## Conditional Probability



## By the end of this lesson, I will be able to answer the following questions...

1. What is conditional probability and how do I use it?
2. How is conditional probability different from standard probability models?

## Vocabulary

## 1. Conditional Probability Notation:

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


read "probability of A given B"

## Prerequisite Skills with Practice

"The Probability of A given that B has already occurred"

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



Alexis rolls a pair of six sided dice. What is the probability that both numbers are odd if their sum is $\mathbf{6}$ ?

Interpret your answer in terms of a uniform probability model.

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

Naya tosses a coin 3 times. What is the probability that she gets all heads if the first toss is heads? What is the probability that the first toss is heads if she gets all heads?


Showing independence using conditional probabilities.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P(A \mid B)=\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad P \text { If Events } \mathrm{A} \text { and } \mathrm{B} \text { are } \begin{array}{l}
\text { independent, we can replace } \\
P(A \cap B) \text { with } P(A) \cdot P(B)
\end{array} \\
& P(B \mid A)=\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\
& P(B \mid A)=\frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} \longrightarrow P(B \mid A) \approx P(B)
\end{aligned}
$$

The last statement is an approximate usually within $5 \%$ of one another. This means some event $A$ is just as likely to happen if event $B$ already happened.


A person ordering a Big Mac given that the person is a teenager...


A person ordering a Big Mac... 36\%

Since these events are approximately likely to happen, the events are independent

Researchers surveyed recent graduates of two different universities about their annual incomes. The following two-way table displays data for the 300 graduates who responded to the survey.

| Annual income | University A | University B | TOTAL |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $\$ 20,000$ | 36 | 24 | 60 |
| $\$ 20,000$ to 39,999 | 109 | 56 | 165 |
| $\$ 40,000$ and over | 35 | 40 | 75 |
| TOTAL | 180 | 120 | 300 |

Suppose we want to determine if the events "income is $\$ 40,000$ and over" and "attended University B" independent?"
$P(\$ 40,000$ and over $)=\quad P(\$ 40,000$ and over $\mid$ Uni. $B)=$

Suppose we want to determine if the events "income is under \$20,000" and "attended University B" independent?"
$P(\$ 20,000$ and over $)=$
$P($ under \$20,000 | Uni. B) =

## THE END



