

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

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

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) \rightarrow (II)$$

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

$P(B)$ - hypothesis prior
 $P(A|B)$ - likelihood
 $P(A)$ - Total Evidence

Scenario 1 \Rightarrow
 $P(\text{Covid}) = 1.5\% \Rightarrow \frac{15}{1000} \rightarrow (I)$

RT-PCR Test drive -

$P(+ve|\text{Covid}) = 80\% \rightarrow \text{True Positive} \rightarrow (II)$

$P(-ve|\text{Covid}) = 20\% \rightarrow \text{False Negative} \rightarrow (III)$

$P(+ve|\text{non-Covid}) = 4\% \rightarrow \text{False Positive} \rightarrow (IV)$

$P(-ve|\text{non-Covid}) = 96\% \rightarrow \text{True Negative} \rightarrow (V)$

Suppose another test conducted \Rightarrow

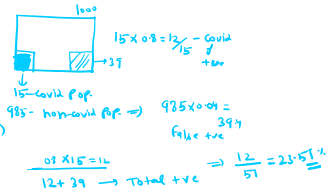
$P(\text{Covid}|+ve) = ??$

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

$$= \frac{P(+ve|\text{Covid}) \cdot P(\text{Covid})}{P(+ve) - \text{all } +ve}$$

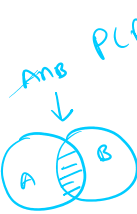
$$= \frac{0.8 \times 0.015}{(0.8 \times 0.015) + (0.04 \times 0.985)}$$

$$= 23.5\%$$



$$\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\frac{500}{2000} \times \frac{400}{500}$$



$$Z \leq \frac{0.28 - 0.29}{0.6}$$

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

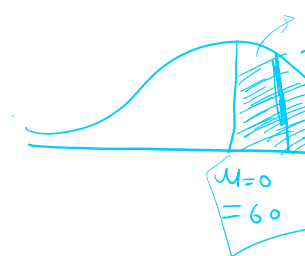
$$= \frac{400}{500} \times \frac{500}{2000}$$

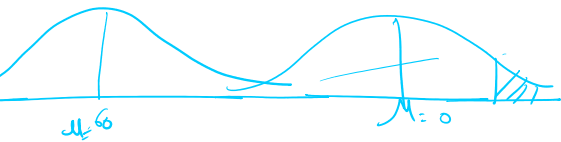
$$= \frac{400}{2000} = \frac{1}{5}$$



Z'

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$





$$Z = \frac{80-60}{12} = \frac{20}{12} = 1.67$$

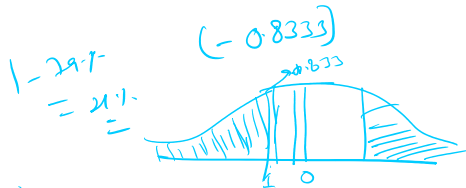
$$1 - 0.9525 = 0.0475$$

$$Z = 1.67 \quad P =$$

$$0.057$$

$$1 - 0.057 = 0.943$$

$$\frac{50-60}{12} = -\frac{10}{12} = -0.8333$$



10% of the students
are to be awarded
distinction

$$X = ??$$

30 - people distinction