

each path through the tree to be the *product* of the probabilities at each of the stages along the path. This results in the probability measure for the sample points ω indicated in Figure 3.12. (Note that $m(\omega_1) + \dots + m(\omega_6) = 1$.) From this we see, for example, that the probability that a customer chooses meat is $m(\omega_1) + m(\omega_4) = .46$.

We shall say more about these tree measures later when we discuss the concept of conditional probability. We return now to more counting problems.