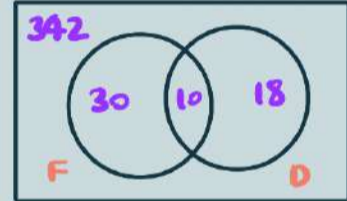
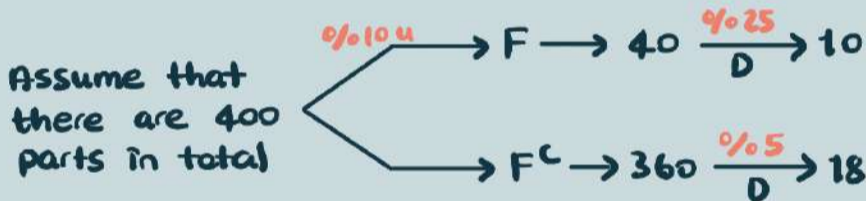
$P(B_3 | D) = ?$ $P(B_3) = 0,25$
 $P(D | B_3) = 0,02$

$P(D | B_3) \cdot P(B_3) = P(D \cap B_3) = 0,25 \times 0,02 = 0,005$

$P(B_3 | D) = \frac{P(B_3 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{0,005}{0,0295} = 0,204$

Example:

- In a manufacturing process, 10% of the parts contain surface flaws (F) and 25% of the surface flaws are defective parts (D). However, only 5% of parts without surface flaws are defective parts. Let D denote the event that a part is defective and let F denote the event that a part has a surface flaw.



- $P(D) = 28/400$ $P(D | F) = \frac{P(D \cap F)}{P(F)} = 10/40$
- $P(F) = 40/400$ $P(D | F^c) = \frac{P(D \cap F^c)}{P(F^c)} = 18/360$
- $P(F | D) = \frac{P(F \cap D)}{P(D)} = 10/28$ $P(F | D^c) = \frac{P(F \cap D^c)}{P(D^c)} = 30/372$
- $P(D^c | F) = \frac{P(D^c \cap F)}{P(F)} = 30/40$ $P(D^c | F^c) = \frac{P(D^c \cap F^c)}{P(F^c)} = 342/360$

Example:

A printer manufacturer obtained the following probabilities from a database of test results. Printer failures are associated with three types of problems: hardware, software, and other (such as connectors), with probabilities 0.1, 0.6, and 0.3, respectively. The probability of a printer failure given a hardware problem is 0.9, given a software problem is 0.2, and given any other type of problem is 0.5. If a customer enters the manufacturer's web site to diagnose a printer failure, what is the most likely cause of the problem? $P(H|F) = ?$ $P(S|F) = ?$ $P(T|F) = ?$

- $P(H) = 0,1$
- $P(S) = 0,6$
- $P(T) = 0,3$
- $P(F|H) = 0,9$
- $P(F|S) = 0,2$
- $P(F|T) = 0,5$

$$P(F) = P(F|H) \cdot P(H) + P(F|S) \cdot P(S) + P(F|T) \cdot P(T) = 0,36$$

$$P(H|F) = \frac{P(H \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{P(F|H) \cdot P(H)}{P(F)} = \frac{0,9 \times 0,1}{0,36} = 0,25 //$$

$$P(S|F) = \frac{P(S \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{P(F|S) \cdot P(S)}{P(F)} = \frac{0,2 \times 0,6}{0,36} = 0,333 //$$

$$P(T|F) = \frac{P(T \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{P(F|T) \cdot P(T)}{P(F)} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,3}{0,36} = 0,42 // \checkmark \text{ most likely cause}$$

Example :

A manufacturing firm employs three analytical plans for the design and development of a particular product. For cost reasons, all three are used at varying times. In fact, plans 1, 2, and 3 are used for 30%, 20%, and 50% of the products, respectively. The defect rate is different for the three procedures as follows:

$$P(D|P_1) = 0,01, \quad P(D|P_2) = 0,03, \quad P(D|P_3) = 0,02,$$

where $P(D|P_j)$ is the probability of a defective product, given plan j . If a random product was observed and found to be defective, which plan was most likely used and thus responsible?

