

probability

Day 01

→ random (non deterministic)

لما يمتحن بمحاجة

والتالي هي حالات لا تعرف متى الواقع يتحقق
التجربة

outcomes → النتائج الممكنة

* outcome → result of single trial

* Sample space "S" → set of all possible outcomes

* Event → subset of S

Classical probability

$$P(E) = \frac{N(E)}{N(S)}$$

أمثلة
مجموع
أمثلة

$$S = \{H, T\}$$

$$P(H) = \frac{1}{2}$$

probability

Experimental probability

$$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{no. of times event occurs}}{\text{total numbers}}$$

$$P(\text{head}) = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$P(\text{tail}) = \frac{3}{10}$$

Theoretical probability

$$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{no. of favorable outcomes}}{\text{total number}}$$

$$P(\text{head}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

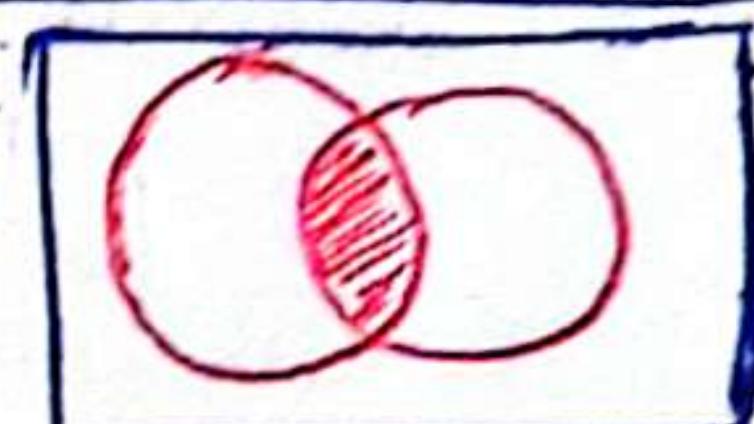
$$P(\text{tail}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

أمثلة لل الحالات الممكنة

لـ اعظام إلى حالات ممكنة

$$f(A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(A)}{N}$$

$A \cap B$

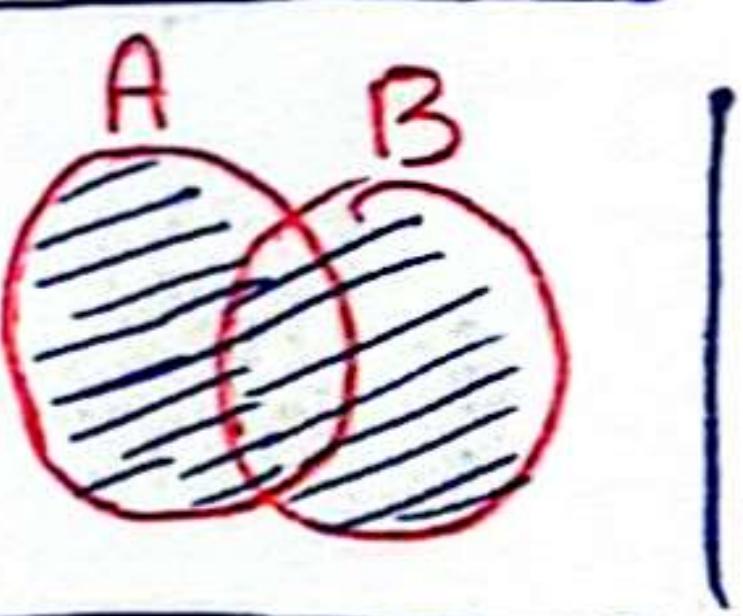


Disjoint Events



$$A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{mutually exclusive}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= B \cup A \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$



not mutually exclusive

Fundamentals of probability

- probability is a number that is assigned to each number of collection of events from a random experiment

$$① P(S) = 1$$

↑
Sample space

$$② 0 \leq P(E) \leq 1$$

↑
event

② For any two events E_1 and E_2 with $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$

$$P(E_1 \cup E_2) = P(E_1) + P(E_2)$$

③ probability of complementary event

$$P(E^c) = 1 - P(E)$$

Ex Tossing three coins
 \equiv Tossing 1 coin three times

Counting

C_1	C_2	C_3	
H	H	H	$\frac{1}{8}$
H	H	T	$\frac{1}{8}$
H	T	H	$\frac{1}{8}$
H	T	T	$\frac{1}{8}$
T	H	H	$\frac{1}{8}$
T	H	T	$\frac{1}{8}$
T	T	H	$\frac{1}{8}$
T	T	T	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$P(H_1, H_2, H_3) = P(H_1 \text{ and } H_2 \text{ and } H_3)$$

$$= P(H_1 \cap H_2 \cap H_3) =$$

$$P(H_1) \cdot P(H_2) \cdot P(H_3) \quad \text{independent} \rightarrow$$

$$= P(H)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(\text{two heads and 1 tail}) =$$

$$P(H, H_2, T_3) \stackrel{U}{\text{or}} H_1, T_2, H_3 \stackrel{U}{\text{or}} T_1, H_2, H_3$$

الحالات متعددة ومتراكمة disjoint

$$= P(H_1, H_2, T_3) + P(H_1, T_2, H_3) + P(T_1, H_2, H_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= 3 \times P(H)^2 P(T)$$

$$= 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{3}{8}$$

Combination

$${}^n C_K = \binom{n}{K}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{K!(n-K)!}$$

If I have 3 coins, How many ways to choose from 3 coin outcomes to get 2 heads

2(H) طبعي ابرمي 3 علاج مجاز اصحاب
T فئران في الكالة هنلوق

$$P = \binom{3}{2} = \frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!} = 3$$

رجوع مراجعة الامتحانات
H طبعي مراجعة فنون مهنية

Ex ~ 10 coins. find prob. of getting 7 heads.

C_1	C_2	\dots	C_{10}
H	H	\dots	
-	-	\dots	
-	-	\dots	

$$P = \binom{10}{7} \cdot P(H)^7 \cdot P(T)^3$$

$$\therefore P(7H \text{ in 10 tosses}) = \binom{10}{7} \cdot (0.5)^7$$

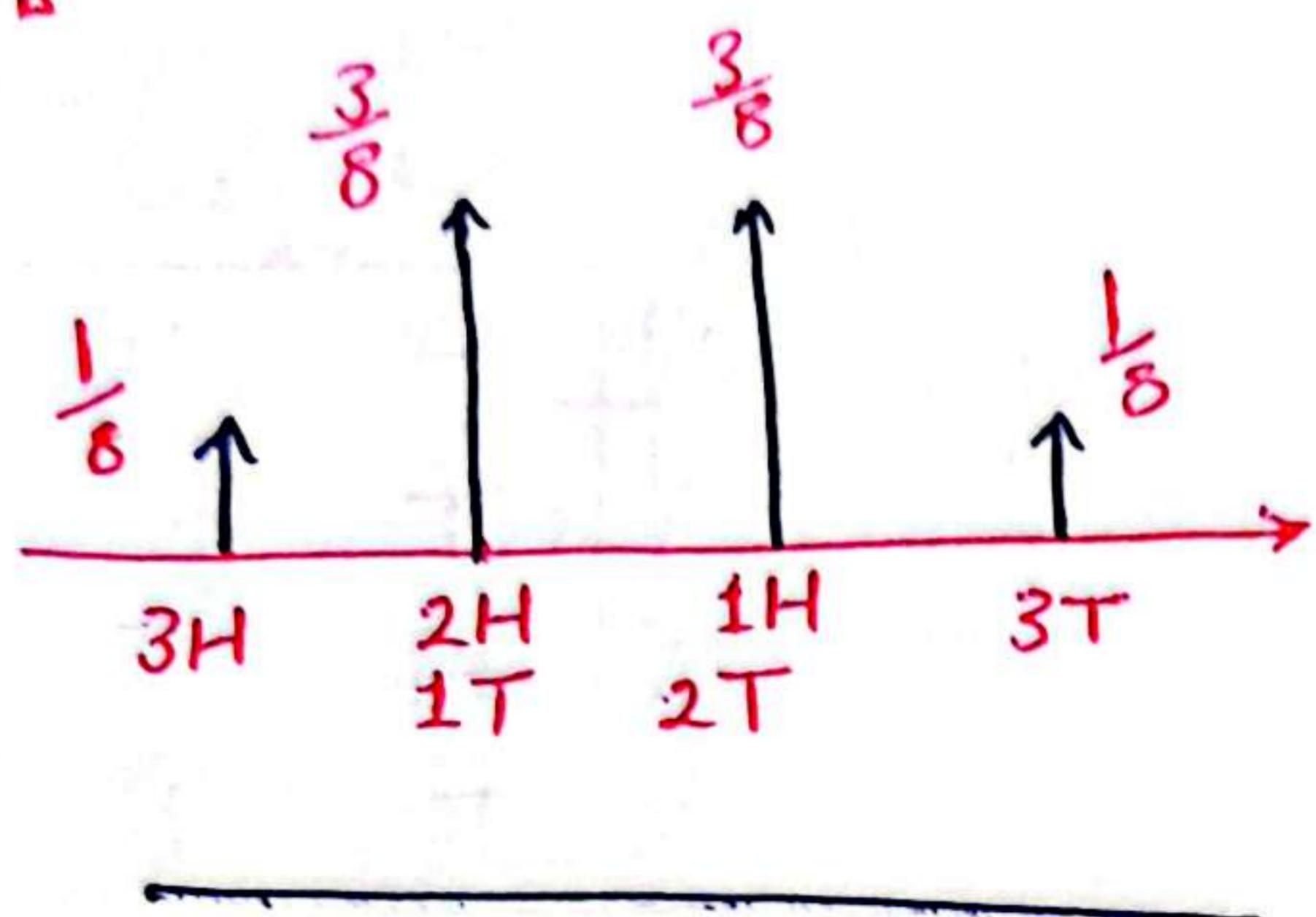
Binomial Distribution

شرط independence

$P(K \text{ success in } n \text{ trials}) = {}^n C_K P(\text{success})^K P(\text{not success})^{n-K}$

3 Coins

الاصناف من سرط
سلواد



Ex

2 dice $\rightarrow X: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
 $\rightarrow Y: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

$y \backslash x$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	(1,1)	(2,1)	(3,1)	-	-	(6,1)
2	(2,1)	(2,2)	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	(6,1)	(2,6)	-	-	-	-

