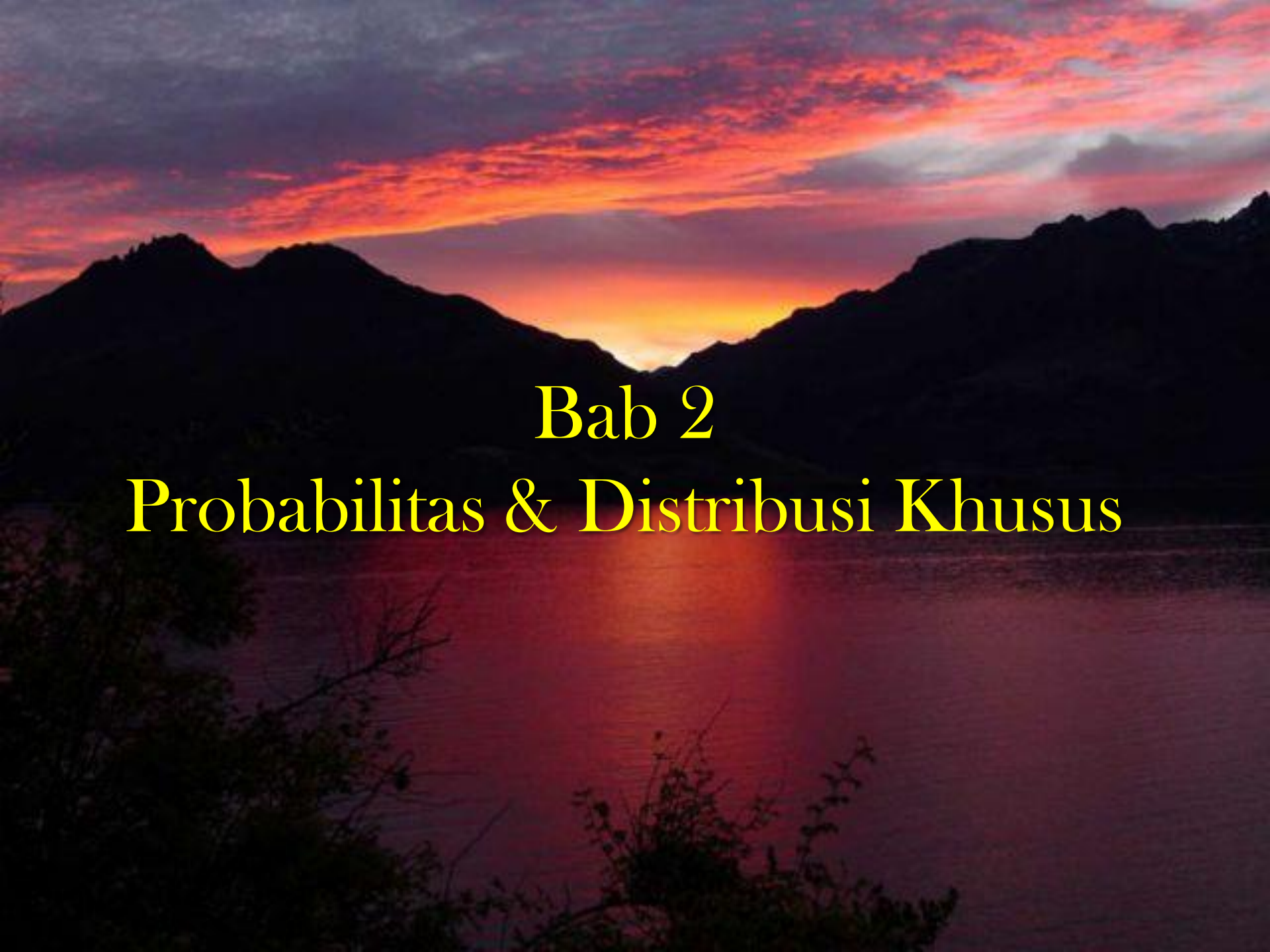
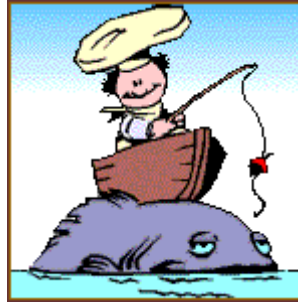


A scenic sunset over a lake with mountains in the background. The sky is filled with vibrant orange, red, and pink clouds, with the sun setting behind the mountains. The water reflects the colors of the sky. The mountains are silhouetted against the bright sky. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Bab 2

Probabilitas & Distribusi Khusus

Hidup penuh dengan ketidakpastian..



