Independent Events

Two definitions of independence

- Def.1
  - Two events, A and B are said to be independent if $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$
- Def. 2
  - Two events, A and B are said to be independent if $P(A/B) = P(A)$
- Note that they are algebraically equivalent

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

Intuitive meaning of independence

- $P(A/B) = P(A)$
  - Knowledge of B is irrelevant to A
    - P(Thunder/lightning) ≠P(Thunder)
    - P(Face coin1/Face coin2)= P(Face coin1)
  - Sample space of A **does not change** if B has happened.
    - For instance a sample space generated by the cartesian product of two sets.

$$\Omega_1 = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$$
$$\Omega_2 = \{B_1, B_2, \cdots B_m\}$$
$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$$
$$\Omega = \{A_1B_1, A_1B_2, \cdots A_1B_m, \cdots A_nB_m\}$$

Intuitive meaning of independence

- Sample space of A **does not change** if B has happened.
  - Sample space generated by the ***cartesian*** product of two sets.

$P(A/B) = P(A)$

$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

Ω_1		Ω_2	$\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$
A_1		B_1	A_1B_1
A_2	$\times$	B_2	A_1B_2
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
A_n		B_m	A_1B_m
			A_2B_1
			$\vdots$
			A_nB_m

$$p(A_1) = \frac{1}{n}$$
$$p(A_1B_1) = \frac{1}{nm}$$
$$p(B_1) = \frac{1}{m}$$
$$p(A_1/B_1) = \frac{1}{n}$$

Explaination of dependent events by means of the sample space

- Sample space of A **does change** if B has happened. Eliminate possibilities

$P(A/B) \neq P(A)$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$

Ω_1		Ω_2	Ω_{New}
A_1		B_1	A_1B_1
A_2	$\times$	B_2	A_1B_2
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
A_n		B_m	A_1B_m
			$\cancel{A_2B_1}$
			$\vdots$
			A_nB_m

$$p(A_1) = \frac{1}{n}$$
$$p(A_1B_1) = \frac{1}{nm-1}$$
$$p(B_1) = \frac{1}{m}$$
$$p(A_1/B_1) = \frac{m}{nm-1}$$

Explaination of dependent events by means of the sample space

- Sample space of A **does change** if B has happened.
  - Eliminated possibilities
  - Preferencial Attachment

Model 1 of the problem
A1=Rain,A2=Sun shine
B1=Thunder

Model 2 of the problem
A1=Rain,A2=Sun shine
B1=Dressed with a rain coat

Ω_1		Ω_2	Ω_{New}
A_1		B_1	A_1B_1
A_2	$\times$	B_2	A_1B_2
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
A_n		B_m	A_1B_m
			$\cancel{A_2B_1}$
			$\vdots$
			A_nB_m

$$p(A_1) = \frac{1}{n}$$
$$p(A_1B_1) = \frac{1}{nm-1}$$
$$p(B_1) = \frac{1}{m}$$
$$p(A_1/B_1) = \frac{m}{nm-1}$$

$P(A/B) \neq P(A)$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$

Intuitive meaning of independence

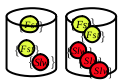
- Another case: **Proportion** of the sample space of A does not change if B has happened
  - Note: the condition is algebraic, not **physical**

$P(S_1) = 1/2$

$P(S_2) = 5/12$

$$P(Slw/S_1) = P(Slw)$$

$P(Slw/S_1) = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{P(Slw \cap S_1)}{P(S_1)}$



$P(Slw/S_2) = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{P(Slw \cap S_2)}{P(S_2)}$

$P(Slw) = P(S_2)P(Slw/S_2) + P(S_1)P(Slw/S_1)$

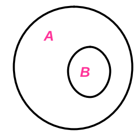
$P(Slw) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{12}\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$

Independence by inclusion

Operations		
Implication $\rightarrow$	Inclusion $\rightarrow$	Condition

- Preposition
  - If it rains, I'll bring the umbrella
- Sets
  - A={It rains}, B={Bring umbrella}

