

* Taxi: (white/black)

witness: white

80% 概率没看错

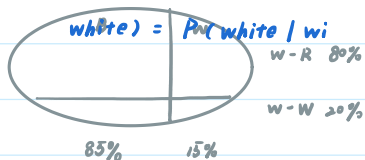
 $\Rightarrow P(\text{truth})$ info: city $\begin{cases} \text{white} & 15\% \\ \text{black} & 85\% \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \text{white}$
 truth $\Rightarrow \text{black}$

$$15\% \times 80\% = 12\% \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{12\%}{17\% + 12\%} = \frac{12\%}{29\%} \quad P(\text{Black}; \text{witness} = \text{white})$$

 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $P(B; w-w) \quad P(w; w-w)$

$$85\% \times 20\% = 17\%$$



全概率公式

$$\begin{aligned} & E_1, \dots, E_n \text{ disjoint} \\ & \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i \supseteq B \\ & \Rightarrow P(E_j | B) = \frac{P(E_j \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B | E_j) P(E_j)}{\sum_i P(B | E_i) P(E_i)} \quad \text{因果概率计算} \end{aligned}$$

全概率公式

HW: 用上公式计算明天太阳升起概率

Homework 1

* $AB = C$ 矩阵乘法的随机验证算法 (F_2) \Rightarrow 若 $AB = C \Rightarrow AB \cdot r = C \cdot r \quad (A, B, C \in F_2^{n \times n}; r \in F_2^n)$ 任取 $r \in F_2^n: AB \cdot r = C \cdot r \Rightarrow P(AB = C) = ?$

$$\begin{cases} P(ABr = Cr | AB = C) = 1 \\ P(ABr = Cr | AB \neq C) = ? \end{cases}$$

 \hookrightarrow 判断 $(AB - C) \cdot r \neq 0$

$$\ker(AB - C)$$

$$\therefore |F_2^n / \ker(AB - C)| = 2^k \quad (k \geq 1)$$

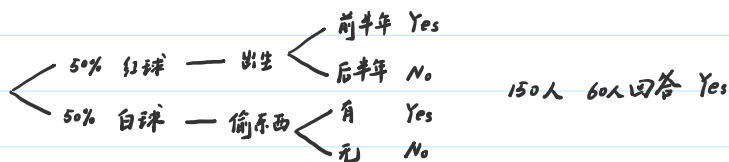
$$\therefore P(ABr = Cr | AB \neq C) = \frac{1}{|F_2^n / \ker(AB - C)|} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{Error}) = P(AB \neq C | AB \cdot r = C \cdot r) = \frac{P(AB \neq C; AB \cdot r = C \cdot r)}{P(AB \neq C; AB \cdot r = C \cdot r) + P(AB = C; AB \cdot r = C \cdot r)} \Rightarrow \text{HW}$$

Homework 2

Example 2

*



$$\text{计: } \frac{60}{150} = 0.5 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times x \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{10} \quad \text{偷东西人占比}$$

Example 3

* 基因: A a

AA	Aa	aa
u	2v	w

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{u + 2v \cdot \frac{1}{2} + w \cdot 0}{u + 2v + w} = \frac{u + v}{u + 2v + w} \quad P(B) = \frac{v + w}{u + 2v + w}$$

Example 4

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} AA: p^2 \\ Aa: 2pq \\ aa: q^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(A) = p^2 + 2pq = p \\ P(a) = 2pq + q^2 = q \end{cases}$$

* 独立性:

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(F \cap E)}{P(E)}$$

" = $\frac{P(E) \cdot P(F)}{P(E)}$ $\Rightarrow P(E) \cdot P(F) = P(F \cap E)$ 具有对称性, F对E也元影响
 $\xrightarrow{\text{E发生对F元影响}}$

E	*	*
E*	*	*
	F	F*

\Rightarrow 各区域地位等价 (E不发生对F元影响)

\leadsto 推广:

$$P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3) = P(E_1) \cap P(E_2) \cap P(E_3) \text{ mutually independent collectively pairwise}$$

* E_1, \dots, E_n : 1) $\forall E_i, E_j \Rightarrow P(E_i \cap E_j) = P(E_i)P(E_j)$
 \uparrow
 Elements 2) $P(E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_n) = \prod P(E_i)$ } $\Rightarrow \forall S \subseteq [n] \quad P(\bigcap_{i \in S} E_i) = \prod_{i \in S} P(E_i)$

$\leadsto \mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^{[n]} \xrightarrow{\text{幂集}} \mathcal{F}(E_1, \dots, E_n) = \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \text{HW}$

eg: $\Omega = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ Simplicial Complex

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_1 &= \{d, e, a\} & P(E_1) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ E_2 &= \{c, e, a\} & P(E_2) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ E_3 &= \{c, d, a\} & P(E_3) &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} P(E_1 \cap E_2) = P(\{a, e\}) \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

Homework 3

* 掷骰子:

A: 2 2 6 6 7 7
 B: 1 1 5 5 9 9 $\Rightarrow P(A > B) = P(B > C) = P(C > A) = \frac{5}{9}$ * 固定六个面该概率 MAX=?
 C: 3 3 4 4 8 8 \leadsto * 面数 > 6?
 $\Rightarrow \text{HW}$

6个面上的值

Homework 4

* Bertrand's chord (1889) 书 P.14

\leadsto Kolmogorov 公理化 (1933)

独立性

Example 5

HW:



Homework 5