

# MATH 262: PROBABILITY THEORY

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

**EXPERIMENT:** any action whose outcome is uncertain

e.g. flipping a coin, rolling a die,  
does it rain today?

**SAMPLE SPACE:** The sample space of an experiment, denoted  $S$ , is the set of all possible outcomes of the experiment

e.g. coin flips:  $S = \{H, T\}$

rolling a die:  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

**EVENT:** any collection (subset) of outcomes in the sample space

e.g. rolling a die — events include  $\{1\}$  — 1 is rolled

Simple event  
contains one  
outcome

$\{2, 4, 6\}$  — even number is rolled

compound event contains multiple outcomes

$S$  is itself an event — "the sure event"

From set theory:

The complement of a set contains everything not in the set.

e.g. if  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  and  $A = \{1, 3, 4\}$

complement of  $A$ :  $A' = A^c = \{2, 5, 6\}$

$$S' = \emptyset = \{ \}$$