$$\boxed{Z = x+y}$$

$$P(Z=1) = ??$$

$\hookrightarrow \emptyset$

$$P(Z=2) = 1/36$$

12 ← أعداد أصلية \rightarrow مجموع

مجموع

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

probability

Day 02

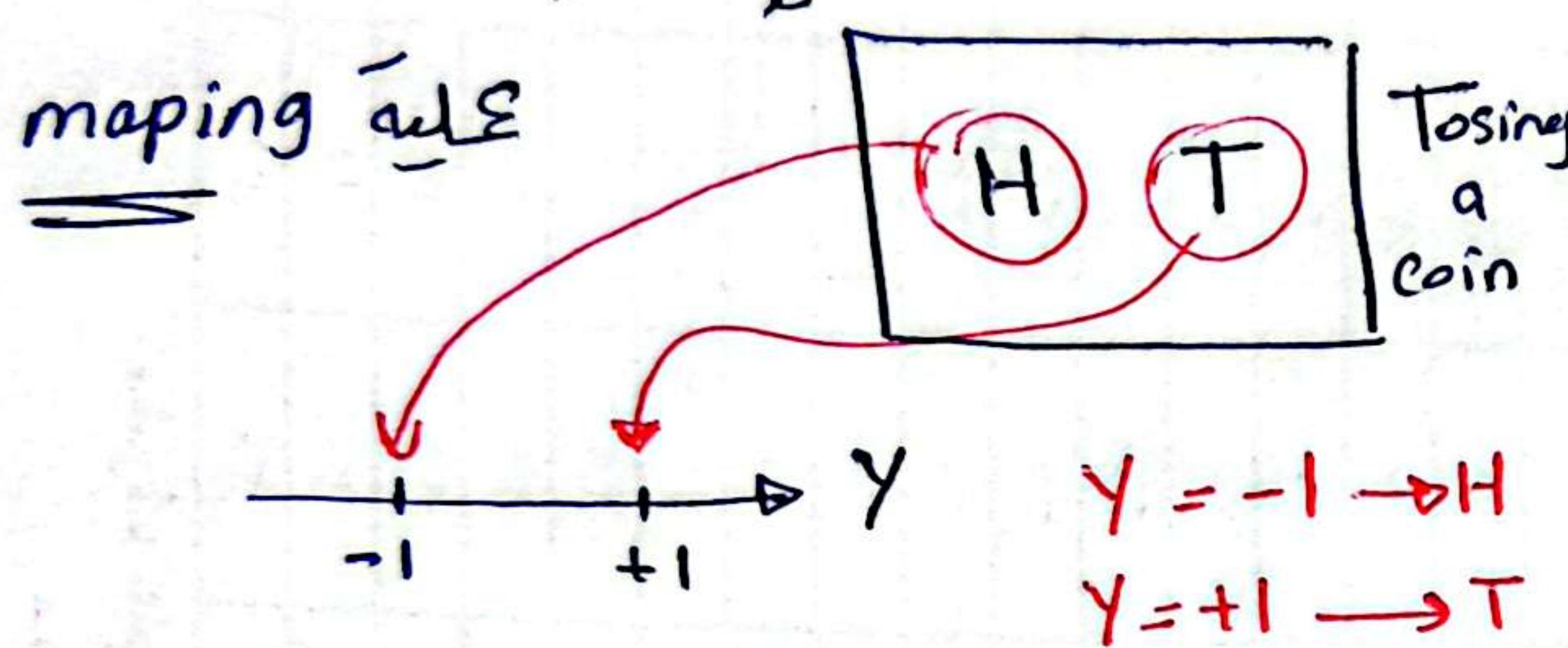
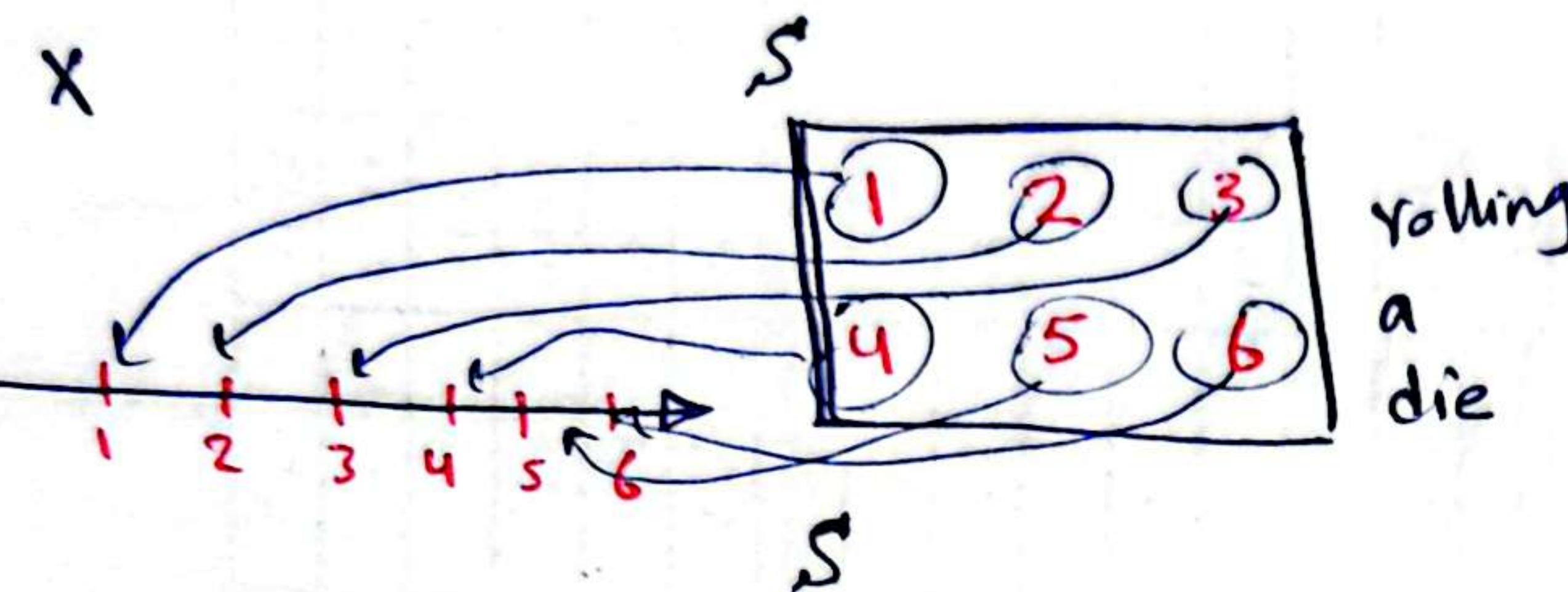
متغير عشوائي

Random Variables

يأخذ قيم

أو أكثر

يأخذها باحتمال معين

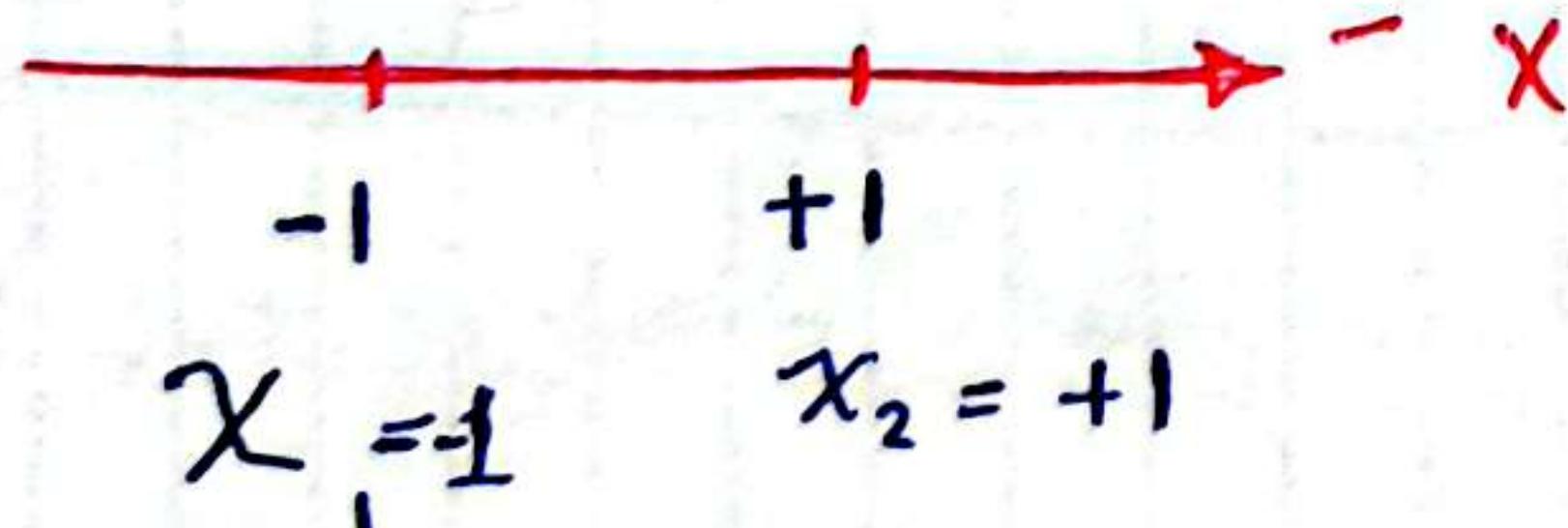


الصance في حد ذاته لا يعنى شيئاً

Random variables ولهذا المفهود مقدار

النتائج
طريقة
Random Variables

$$P(H) = P(T) = 0.5$$



$$P(H) = P(X=x_1) = P(X=1)$$

$$= P_x(x_1) = P_x(-1) = 0.5$$

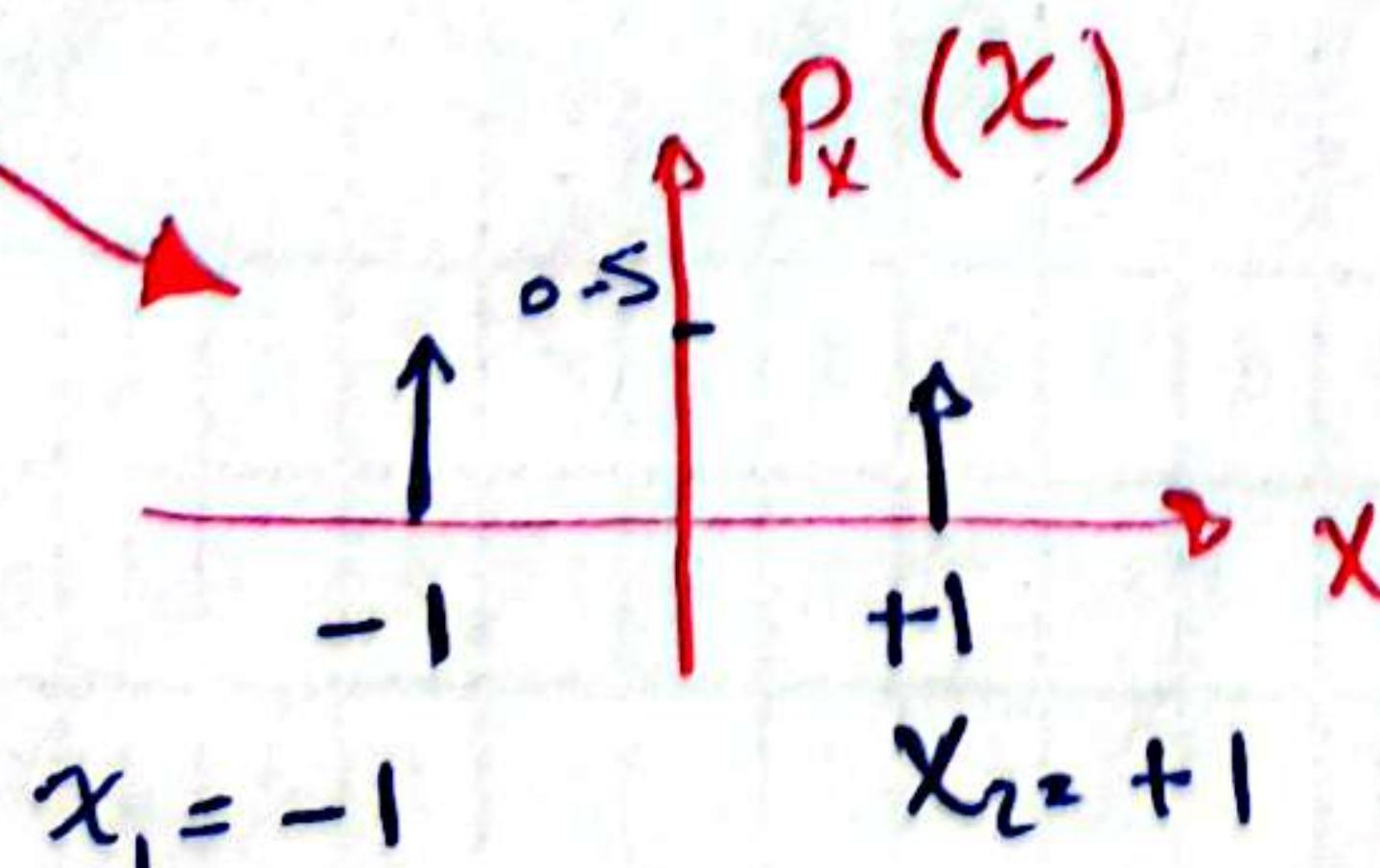
PMF

Function

: prob. Mass.

Fun.

الاسم الأذيع



$$\text{PMF} : \sum_i P_x(x_i) = 1$$

if A, B are independent

$$* P(A|B) = P(A)$$

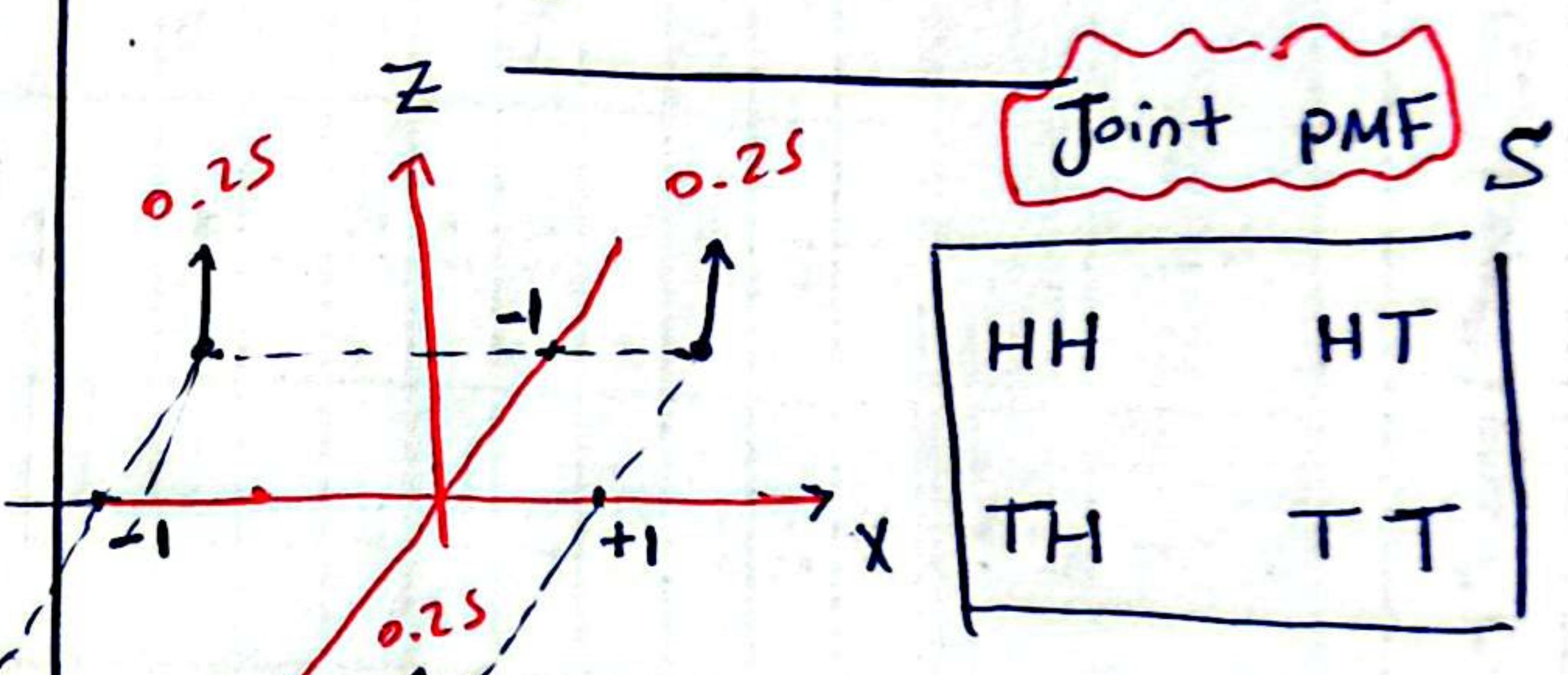
مس خارج صياغة احتمال (بالإلاز)