$$P(P_1) = 0,3$$

$$P(P_2) = 0,2$$

$$P(P_3) = 0,5$$

$$P(P_1|D) = ?$$

$$P(P_2|D) = ?$$

$$P(P_3|D) = ?$$

$$P(D) = P(D|P_1) \cdot P(P_1) + P(D|P_2) \cdot P(P_2) + P(D|P_3) \cdot P(P_3) = 0,019 //$$

$$P(P_1|D) = \frac{P(P_1 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|P_1) \cdot P(P_1)}{P(D)} = 0,158 //$$

$$P(P_2|D) = \frac{P(P_2 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|P_2) \cdot P(P_2)}{P(D)} = 0,316 //$$

$$P(P_3|D) = \frac{P(P_3 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|P_3) \cdot P(P_3)}{P(D)} = 0,526 \rightarrow \text{most likely responsible}$$

Example :

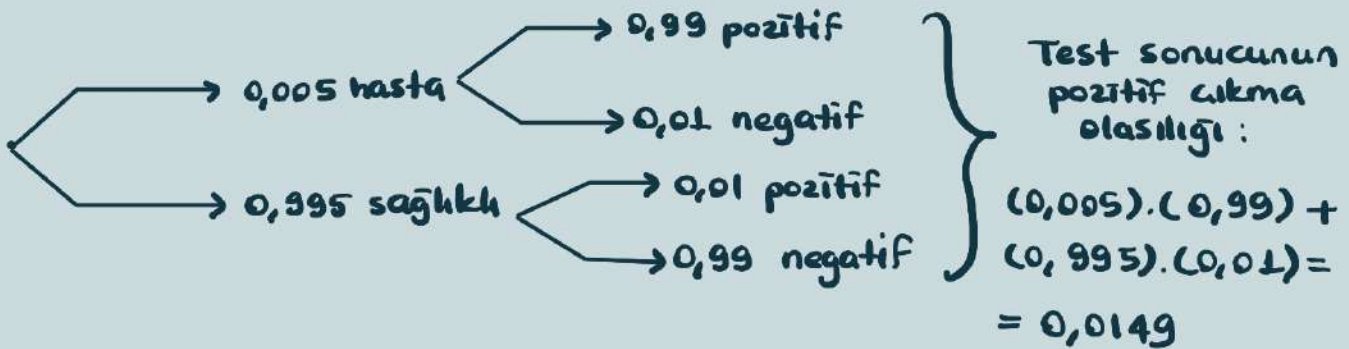
The proportion of people in a given community who have a certain disease is 0.005. A test is available to diagnose the disease. If a person has the disease, the probability that the test will produce a positive signal is 0.99. If a person does not have the disease, the probability that the test will produce a positive signal is 0.01. If a person tests positive, what is the probability that the person actually has the disease?

D: Disease
P: positive test

$$P(D) = 0,005 \Rightarrow P(D^c) = 1 - 0,005 = 0,995$$
$$P(P|D) = 0,99 \quad P(P) = P(P|D) \cdot P(D) + P(P|D^c) \cdot P(D^c)$$
$$P(P|D^c) = 0,01$$

$$P(D|P) = ? = \frac{P(D \cap P)}{P(P)} = \frac{P(P|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(P|D) \cdot P(D) + P(P|D^c) \cdot P(D^c)}$$
$$= \frac{0,99 \times 0,005}{(0,99) \times (0,005) + (0,01) \times (0,995)}$$

Another Way

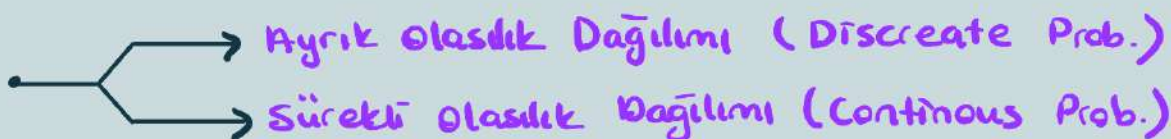


→ Test sonucunun pozitif olduğuna göre Gerçekten hasta olma olasılığı → Koşullu olasılık → $\frac{(0,005) \cdot (0,99)}{0,0149} = 0,3322$

DEFINITION OF A RANDOM VARIABLE

→ A **random variable** assigns a numerical value to each outcome in a sample space
(Rastgele süreçlerin sonuçlarının gerçek sayılarla eşleştirilmesi)

→ Bir olasılık değeri değildir. X, Y, Z gibi büyük harfler ile tanımlanır.



