Probabilidade e Inferência Estatistica II

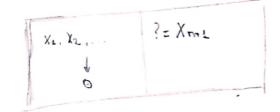
Aula 01 - 15/08

com framp amail.com

Sergio Wechsler

J.KADENE - Amciple of Uncortainty

0 um indice.



Xx ... , Xn (0,1)

Toorenso do Represendação DeFinanti. D[XI = x1, Xn=xn] = (1-0)n-Exide(B)

Lema de Neymonn-Pearson

1,0,001=1

Hi: 0 = 00

Lembrete Teste 4. 2 = 10,1]

X -> O(X) O: " acritação

L="regercas"

"melhor" teste



. tomonho: sup Ply(x)=10) = &

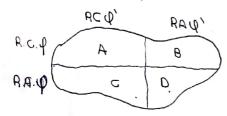
Lema de Neyman - Pearson

$$Q(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{drango } f(x) \\ 0, & \text{drango } f(x) \\ 0, & \text{drango } f(x) \end{cases}$$

EUJOD / AKE (01)

se P[q(x)=1 |0=003=x, então P[q(x)=0 |0=01] & Prob(q'(x)=0 |0=01), para qualquer il com tomanho & x.

"Prova" (gse som palouras).



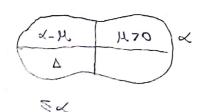
Overemo > provar:

P[XECUDIOI] & Prob[XEBUDIOI] 45

HOP [XEC/O] = Prob [XEB/O]

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f_{\Gamma}(x) dx = K \int_{\mathcal{C}} f_{O}(x) dx = K \chi = K \chi$$

Se 0=00



X-M+D & & => D & H

-> Classicon . Changing

DOI. 10. 100 X / Sta. 0000 Pericchi, Pereira

Prob. e Inf. Est. I

Aula 03-22/08

Tecremo da Representação: (var 0-1)

Parte I:

Segon X2, X2, ... u.a.s com diet. P. Sc P & permutavel =

It, of a distribuição em [0,1] tal que Yn, Y (x1,..., xn) 6 [0,1]",

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{1}^{1} e^{2\pi i} (1-e^{i})^{n-2\pi i} p(e^{i}) \\ \int_{0}^{1} e^{2\pi i} (1-e^{i})^{n-2\pi i} p(e^{i}) \end{cases}$$

Probabilidade e Inferência II

12109 - Aula

No avla passado, fiserom pelos advinas. Erro. X

Sepondo que Oo e Os não são "estados da natureza",

decisées de repador operto

3 2

Com a decisão minimax

solo menos

belo menos

belo menos

pelo menos

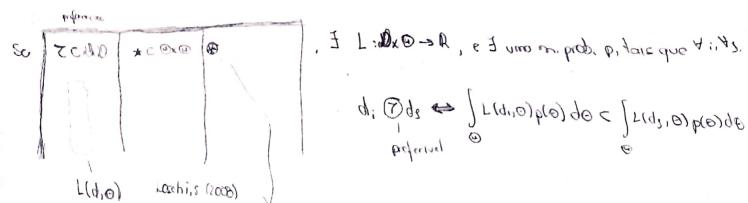
solo monos don 70.

Mas possoficar tentado a mudar minha sogada, visando perder só 3. O risco e se ele querer gombor 15 Ae fudeu!

D= valor do sogo obtido caso at decisões sogam ateatorizadas.

Tearerra do Minimax:

Tearana (Assa com incertexa)



Kadens, pg. 268-270

Coolário.

At que terro a menor però esperado.

This esperado.

This esperado.

UA

Probabiliode e Inferência II

Rubin, H ... A weak eyetern of axioms. 17109

Para que

temos a exigência de 3 axiomas (Ver Artigo ou Radone).

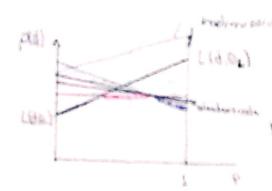
Consideremos agaras

d von decisio aleatoricada

$$g = \begin{cases} q_1 & \alpha_1 \\ q_2 & \alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

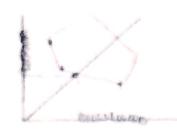
Tudo use no capitulo 8 do De Grant.

p(d) = p((d, 0,) = (1-p) = (d, 0)



Dependendo da prori, as robas se alterario.