$$* P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Random variable

ليرتبط باللعبة

$$P_{x/y}(x/y) = P_x(x)$$



$$P_{x,y}(-1, -1) = 0.25$$

$$P_{x,y}(-1, +1) = 0.25$$

$$P_{x,y}(+1, -1) = 0.25$$

$$P_{x,y}(+1, +1) = 0.25$$

مجموع
بر

وبالتالي نقدر تجربة كل احتمال لسهام

$$P_x(x_i) = \sum_j P_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) \rightarrow ①$$

$$P(+1) = P_{x,y}(+1, +1) + P_{x,y}(+1, -1)$$

فقط Head (العلة الأولى)
أيضاً Tail (العلة الثانية)

$$P_y(y_i) = \sum_i P_{x,y}(x_i, y_i) \rightarrow ②$$

①, ② → marginal PMF's

assume Joint PMF

$$P_{x,y}(x_i, y_i)$$

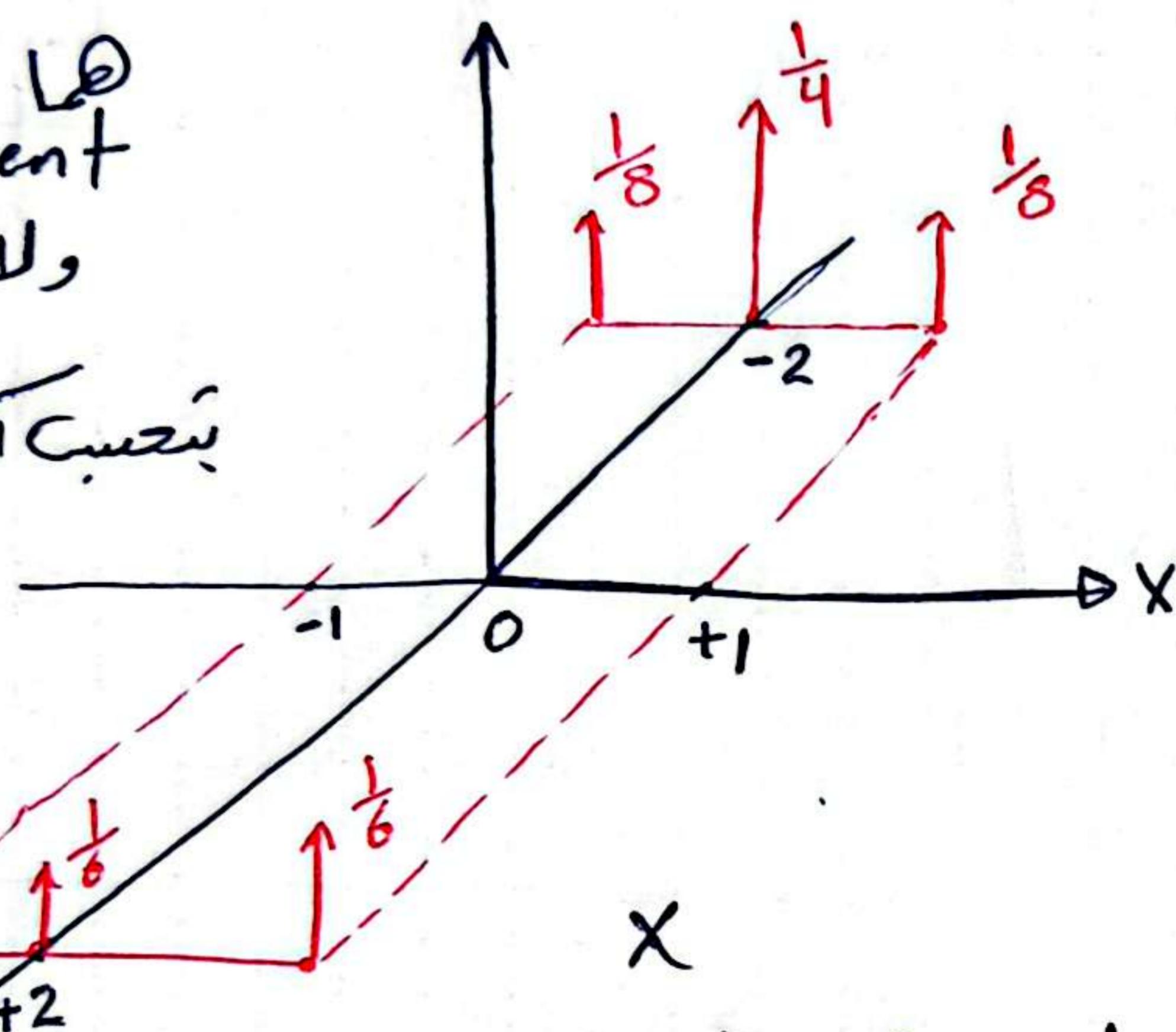
is given by:

	-1	0	1
-2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$+2$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

لـ عـاـيـزـ سـتـوف
2 Random Variables

independent
وـ لـ لـ ؟

نـجـبـتـ تـلـ دـاهـرـةـ لـطـامـها



Find marginal PMFs

$$P_x(x_i) =$$

$$P_y(y_i) =$$

$x, y \rightarrow$ independent

$$\text{if } P_{x,y}(x_i, y_i) = P_x(x_i) P_y(y_i)$$

دـلـوقـتـ لـعـاـيـزـ اـعـمـلـ

$$\text{Ex} \rightarrow P_{x,y}(-1, -2) = \frac{1}{8} \stackrel{?}{=} P_x(-1) \cdot P_y(-2)$$

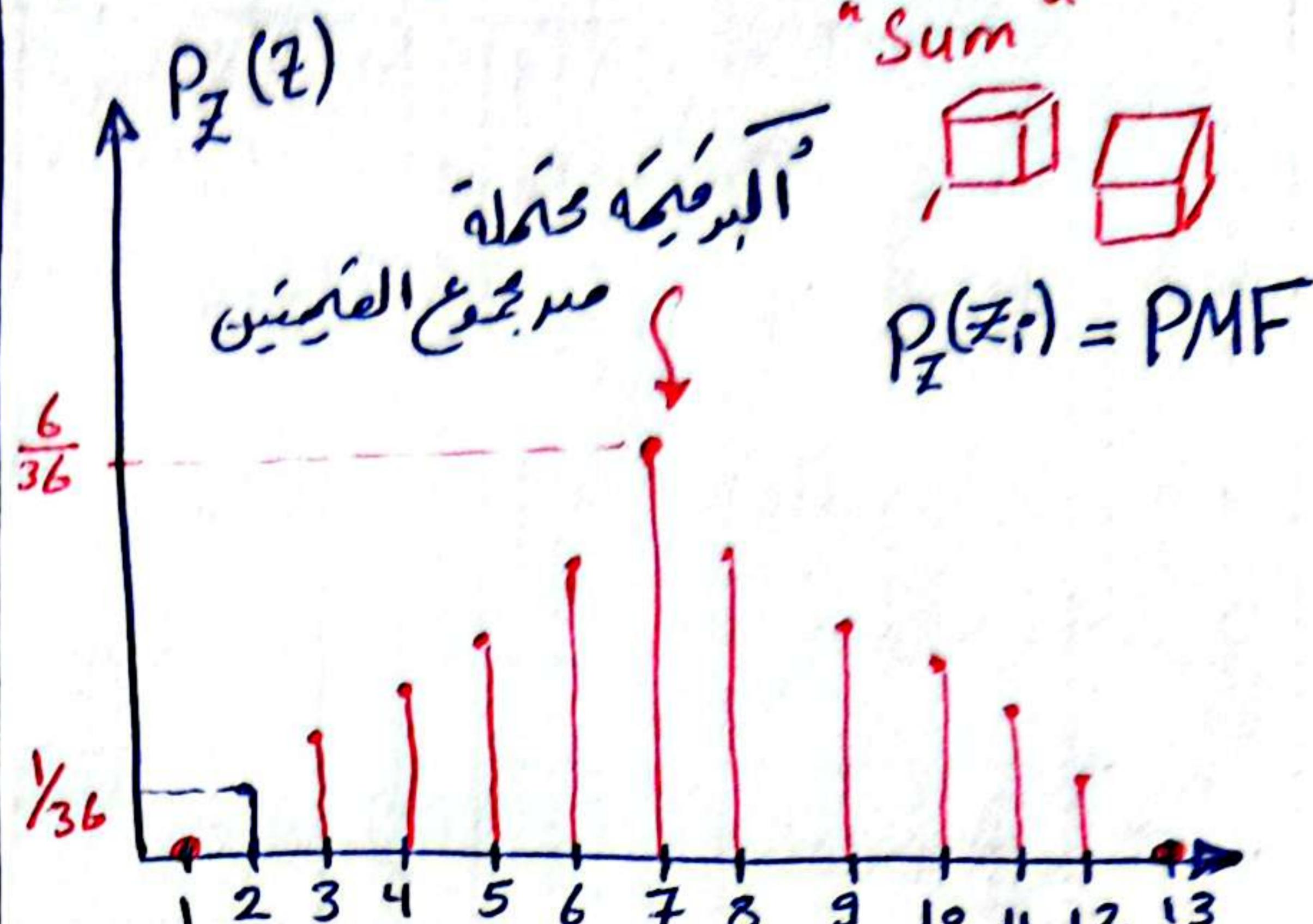
$$\frac{7}{24} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \neq \frac{7}{48}$$

$\therefore x, y$ are dependent $\#$

Ex rolling 2-dice, observing

"Sum"



$$\text{PMF} \quad \sum_i P_x(x_i) = 1 \quad (\text{Must})$$

لو جـعـتـ تـلـ العـيـمـ المـحـمـلاـهـ لـلـ i

properties of Joint probability

$$1 \quad \sum_i \sum_j P_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) = 1$$

لـلـنـمـ دـاـيـصـ مـجـعـ كـلـ الـأـصـحـالـاتـ

$$2 \quad \sum_i P_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) = P_y(y_j)$$

Margin probabilities

$$\sum_j P_{x,y}(x_i, y_j) = P_x(x_i)$$

margin probabilities
بتـاعـ الـنـعـ

Conditional probability

$$P_{x/y}(x_i | y_j) \xrightarrow{\text{prob. of } (x)} \text{بـشـرـطـ صـورـتـ } y$$

Statistical Moments

العنوان

mean, average, Expected value
of any Random
variable

1st moment

$$x_1 = 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5$$

$$\mu = E(x) = \bar{x} = \frac{1+2+2+2+3+4+4+5}{8}$$

$$= 1 * \frac{1}{8} + 2 * \frac{3}{8} + 3 * \frac{1}{8} + 4 * \frac{2}{8}$$

$$+ 5 \times \frac{1}{8} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{وعلم هنا نا خربالنا صدر} \\ \text{لابعنة الله أعلم}$$

التعريف الأصيل للاتصال

$$\bar{x} = \sum_i x_i \cdot p_x(x_i)$$

1st
moment

= mean
= expect
= avg

مُجموع كل
القيم الممكنة

الصance

اهميات
ظهور هذه
الصance

$$\bar{x}^2 = \sum_p x_p^2 p_x(x_i) \quad | \quad \text{2nd moment}$$

$$\bar{x}^3 = \sum_i x_i^3 p_x(x_i)$$

3rd moment

So

$$\bar{x}^n = \sum_i x_i^n p_x(x_i) \rightarrow \underline{n^{th}}$$

moment

2nd central moment : Variance

الخطوة منه امْسِن الـ spread بمعنى الـ data

$$\text{Number Line: } \overbrace{\quad | \quad | \quad | \quad}^{\text{5} \quad 6 \quad 7} \quad \rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{5+6+7}{3} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \overline{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

↓ point ↓
 المعنونة
 المترسبة

بربس الـ data
 مترسبة اتكلص من
 الصيـم الصالحة حول العـنـم المترسبة

$$\bar{y} : \frac{3+6+9}{3} = 6$$

دلوچه عاينزير نسوف ال Variance في المطالعات
جعند ما يزيد انسوف توزيع العائم ينبع
حول العائمة المترسلة

x	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
5	$5 - 6 = -1$	+1
6	$6 - 6 = 0$	0
7	$7 - 6 = 1$	+1
$\bar{x} = 6$	$(x - \bar{x}) = 0$	$\frac{1+0+1}{3}$

$$\text{Variance} \quad \sigma_x^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Standard deviation

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\alpha_1' = \sqrt{6}, \quad \alpha_2' = 6 \quad \leftarrow \underline{\text{الحلقة الثانية}}$$

وبالعالي المغزير أبعد عن العادة

المؤسسة

→ So the general equation for 2nd central moment "variance"