Ayrık Rastgele Değişken: Bir şeylerin sayısıdır. (The number of....) → varsa discrete

(Discrete Prob. Distribution)

* Bir para 3 kez

X: Tura gelmesinin

X = {0, 1, 2, 3}

3 defa gelebilir.

atılıyor.

Olasılık Deneyi

Sayısı

hiç tuş gelmez
1 kere gelebilir
2 kere gelebilir

* 4 white 6 Black balls in a box. Two balls are selected

Olasılık deneyi

X: number of black balls.

$$P(WW) = P(X=0)$$

$$P(BW \text{ or } WB) = P(X=1)$$

$$P(BB) = P(X=2)$$

X = {0, 1, 2}
↑ 1 tane gelir
↓ hiç black gelmez
↘ 2 tane gelir

* Bir zar 2 kez atılıyor

Olasılık Deneyi

Y: 5 gelmelerin sayısı

$$Y = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

Sürekli Rastgele Değişken:

(Continuous Prob. Distributions)

Sayılamayan durumlara ait bir olaydır.

- bir şeyin süresi } the length of...
- bir şeyin miktarı } the amount of... } varsa continuous!

- $1 < x < 3$
- $5 \leq y \leq 10$

- X: the number of defective products
- X: the number of COVID-19 cases in Turkey
- X: the number of deaths in Turkey
- y: the weight of newborn baby
- y: proportion of the defective products in a production line
- y: duration of quarantine because of the pandemic

Ayrık
(Discrete Probability Distributions)

Sürekli
(Continuous Probability Distributions)

* Random variable bir fonk. olduğun için x'in değer aralığından (range) bahsedebiliriz.

• x'in değer kümesi ⇒ Range(x) or R_x

Example:

A batch of 500 machined parts contains 10 that do not conform to customer requirements. Parts are selected successively, without replacement, until a nonconforming part is obtained. The random variable is the number of parts selected.

X : # number of parts selected

- 490 conform
- 10 not conform

$R_x = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 490, 491\}$ (Discrete Random Sample)

hep conform seçecek 0 yüzden 1 ile başladı

490'a kadar sorunsuz seçebilir. 491. kesin non-conform olmak zorunda kalır ve o zaman durur.

Example:

The number of flaws ^{bozuk} in a 1-inch length of copper wire manufactured by a certain process varies from wire to wire. Overall, 48% of the wires produced have no flaws, 39% have one flaw, 12% have two flaws, and 1% have three flaws.

Let X be the number of flaws in a randomly selected piece of wire. List the possible values of the random variable X and find the probabilities of each of them.

$$P(X=0) = 0,48$$

$$P(X=1) = 0,39$$

$$P(X=2) = 0,12$$

$$P(X=3) = 0,01$$

Range(X) = $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

hiç hata olmaz

1 tane olursa

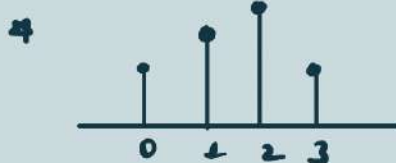
2 tane olursa

3 tane olursa

→ DISCRETE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

→ Rastgele değişkenlere ait olasılıkların hesaplanması ile oluşan dağılımdır.

x	0	1	2	3
$P(X=x)$



Gösterim şekilleri

* Kesikli olasılık dağılımı = Olasılık kütle fonksiyonu (Probability mass Function)

Example:

Bir para 3 kez atılıyor. Tura gelmelerinin sayısına ait kesikli olasılık dağılımını bulunuz.

$$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \leftarrow \text{rastgele değişken}$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

→ hepsinin yazı gelmesi

$$P(X=1) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

TYY
YTY
YYT

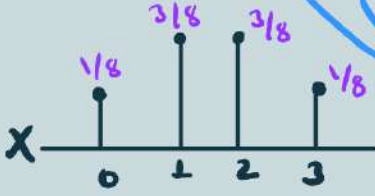
$$P(X=2) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

TTY
TYT
YTT

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

TTT

X	0	1	2	3
$P(X=X)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$



$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1$$
$$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8} \geq 0$$

→ Discrete Probability Olma Şartları:

① $\sum_x f(x) = \sum_x P(X=x) = 1$ (Bütün olasılıkların toplamı 1 olmalı)

② $P(X=x) \geq 0$, $f(x) \geq 0$ (Her bir olasılık değeri 0'dan büyük veya eşit olmalı)



Example:

Bir torbada 3 mavî, 4 yeşil top vardır. Torbadan 2 top alınıyor. Buna göre, mavî top gelme sayısına ait kesikli olasılık dağılımını bulunuz.

$$\binom{3m}{4y} \quad X = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

X	0	1	2
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$

$$P(x=0) = \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{7}$$

yy

$$P(x=2) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{7}$$

mm

$$P(x=1) = \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{7}$$

ym+my

Example :

A shipment of 20 similar laptop computers to a retail outlet contains 3 that are defective. If a school makes a random purchase of 2 of these computers, find the probability distribution for the number of defectives.

