

Probability Spaces

Definition: A **probability space** consists of a set Ω of **atomic events** and a map $Pr: \Omega \rightarrow [0,1]$ giving the probability of each atomic event $w \in \Omega$.

We require that $\sum_{w \in \Omega} Pr(w) = 1$.

Ω : **Sample space**

Pr : **probability distribution on Ω**

Example: What will tomorrow's weather be?

$\Omega = \{ \text{Sunny, Cloudy, Rainy, Snowy} \}$

$Pr(\text{Sunny}) = .4, Pr(\text{Cloudy}) = .3, Pr(\text{Rainy}) = .2, Pr(\text{Snowy}) = .1$

Uniform Distribution

Definition: Given a sample space Ω , the **uniform distribution** on Ω is the map $\text{Pr}: \Omega \rightarrow [0,1]$ such that $\forall \omega \in \Omega, \text{Pr}(\omega) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|}$.

In other words, the uniform distribution gives the same probability to each atomic event.

Example 1: If we roll a fair 6-sided die,
 $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $\text{Pr}(1) = \text{Pr}(2) = \text{Pr}(3) = \text{Pr}(4) = \text{Pr}(5) = \text{Pr}(6) = \frac{1}{6}$

Example 2: If we flip a fair coin twice,

$\Omega = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$ $\text{Pr}(HH) = \text{Pr}(HT) = \text{Pr}(TH) = \text{Pr}(TT) = \frac{1}{4}$

Probabilities Over the Uniform Distribution

Definition: Given a probability space (Ω, Pr) ,
an **event** A is a subset $A \subseteq \Omega$.

$$Pr(A) = \sum_{\omega \in A} Pr(\omega).$$

Example: If $\Omega = \{\text{Sunny, Cloudy, Rainy, Snowy}\}$
and $Pr(\text{Sunny}) = .4$, $Pr(\text{Cloudy}) = .3$, $Pr(\text{Rainy}) = .2$, $Pr(\text{Snowy}) = .1$

A : It will be rainy or snowy tomorrow.

$$A = \{\text{Rainy, Snowy}\}$$

$$Pr(A) = Pr(\text{Rainy}) + Pr(\text{Snowy}) = .2 + .1 = .3$$

Proposition: For the uniform distribution over a
sample space Ω , for all events $A \subseteq \Omega$, $Pr(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|}$

Probabilities Over the Uniform Distribution

Example: If we roll a fair 6-sided die, what is the probability that we get 3 or higher?

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

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

$$Pr(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{4}{6} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

Example: If we flip a fair coin 3 times, what is the probability that we get exactly 2 heads?

$$\Omega = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$$

$$A = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

$$Pr(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)$$