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 p_x(x_i)$$

Correlation

covariance : σ_{xy}

correlation

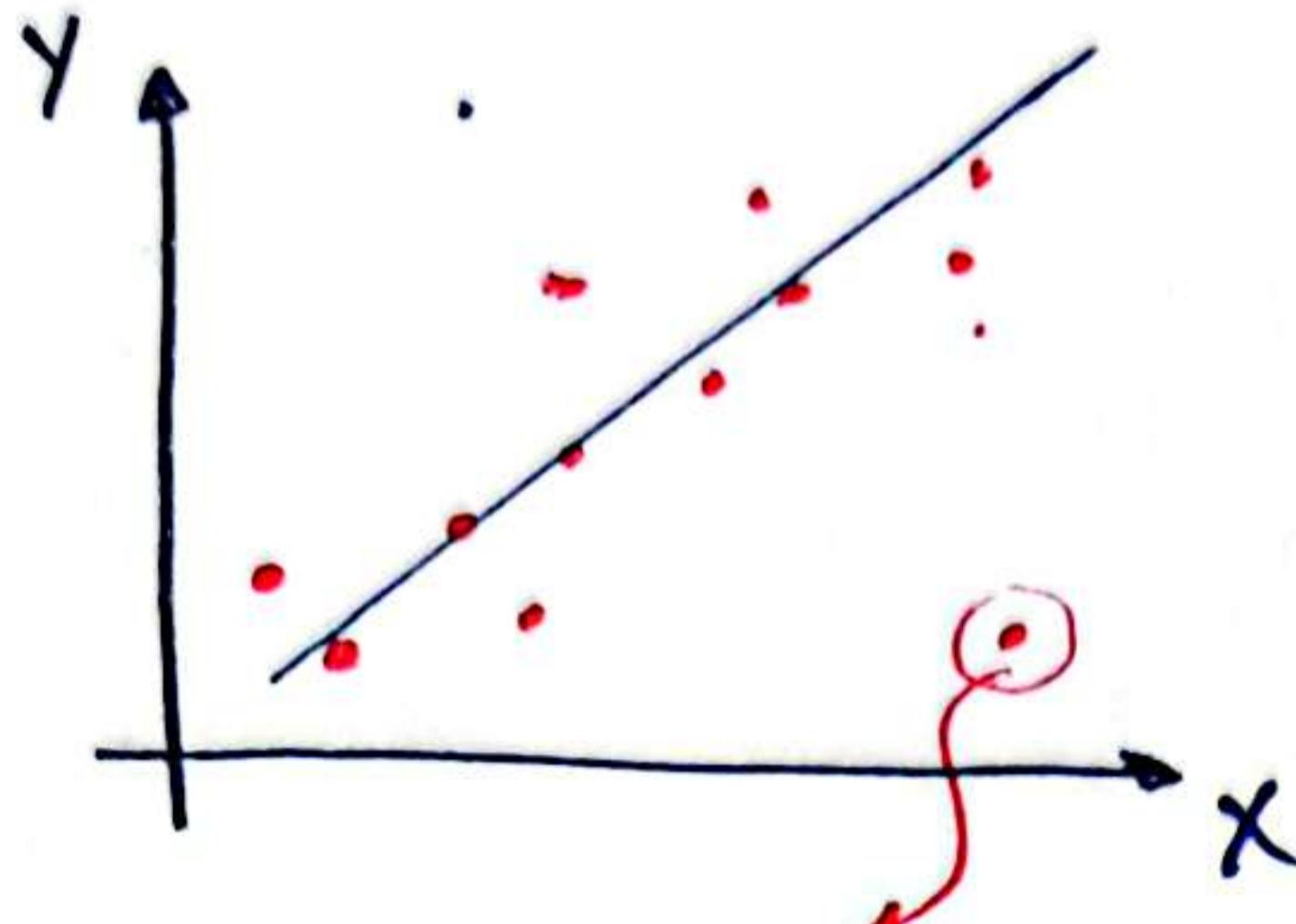
coefficient : r_{xy}

الخطوة المهمة هي معرفة خطأ القياس

"Linear dependance or not"

بيانات خطية على الصورة

$y, x \propto$



+ve Correlated

(dependent)

(error) خطأ في القياس مثلاً \rightarrow نتيجة خطأ القياس \rightarrow لذا ندرس

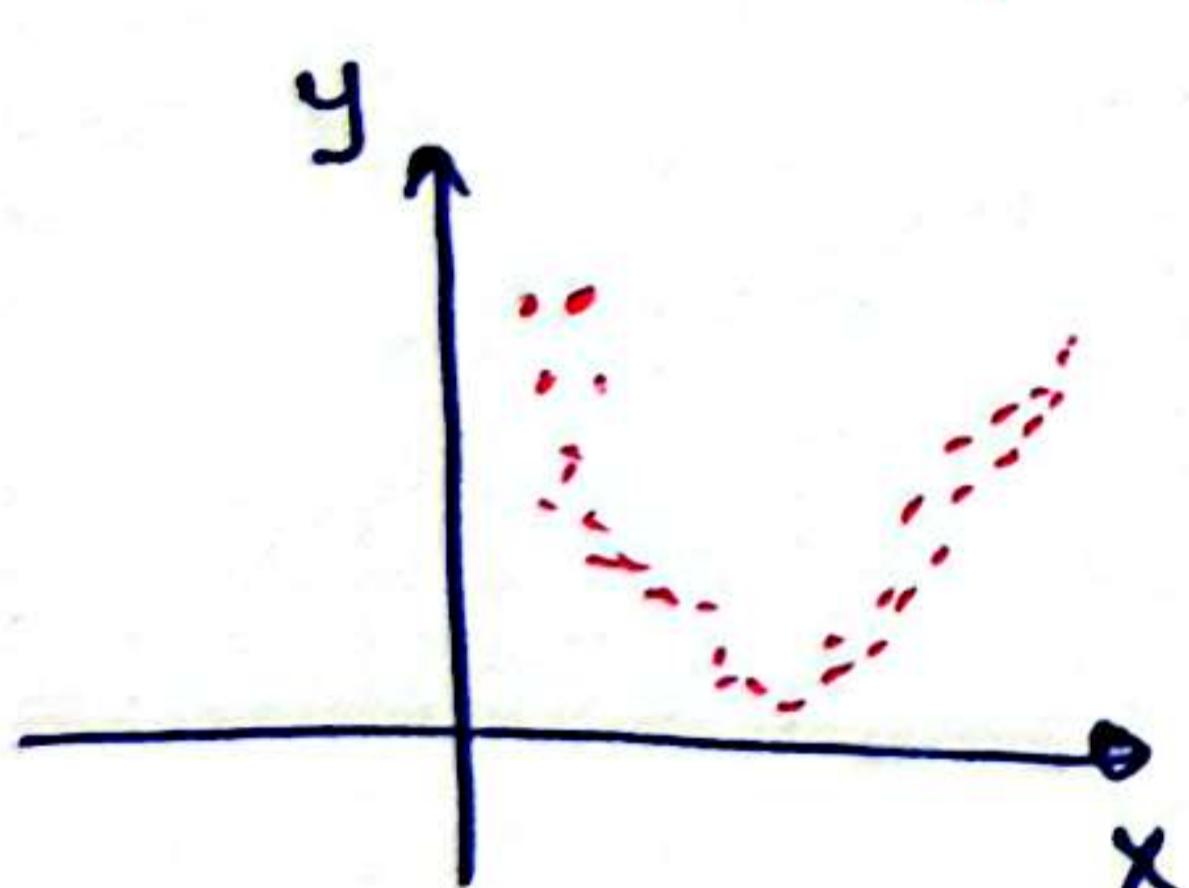
objective function

M-L

not correlated
independant

not correlated
independant

-ve correlated
dependant



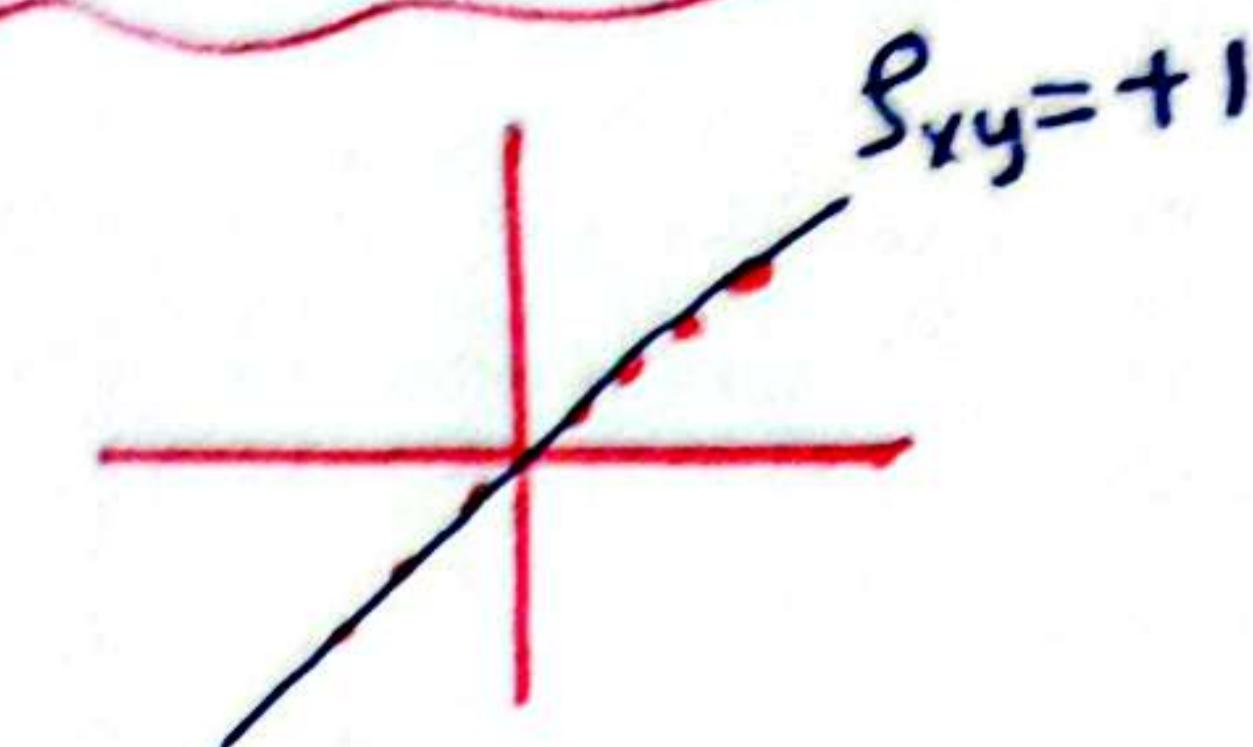
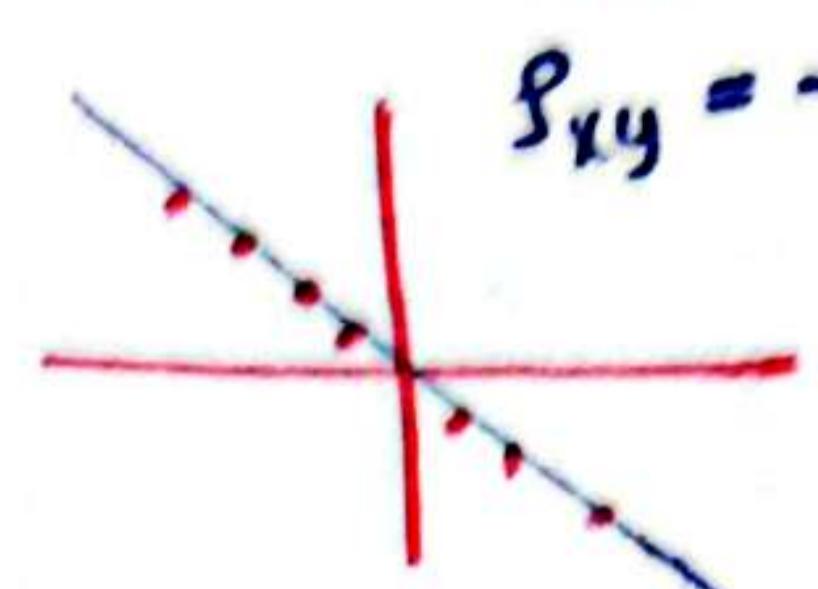
not Correlated
but dependent

بيانات لها صفات
وهي مترابطة
Linear correlated

(σ_{xy})

Covariance = $\overline{(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}$

$$-1 < r_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} < +1$$



مترابط
لجزء من
data

$r_{xy} \approx 0$

Covariance
Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{xz} & \sigma_{yz} & \sigma_z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Correlation
Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_{xy} & r_{xz} \\ r_{xy} & 1 & r_{yz} \\ r_{xz} & r_{yz} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

