

3-3 Addition Rule

Definition

❖ Compound Event

Any event combining two or more simple events

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Any event combining two or more simple events

❖ Notation

$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(\text{event A occurs } \underline{\text{or}} \text{ event B occurs } \underline{\text{or}} \text{ they both occur})$

Compound Event

General Rule

When finding the probability that event A occurs or event B occurs, find the total number of ways A can occur and the number of ways B can occur, but find the total in such a way that no outcome is counted more than once.

Compound Event

Formal Addition Rule

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

where $P(A \text{ and } B)$ denotes the probability that A and B both occur at the same time.

Compound Event

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Intuitive Addition Rule

To find $P(A \text{ or } B)$, find the sum of the number of ways event A can occur and the number of ways event B can occur, adding in such a way that every outcome is counted only once. $P(A \text{ or } B)$ is equal to that sum, divided by the total number of outcomes.

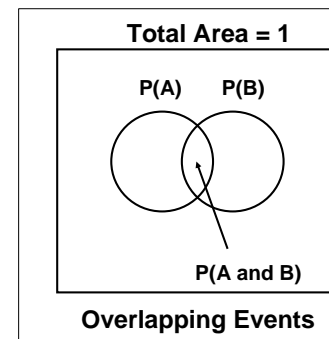
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Definition

Events A and B are disjoint (or mutually exclusive) if they cannot both occur together.

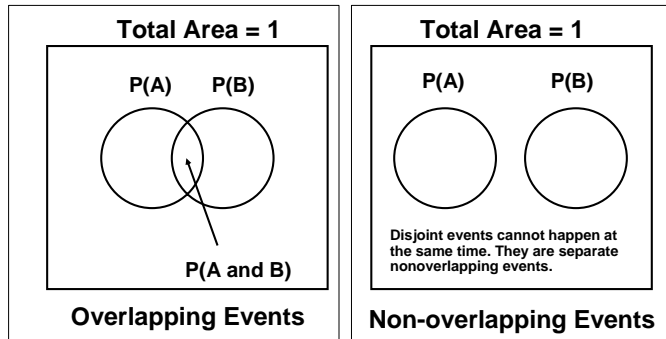
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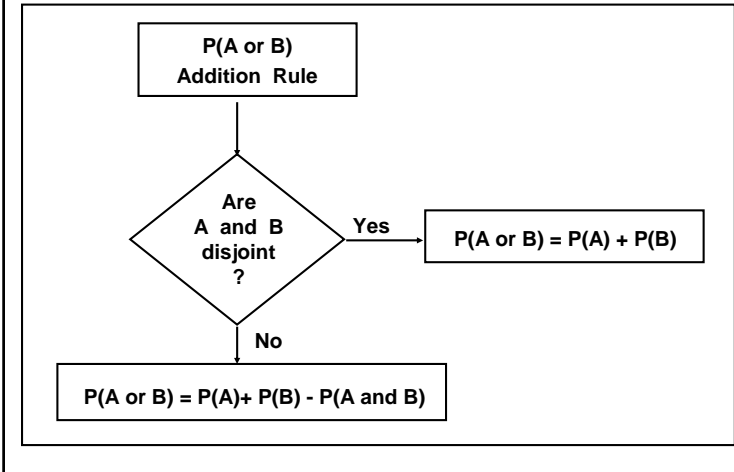


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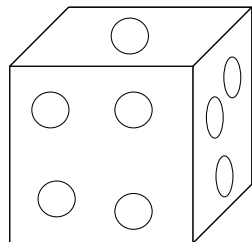
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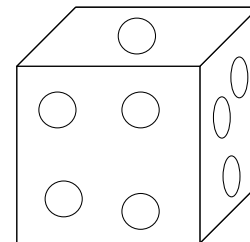
Applying the Addition Rule



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A = Green ball } disjoint events
B = Blue ball }



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B = Blue ball }

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

A = Even number
B = Number greater than 5

counted twice

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not disjoint events; some counted twice

counted twice

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Overlapping events; some counted twice

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B = Number greater than 5

Overlapping events; some counted twice

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) = \frac{5}{10} + \frac{4}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

0 2 4 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 & 8
counted twice

Contingency Table					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals
Survived	332	318	29	27	706
Died	1360	104	35	18	1517
Total	1692	422	64	45	2223

Find the probability of randomly selecting a man or a boy.

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*** Disjoint Events***

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$$= 0.929$$

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* NOT Disjoint Events *

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* Overlapping Events *

Setting up a Contingency Table

Example: In a test of the allergy drug Seldane, 49 of 781 users experienced headaches, 49 of 665 placebo users experienced headaches, and 24 of 626 people in the control group experienced headaches.

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All simple events are either in A or \bar{A} .

$$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

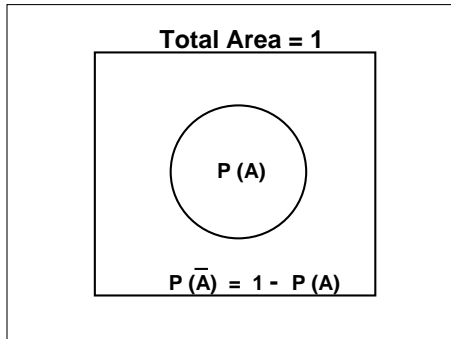
Rules of Complementary Events

$$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

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Venn Diagram for the Complement of Event A



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