

Probability factors

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ABSTRACT

Probability is a thing by which we can measure the chance of occurrence or not. The most important thing is the factors for which the probability of an event depends. The factors are of two types , increasing factors and decreasing factors. When there are increasing factors then probability will increase. Suppose the probability of an event is $\frac{2}{3}$. There are three increasing factors then we will change $\frac{2}{3}$ as our choice and may take $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$ and then add 3 with numerator to get the increased probability $\frac{11}{12}$. This way we will get new probability for increasing factors and also reverse for decreasing factors. Now I shall say that in case of death by car accident the probability of death has increasing factors 1) rough driving,2) driving after taking alcohol,3)bad road etc. So if we see that the probability of death by car accident is $\frac{1}{3}$ then after the accident in a place we get 3 increasing factors then the probability of death will change as my way.

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Probability factors are the main things which can change the probability. If the probability of an event is $\frac{m}{n}$ then we can change the probability by multiplying both numerator and denominator by the same number. We will multiply the numerator and denominator by (number of increasing factors + number of decreasing factors + 1) i.e. $(s+t+1)$. Though someone can do otherwise as his or her choices .

Now the probability of a certain event which is 1 can always decrease to 0 by decreasing factors and the event whose probability is 0 can only go to 1 by increasing factors. The event whose probability is <1 and greater than 0 can change by increasing or decreasing factors. If in a case, the number of increasing factors is greater than the number of decreasing factors then the probability will increase .

Actually the increasing factors and the decreasing factors are depending upon the bias conditions of the happening of an event also. Anyone can describe increasing factors or decreasing factors as for the bias system so I leave it for the thinker . I am giving here the

example from the abstract again so that the reader can get the clear idea. In case of death by car accident the probability of death has increasing factors 1) rough driving, 2) driving after taking alcohol, 3) bad road etc. So if we see that the probability of death by car accident is $\frac{1}{3}$ then after the accident in a place we get 3 increasing factors then the probability of death will change as my way. Now here the $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$ new probability will be $(4+3)/12 = 7/12$. If there are 3 increasing factors and 5 decreasing factors then $\frac{1}{3} = (1*(3+5+1))/3*(3+5+1) = 9/27$

New probability will be $(9+3-5)/27 = 7/27$

This way the new type of thinking with probability comes. The reason suchlike types of thinking is that the probability of a certain event is important but it is also important that the factors for which the event happens.

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