  $B \subset A$



- Probabilities
  - P(B/A)=P(B)
  - P(B/Not A)= $\varnothing$

Propositions $\rightarrow$ Relations between objects $\rightarrow$ Numbers

Intuitive meaning of independence

- **Proportion** of the sample space of A does not change if B has happened
  - Note: the condition is algebraic, not **physical**

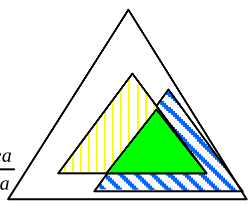
$P(\Omega) = TotalArea = 1$

$P(A) = \frac{YellowArea}{Total\ Area}$

$P(B) = \frac{BlueArea}{TotalArea}$

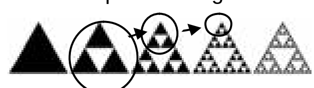
$P(A/B) = \frac{Green\ Area}{BlueArea} = \frac{YellowArea}{Total\ Area}$

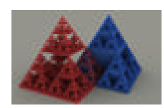
$P(A/B) = P(A)$



Application to Scale Free objects

- Application to fractal images and objects.
  - Sierpinski triangle





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierpinski_triangle

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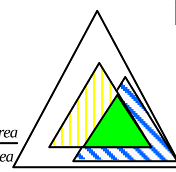
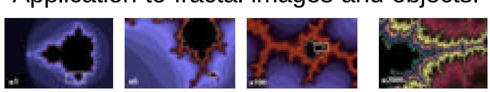
$P(A/B) = P(A)$



Application to Scale Free objects

- Application to fractal images and objects.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fractals

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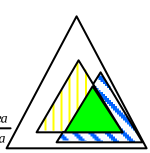
$P(A/B) = P(A)$



Application to Scale Free objects

- Application to internet traffic.

$A = \{q\ \%\ \text{change in the traffic}\}$

$B_0 = \{\text{time scale: month}\}$

$B_1 = \{\text{time scale: day}\}$

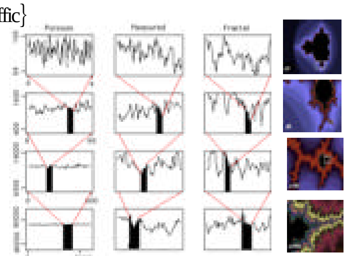
$B_2 = \{\text{time scale: hour}\}$

$B_3 = \{\text{time scale: seconds}\}$

$\forall\ i,j$

$P(A) = P(A/B_i)$

$P(A/B_j) = P(A/B_i)$



http://classes.yale.edu/fractals/Panorama/ManuFractals/Internet/Internet4.html

Application to Scale Free objects

- Flips of coins. 10.000 vs. 1.000.000

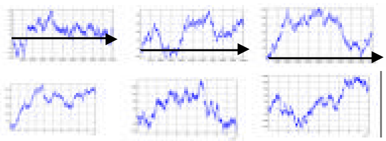
$\Omega_1 = \{\text{set of all possible results in 10.000 flips of a coin}\}$

$\Omega_2 = \{\text{set of all possible results in 1.000.000 flips of a coin}\}$

$A = \{\text{Fraction of Time one player is winning}\}$

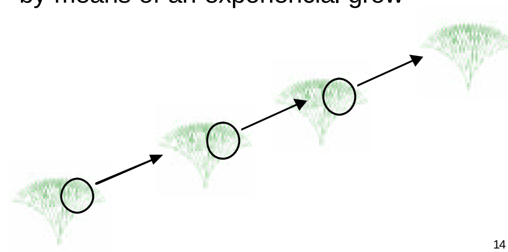
$\mathrm{B} = \{\text{Scale of the experiment}\}$

$$\mathrm{p}(A) = \mathrm{p}(A/B)$$



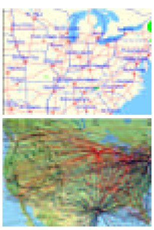
Application to Scale Free objects

- One way of creating Scale free objects, is by means of an exponencial grow



Application to Scale Free objects

Prefencial connexions (road to the nearest neighbour) ***vs***. indifferent conexions (can fly anywhere)

