

Learning Objectives - Bayes' Rule

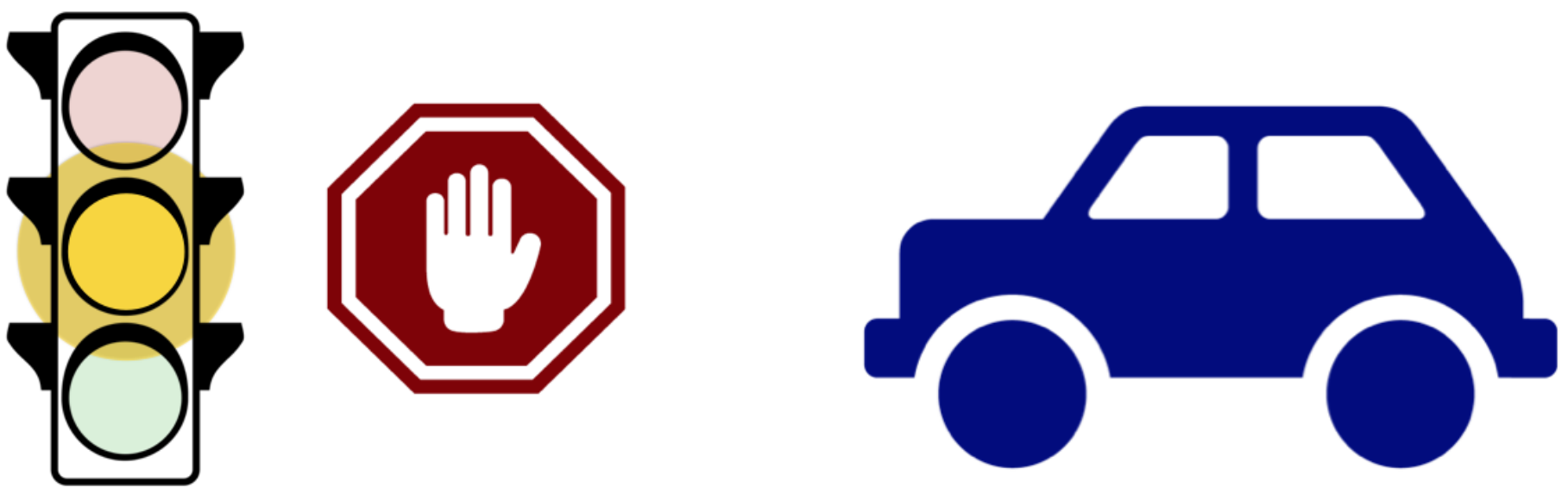
The following questions will help you review what you learned in the Bayes' Rule lesson.

Prior knowledge

For questions 1-3, assume you already have the following knowledge:

You're interested in finding out the probability of a car stopping if it sees a *yellow* traffic light.

- Past data tells you that the probability of a car stopping at a traffic light intersection is $P(S) = 0.40$.
 - You also know that the past probability of a traffic light being yellow (as opposed to red or green) is $P(Y) = 0.10$.
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Car stopping at a yellow light

Traffic Light q1

When a car is stopped at an intersection, data shows that 12% of the time the light is yellow. So if we know a car is stopped, there's a 12% chance the light is yellow. This is called a *conditional probability*.

Given $P(S)$ and $P(Y)$ above, how would you represent this conditional probability in notation?

- ☐ $P(S|Y) = 0.12$
 - ☐ $P(S) = 0.12$
 - ☒ $P(Y|S) = 0.12$
 - ☐ $P(Y,S) = 0.12$
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Traffic Light q2

Using what you know from question 1, answer the following: if the traffic light is yellow, what is the chance that the car will stop?

- ☐ 0.04
 - ☐ 0.33
 - ☐ 0.40
 - ☒ 0.48
 - ☐ 0.50
 - ☐ 0.52
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Traffic Light q3

Knowing that a car stopping at an intersection and the presence of a yellow traffic light are related events, what are $P(S)$ and $P(Y)$ known as?

- ☒ Posterior probabilities
 - ☐ Past probabilities
 - ☐ Prior probabilities
 - ☐ Total probabilities
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Questions 4 and 5 are different scenarios.

Prior knowledge for question 4:

On a four-lane highway, cars are either going fast or not fast. Faster cars should go in the leftmost lanes.

- At any given time, 20% of cars are in the left-most lane.
 - Overall, 40% of cars on the highway are classified as going fast.
 - Out of all the cars in the leftmost lane, 90% are going fast.
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Bayes q2

Given the above information, if a car is going fast, what is the probability that it will be in the leftmost lane?

- ☐ 0.125
- ☐ 0.25
- ☒ 0.45
- ☐ 0.55
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Bayes' rule is not only used to incorporate sensor data into an estimate; it's also often used to incorporate test data into a medical diagnosis.

Prior knowledge for question 5:

- 1% of all people have cancer.
 - 90% of people who have cancer test positive when given a cancer-detecting blood test, meaning the test detects cancer 90% of the time.
 - 5% of people will have false positives, meaning that 5% of the time, this test will produce a positive result when people *do not* have cancer.
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Bayes q3

Given the above data, what is the probability that a person has cancer if they have a positive cancer-test result? (Note: answers are rounded to the nearest 4th decimal place).

- ☐ 0.1125
- ☒ 0.1538
- ☐ 0.2687
- ☐ 0.8924

