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# Conditional Probability

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## Example: Drawing a King or a Heart

Drawing a card from the top of a randomly shuffled deck, each card has a probability of  $\frac{1}{52}$  of being drawn.

$P(K) =$  Probability of drawing a king is  $\frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

because...



4 Kings

52 Cards

## Example: Drawing a King or a Heart

Drawing a card from the top of a randomly shuffled deck, each card has a probability of  $\frac{1}{52}$  of being drawn.

$P(\heartsuit) =$  Probability of drawing a heart is  $\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$

because...



13 Hearts

52 Cards

## Example: Drawing a King or a Heart

So what is the probability of drawing a King or a Heart?

$P(K)$  = Probability of drawing a king is

$$\frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$$



While  $P(\heartsuit)$  = Probability of drawing a heart is

$$\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$



?

## Example: Drawing a King or a Heart

So what is the probability of drawing a King or a Heart?

Note that there are 17 cards but...

2 King of Hearts

$$P(\text{K or } \heartsuit) = 4/52 + 13/52 - 1/52$$

$$P(\text{K or } \heartsuit) = 16/52$$



So we end up with this formula:

$$P(\text{K or } \heartsuit) = P(\text{K}) + P(\heartsuit) - P(\text{K and } \heartsuit)$$

...and that leads us to the general formula:

The Probability of the Event  $\{A \text{ or } B\}$  when  $A$   
and  $B$  are **Not Disjoint**

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

If we already knew that the card was a Heart what would the probability be that it is a King?

This is called **Conditional Probability**. In other words, what is the probability that the card is a King given that it is a Heart?

The notation for **Conditional Probability** is that the probability of  $A$  given that  $B$  is true can be given by  $P(A | B)$

In this case we will be finding  $P(K | \heartsuit)$



$$P(K | \heartsuit) = \frac{P(K \cap \heartsuit)}{P(\heartsuit)} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \text{King and Heart} \\ \longrightarrow \text{Heart} \end{array}$$

$$P(K | \heartsuit) = \frac{1/52}{13/52} = \frac{1}{13}$$

If we already knew that the card was a Heart what would the probability be that it is a King?

This is called **Conditional Probability**. In other words, what is the probability that the card is a King given that it is a Heart?

This makes sense because there are 13 hearts and one of them is a king



$$P(K | \heartsuit) = \frac{1/52}{13/52} = \frac{1}{13}$$

13 Hearts  
52 Cards



The Conditional Probability of the Event { $A$  given that  $B$  has occurred} when  $A$  and  $B$  are **Not Disjoint**

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

Probability of  $A$  given  
 $B$  has occurred

Probability of  $A$  and  $B$  divided  
by the probability of  $B$

So are the king and the heart  
*independent events?*

Notice what happens when we compare two particular probabilities here:

$$P(K) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P(K | \heartsuit) = \frac{1}{13}$$



The fact that these two probabilities are equal shows that drawing a king is independent of drawing a king given that the card is a heart.

$$P(K | \heartsuit) = P(K)$$

The Conditional Probability of the Event { $A$  given that  $B$  has occurred} when  $A$  and  $B$  are **Not Disjoint**

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

Probability of  $A$  given  
 $B$  has occurred

Probability of  $A$  and  $B$  divided  
by the probability of  $B$

So Conditional Probability has this corollary:

If the two events are independent

$$P(A | B) = P(A)$$

Suppose you are choosing at random from only the married women

$P(\text{Age } 30\text{-}64 \mid \text{Married Women})$  = The probability that among the married women, someone age 30-64 will be chosen

$$P(30 - 64 \mid \text{Married}) = \frac{P(\text{Married} \ \& \ 30 - 64)}{P(\text{Married})} = \frac{43,808 / 103,870}{59,920 / 103,870}$$

**Age and marital status of women in the U. S. (thousands)**

	Age			Total
	18-29	30-64	65 and over	
<b>Married</b>	7,842	43,808	8,270	59,920
<b>Never Married</b>	13,930	7,184	751	21,865
<b>Widowed</b>	36	2,523	8,385	10,944
<b>Divorced</b>	704	9,174	1,263	11,141
<b>Total</b>	22,512	62,689	18,669	103,870

Source: Data for 1999 from the 2000 Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

Suppose you are choosing at random from only the married women

$$P(\text{Age 30-64} \mid \text{Married Women}) = 43,808/59,920$$

Another way to look at it:

Since this condition means that we are only drawing from married women, we can also just change the denominator when considering the probability.

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