أمثلة على استعمال الاصناف بعض

Covariance Matrix \rightarrow لم حسب

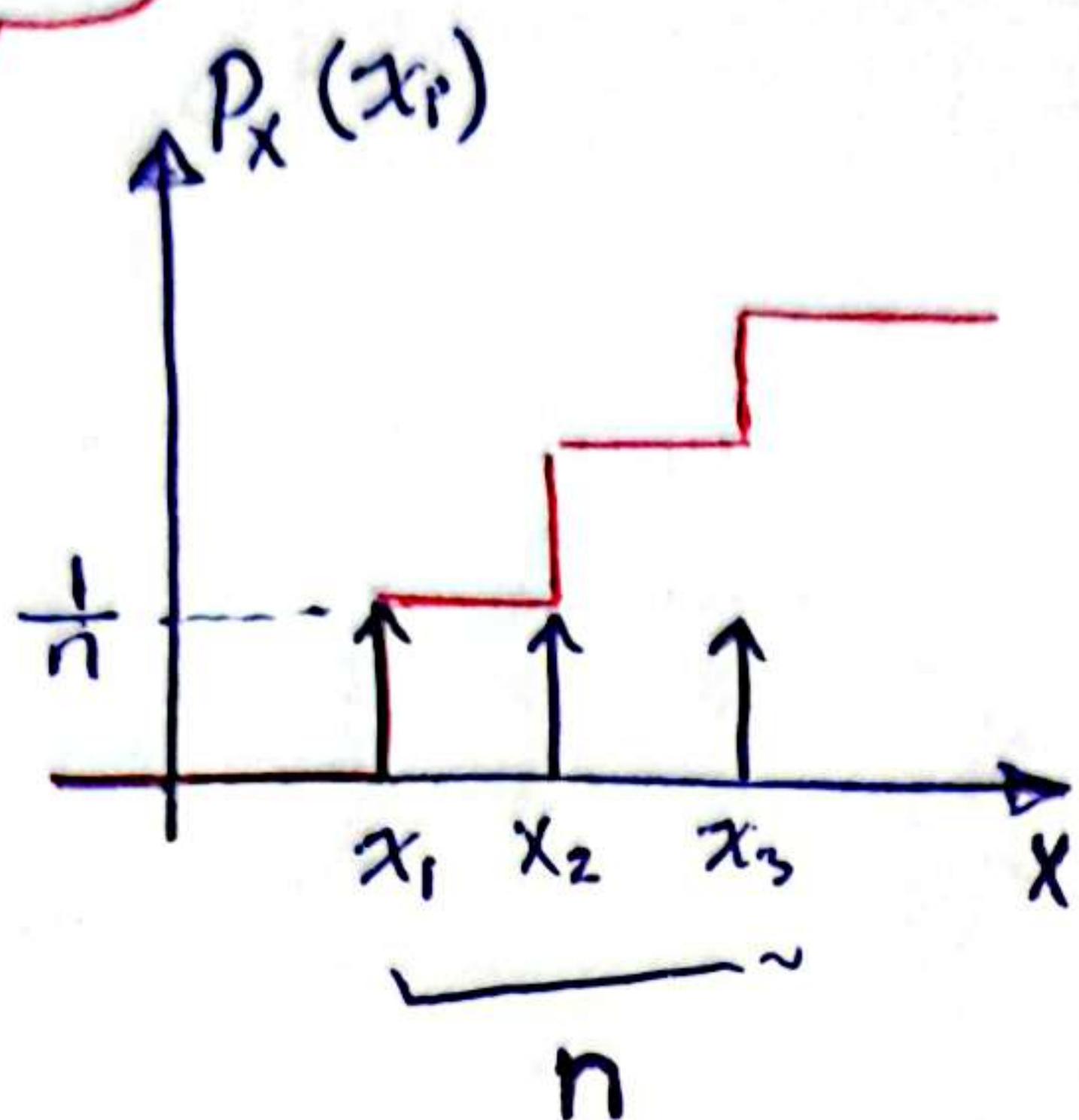
eigenvalues, eigenvectors \rightarrow

eigenvectors ان القيم

PCA مباشرة \rightarrow يعطي هر الـ

Discrete R.V.s

① uniform



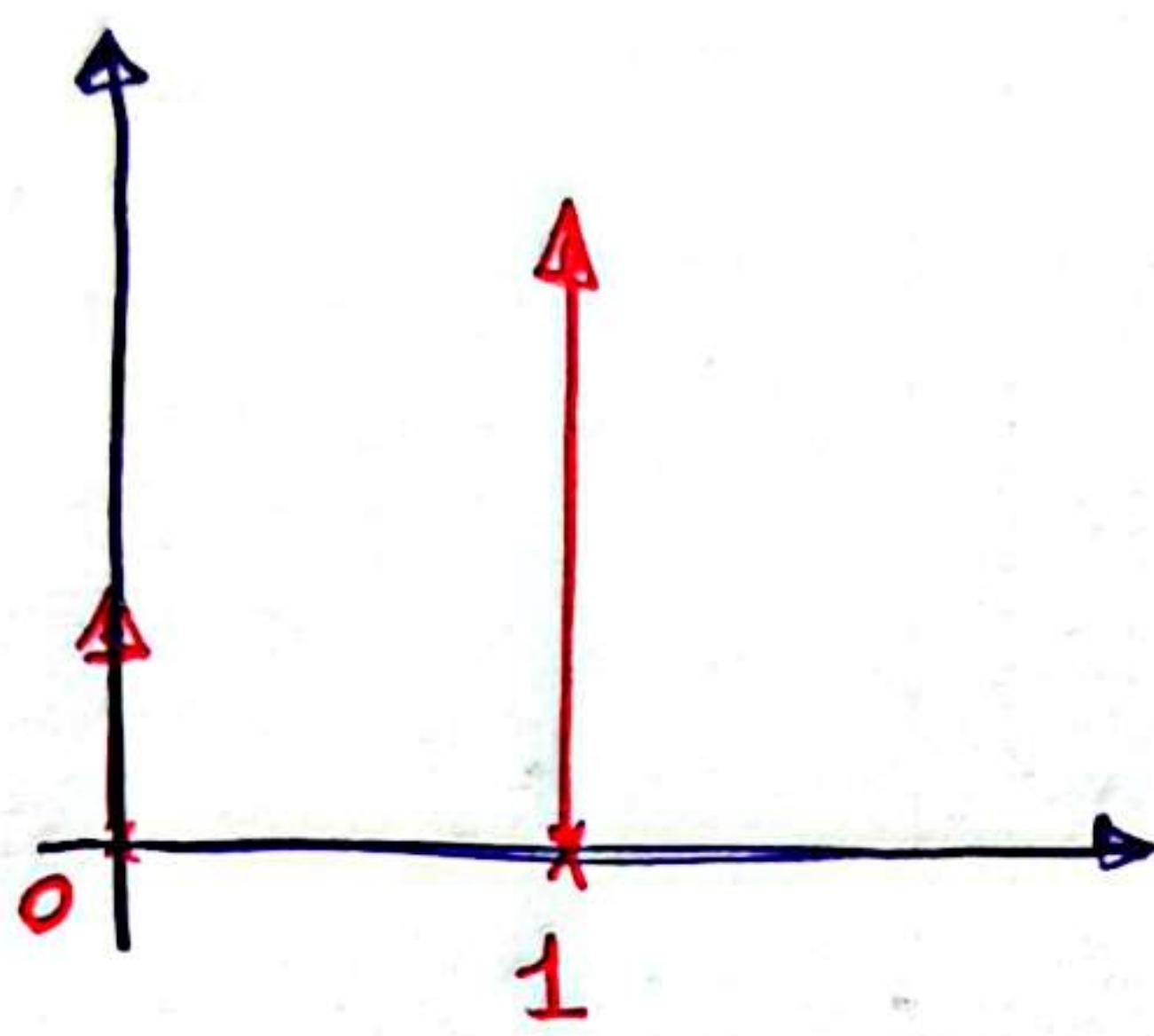
② Bernoulli R.V

حالة احتمالية بسيطة

- Success $\rightarrow 1$
- Failure $\rightarrow 0$

$$P(0) = 1 - p = q$$

$$P(1) = p = 1 - q$$



$$P_X(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1-p & \text{if } x_i=0 \\ p & \text{if } x_i=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_i x_i P_X(x_i) = 0(1-p) + 1(p) = p$$

Weighted average

$$\sigma_x^2 = \overline{(x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = p^2$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \sum_i x_i^2 P_X(x_i) = 0^2 p(0) + 1^2 (p(1)) = p$$

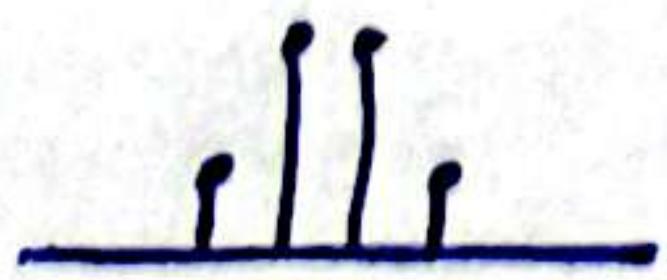
$$\sigma_x^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p) = pq$$

③ Binomial dist.

distribution of no. of successes in "n" Bernoulli trials.

احتمال نظر ملك

لـ رمي 3 عملات معينة؟



$$P("K" \text{ success in } "n" \text{ trial}) = P_X(K) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

④ Poisson R.Vs أى بعده وراء بروز متعدد متعددين أو مرتبطين مع بعض

$$p(k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

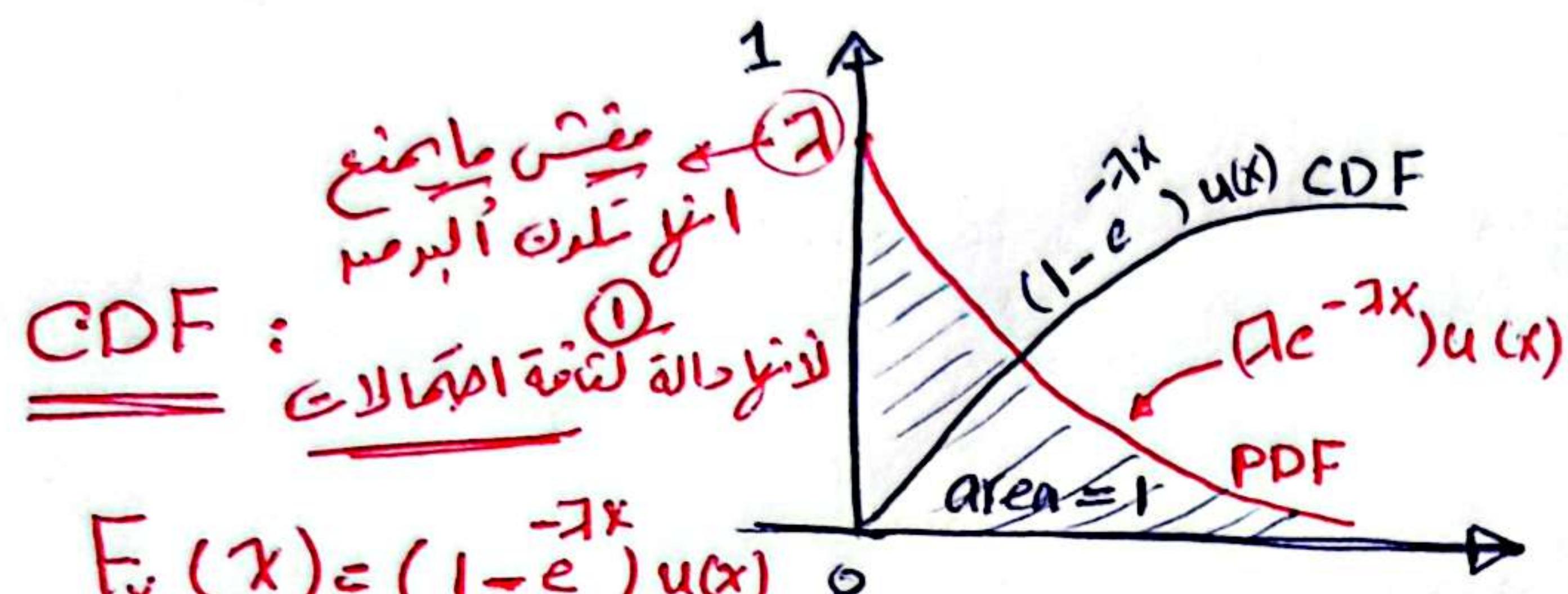
Poisson point process

الخزعاع المتسارع

probability

day 04

* Exponential distribution



CDF : $F_x(x) = (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) u(x)$

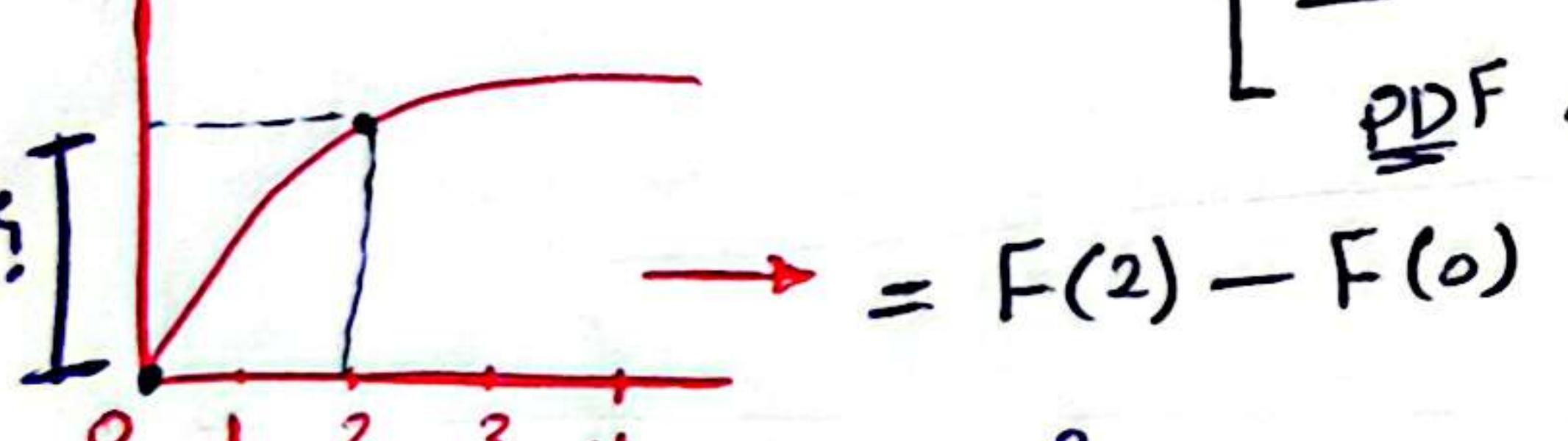
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