- ❑ Tidak mungkin kita bisa PASTI mengetahui kejadian yang akan datang
- ❑ Probabilitas → prediksi masa y.a.d → Membantu untuk memberikan suatu keputusan

Probabilitas...



- The probability of any outcome of a random phenomenon is the proportion of times the outcome would occur in a very long series of repetitions.
- List the outcomes of a random experiment...

General way to say

Probability of event A occurring $\rightarrow$
$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

Number of ways of getting an event A

The number of possible outcomes

Pendekatan Klasik...

Jika suatu eksperimen mempunyai n kemungkinan kejadian maka peristiwa ini memberikan probabilitas $1/n$ pada tiap kejadian.

Contoh 1

Eksperimen: pelemparan satu dadu

Ruang Sampel, $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Probabilitas : Tiap titik sampel mempunyai kemungkinan $1/6$ terjadi

Kejadian *Equally Likely*

Probabilities under equally likely outcome case is simply the number of outcomes making up the event, divided by the number of outcomes in S.

Contoh 2

A = kejadian pelemparan dadu , $A=\{2, 4, 6\}$,
jadi

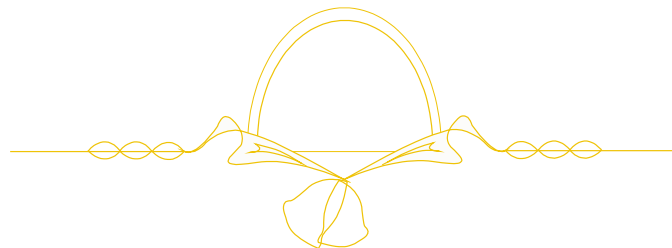
$$P(A) = 3/ 6 = 1/2 = .5$$

Contoh 3

Pelemparan koin, $A=\{H\}$, $P(A) = 1/2= 0.5$

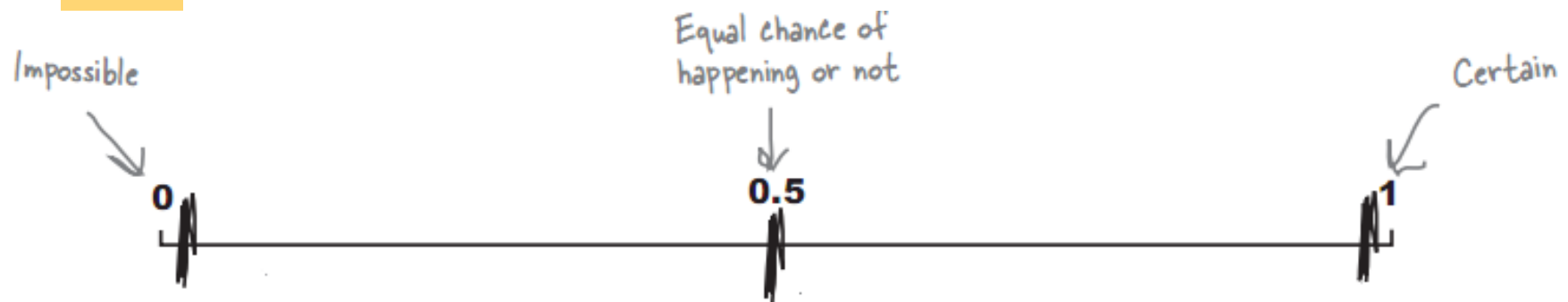
Ruang sampel ...

