

# Conditional probability

## Non-independent events

How can we calculate the result when two events are not independent? If one event occurs, it will directly affect the probability of the other event.

If events **A** and **B** are complex events that will not exclude each other, we have a so-called conditional probability (event A affects event B).

**Notation:**  $(p(A | B))$

In this case, we mean the relative frequency, which compares the sum of all probabilities to the probability of event B (the probability of its occurrence).

$$p(A|B) = \frac{k_{AB}}{k_B} = \frac{\frac{k_{AB}}{k}}{\frac{k_B}{k}} = \frac{p(A \cap B)}{p(B)}$$

So we can get to the conclusion:

$$p(A \cap B) = p(A|B) p(B)$$

- 1.)  $(p(A \cap B))$ : This represents the probability that both events A and B occur simultaneously, which is also known as the probability of their intersection.
- 2.)  $(p(A|B))$ : This is the conditional probability of event A occurring given that event B has already occurred. It tells us how likely A is to happen under the condition that B has happened.

## What the Formula Says?

The formula states that the probability of events **A** and **B** occurring together, is equal to the probability of B occurring multiplied by the probability of A occurring given that B has already occurred.

### Example 1:

A manufacturer must produce a shaft with two critical dimensions: length (L) and diameter (D). Tolerances of  $(L \pm \Delta)$  and  $(D \pm \Delta)$  is allowed. After inspecting 180 components, the results are as follows:

Measurement Result	Quantity
Faultless $((H))$	162
The length $\square$ is faulty $((A))$	10
The diameter $\square$ is faulty $((B))$	12
Both dimensions are faulty $((A \cap B))$	4
Only the length $\square$ is faulty $((C))$	6
Only the diameter $\square$ is faulty $((D))$	8

**Question 1:** What are the probabilities of events  $((A))$  and  $((B))$ ?

The probability of the event "length" is faulty  $((A))$  is:

$$p(A) = \frac{10}{180} = 0.05555$$

The probability of the event “diameter” is faulty”  $(B)$  is:

$$p(B) = \frac{12}{180} = 0.06666$$

**Question 2:** What is the probability that both dimensions are faulty?

$$p(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{180} = 0.0222$$

**Question 3:** What is the probability that a shaft's length is faulty, given that its diameter is already faulty?

The conditional probability of both events occurring can be calculated using the definition:

$$p(A \mid B) = \frac{\text{both dimensions are faulty}}{\text{diameter is faulty}} = \frac{4}{12} = 0.3333$$

Since this does not match with the product  $(p(A) p(B))$ , we can conclude that the two events are **not independent!**

Thus, the joint probability can also be calculated differently:

$$p(A \cap B) = p(A \mid B) \cdot p(B) = 0.333 \cdot 0.0666 = 0.02222$$

The probability of event  $(C)$  is:

$$p(C) = \frac{6}{180} = 0.0333$$

The probability of event  $(D)$  is:

$$p(D) = \frac{8}{180} = 0.0444$$

**Question 4:** What is the probability of defective production?

$$p(H) = \frac{180 - 162}{180} = \frac{18}{180} = 0.1$$

Alternatively, we can calculate it as:

$$p(A \cup B) = p(A) + p(B) - p(A \cap B) = 0.0555 + 0.0666 - 0.0222 = 0.1$$

or

$$p(A \cup B \cup E) = 0.0333 + 0.0444 + 0.0222 = 0.1$$

where  $(E = A \cap B)$

**Example 2:** Find the conditional probability of a machine breakdown given that preventive maintenance was performed.

We have the following information:

- The probability that the machine breaks down (Event A) is  $(p(A) = 0.10)$

- The probability that the machine undergoes preventive maintenance (Event B) is  $( p(B) = 0.30 )$
- The probability that the machine both breaks down and has undergone preventive maintenance is  $( p(A \cap B) = 0.015 )$

To calculate the conditional probability of the machine breaking down given that it underwent preventive maintenance, we apply the conditional probability formula:

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

Substitute the values:

$$p(A|B) = \frac{0.015}{0.30}$$

Thus, the probability that the machine breaks down given that it underwent preventive maintenance is  $( p(A|B) = 0.05 )$ , or 5%.

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