PDF

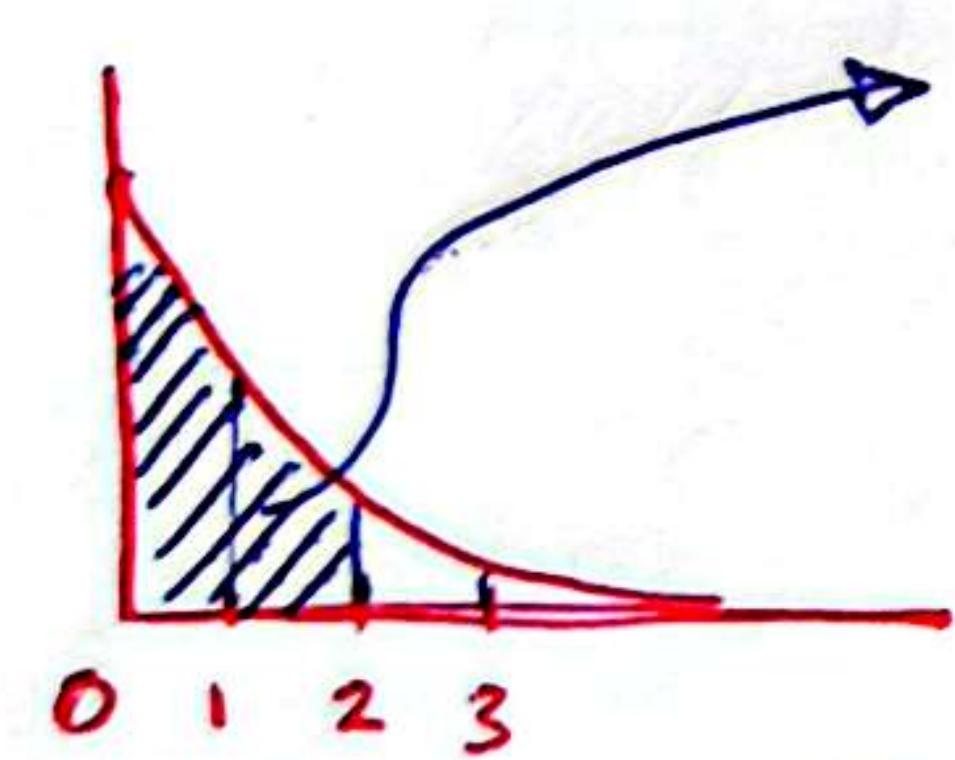
$$P_x(x) = f_x(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_x(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex} \quad p(0 < x < 2) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \text{CDF} & \leftarrow \text{يطلب تقييم} \\ \text{PDF} & \leftarrow \text{جس الدحتمال} \end{cases}$$



$$= F(2) - F(0) = \int_0^2 p(x) dx$$



العواملين
العاملة

$$\bar{x} = \sum_i x_i P_x(x_i)$$

cont.

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Mean

كذلك بالتجزئ

$$\sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \bar{x})^2 f_x(x) dx$$

$$= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} (x - \frac{1}{\lambda}) e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

+ أو مقدار احصائي بطرية كـ

$$\sigma_x^2 = \bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2$$

Variance

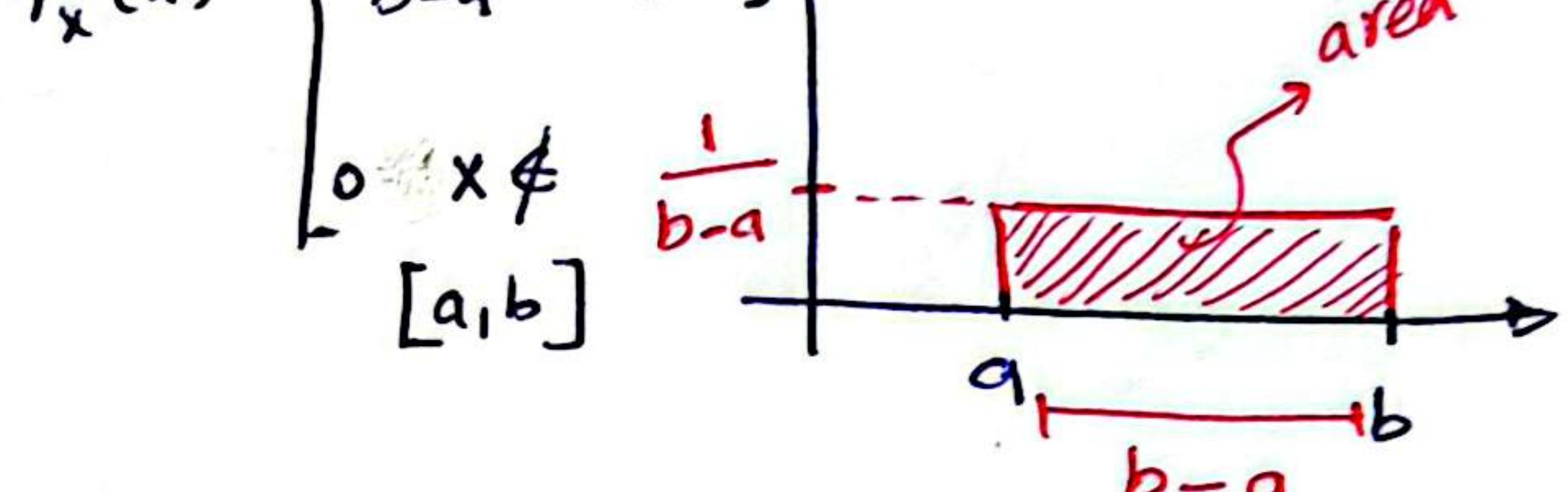
$$= \bar{x}^2 = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

Mean²

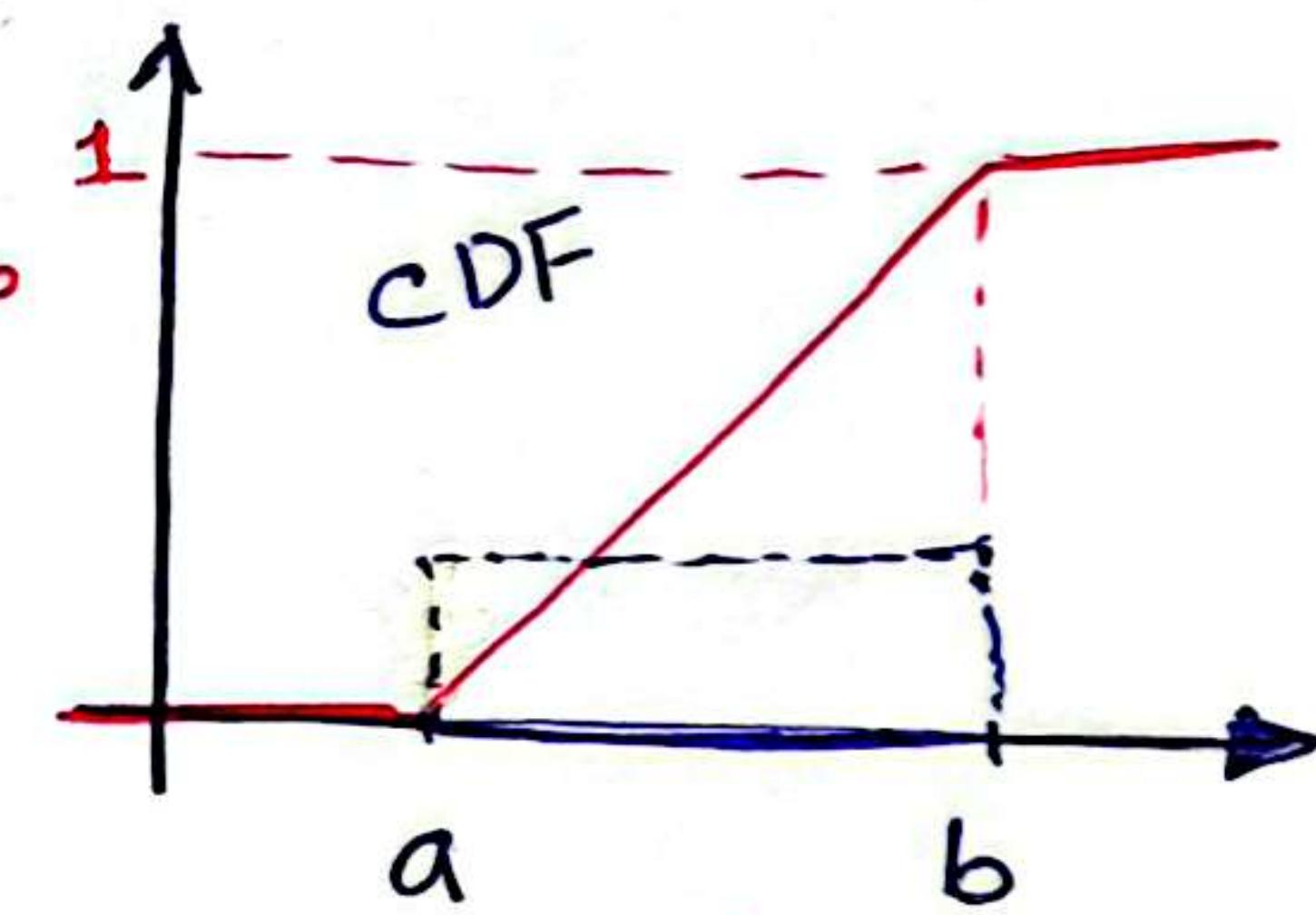
uniform distribution

Gaussian

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$$



$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & \text{if } x > b \end{cases}$$



Normal Dist.

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

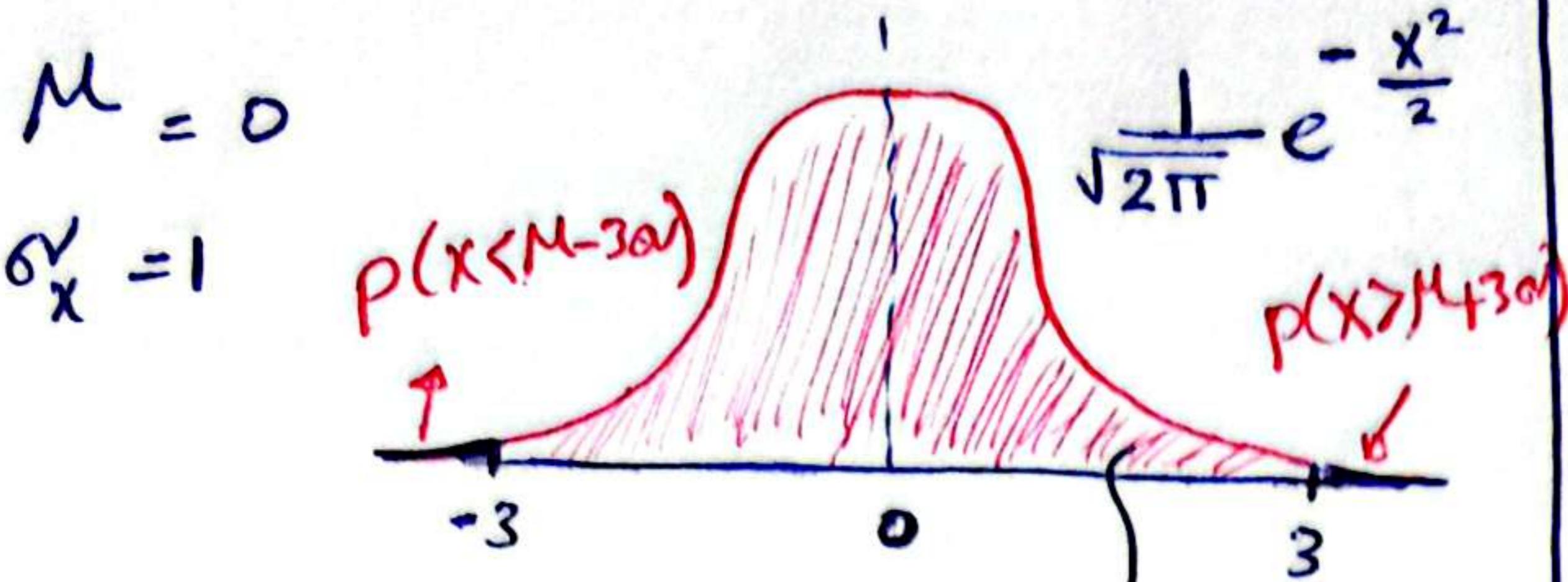
موجة معاشر
الظواهر الجميلة
 $P(x_1 < x < x_2)$

$$\therefore P(x_1 < x < x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f_x(x) dx = ??$$