- Adalah himpunan semua kemungkinan kejadian, notasi : S
- **Contoh 4**
Pelembaran dadu: $S=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
Pelembaran koin: $S=\{HH, TT, HT, TH\}$
- Kejadian individual dari ruang sampel disebut dengan kejadian sederhana (simple event)
 - Diskrit $\Rightarrow$ anggota berhingga
 - Kontinu $\Rightarrow$ interval



Kejadian

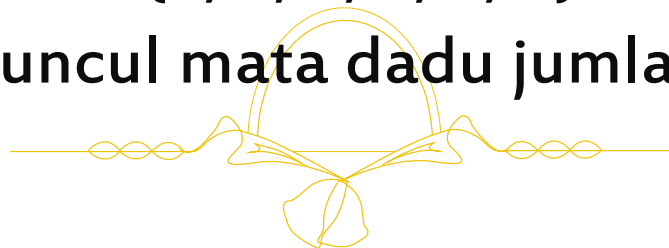
→ Adalah kumpulan satu atau lebih kejadian sederhana dalam ruang sampel



Contoh 5

Pelemparan : $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Kejadian : muncul mata dadu jumlah genap



Ruang Sampel Diskrit..

Contoh 6

- Eksperimen : Pelemparan satu dadu
- Ruang Sampel, $S = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$
- Kejadian:
 $A = \text{Bilangan ganjil} = \{1,3,5\}$
 $B = \text{Bilangan genap} = \{2,4,6\}$

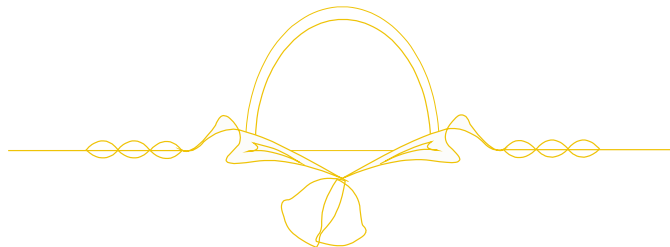
Contoh 7

- Eksperimen : Pelemparan dua koin
- $S = \{MM, MB, BM, BB\}$
- Kejadian :
 $A = \text{dua sisi sama} = \{MM, BB\}$
 $B = \text{paling tidak 1 M} = \{MM, MB, BM\}$

