

CHAPTER 15

Probability

Event:

Any subset “E” of a sample space 'S' is called an “event”.

Example:

On throwing a die, we have the sample space $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ then $E = \{2, 3, 4\}$ is an event ($\because E \subseteq S$).

Elementary Event:

An event having only one outcome of the random experiment is called an “Elementary event (or) Simple event”

Example:

Let a die is brown, then sample space $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

Again let $A = \text{Event of getting } 4 = \{4\}$

$B = \text{Event of getting } 6 = \{6\}$

Here A and B are Simple events or Elementary events.