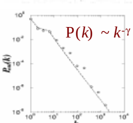


$\Omega_1 = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$

$\Omega_2 = \{B_1, B_2, \cdots B_m\}$

$\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$

$\Omega = \{A_1B_1, A_1B_2, \cdots \cancel{A_1B_m}, \cdots A_nB_m\}$



$\Omega_1 = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$

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$\Omega = \{A_1B_1, A_1B_2, \cdots A_1B_m, \cdots A_nB_m\}$

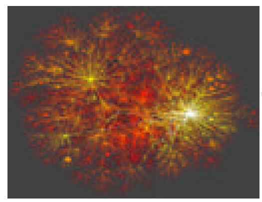
Taken from:

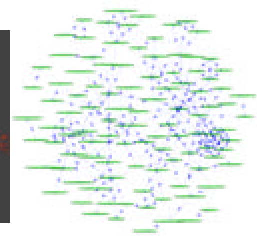
The architecture of complexity: From the topology of the www to the cell's genetic network

Albert-László **Barabási**

Similarities between natural graphs

- Semantic map vs. Physical connections in internet





The architecture of complexity: From the topology of the www to the cell's genetic network

Albert-László **Barabási**

http://rdfweb.org/2002/02/foafpath/

Examples of Scale Free in biology

Broccoli

Eucalyptus Tree

Relation between independence and disjoint condition

- Independence does not imply disjointness
  - Condition of indepence $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$
  - Condition of disjointness $A \cap B = 0$
    - In probabilities means:

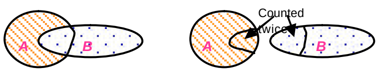
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

- What does $\mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = \mathrm{P}(A)\mathrm{P}(B) = 0$ mean?

Relation between independence and disjoint condition

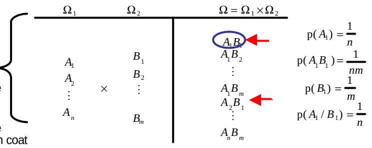
- What does $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 0$ mean?



$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

Eliminated possibilities
Preferencial Attatchment

Model 1 of the problem
A1=Rain,A2=Sun shine
B1=Thunder
Model 2 of the problem
A1=Rain,A2=Sun shine
B1=Dressed with a rain coat



Probability of the intersection of a set of independent events.

- Probability of the union of independent events $\Omega = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$
- Formally the union of all the elements, consists on the event:
  - E={Simultaneously of the elements of the set appear}

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)$$

- Note:

Propositions $\rightarrow$ Relations between objects $\rightarrow$ Numbers

When intersection of sets corresonds to multiplication of probabilities?

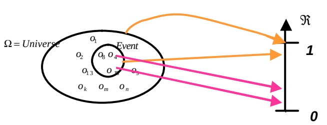
$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)$$

Propositions $\rightarrow$ Relations between objects $\rightarrow$ Numbers

$Logic = \{OR, AND, NOT, IMPLICATION\}$

$Sets = \{UNION, INTERSECTION, COMPLEMENT, INCLUSION\}$

$Sets = \{SUM, MULTIPLICATION, CONDITIONING\ (p(./.))\}$



Probability of getting at least one event of a set of independent events

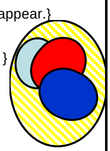
- Probability of the union of independent events $\Omega = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$
- Formally the union of all the elements, consists on the event:
  - E={At least one of the elements of the set appear}
  - $\bar{E}$={Not a single element of the set appears }
- Which is equivalent to $E = \{\Omega - \bar{E}\}$

Probability of getting at least one event of a set of independent events

- Probability of the union of independent events $\Omega = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\}$

$E = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i$ E={At least one of the elements of the set appear.}

$\bar{E} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (\Omega - A_i)$ $\bar{E}$={Not a single element of the set appears }



$E = \Omega - \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (\Omega - A_i)$

$$P(E) = P\left(\Omega - \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (\Omega - A_i)\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (\Omega - A_i)\right) =$$

$$P(E) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} [1 - P(A_i)]$$

Example 1

- A web page has two kind links. {A,B}
- ***M*** different users select randomly and independently of each other one of the links.
- What is the probability that at a link of kind A is visited least once?
  - For instance: Web based bookshop that also has CD, DVD, second hand books.