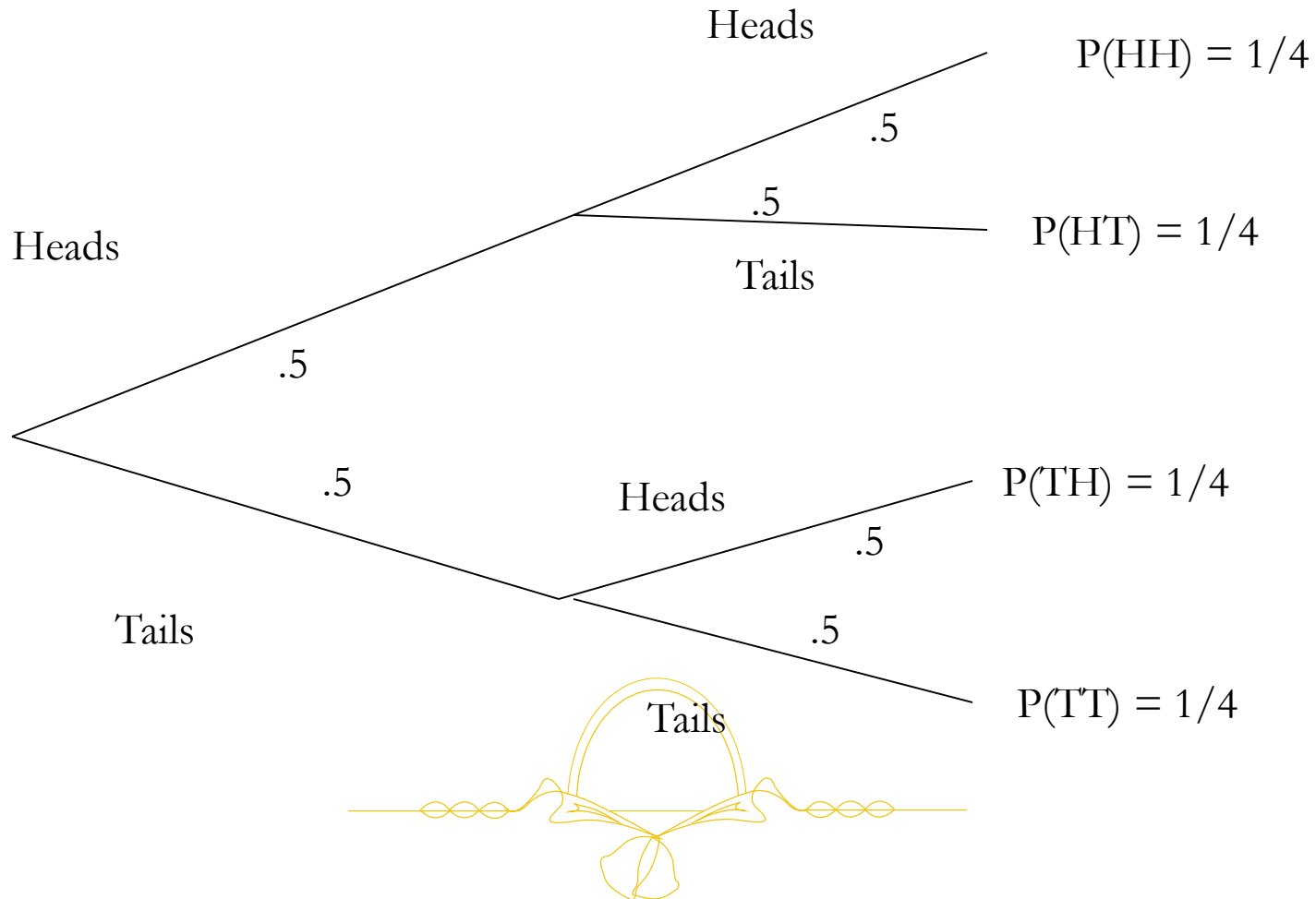
Ruang Sampel Kontinu...

Contoh 8

- Eksperimen : Data IPK mahasiswa
- Peristiwa : bilangan riil antara 0 dan 4
- $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x \leq 4\}$
- Kejadian :
 - $A = \text{IPK lebih dari 3} = \{3 < x \leq 4\}$
 - $B = \text{IPK dibawah 2} = \{0 \leq x < 2\}$



Contoh 9 Pohon Probabilitas : Pelemparan satu koin



Exhaustive & Mutually Exclusive

- Suatu kejadian ***exhaustive***, jika semua hasil suatu eksperimen termasuk di dalamnya

Ex10:

Die roll ~~{1,2,3,4,5}~~ $\longrightarrow$ Die roll {1,2,3,4,5,6}

- Suatu kejadian ***mutually exclusive*** jika dua hasil eksperimen tidak bisa terjadi pada waktu yang sama

Ex11 :

Die roll ~~{ number less than 4 or even number }~~

Die roll {odd number or even number}

Diagram Venn

Hubungan antara kejadian dengan ruang sampel dapat digambarkan dalam suatu diagram venn