No entanto, sampre havers



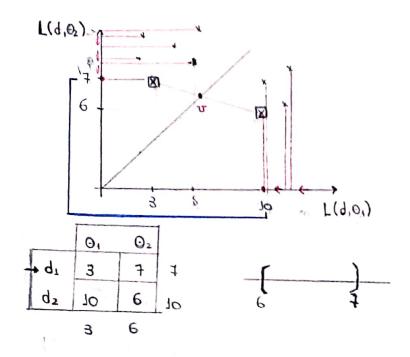
(Tob ardigos in implandade)

poremo, hue general a comment

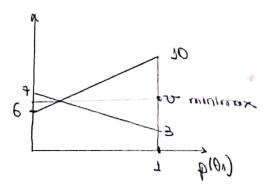
é docume de lagres caritra alguns prien p

(D, L, @, E. &. (T. (. 10) 0 c @), p)

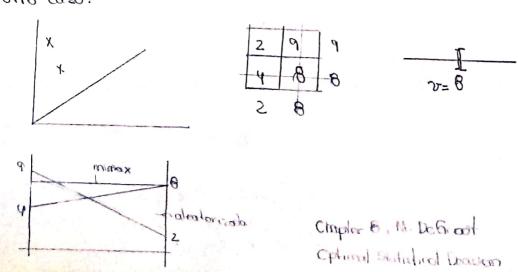
19/09 H. Rubin



Ovando dos seres estão envolvidas, as decisões padem ser alteradas ao longo das rodadas, o que dificulto. a tomada de decisão.



Outro caso:



$$L: \frac{\mathcal{D}_{\mathsf{X}} \ \bigcirc \rightarrow \mathbb{R}}{(d, \bigcirc)} \longrightarrow L(d, \bigcirc)$$

DEF; Regra de Decisão L= L(E(X), 0)

$$\delta: \underset{\times}{\times} \longrightarrow \delta(x)$$

$$\delta \in \Delta \longrightarrow (\Delta, L(\delta, \theta), \mathcal{X} \times \Theta)$$

$$S_{\theta} = \underset{\Delta}{\text{arg min}} \mathbb{E} \left[\left[\left(\delta(x), \Theta \right) \right] :$$

$$= \underset{\Theta \times \mathbb{R}}{\text{arg min}} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\delta(x), \Theta \right) \left(\infty, \Theta \right) dx d\Theta \right]$$

Probabilidade e Inferência Estatistica II

24/09

Problema "origina": (Sem dados)

(40, L, O, p)

L: W× ⊕→R

Lema : para 4060

(a) L'(d,6)70, 4 d & D, 40 & @

	Θ,	ΘL
l1	3	7
lz	5	-2

	_
0	9
2	0



Prova:
$$\Rightarrow \rho(di) = \int_{\Theta} \left[L(d_{1}, \Theta) \rho(\Theta) d\Theta \times \int_{\Theta} \left[L(d_{2}, \Theta) \rho(\Theta) d\Theta \right] \right]$$

Então, p(de) 7 min (p(de), p(de))

Prova: Para p fixa, e supondo que p(ds) = p(ds).

b(90) = b (~90+(1-4) \$ x b(90) +(1-4) b(90) \$

p(dx) = p(dx) p(dx) = p(dx)

E desa forma., p(de) 3 p(ds).

El-Dash, N.

Felipe, 2. Desempote técnios.

Chance degol.