X : # number of defectives

20 laptop $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 17 \text{ non-defective} \\ \rightarrow 3 \text{ defective} \end{cases}$

$$X = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

\rightarrow 2 defective
 \rightarrow 1 defective, 1 nondefective
 \rightarrow nondefective

$$P(x=0) = \frac{\binom{3}{0} \binom{17}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} \rightarrow \text{hiç bozuk yok.}$$

$$P(x=1) = \frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{17}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}}$$

1 tanesi bozuk

$$P(x=2) = \frac{\binom{3}{2} \binom{17}{0}}{\binom{20}{2}}$$

ikisinde bozuk

Example :

The number of patients seen in the Emergency Room (ER) in any given hour is a random variable represented by X . The probability distribution for X is

X	10	11	12	13	14
$P(X=x)$	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	a

Find the probabilities of the following:

- a. Exactly 14 patients arrive a) $P(x=14) = a$ $\sum_x p(x) = 1$
 b. At least 12 patients arrive
 c. At least 16 patients arrive $0,4 + 0,2 + 0,2 + 0,1 + a = 1 \rightarrow a = 0,1$

b) $P(x > 12) = P(x=12) + P(x=13) + P(x=14)$
 $= 0,2 + 0,1 + 0,1 = 0,4$

c) $P(x > 16) = 0$

Example :

a) $P(x=4) = \frac{2 \cdot 4 + 1}{25} = \frac{9}{25}$ b) $P(x \leq 1) = P(x=0) + P(x=1)$
 $\frac{1}{25} + \frac{3}{25} = \frac{4}{25}$

(Solve by yourself)

c) $P(x=2) + P(x=3)$

Question 1: $p(x) = \frac{2x+1}{25}, x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

- (a) $P(X=4)$ (b) $P(X \leq 1)$
 (c) $P(2 \leq X < 4)$ (d) $P(X > -10) = \sum p(x) = 1$

a) $P(x=2) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{3}{64}$

b) $P(x \leq 2) = P(x=2) + P(x=1) + P(x=0)$

c) $P(x > 2) = 1 - P(x \leq 2)$

Question 2: $p(x) = (\frac{3}{4})(\frac{1}{4})^x, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

- (a) $P(X=2)$ (b) $P(X \leq 2)$
 (c) $P(X > 2)$ (d) $P(X \geq 1)$

d) $P(x > 1) = 1 - P(x < 1) = 1 - P(x=0)$

Example:

An assembly consists of three mechanical components. Suppose that the probabilities that the first, second, and third components meet specifications are 0.95, 0.98, and 0.99, respectively. Assume that the components are *independent*. Determine the probability mass function (pmf) of the number of components in the assembly that meet specifications.

X : # number of components meet specifications

Range(X) = $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

hiçbir component'a uymayan durum

sadece bir tane specification'ı karşılayan durum

$$P(X=0) = (1-0,95)(1-0,98)(1-0,99) = 0,08$$

$$P(X=1) = (0,95)(1-0,98)(1-0,99) \\ + (1-0,95)(0,98)(1-0,99) \\ + (1-0,95)(1-0,98)(0,99)$$

$$P(X=2) = (0,95)(0,98)(1-0,99) \\ + (0,95)(1-0,98)(0,99) \\ + (1-0,95)(0,98)(0,99)$$

$$P(X=3) = (0,95)(0,98)(0,99)$$

prob. mass function

Example :

A space shuttle flight control system called PASS uses four *independent* computers working in parallel. At each critical step, the computers vote to determine the appropriate step. The probability that a computer will ask for a roll to left when a roll to right is appropriate is 0.0002. Let X denote the number of the computers that vote for a left roll when a right roll is appropriate. What is the probability mass function (pmf) of X ?