Kejadian komplemen $A' / A^c / \bar{A}$

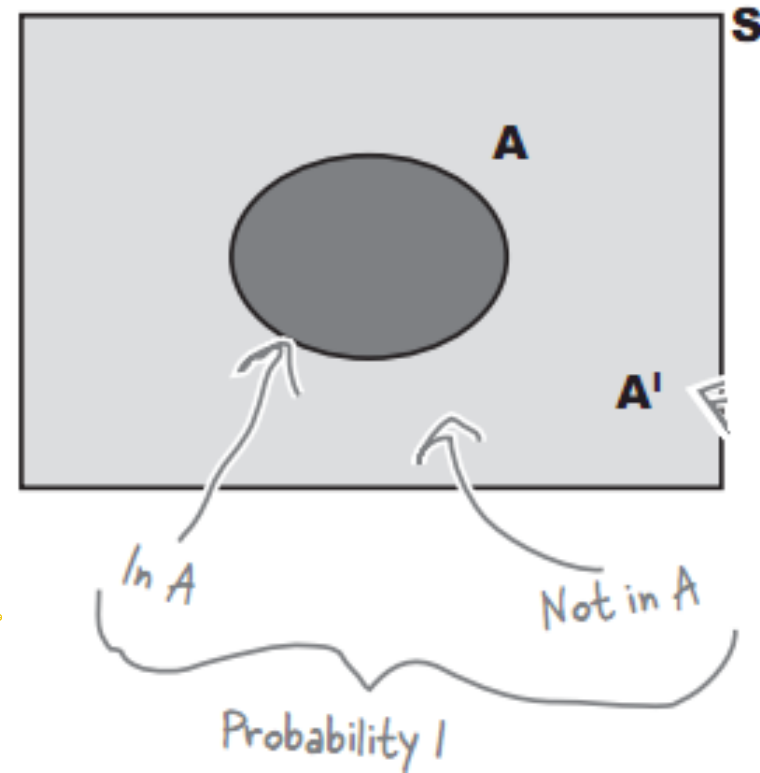
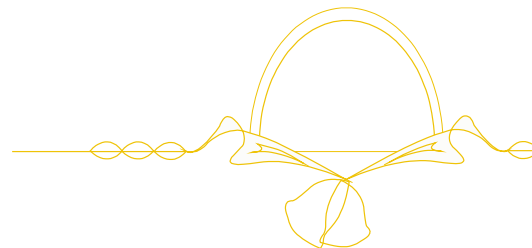
→ Mengindikasikan kejadian A tidak terjadi

Example 12

S : Bilangan Asli

A : Bilangan Ganjil

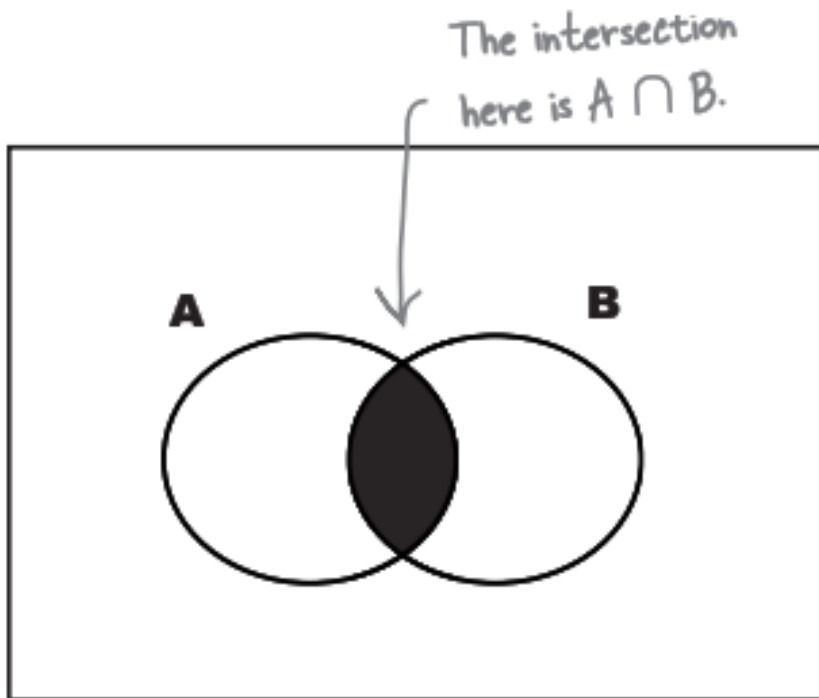
A' : Bilangan Genap



Irisan

- **Irisan antara kejadian A dan B adalah kejadian yang terdiri dari perpotongan kejadian A dan B**

“A and B” : $A \cap B = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \in A \text{ dan } \omega \in B\}$



