

Let  $S$  be the sample space of an experiment. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events. Then the probability of  $A$  is denoted by  $P(A)$ .

The probability of  $B$  is denoted by  $P(B)$ .

The probability of the complement of  $A$  is denoted by  $P(\bar{A})$ .

The probability of the complement of  $B$  is denoted by  $P(\bar{B})$ .

The probability of the intersection of  $A$  and  $B$  is denoted by  $P(A \cap B)$ .

The probability of the union of  $A$  and  $B$  is denoted by  $P(A \cup B)$ .

The probability of the difference of  $A$  and  $B$  is denoted by  $P(A - B)$ .

The probability of the difference of  $B$  and  $A$  is denoted by  $P(B - A)$ .

The probability of the symmetric difference of  $A$  and  $B$  is denoted by  $P(A \oplus B)$ .

The probability of the set difference of  $A$  and  $B$  is denoted by  $P(A \setminus B)$ .

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