Example 1

- A web page has two kind links. {A,B}
- Sample space of the links

$$\Omega_1 = \{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_n\} \qquad P(A) = \frac{n}{n+m}$$
$$\Omega_2 = \{B_1, B_2, \cdots B_m\} \qquad P(B) = \frac{m}{n+m}$$

- Possible choises of the M users

$$\text{Possibleof choices} = (\{A_{i_1} \ OR \ B_{j_1}\}, \{A_{i_2} \ OR \ B_{j_2}\}, \cdots \{A_{i_M} \ OR \ B_{j_M}\})$$
$$\text{Number of choices} = \quad 2 \quad \times \quad 2 \quad \times \cdots \quad 2 \quad = 2^M$$

Example 1

- Probability of a given selection:

$$P(\{A_{i_1} \ AND \ A_{i_2} \ AND \ B_{j_1} \cdots A_{i_L} \ AND \ B_{j_{M-L}}\}) = \left(\frac{n}{n+m}\right)^L \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^{M-L}$$
$$P(A) = \frac{n}{n+m}$$
$$P(B) = \frac{m}{n+m}$$

- What is the probability that at a link of kind A is visited least once?

$$P(\{\text{At least an A}\}) = 1 - P(\{All \text{ B}\}) = 1 - \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^M$$

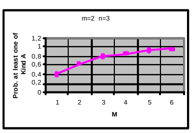
Example 1

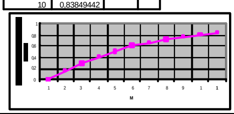
- What is the probability that at a link of kind A is visited least once? $P(\{\text{At leastan A}\}) = 1 - P(\{All \text{ B}\}) = 1 - \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^M$

$$P(A) = \frac{n}{n+m}$$
$$P(B) = \frac{m}{n+m}$$

M	m=2 n=3	P(A)=	0,6
1	0,4	P(B)=	0,4
2	0,64		
3	0,784		
4	0,8704		
5	0,92224		
6	0,953344		

M	m=10 n=3	P(A)=	0,8
1	0,16666667	P(B)=	0,2
2	0,30555556		
3	0,4212963		
4	0,51774691		
5	0,59812243		
6	0,66510202		
7	0,72091835		
8	0,76743196		
9	0,8061933		
10	0,83849442		





Example 2

- Another way of deriving the formula:

$$P(\{\text{At least an A}\}) = 1 - P(\{All \text{ B}\}) = 1 - \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^M$$

- Throw a coin N times, what is the probability that heads occur on at least one trial?

$$P(\{Heads \text{ at least in one trial}\}) = p + q^2 p + q^3 p \cdots + q^{M-1} p = p\frac{1-q^M}{1-q} = 1 - q^M$$

How?

Example 2

- Throw a coin N times, what is the probability that heads occur on at least one trial?

$$A_i = \{First \text{ Head occurs in the trial number} i\}$$
$$A_i = \{(i-1 \, Tails \text{ followed by a Head}) \cup (\text{then anything else})\}$$

?

$$P(A_i) = q^{i-1} p + P(\{\text{then anything else}\}) = q^{i-1} p$$
$$P(\{Heads \text{ at least in one trial}\}) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cdots \cup A_M) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} A_i$$
$$P(\{Heads \text{ at least in one trial}\}) = p + q^2 p + q^3 p \cdots + q^{M-1} p = p\frac{1-q^M}{1-q} = 1 - q^M$$

Example 2

- P({then anything else})?

Case of 3

$$P(\{\text{thenanythingelse}\}) = ppp + ppq + pqp + qpp + qqp + qpq + pqq + qqq$$
$$(a+b)^3 = 1a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 = \binom{3}{0}a^3 + \binom{3}{1}a^2b + \binom{3}{2}ab^2 + \binom{3}{3}b^3$$
$$\{aab, aba, baa\}$$
$$(p+q)^n = 1$$

Example 2

- Applications of the formula:

$$P(\{\text{At least an A}\}) = 1 - P(\{All\ \text{B}\}) = 1 - \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^M$$

- Carl Sagan an the probability of inteligent life in our galaxy
- Saddam's 'Plebicito' with a 99.9% of approval
- Other 'plebicito's' and elections