

Axiomatic Approach to Probability

Data Science and A.I. Lecture Series

Bindeshwar Singh Kushwaha

PostNetwork Academy

Definition:

- Let S be a sample space for a random experiment.

Definition:

- Let S be a sample space for a random experiment.
- Let A be an event that is a subset of S .

Definition:

- Let S be a sample space for a random experiment.
- Let A be an event that is a subset of S .
- $P(A)$ is called a probability function if it satisfies the following axioms:

- **Non-Negativity:** $P(A) \geq 0$ for all $A \subseteq S$.

Axioms of Probability

- **Non-Negativity:** $P(A) \geq 0$ for all $A \subseteq S$.
- **Normalization:** $P(S) = 1$.

Axioms of Probability

- **Non-Negativity:** $P(A) \geq 0$ for all $A \subseteq S$.
- **Normalization:** $P(S) = 1$.
- **Additivity:** If A_1, A_2, \dots are mutually disjoint events, then:

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

Implications of the Axioms

- The probability of an impossible event is zero: $P(\emptyset) = 0$.

Implications of the Axioms

- The probability of an impossible event is zero: $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- For any event A , the probability of its complement is:

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A).$$

Implications of the Axioms

- The probability of an impossible event is zero: $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- For any event A , the probability of its complement is:

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A).$$

- If $A \subseteq B$, then $P(A) \leq P(B)$.

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs: $A \cup B$.**

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs:** $A \cup B$.
- **Both events A and B occur:** $A \cap B$.

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs:** $A \cup B$.
- **Both events A and B occur:** $A \cap B$.
- **Neither A nor B occurs:** $A^c \cap B^c$.

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs:** $A \cup B$.
- **Both events A and B occur:** $A \cap B$.
- **Neither A nor B occurs:** $A^c \cap B^c$.
- **Event A occurs and B does not occur:** $A \cap B^c$.

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs:** $A \cup B$.
- **Both events A and B occur:** $A \cap B$.
- **Neither A nor B occurs:** $A^c \cap B^c$.
- **Event A occurs and B does not occur:** $A \cap B^c$.
- **Exactly one of the events A or B occurs:** $(A \cap B^c) \cup (A^c \cap B)$.

Set-Theoretic Interpretations of Events

- **At least one of the events A or B occurs:** $A \cup B$.
- **Both events A and B occur:** $A \cap B$.
- **Neither A nor B occurs:** $A^c \cap B^c$.
- **Event A occurs and B does not occur:** $A \cap B^c$.
- **Exactly one of the events A or B occurs:** $(A \cap B^c) \cup (A^c \cap B)$.
- **Not more than one of the events A or B occurs:** $(A^c \cap B^c) \cup (A \cap B^c) \cup (A^c \cap B)$.

Some Results Using Probability Function

- **Probability of the impossible event is zero:** $P(\emptyset) = 0$.

Some Results Using Probability Function

- **Probability of the impossible event is zero:** $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- **Probability of the complementary event:** For any event A , $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.

Some Results Using Probability Function

- **Probability of the impossible event is zero:** $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- **Probability of the complementary event:** For any event A , $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- **Addition Rule for Two Events:**

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

Some Results Using Probability Function

- **Probability of the impossible event is zero:** $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- **Probability of the complementary event:** For any event A , $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- **Addition Rule for Two Events:**

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

- **Conditional Probability:**

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad \text{if } P(B) > 0.$$

Some Results Using Probability Function

- **Probability of the impossible event is zero:** $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- **Probability of the complementary event:** For any event A , $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- **Addition Rule for Two Events:**

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

- **Conditional Probability:**

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad \text{if } P(B) > 0.$$

- **Independence of Events:** Two events A and B are independent if:

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

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Since $P(A \cup A^c) = P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Since $P(A \cup A^c) = P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Thus, $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Since $P(A \cup A^c) = P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Thus, $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- To prove $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$:

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Since $P(A \cup A^c) = P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Thus, $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- To prove $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$:
 - By the definition of union, $A \cup B = A + B - (A \cap B)$.

Process to Prove Results Using Probability Function

- To prove $P(\emptyset) = 0$:
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(S \cup \emptyset) = P(S) + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Since $S \cup \emptyset = S$ and $P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = 1 + P(\emptyset)$.
 - Thus, $P(\emptyset) = 0$.
- To prove $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$:
 - $A \cup A^c = S$ and $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.
 - By the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Since $P(A \cup A^c) = P(S) = 1$, we get $1 = P(A) + P(A^c)$.
 - Thus, $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$.
- To prove $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$:
 - By the definition of union, $A \cup B = A + B - (A \cap B)$.
 - Using the Additivity Axiom, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$.

Website

www.postnetwork.co

Website

www.postnetwork.co

YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

Website

www.postnetwork.co

YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

Facebook Page

www.facebook.com/postnetworkacademy

Reach PostNetwork Academy

Website

www.postnetwork.co

YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

Facebook Page

www.facebook.com/postnetworkacademy

LinkedIn Page

www.linkedin.com/company/postnetworkacademy

Thank You!