

## Lecture 1

Model Solutions

### Problem 1

**Question:** What is the probability that the fruit was from BLUE box if an orange was picked?

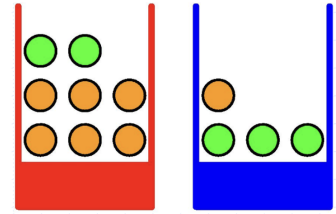


Figure 1: Oranges, apples, the two boxes

$$P(\text{BOX}=\text{blue}|\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange}) = \frac{P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{blue})}{P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange})}$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{blue}) = P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} | \text{BOX}=\text{blue})P(\text{BOX}=\text{blue})$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange}|\text{BOX}=\text{blue}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{from Figure 1})$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{blue}) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{under the assumption that } P(\text{BOX}=\text{orange}) = P(\text{BOX}=\text{red}) = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange}) = P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{blue}) + P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{red})$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} \cap \text{BOX}=\text{red}) = P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} | \text{BOX}=\text{red})P(\text{BOX}=\text{red})$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange} | \text{BOX}=\text{red}) = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$P(\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange}) = \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{BOX}=\text{blue}|\text{FRUIT}=\text{orange}) = ? \quad (\text{substitute values we have computed above})$$

### Problem 2

**Question:** A test for salmonella is made available to chicken farmers. The test will correctly show a positive result for salmonella 95% of the time. However the test also shows positive results 15% of the time in salmonella free chickens. 10% of chickens have salmonella.

**If a chicken tests positive, what is the probability that it has salmonella?**

Let us begin by defining the notation for the given information:

Let  $A$  be the presence of salmonella

Let  $B$  be a positive test

We are asked for:

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

(the probability that a chicken has salmonella given a positive test)

We have:

$$P(A) = 0.1$$

$$P(B|A) = 0.95$$

$$P(B|\neg A) = 0.15$$

Using the sum and the product rules:

$$P(B) = (P(B|A)P(A)) + (P(B|\neg A)P(\neg A))$$

Using Bayes' theorem, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B) &= \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{(0.95 \times 0.1)}{((0.95 \times 0.1) + (0.15 \times 0.9))} \\ &= 0.413 \end{aligned}$$

There is a 41% chance that the chicken has salmonella.