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k} \quad P(X=0) = (1-0,0002)^4$$

$$p = 0,0002$$

$$P(X=1) = \binom{4}{1} (0,0002)(1-0,0002)^3$$

$$P(X=2) = \binom{4}{2} (0,0002)^2 (1-0,0002)^2$$

$$P(X=3) = \binom{4}{3} (0,0002)^3 (1-0,0002)$$

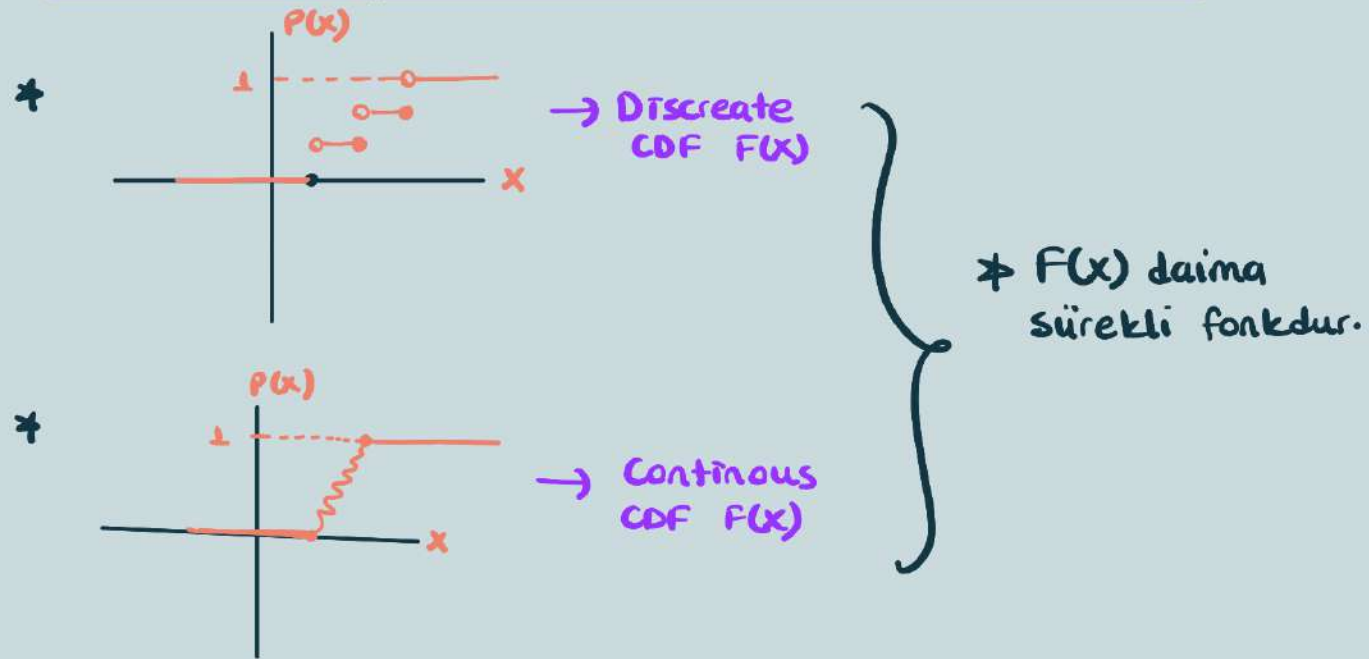
$$P(X=4) = (0,0002)^4$$

Hint: The possible values of X (or the range of X) = $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

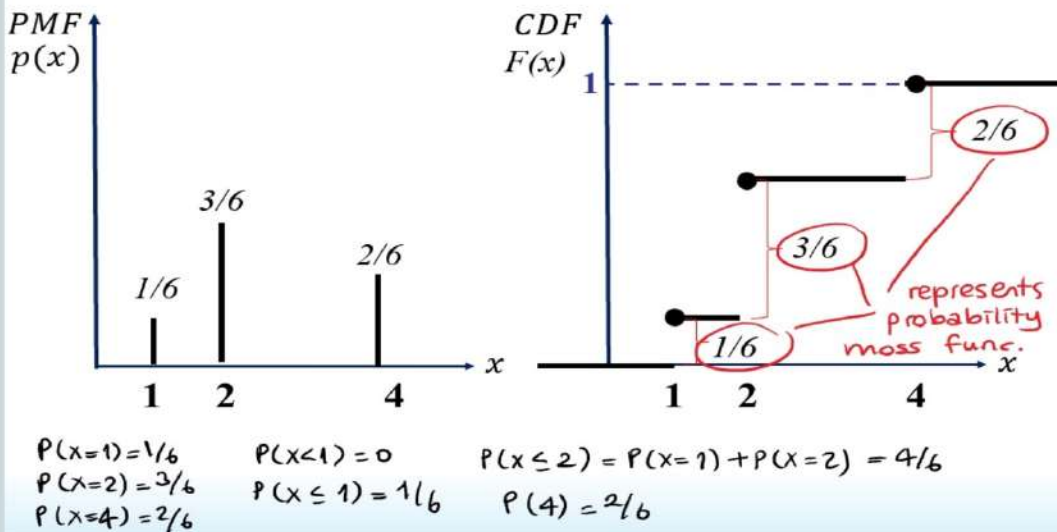
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (cdf)