B A. Nesse caso, D(A gantur / Dados) -9 (1-0)

 $\chi \in \mathfrak{F}$

f= [Fx(·10): 06 @]

Definição: Regna de decisão

8; æ -> D

K -> S(x)

Δ = l.8, δe regra de decisão

(A, L, (O, x), p(0,x))

[(8, (6, x))=L(8(2), 8)]

Teoremon:
$$S_p^*(X) = d_p^*(X)$$

Prova. (Supondo que as v.a.s de Integ. possern ser permutáveis)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \Gamma(q(x)'(e)) b(x) b(x) b(x) qe qx = b(x)$$

=
$$\int_{\rho(x)} L(3(2), \Theta) \rho(\Theta(2)) d\Theta dx = E \left\{ \rho(S(x)) \right\}$$
 $\pi \left\{ \rho(d^*(x)) \right\}$

Probabilidade e Inf. Edatistica I

03/10

$$\mathcal{D} = \{q^{o}, q^{i}\} \quad \mathcal{O}^{i}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{q^{o}, q^{i}\} \quad \mathcal{O}^{i} = \{0^{o}, 0^{i}\}$$

$$\rho(d_L) = \alpha P(H_L)$$

$$\rho(d_L) = b P(H_0)$$

$$d^* = d_0 = \sum_{P(H_1/x)} P(H_1/x) = b$$

$$\frac{d_L}{d_L} = \sum_{P(H_1/x)} P(H_0/x) = b$$

$$\frac{d_L}{d_L} = \sum_{P(H_1/x)} P(H_0/x) = b$$

$$\frac{d_L}{d_L} = \sum_{P(H_1/x)} P(H_0/x) = b$$

Mas

$$\frac{D(H^{1}(x))}{D(H^{0})} = \frac{D(H^{0})}{D(H^{0})} \frac{f(x(0))}{f(x(0))} \frac{D(H^{0})}{f(x(0))} \frac$$

 $\mathcal{E}(X) = 1 \quad = R(X) \times \frac{D}{D} \quad \frac{D(H_0)}{D(H_1)}$

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{11} \frac{d_1 x_{11}}{d_2 x_{12}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^{1} - 6^{3})_{5}}{6 \cdot \frac$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X) \ge \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} \le \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_0)} \le \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_0$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{0}}{\Gamma}\left(\left(\Theta^{r}-\Theta^{o}\right)_{z} \pm \pi - \frac{\pi}{D}\left(\Theta^{r}_{s}-\Theta^{o}\right)_{s}\right) \gg \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{P}\frac{D(H^{i})}{D(H^{i})}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum XI - \frac{7}{U} (BOTOT) \leq \frac{(OI-OO)}{QS} IU \left(\frac{O}{D} \frac{D(HI)}{ID(HO)}\right) \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

1 should helm!

No exemplo,

$$\delta_{B} = 1 \quad z \in X \text{ in } \left(\frac{\Theta \circ 4\Theta \circ}{\Theta \circ 4\Theta \circ} \right) + \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{0}^{2}}{(\Theta_{4} - \Theta \circ)} \right) \ln \left(\frac{\rho}{\sigma} \right) \right)$$

Sendo

$$\frac{n=20}{60} = 9$$

$$\frac{77}{20} \left\{ \frac{9}{2} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right\} = \frac{9}{40} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \approx \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{c}{0.63} \right)$$

50

		1	\		W/ W
0	BVAFZ 0 = P = 7 ' b(140)=151 0 = r7 ' Oi : -7	~= 5%. N. Acceon	~/B	go = 0,63	
20	0	0.10	22,0	0,24	
•	Ċ		,		
100			1	0,049	
}	(1	-0.51	50000	>	
		-1	+ 00	1220 que o artigo vá m	whror!

Ho. 0€ @ dim Oo = dim Ox (Egider proper) HI: BE O,

(e(x)

es of (0/a)

T= {0 € @ : floral & sup floral}



μ,

começou o café!

