conditional probability measure on ω, then we say that (ω, A, P) is the probability space obtained by conditioning (ω, A, P) by the
event B

[STT311] In general, if an event B depends on occurrence of events, $A_1, A_2, . . . , A_n$. Then________
$P(B)=\sum_{i-1}^{n}P(A_i)P(\frac{B}{A_i})$

[STT311] A probability measure P on a field of subset A of set ω is a real-valued function having domain A satisfying the property____________
$P (\omega) = 1$

[STT311] Let $\left [A_n \right]$ be a sequence of independent measurable sets. If $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty }P(A_n)=\infty$, then
$P(A_i)=0$

[STT311] A random variable is a function whose domain of definition is the simple space S of a random ________ and whose range is a set of real numbers.
experiment

[STT311] Given that probability P(a < x < b) defined as $P(a\leq x\leq b)=\int_{a}^{b}f(x) dx$, the function f is called the ______Probability function of X
continuous

[STT311] The sample space denoted by Ω is the collection or totality of all possible outcomes of a conceptual ______________
experiment

[STT311] The class of all events associated with a given experiment is defined to be the ________________
event space

[STT311] Let x be a random variable whose image set (S) is a continuous numbers such as an interval. Then the set $a\leq x\leq b$ is an ___________in S
event

[STT311] If an event B depends on occurrence of event A_1 or A_2, then ________
$P(B)=P(B\cap A_1) + P(B\cap A_2)$