+ على مقدمة لذلك نعم حلاها بالجدول
(Numerical)

$$= 1 - Q(x)$$

معرفة (حسابها بجدول)



if area $[-\infty \rightarrow \infty]$
= 1
 $[-3, 3]$
area = 0.9973

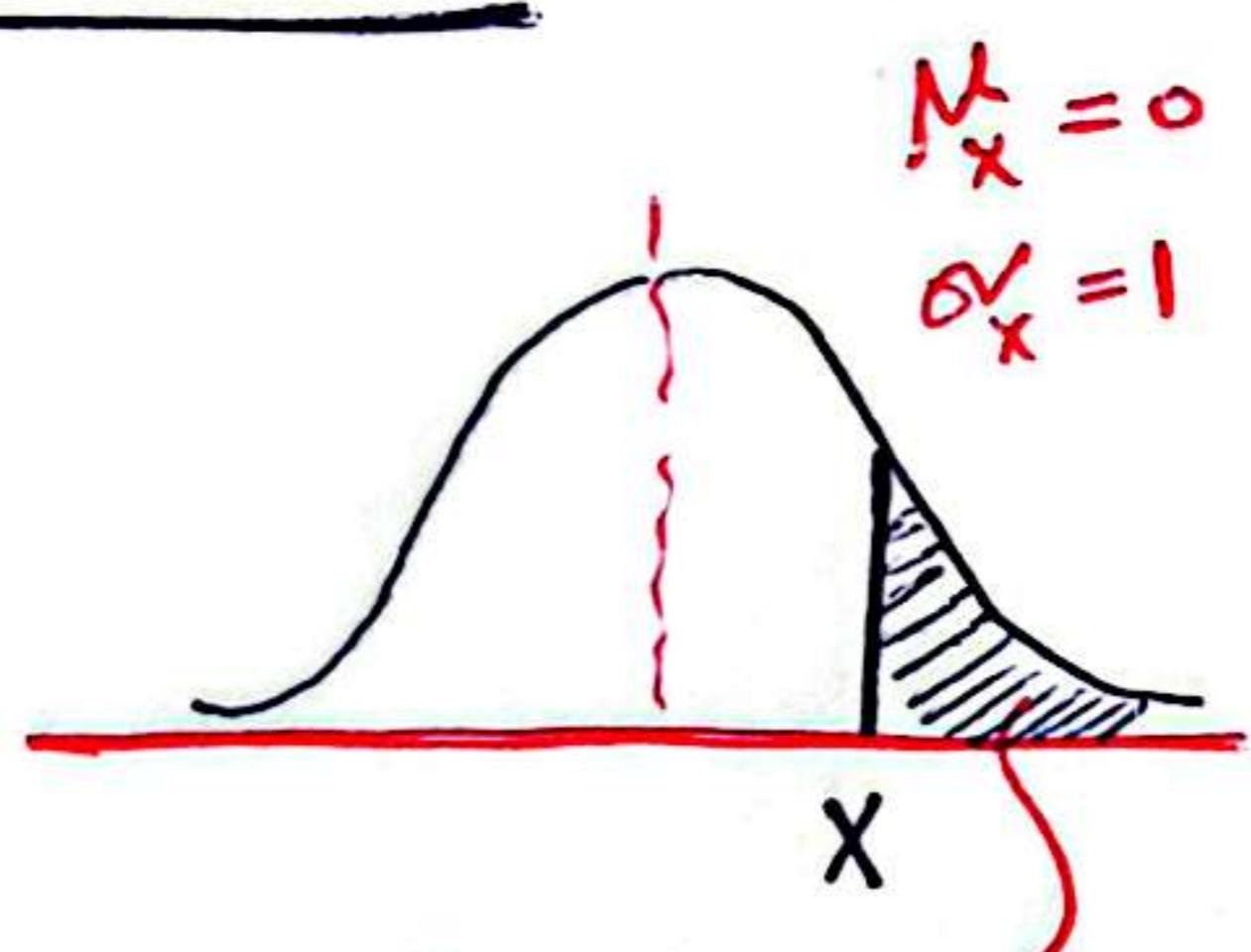
Ex $\mu_x = 170 \text{ cm}$
 $\sigma_x^2 = 10 \text{ cm}$
 $\therefore P(170-30 < X \leq 170+3 \times 10) = 99.73\%$
 $\mu_x + 3\sigma$

notes

68-95-99.7 rule

$P(\mu - 3\sigma < X \leq \mu + 3\sigma) = 99.7\%$
 $P(\mu - 2\sigma < X \leq \mu + 2\sigma) = 95.45\%$
 $P(\mu - \sigma < X \leq \mu + \sigma) = 68.2\%$

Q-tables

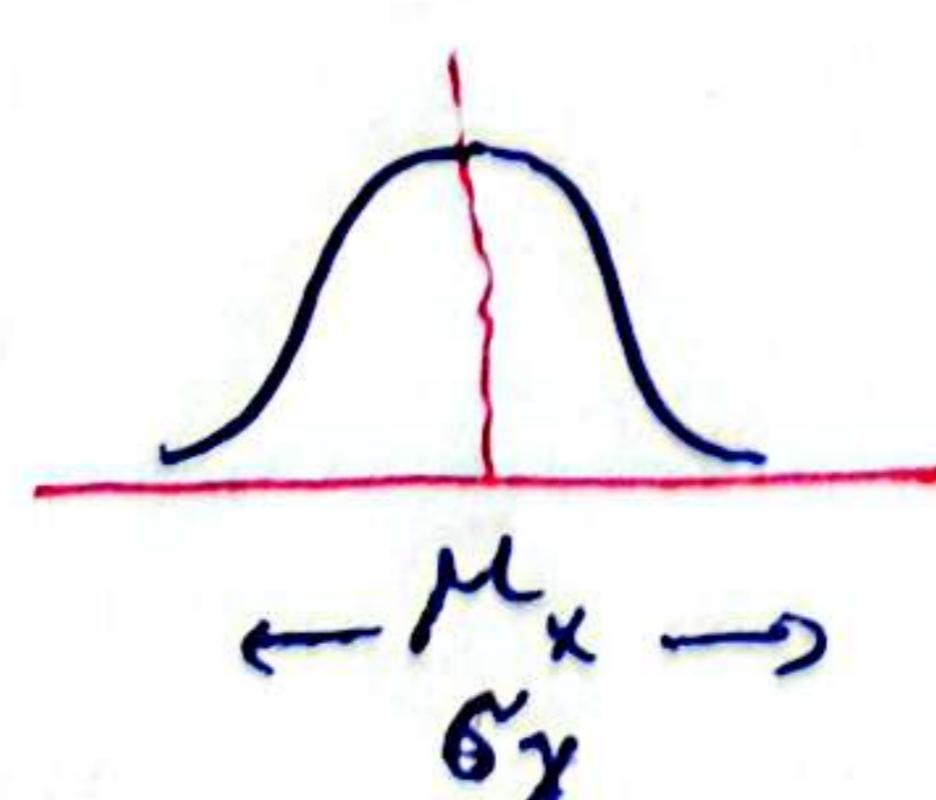


area of Q-table
 $P(X > x) = Q(x)$

case general \rightarrow case standard
 $\mu_x \neq 0$
 $\sigma_x^2 = 1$

general \rightarrow standardization

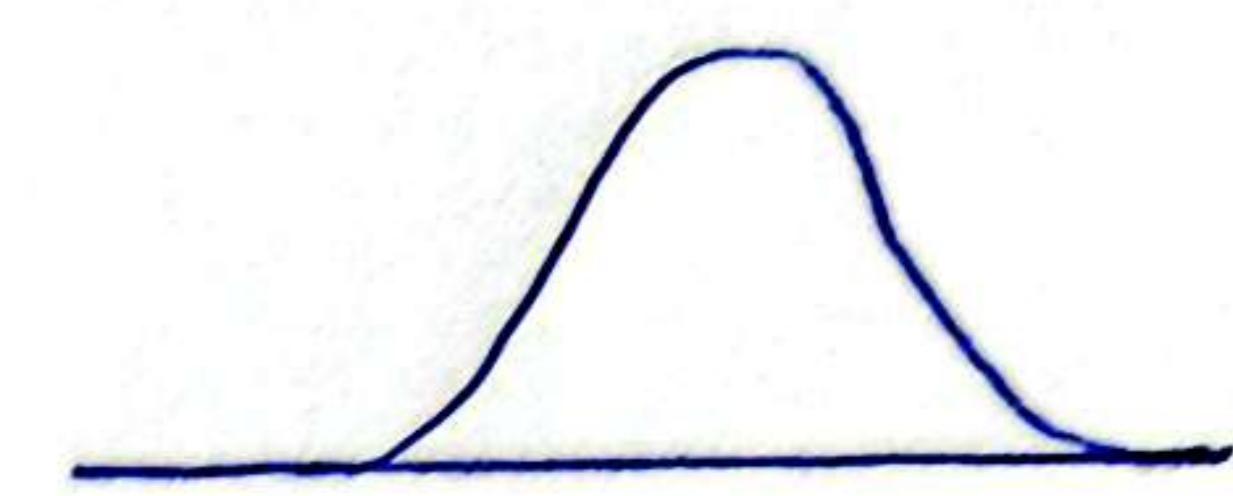
$P(X > x_1)$
 $Q\left(Z > \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)$



Central limit theorem (CLT)

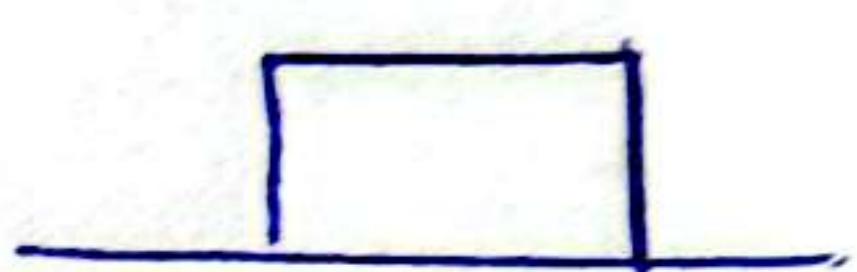
وأحدة من تطبيقاتها \rightarrow تفسير لـ CLT
normal dist.
يتصدر الطوارئ الطبيعية

$Z = X + Y + W$
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ مي خلقة موحدة

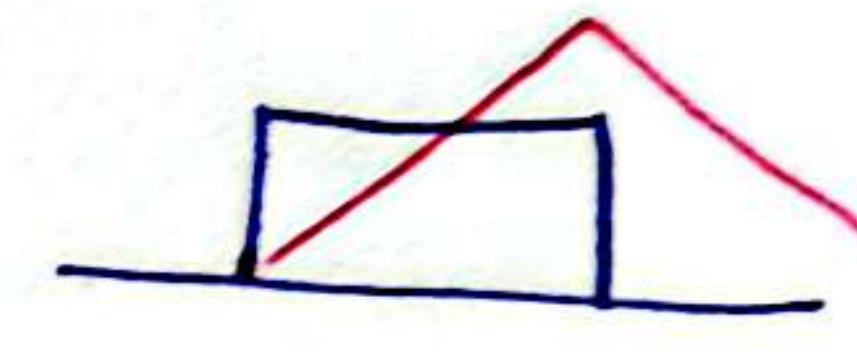


$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ مي علشين
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ مي علاج ٣ مم
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ مي علاج ٢ مم

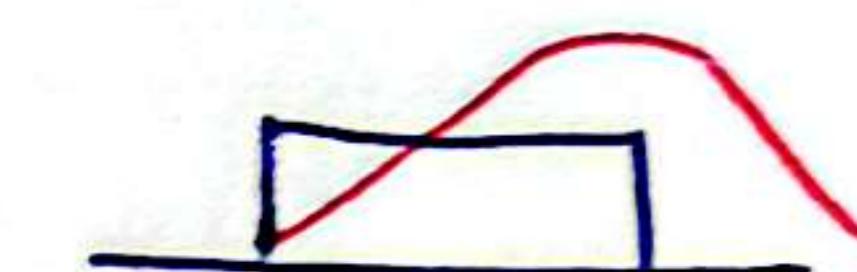
$$f_Z(z) = f_X(x) * f_Y(y) * f_W(w)$$



شكل اخر لل dist.



وهذا \rightarrow مهندس دخل



نفسك بيحصل لل dist.