* Olasılıklar toplanarak 1'e ulaşır ve $F(x)$ oluşur.



PMF and CDF of a Discrete Random Variable



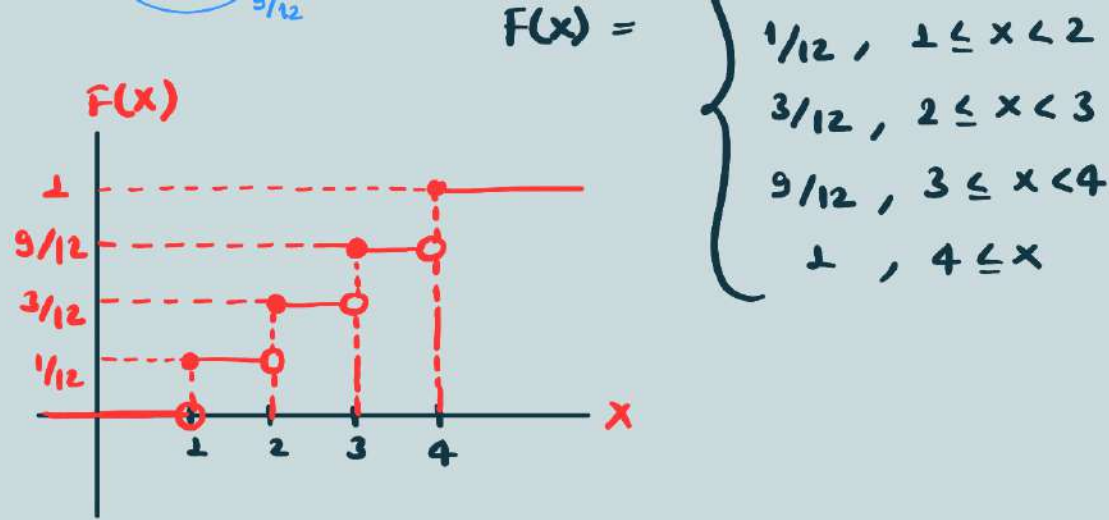
Example:

x	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12} + \frac{2}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$ (Note: This sum is greater than 1, which is incorrect for a PMF. The values in the table are likely intended to sum to 1, but they don't. The values are 1/12, 1/6, 1/2, 1/4. Sum = 1/12 + 2/12 + 6/12 + 3/12 = 12/12 = 1. So the sum is 1.)

başımde olasılık kütle fonksiyonu veriliyor. x rastgele değişkeninin birikimli dağılım fonksiyonunu bulunuz.

$$\int 0, x < 1$$



Example:

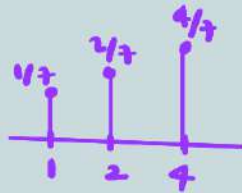
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & x=1,2,4 \\ 0, & \text{diğer durum} \end{cases}$$

olasılık kütle fonksiyonu veriliyor.

a) k kaçtır?