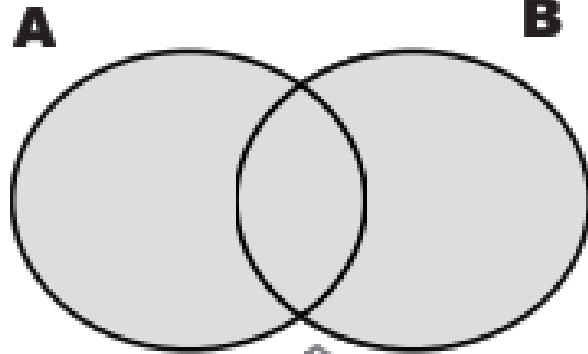
S



Gabungan

- Gabungan dua kejadian A dan B, dinotasikan $A \cup B$
→ Kejadian yang terdiri dari kejadian A atau B atau keduanya

“A atau B” : $A \cup B = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \in A \text{ atau } \omega \in B\}$

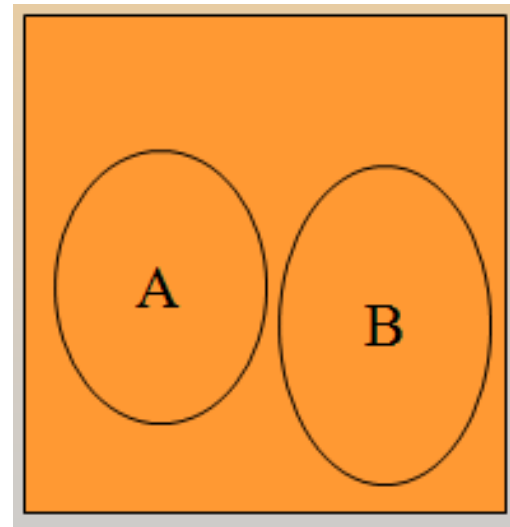


S
If there are no elements that aren't in either A, B, or both, like in this diagram, then A and B are exhaustive. Here the white bit is empty.

The entire shaded area is $A \cup B$.

Kejadian Mutually Exclusive

- Dua kejadian A dan B mutually exclusive jika keduanya tidak mempunyai irisan atau $A \cap B = \emptyset$



**There's a difference
between exclusive
and exhaustive.**

*If events A and B are
exclusive, then*

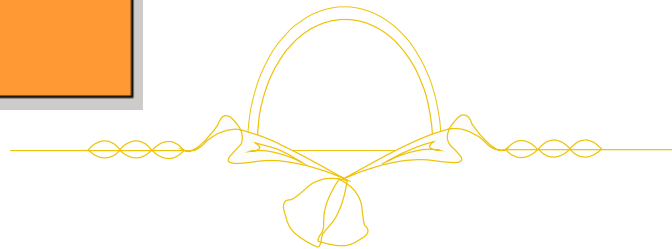
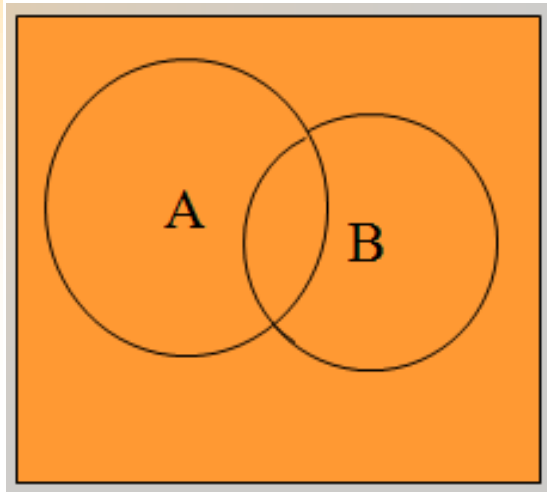
$$P(A \cap B) = 0$$

