

# Lecture - 05

P ①

Recap:

what is the probability of you having an accident in the next one year?

E.g. A student taken a MCQ test. The question has 4 choices.

$p(\text{knows correct answer}) = 0.8$

$p(\text{don't know})$

$= 0.2$

↓  
guess

You answered the question correctly. B

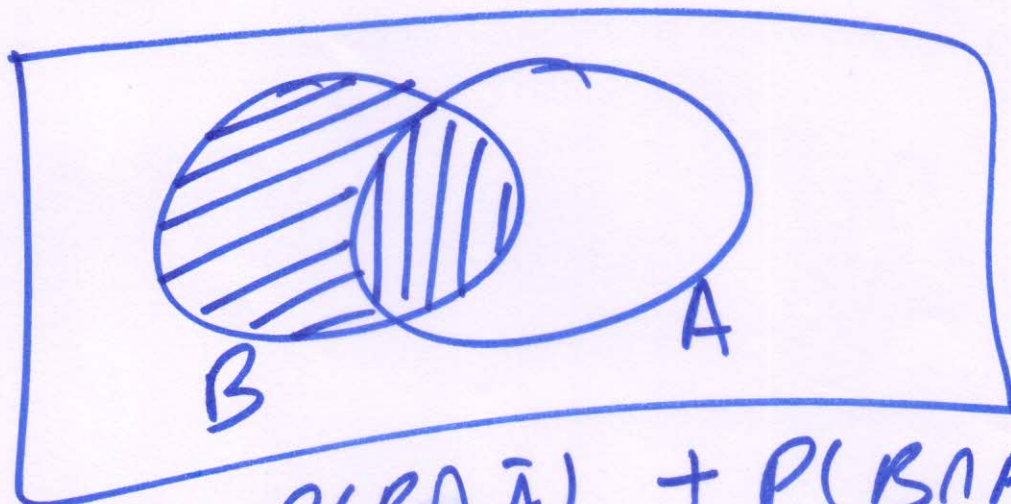
What is the probability that

you knew the correct answer? A  
it's not a guess?

A: you knew the correct answer (2)

B: you answered correctly.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}?$$



$$P(B) = \underbrace{P(B \cap \bar{A})}_{\text{diagonal lines}} + \underbrace{P(B \cap A)}_{\text{vertical lines}}$$

(by axiom 3)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) + P(B|A)P(A) \\ &= 0.25 * 0.2 + 1 * 0.8 \end{aligned}$$



A, B, C are  
mutually exclusive  
and exhaustive.

③

A,  $\bar{A}$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$B \cap C = \emptyset$$

$$C \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup B \cup C = S$$

A, B, C form  
a partition.

If this is True, then you can  
use Bayes's theorem.

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

$$= \frac{P(E|A) P(A)}{P(E|A) P(A) + P(E|B) P(B) + P(E|C) P(C)}$$

↓  
Bayes's Theorem

Ex 2:

(4)

Three shops in your neighborhood.

Shop |  $P(\text{good bulb})$

A | 0.8

B | 0.4

C | 0.1

You buy a bulb from one of these shops at random.

The bulb is defective.

$P(\text{it's from shop A})$  |  $P(A|E)$

$E$ : the bulb is defective.  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A: \text{bulb is from shop A} \\ B: \\ C: \end{array} \right.$



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

⑤

$$\frac{P(E|A) P(A)}{P(E|A) P(A) + P(E|B) P(B) + P(E|C) P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{0.2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0.6 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0.9 \times \frac{1}{3}}$$

Q.9: A witness sees a green-color taxi run away from an accident. He correctly identifies colors 80% of the time. (6)

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100  
90% - Blue }  
10% - Green }

---

What is the probability that the taxi was indeed of Green color?

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A: taxi is of Green color.

B: witness says it is a Green color taxi.

$$P(A|B) =$$



$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

⑦

$$= \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B|A) P(A) + P(B|\bar{A}) P(\bar{A})}$$

$$= \frac{0.8 \times 0.1}{0.8 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.9}$$

$$= \frac{8}{8 + 18} = \frac{8}{26} = \frac{4}{13} \approx 0.31$$

e.g.:

⑧

You have been  
identified as a terrorist  
by the image recognition sw.  
99% of the time their  
sw correctly identifies

$P(\text{you are a terrorist} \mid \text{sw says that you are a terrorist})$   
(A) (B)

$$P(\text{a random person is a terrorist}) = \frac{0.01\%}{700\%} \\ = \frac{1}{70000} = P(A)$$

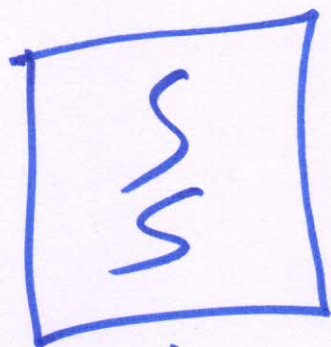
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A})}$$

$\frac{99}{100} \quad \frac{1}{70k} \quad \frac{1}{100} \quad \frac{69999}{70000}$



e.g.:

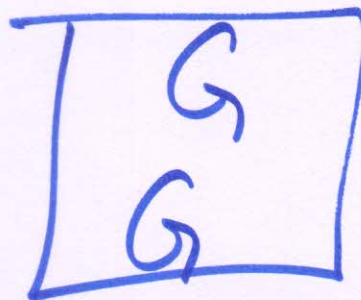
⑨



A



B



C

Bertrand's Box Problem

i) you randomly choose a box

ii) you take out a coin

iii) it's a Gold coin.

iv) what is the probability

that the other coin in the same box is also a Gold coin?

E: it's a Gold coin

A: you chose box A

B:

C:

$P(C|E)$

↗

B

C

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

(10)

$$= \frac{P(E|C)P(C)}{P(E|A)P(A) + \underbrace{P(E|B)P(B)} + P(E|C)P(C)}$$

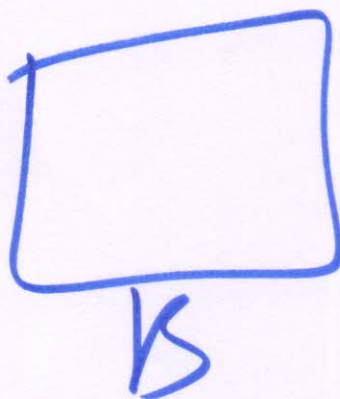
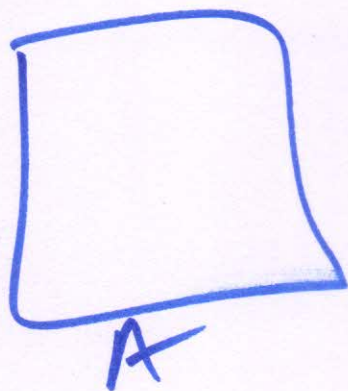
$$= \frac{1 * \frac{1}{3}}{0 * \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} + 1 * \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$



eg.

(11)



↑  
(chose  
this

↪  
↑  
host opens  
this

(A): car is behind door A  
B:  
C:

(E): host opens door C  
to reveal a goat

$P(A|E)$

H.W.