EVa(40) = 1-PolTx/2)

[L(AcHo, 0, x) = b+c](0 ∈ Tx) [L(Res Ho, 0, x) = a(1-(I(0 ∈ Tx)))

Rey HOFS EU = b+c

Introdução à Probabilidade e Inferência II

17-10- Aula 14

NN BILLOWIA / NoBagina (K=d'b)

Ho p= po

H₁:
$$p ? p o$$

$$D(X : v ? | p o) \qquad P(N = 12 | p o)$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{12} P(X = x | p o) = \sum_{n=9}^{12} P(N = n | p o)$$

Ho. 0=0

H. 0 + 0

SOF NO: 14 X 11 11 (0.7) Bed 10 00 11/2 X 12 1'48

1 Tice x1 = 20 7 196 ~~ . @

16000k

 x_{1} , x_{2} , x_{3} , x_{4} , x_{5} , x_{7} , x_{1} , x_{1} , x_{2} , x_{3} , x_{4} , x_{5} , x_{5} , x_{7} , x_{1} , x_{2} , x_{3} , x_{2} , x_{3} , x_{4} , x_{5} , x

PS. PV P- principio

V = verous

P.C.

8: euf:ciência

Birtaum (1962)

C = condicionalidade

 $\mathcal{E}_{1} = (\mathbf{x}, \Theta, \mathbf{J}_{1}) \propto L_{\chi}(0) \approx L_{\chi}(0) \approx L_{\eta}(0) \Rightarrow J_{\eta}f_{\chi}(0) = J_{\eta}f_{\eta}(0)$ $\mathcal{E}_{2} = (\mathcal{Y}, \Theta, \mathcal{J}_{1}) \mathcal{Y} \qquad L_{\chi}(0)$

Paulo Marques; Birbaun's Theorem Redux: "Afirma que resolveu o problema de Lekas."

Introdução A Probabilidade e Inferência Estatistica I

22 de outubro, Aula 11

Permutabilidade

Def: Dizemos que X e Y são "permutaveis" quando (X.Y) N (Y,X)

Obs:

- (1) A dist. de (X,Y) e que é "permitavel"
- (1)
- (3) "Lembra" 110

JJD => parmulaveis

F "Everaples dus bas branca"

I.O. & permulaivers

of termidalistic

$$P(X=x) = \frac{7}{2}P(X=x,Y=y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7}{2}P(X=x,Y=x) = P(Y=x)$$

Definição: Dizemos que (XI, , Xn) são permutáveis quando (XI, , Xn) ~ (XT, , Xn), qualquer que seja a permutação (II, Iz, , , In) de (1, Z, , , n)

060 (1):

Definição: Dizersos que (X1, X2,) são permutaveis quando (X1, X2, , , Xn) são permutavois, qualquer que zega n=1,2,...

Fato: Se XI, Xz, forem permulaseis, então, (por exemplo) (XI, XI, X) N(XI, XI, XO, XO, XI)

Idéra: Inferência Estarástica Polencia: "Faça!"

Def. Dicamos que v.a. : parmuláveis (XI, XZ, Xn) são "estentiveis" quando

I um processo permulavei (YI, YZ,) +.q.

(YI, ..., Yn) N (XI, ..., Xn)

Tearma da Depresentação

(I)

Seja (X1, X2,) em (0,130 am medida P.

P e' permulairel ⇔ JF, função de dist. com F(0-)=0, F(1)=1, tal que 4n711;

¥ x. € (0,1) , temos

¥ = 1,2,

 $\mathcal{D}(x_{\tau=\pi\tau}, -1, x_{\nu=\pi\nu}) = \int_{\Gamma} \theta_{\Sigma^{2}} (1-\theta)_{\nu-\Sigma^{2}} d\Gamma(\theta)$

P(KE=Is, ..., Yn=In)= OExi (1-0)n-Exi, (coso particular, ans. 7 degeneroda)

(I) & Pe permutais, então

 $P\left\{\frac{z}{N}\right\} = 1$

Johnson a Kotz

Breakthoughs in Statistics. (2 volumes)

(1931) Kyberg. Sanoller. Foundation of Statistics

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\widehat{\Sigma}X_n}{n} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \infty$

 $(\mathbb{I}) \otimes ^{\wp} \mathcal{L}^{b}$

Changing the paradigm of fixed significance levels: Testing Hypothesis by Minimizing Sum of Errors Type I and Type II