If events A and B are exhaustive, then

$$P(A \cup B) = 1$$

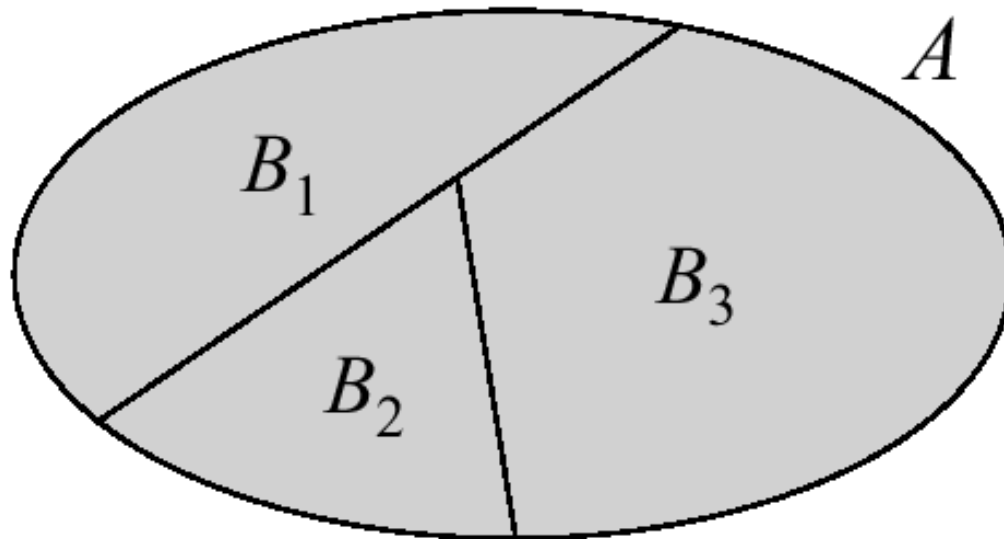
Kejadian NonMutually Exclusive

- If an events A and B have intersection, we can say that
 $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$



Partisi kejadian

- Jika terdapat kumpulan kejadian $\{B_1, B_2, \dots\}$ maka partisi kejadian A memenuhi :
 - (i) $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$, untuk setiap $i \neq j$
 - (ii) $\cup B_i = A$



For a discrete sample space, the *probability of an event* E , denoted as $P(E)$, equals the sum of the probabilities of the outcomes in E .

Sifat-sifat probabilitas ...

- (i) $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
- (ii) $P(\emptyset) = 0$
- (iii) $P(\Omega) = 1$
- (iv) $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$
- (v) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
- (vi) A and B are disjoint $\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
- (vii) $\{B_i\}$ is a partition of $A \Rightarrow P(A) = \sum_i P(B_i)$
- (viii) $A \subset B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$

Kejadian dan Probabilitas

- The *probability of an event* is the **sum** of the probabilities of the simple events that constitute the event.

Contoh 13

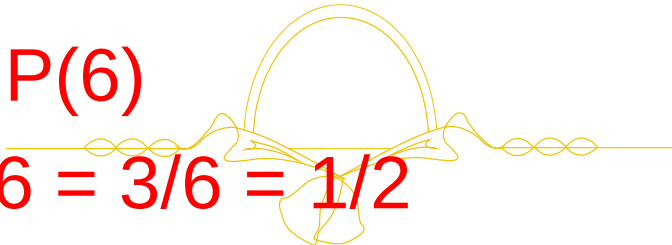
(Pelemparan 1 dadu bermata 6) $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
dan

$$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6) = 1/6$$

maka:

$$P(\text{Genap})$$

$$= P(2) + P(4) + P(6)$$

$$= 1/6 + 1/6 + 1/6 = 3/6 = 1/2$$




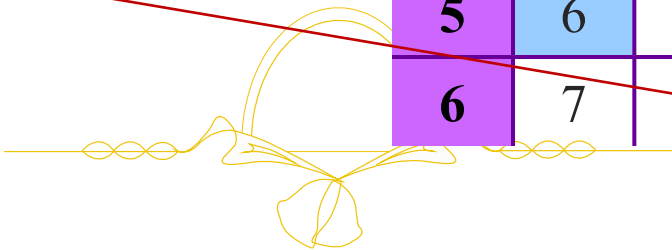
Contoh 14

- Pelemparan dua dadu bermata 6
- $S = \{2, 3, \dots, 12\}$

$$P(2) = 1/36$$

$$P(7) = 6/36$$

$$P(10) = 3/36$$



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Red arrows indicate the following cells: (1,2), (2,6), (3,6), (4,10), (5,10), and (6,10).