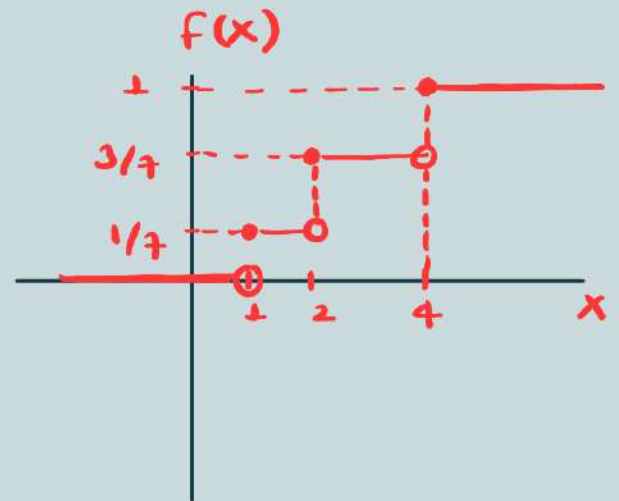
b) $F(x)$ fonk ve grafiği?

a) $k + 2k + 4k = 1$
 $k = 1/7$



b)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 1/7, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 3/7, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & 4 \leq x \end{cases}$$



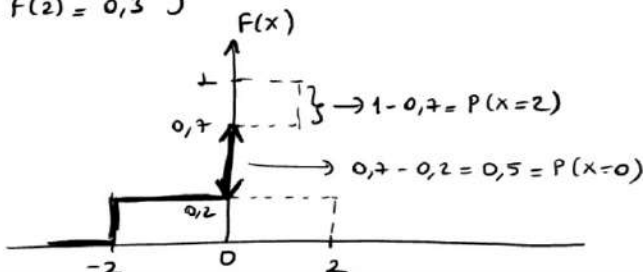
Example:

Determine the probability mass function of X from the following cumulative distribution function:

$$X = \{-2, 0, 2\}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -2 \\ 0.2 & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ 0.7 & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$P(X=-2) = f(-2) = 0,2$
 $P(X=0) = f(0) = 0,5$
 $P(X=2) = f(2) = 0,3$



Example:

- * 800 parts are non-defective
- * 50 parts are defective

$$X = \{0, 1, 2\} \quad (1)$$

2-34

Example

Suppose a day's production of 850 parts contains 50 defective parts. Two parts are selected at random, without replacement, from the batch. Let the random variable X equal the number of defective parts. What is the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of X ?

$$P(X=0) = f(0) = \frac{800}{850} \cdot \frac{799}{849} = \frac{\binom{800}{2}}{\binom{850}{2}} \quad P(X=1) = f(1) = \frac{800}{850} \cdot \frac{50}{849}$$

- First find the possible values of $X \rightarrow X = \{0, 1, 2\}$
- Then find probability mass function of $p(x) = P(X=x)$
- Finally find the cumulative distribution function of X $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ f(0), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ f(0) + f(1), & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq 1) = F(1) \quad P(X \leq x) = F(x) \quad P(X=2) = f(2) = \frac{50}{850} \cdot \frac{49}{849} = \frac{\binom{50}{2}}{\binom{850}{2}}$$

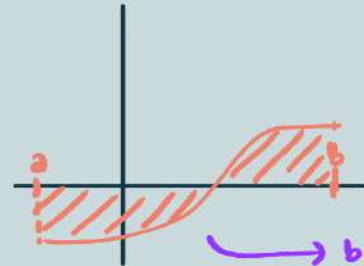
(3)

→ CONTINUOUS PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

* $X \rightarrow 1 < X < 5$ formunda olması lazım.

→ Sürekli olasılık dağılımları bir parçalı fonk. ile gösterilir.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & 1 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases}$$



Sürekli Olasılık Dağılımı Olma Şartları:

- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ olmalı

- $f(x) \geq 0$ olmalı

Example:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & 1 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases}$$

fonksiyonu sürekli olasılık dağılımı mıdır?

1. Soru

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^3 (x+1) dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right|_1^3 = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 6 \neq 1 \rightarrow \text{Sürekli olasılık dağılımı değildir.}$$

* Sürekli Olasılık Dağılımı = Olasılık Yoğunluk Fonksiyonu (Probability Density Function (pdf))

$$* P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a \leq X < b) = P(a < X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

\leq ve $<$ işareti veya $>$ ve $>$ işareti arasında fark yoktur.

$$* P(X \leq a) = P(X < a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$$

$$* P(X \geq a) = P(X > a) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Example:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{15}x, & 1 < x < 4 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases} \text{ pdf.}$$

a) $P(X=3) = ?$ 0 (continuousda eşitlik olmaz)

b) $P(2 < X < 3) = ? \int_2^3 \frac{2}{15}x dx$

c) $P(2 \leq X) = ? \int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_2^4 \frac{2}{15}x dx$

Example:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx, & 1 < x < 5 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases}$$

şeklinde olasılık yoğunluk fonk. verilmiştir.

