Terrell Peace Oct 19, 2023

1. They both provide a framework for understanding uncertain or imprecise conditions. Probability logic deals with uncertainty by assigning probabilities to events or outcomes. Fuzzy logic, on the other hand, represents uncertainty through degrees of membership.
2. Using Bayes Theorem, P(A|B) = [P(A|B) \* P(B)] / P(A), the probability of someone getting prescribed pain pills is 8%.
3. Using Bayes Theorem, P(A|B) = [P(A|B) \* P(B)] / P(A), the percentage of girls that are anemic are 100%.
4. Using Bayes Theorem, P(A|B) = [P(B|A) \* P(A)] / [P(B|A) \* P(A) + P(B|¬A) \* P(¬A)], the probability is 77.4%.
5. Using Bayes Theorem, P(A|B) = [P(B|A) \* P(A)] / [P(B|A) \* P(A) + P(B|¬A) \* P(¬A), the probability of a patient who test positive for covid is 99.33%.