

EE6 310

15 Feb 2015

Exp: rain this weekend

1 = rain 0 = no rain

| | Sat | Sun | prob |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | P_1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | P_2 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | P_3 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | P_4 |

Our solution:

$$P_4 = 0.4$$

$$P_3 = 0.2$$

$$P_2 = 0$$

$$P_1 = 0.4$$

Rain Sat = $\{10, 11\}$
 Rain Sun = $\{01, 11\}$
 Rain weekend = $\{01, 10, 11\}$

Rain both days = $\{11\}$

$$P_i \geq 0$$

$$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 = 1$$

$$P(\text{rain sat}) = 0.6 = P_3 + P_4$$

$$P(\text{rain sun}) = 0.4 = P_2 + P_4$$

$$P(\text{rain this weekend}) = P_2 + P_3 + P_4 = 1$$

$$P_1 = P_4 = 0$$

$$P_3 = 0.6$$

$$P_2 = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{rain Sat}) = 0.6$$

$$P(\text{rain Sun}) = 0.4$$

$$\cancel{P(\text{rain weekend})} = 0.$$

$$P(\text{no rain weekend}) = (1 - 0.6)(1 - 0.4) \quad \leftarrow \text{ind}$$

$$P(\text{rain both days}) = 0.6 \times 0.4$$

if $P(\text{rain Sat}) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\text{rain } \overset{\text{this weekend}}{\text{both days}}) = 1 + 1 = 2$

$$P(\text{rain Sun}) = 1$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$AB = \text{rain both days} \quad P(AB) = 1$$

~~Bay~~ Conditional Prob

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

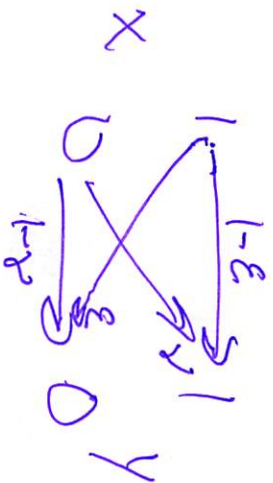
Bayes Theorem

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

CTP

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A|B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A \cap B_i) P(B_i)$$

$$B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad i \neq j$$
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i = S$$



$$P(X=) = p$$

if $\varepsilon = p \Rightarrow$ binary symmetric channel

$$P(Y=1 | X=1) = 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=1) = \varepsilon$$

$$P(Y=1 | X=0) = p \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{cross over} \\ \text{probs} \end{array}$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=0) = 1 - p$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1) &= P(Y=1 | X=0) P(X=0) + P(Y=1 | X=1) P(X=1) \\ &= p(1-p) + (1-\varepsilon)p \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=1 | Y=1) = \frac{P(Y=1 | X=1) P(X=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{(1-\varepsilon)p}{p(1-p) + p(1-p)}$$

$$P(X=0 | Y=1) = \frac{P(Y=1 | X=0) P(X=0)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{p(1-p)}{p(1-p) + p(1-p)}$$

Receiver gets $Y=1$ \mathcal{A}

Guess $\hat{X}=1$ if

$$P(X=1|Y=1) > P(X=0|Y=1)$$

if $(1-\epsilon)p > \gamma(1-p)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } \frac{p}{1-p} > \frac{\gamma}{1-\epsilon}$$

Maximum

$P(X=1)$ = a priori prob

$P(X=1|Y=1)$ = a posteriori prob

a posteriori

Rule

(MAP)