- a) c kaçtır? $1/12$
 b) $P(x=3)$ kaçtır? 0
 c) $P(x < 2) = ?$
 d) $P(2 < x \leq 4) = ?$

a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ olmalı

$$\int_1^5 cx dx = \frac{cx^2}{2} \Big|_1^5 = \frac{25c}{2} - \frac{c}{2} = 1 \rightarrow c = 1/12$$

c) $P(x < 2) = \int_1^2 \frac{x}{12} dx = \frac{x^2}{24} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{4}{24} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$

d) $P(2 \leq x < 4) = \int_2^4 \frac{x}{12} dx = \frac{x^2}{24} \Big|_2^4 = \frac{16}{24} - \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $P(2 < x < 4)$

→ CUMULATIV DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

* $f(x)$ sürekli olasılık dağılımı \longrightarrow $F(x)$ birikimli dağılım fonksiyonu

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$$

Example:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 1 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{diğer} \end{cases}$$

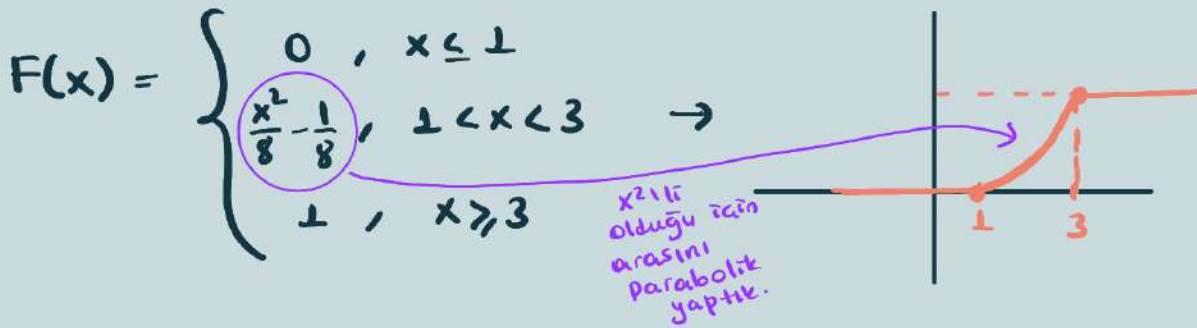
olasılık yoğunluk fonksiyonu veriliyor.

- a) k nedir?
 b) birikimli dağılım fonk olan $F(x)$ 'i bulunuz ve grafiğini çiziniz.

a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \rightarrow \int_{\perp}^{\perp} kx dx = \frac{kx^2}{2} \Big|_{\perp}^{\perp} = \frac{9k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} = \frac{8k}{2} = 1 \rightarrow k = 1/4$$

b) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx \rightarrow F(x) = \int_{\perp}^x \frac{x}{4} dx = \frac{x^2}{8} \Big|_{\perp}^x = \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$



Example :

A hole is drilled in a sheet-metal component, and then a shaft is inserted through the hole. The shaft clearance is equal to the difference between the radius of the hole and the radius of the shaft. Let the random variable X denote the clearance, in millimeters. The probability density function of X is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1.25(1 - x^4), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x > 0,8)$$

- Components with clearances larger than 0.8 mm must be scrapped. What proportion of components are scrapped?
- Find the cumulative distribution function $F(x)$ and plot it.

① $P(x > 0,8) = \int_{0,8}^1 (1,25)(1 - x^4) dx = (1,25) \left(x - \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_{0,8}^1 \right)$

② $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx \rightarrow F(x) = \int_0^x (1,25)(1 - x^4) dx = (1,25) \left(x - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^x$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ (1,25) \left(x - \frac{x^5}{5} \right), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} = (1,25) \cdot \left(x - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) //$$

Example:

The density function of the continuous random variable X , the total number of hours, in units of 100 hours, that a family runs a vacuum cleaner over a period of one year, is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 2 - x, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

→ 100 hour
→ 200 hour

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$$

1. Find the cumulative distribution function $F(x)$ and then the probability that a family runs a vacuum cleaner in one year is between 50 and 150 hours.

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x x dx + \int_1^x (2-x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^x + \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$P(50 < x < 150) = P(0,5 < x < 1,5) = \int_{0,5}^1 x dx + \int_1^{1,5} 2-x dx$$

(hour cinsinden) (yil cinsinden)

