Summary

From this lecture students have learnt that

- Probability is a concept which numerically measure the degree of uncertainty and therefore of certainty of the occurrence of events
- Two events are said to be equally likely if one of them cannot be expected in preference to the other.
- Two events may be independent when the actual happening of one does not influence in any way the probability of the happening of the other.
- If $p_1, p_2, \ldots\ldots p_n$ be represents probabilities of mutually exclusive events, then the probability p, that any of these events will happen is given by $P=p_1+p_2+p_3+\ldots\ldots P_n$.
- If there are two independent events the respective probabilities of which are known then the probability that both will happen is the product of the probability of the of their happening respectively $P(AB)=P(a)xP(B)$.