

Conditional Probability Notation:

$P(A|B)$ means probability of A given B
Dependent

Conditional Probability Rule:

If A and B are events then $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

Example 1: Using a Venn Diagram

In a class of 25 students, 14 like pizza and 16 like iced coffee. One student likes neither and 6 students like both. One student is randomly selected from the class. What is the probability that the student:

- a likes pizza
- b likes pizza given that he or she likes iced coffee?

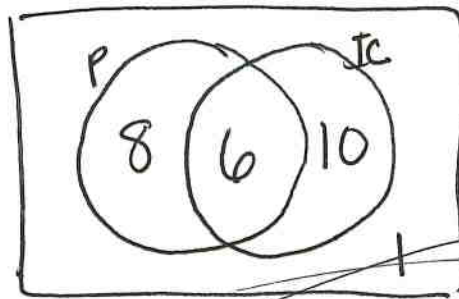
a) $14/25$

b) $P(P|IC) = \frac{P(P \cap IC)}{P(IC)}$

$P(P \cap IC) = 6/25$

~~$P(IC) = 16/25$~~

~~$P(P|IC) = \frac{6/25}{16/25} = \frac{6}{16}$~~



look at IC, then
 Pizza \cap IC

Example 2: Using the Algebraic Rule

If $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.9$, and $P(A \cap B) = 0.1$, find $P(B)$

$P(B) =$

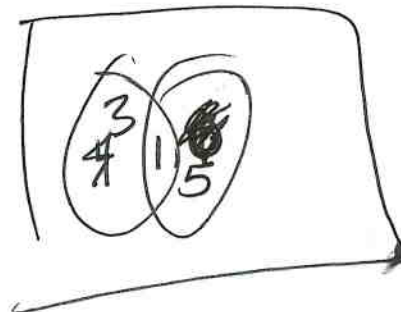
$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$

~~$P(A) = .4$~~
 ~~$P(A \cup B) = .9$~~

$= \frac{.1}{.4}$

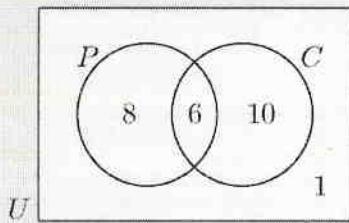
$P(A \cap B) = .1$

P



ANSWERS:

Example 1:



The Venn diagram of the situation is shown.

a Of the 25 students, 14 like pizza.

$$\therefore P(\text{pizza}) = \frac{14}{25}$$

b Of the 16 who like iced coffee, 6 like pizza.

$$\therefore P(\text{pizza} \mid \text{iced coffee}) = \frac{6}{16}$$

Example 2:

$$P(B) = .6$$

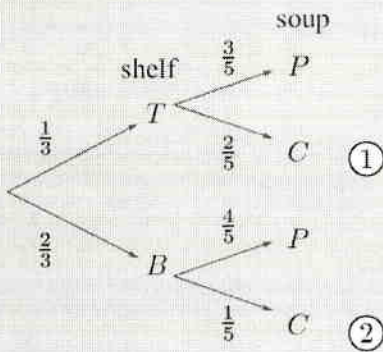
Example 3:

T represents the top shelf.

B represents the bottom shelf.

P represents the pumpkin soup.

C represents the chicken soup.



a $P(\text{soup is chicken})$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \quad \{\text{paths ① and ②}\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}$$

b $P(\text{top shelf} \mid \text{chicken})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{top shelf and chicken})}{P(\text{chicken})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{4}{15}} \quad \leftarrow \text{path ①}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{15}}{\frac{4}{15}} \quad \leftarrow \text{from a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

Example 4:

$$P(L|A) = \frac{28}{58}$$

$$P(L|C) = \frac{55}{72}$$

Can confirm with the formula! 😊