Luis Pericchia*, Carlos Pereirab

Received 00 Month 2012; Accepted 00 Month 2012

opresentar , Objet Nando

Our purpose, is to put forward a change in the paradigm of testing by generalizing a very natural idea exposed by Morns DeGroot (1975) aiming to an approach that is attractive to all schools of statistics, in a procedure better suited for the needs of science. DeGroot's seminal idea is to base testing statistical hypothesis on minimizing the weighted sum of type I plus type II error instead of of the prevailing paradigm which is fixing type I error and minimizing type II error. DeGroot's result is that in simple we simple hypothesis the optimal criterion is to reject, according to the likelihood ratio as the evidence (ordering) statistics using a fixed threshold value, instead of a fixed tail probability. By defining expected type I and type II errors, we generalize DeGroot's approach and find that the optimal region is defined by the ratio of evidences, that is, averaged likelihoods (with respect to a prior measure) and a threshold fixed. This approach yields an optimal theory in complete generality, which the Classical Theory of Testing does not. This can be seen as a Bayes-Non-Bayes compromise: the criteria (weighted sum of type I and type II errors) is Frequentist, but the test criterion is the ratio of marginalized likelihood, which is Bayesian. We give arguments, to push the theory still further, so that the weighting measures (priors) of the likelihoods does not have to be proper and highly informative, but just predictively matched, that is that predictively matched priors, give rise to the same evidence (marginal likelihoods) using minimal (smallest) training samples.

The theory that emerges, similar to the theories based on Objective Bayes approaches, is a powerful response to criticisms of the prevailing approach of hypothesis testing, see for example loannidis (2005) and Siegfried (2010) among many others. Copyright © 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Hypothesis Testing; Significance Levels; Errors Type I and Type II

*Email: luis.pericchi@upr.edu

Stat 2012, 00 1-16

1

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Prepared using staauth.cls [Version: 2012/05/12 v1.00]

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^bInstituto de Matemática e Estatística, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brasil.

- Eye () um promo estacistro em 1011º com distribução P
- (1) Perpermitared as a momenta se, I From From Pro. P(1): 1, tal que

(II) Se P e permitant, terros

(II) him Ed of (Emple & externa morrode Robya, terrer over bolomes for feare 1 id , terrance a core procuments.)

Seps. (11, 12) on 2 and P

(1) De primolevel se, e semente se.

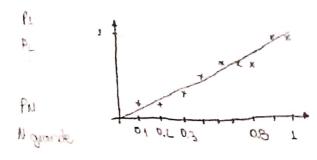
3 p. , redido de prob sobre 3 e 16 : { del emile} tol que

Probabilidade e Inferência I

12 de Novembro de 2013

· Qualidade de Previsões Probabilisticas

(1) Curvas de Calibração

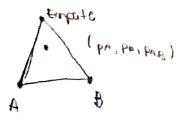


de coarrências e equivalente a proporção previamente prevista para aquele: dos

(2) Regroude BAIER



quanto menor adistância de patoto acuido



(pripeipus) ven plo no simplex avanto menor a duti do ponto ao vértice ocarido.

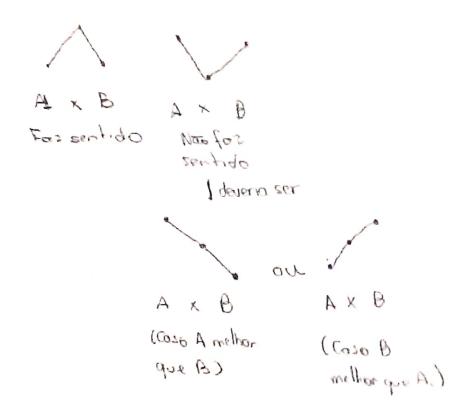
"Oustancia ao quadrato da previsão ao vertice que poto los acontecido

(3) (13,113,113)

- Metereologias. Texto. Cares melor

Pheso David. Arguencial Inference (Arevisors Squenciais

" Não for sentido prob. de empote ser maror que a prob do pros time gan hor"



· Continuação tomonstração Teorerra Da Representação Detimet (Case Carol)

II) lim For Why am

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_1 \leq \alpha_1, X_2 \leq \alpha_2,) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{P}(\alpha(\alpha_1) d \mu(\alpha))$$

to (I) so Iff n = fl, temos a LGN tra a siste to terror to Greenko Contell.