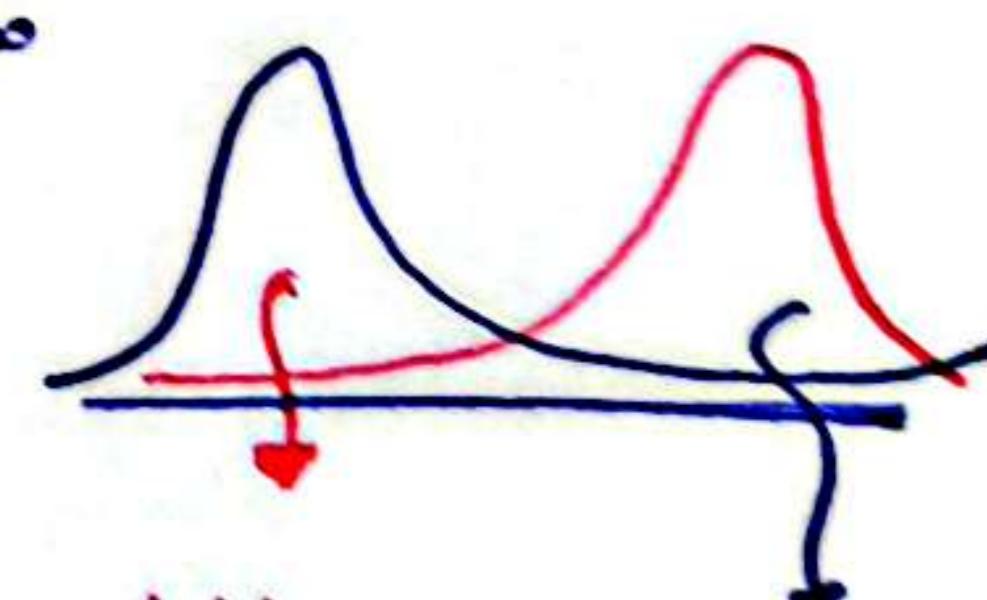
Higher order Moments

$n > 2$

n^{th} moment $\bar{x}^n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f_x(x) dx$

n^{th} central moment $\overline{(x - \bar{x})^n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \bar{x})^n f_x(x) dx$

$n=3 \rightarrow$ Skewness

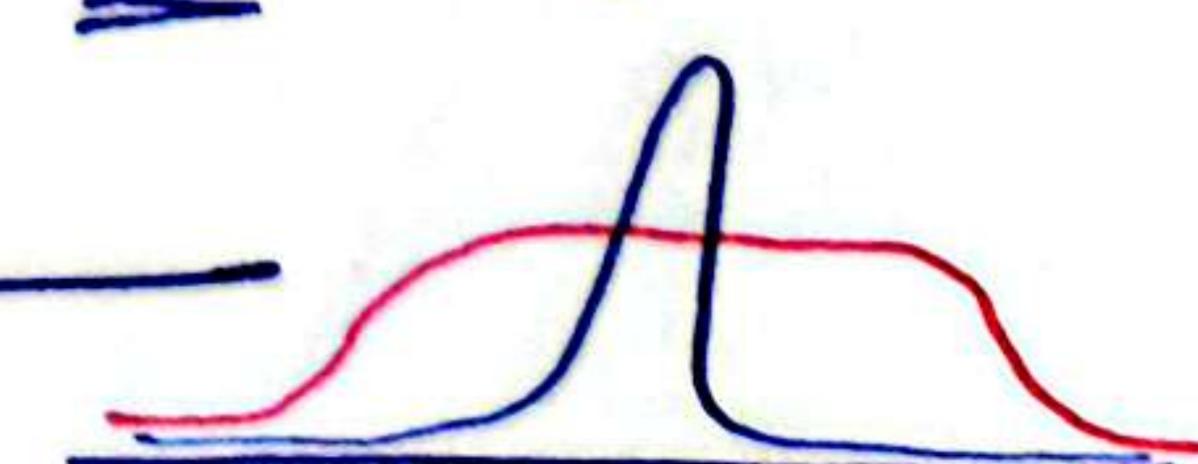


$n=4 \rightarrow$ Kurtosis



skewness \rightarrow $\frac{\text{curve}}{\text{mean}}$

Parameter \rightarrow Kurtosis



Student-t distribution.

probability

Day 05

- Conditional probability

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B) &= P(A) \\ P(B|A) &= P(B) \end{aligned} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{independent events} \\ \text{joint prop.} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$\rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} A \\ \cap \\ B \end{array}$$

$P(A|B)$ لو حسبت بـ A ولعنه

 $= P(A)$

independent events $\xrightarrow{\text{معنـى مـاتـرـس}} \xrightarrow{\text{دـاخـلـاـتـهـ}}$

dependent events $\xleftarrow{\text{لـو اـشـرـتـهـ}} \xleftarrow{\text{لـو اـشـرـتـهـ}}$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \rightarrow ②$$

from ①, ② $P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) P(B)$
 $= P(B|A) P(A)$

$$\therefore P(A|B) P(B) = P(B|A) P(A)$$

Bayes' Rule $\frac{P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}}{\text{Posterior}} \quad \text{Likelihood}$

صيـرـيـعـةـ اـسـتـاجـاـتـهـ جـدـاـ

Data science $\xrightarrow{\text{حـاجـاـتـهـ كـثـيرـةـ فـيـ اـرـجـاعـهـ}}$

prior $\xrightarrow{\text{اـحـمـالـ جـلـ A}}$

evidence (marginal) $\xrightarrow{\text{جـلـ Bـ لـلـ}}$

\rightarrow Belief updating

جعل event يتأثر بـ Estimation

نفس الماعـدـ مـدـريـعـةـ

$$P(AB) = \underbrace{P(A|B)}_{\text{joint prop.}} \underbrace{P(B)}_{\text{margin prop.}}$$

$$P_{x,y}(x,y) = \underbrace{P_{x/y}(x|y)}_{\text{joint PMF}} \underbrace{P_x(x)}_{\text{conditional PMF}} \underbrace{P_y(y)}_{\text{margin PMF}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{prob.} \\ \text{PMF.} \end{array} \right]$$

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \underbrace{f_{x/y}(x|y)}_{\text{joint PDF}} \cdot \underbrace{f_x(x)}_{\text{conditional PDF}} \cdot \underbrace{f_y(y)}_{\text{margin PDF}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PDF} \\ \text{PDF} \\ \text{PDF} \end{array} \right]$$

Bayes' rule

$$P_{x/y}(x|y) = \frac{P_{y/x}(y|x) P_x(x)}{P_y(y)}$$

PMF بـ $\xrightarrow{\text{مـلـتوـيـةـ بـ لـلـلـلـ}}$

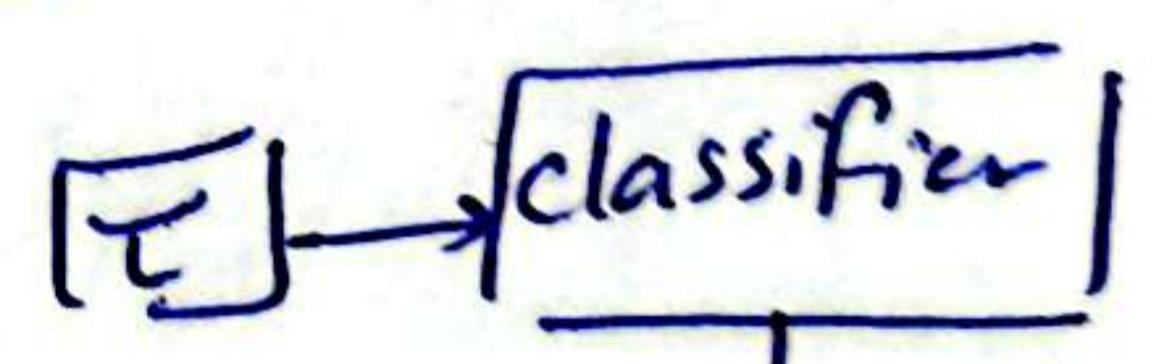
$$f_{x/y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{y/x}(y|x) f_x(x)}{f_y(y)}$$

PDF بـ $\xrightarrow{\text{مـلـتوـيـةـ بـ لـلـلـلـ}}$

Allergy test $\xrightarrow{98\%}$ accurate in +ve
 and 99% accurate in -ve

Results

test \leftrightarrow classifier



TP \rightarrow true positive
 cat $\xrightarrow{\text{صـوـرـةـ صـيـرـيـعـةـ}}$
 classifier \checkmark

TN \rightarrow True Negative
 cat $\xrightarrow{\text{صـوـرـةـ صـيـرـيـعـةـ}}$
 classifier \checkmark

FP \rightarrow False positive
 cat $\xrightarrow{\text{صـوـرـةـ إـيجـابـيـةـ لـلـلـلـ}}$
 classifier \checkmark

FN \rightarrow False Negative

cat $\xrightarrow{\text{صـوـرـةـ غـلـطـ وـمـنـ مـنـ}}$
 classifier \checkmark

Confusion Matrix

TP	TN
FP	FN

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

$$= \frac{0.98 \quad 0.01}{P(B|A) \quad P(A)} \\ P(B|A) \quad P(A) \\ P(B|A) P(A) + P(B|A') P(A')$$

لما Test يباعي خاشر
يبي ملوش لازمة اعمل كل دا

$P(B|A)$ باليك لازم دايماً

	+ve	-ve
+ve	TP	Fp
-ve	Fn	TN

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{\text{كل الصالح}}{\text{الاجمالي}} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

"sensitivity" = $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$
 "True +ve rate" = $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$

$$\text{specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$NPV = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$$

F1-score: harmonic mean of precision and Recall

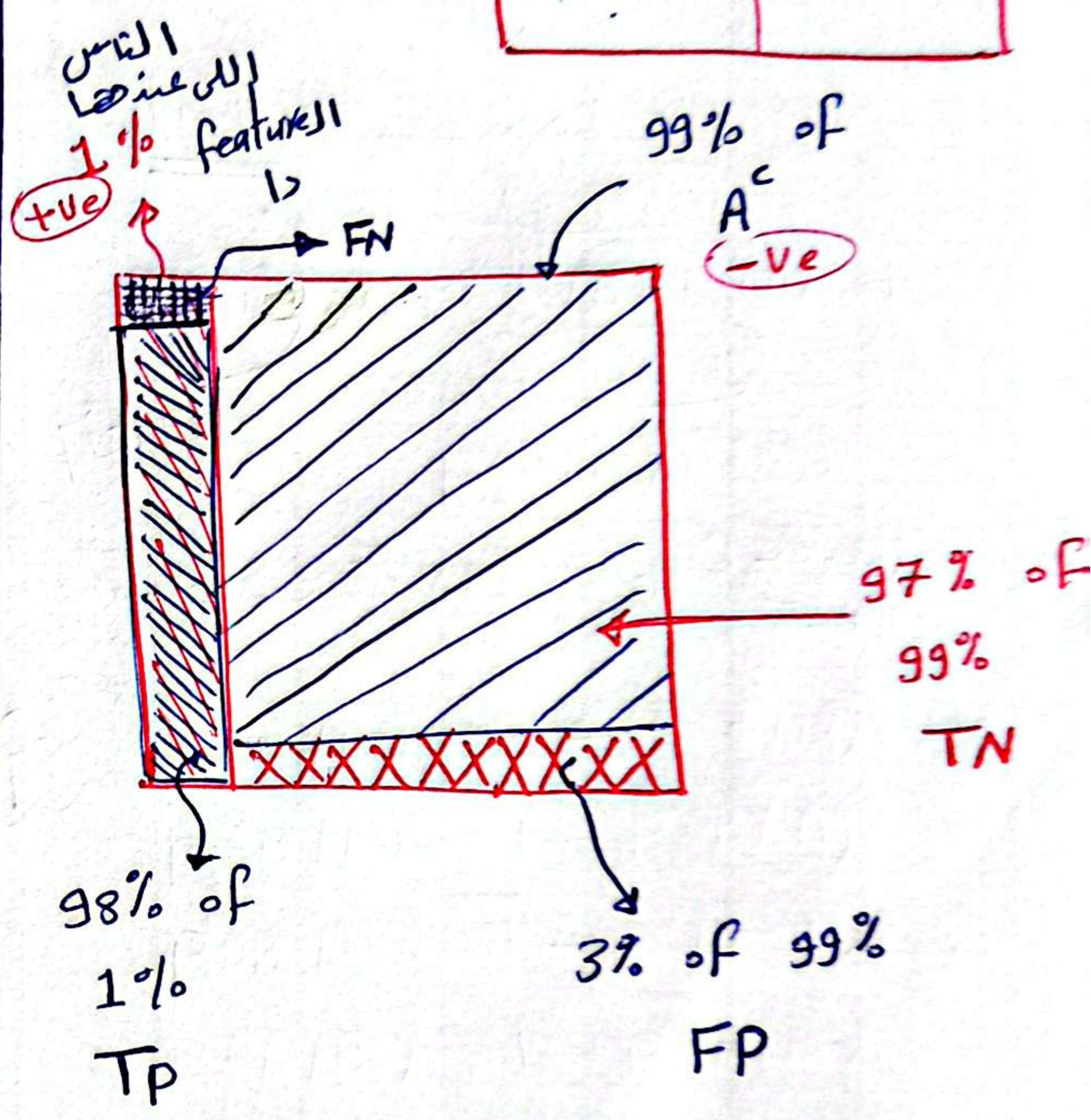
$$= 2 \frac{\text{precision} * \text{Recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

\approx أصلع من أصلع و أصلع

و امرأة صر الطور الكندية انك تحول كل
الرجال عذراً لنسب

Ex

+ve	-	-ve
-	FN	TN
-	TP	FP
:	:	:
:	:	:



$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{\text{total } P} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$= \frac{0.98 * 0.01}{0.98 * 0.01 + 0.03 * 0.99} \\ \approx 0.25 \equiv P(A|B)$$

$$\text{accuracy} = \uparrow \uparrow$$

Naïve Bayes' classifier

$$P(A \cap B \cap C \cap D) = P(A) P(B) P(C) P(D)$$

if A, B, C, D are independent

→ if A, B, C, D are dependent

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B \cap C \cap D) &= \frac{P(A|BCD)}{P(BCD)} \cdot \frac{P(BCD)}{P(cD)} \cdot \\ &\quad P(cD) = \frac{P(A|BCD)}{P(BCD)} \cdot \frac{P(BCD)}{P(cD)} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{P(cD)}{P(D)} \cdot P(D) = P(A|BCD) \cdot P(B|cD) \cdot P(c|D) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(ABCD) \\ &= P(A|BCD) \cdot P(B|cD) \cdot P(c|D) \cdot P(D) \end{aligned}$$

chain rule / multiplication rule

Ex $P(K^1 K^2 10^3)$ cards
King King number 10

without Replacement

$$= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} \times \frac{4}{50}$$

Female or male? ^{naïve}
Bay's classifier

$$P(\text{male} | \text{measurements}) = ??^{0.55}$$

$$P(\text{Female} | \text{measurements}) = ??^{0.45}$$

الاحتمال الأكبر عادةً ما يكون المale