Settleber trade in Settlement L

in the Stewart Law.

The second second second

a decrease to obtain a book of our borrows of a consequence

the Courte of the Bearing

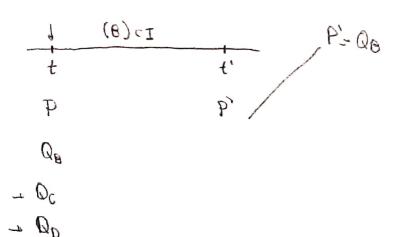
Regards absolved to behind

Moreon

(n, f, P) BES, P(B) 70

Teorema.

P(1B) é uma medida de probabilidade em J. 0(8)=1 0(.)



Regge de Jeffreys

P(A) = I D'(E) P(AIE) P(E) - P(E) - P(E)

Pegus do Supercondicionamento (4)

$$P' = D'(D)$$

$$P \mapsto P(P)$$

Michael Eddston

19 de novembro de 2013

Copinio (bon a) tem

4 los.

40(-18)

fections.

1) Condicionamento bayesiano P'(A): P(A/B), YAES

2) Regio de Jeffrey

3) Super Condicionamento (Diacons, Zabelli)

4) Cardicionamiento Geral

(?) ...

Def: Continue temporal (talver imposition)

Conficia Colellaca.

T. do lingual billions Arrow

Receives ...
Soluções
Comparactics

Exemplo 1. Duas Mordos

$$= \frac{p(C_{\Delta})P(x=x/C_{\infty})}{p(x=x)}$$

2 Morda an em pe

Mx-23-0

Exemplo 2. Raibaram a moeda

I = laubaram a morda

$$P(C_2) = \frac{P(C_2)P(x=x/C_2)}{P(x=x)}$$

Draw definite outra west Alters

Exemplo 3. Dyporo (Jeffrey)

Green 0.3 | Green 1/45 White 0.3 While 16/45

Blue 0.4 / Blue 1/35

pas DIB/GHI O

regardone

Não ha nentrara formula de Bayes que liga Bà A. B não e oblida de A por cord. em doum evento à

A F C T D (11 =) = P = (-).

A regra de Seffrey revolve o problema do Evemplo 3.

· Exemplo 4 Marin Lange

let Condiciona mento bayesiano.

General BE J. P(B) 70

(-2)

$$(=)$$

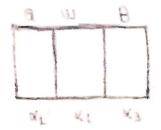
$$P'(A) = P'(B)P'(A|B) \cdot P'(B)$$

$$= P'(A|B) \cdot P(A|B).$$

, Dr () o' m poor

Add the (Every day and the colors

blank were ple de promer



(

26 de Novembro de 2013

Atualização de Probabilidade (A.J.P)

(1) C Boyerano (.A. 3. P.), P(B)70, 863

P'(A) = P(A|B), 4A63

Teorema: P'(A) = P(AIB) (>

V (B)=L N P'(BIA) 9 = P(BIA) 4 A E J

(2) legra de Seffrey

(1. G. P.) | G & J

(E), porticipa de 12

(P(E,) 20, IP(E)):1

P. (A) = T P. (E) D(AIEI) , YAEG

- P(AIEI) = 0 gdo P(EI) = 0, WAEG, A & SU P(AIEI) = 1 gdo P(EI) = 0
- 1= (m) 4.

· D'(T) = [D'(E)) P(T) (E) = [D'(E)] = T

* D' (AUB) = P' (N) . P' (B), se AOB = \$

. P' (A) 710 V

Tour erma P'(A) = & P'(E) P(A/E) HAEG

P'(Ale.) : PINICI), VI, VACG

. Oso Porticular.

· 2 roo for whist a word ;

Exemplos: 000

Brangh Apomo

No andic. Bayesiano, um evento Baconteras Dar, P(B)-1

· l'A regra de leffrey considera um atribução de probabilidades diferentes do zero e de L diss partições (E.) 17,0

Se porticiona immos

Das mordos Cala em pé.

@ Roub. a moeda. "Passe la