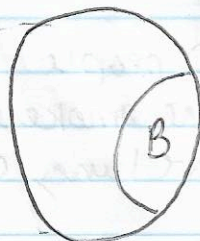
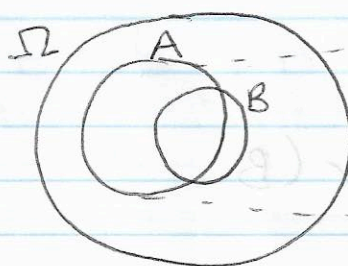


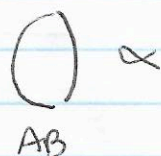
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Smoking:  $P(A) = .2$   
 lung cancer:  $P(B) = .06$   
 $P(AB) = .036$

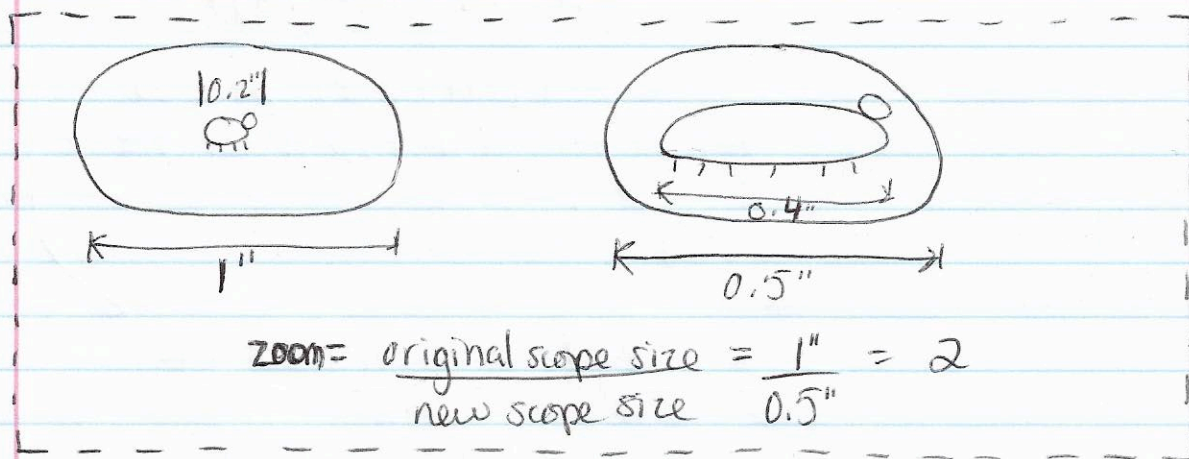


$A = \Omega \subset \Omega$

$P(\text{l.c. among smokers})$   
 $= P(B|A) \propto P(AB)$



$$= \frac{P(AB)}{\text{zoom factor}}$$



$$\text{zoom} = \frac{\text{original scope size}}{\text{new scope size}} = \frac{1''}{0.5''} = 2$$

zoom factor:  $\frac{P(\Omega)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{P(A)} \Rightarrow P(AB) = P(B|A)$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.036}{0.2} = 0.18$$

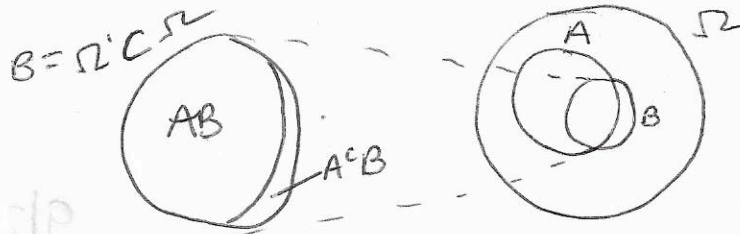
Def. of Cond. Prob.

$\forall A \text{ s.t. } P(A) > 0$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \quad \text{Bayes Rule 1763}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{(0.18)(0.2)}{0.06} = 0.6$$





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P(i.e. among non-smokers)

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

$$\frac{P(A^c)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$1 - 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$= \frac{0.024}{0.8} = 0.03$$

$$P(B) = P(AB \cup A^c B)$$

$$= P(AB) + P(A^c B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A^c B) = P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$= 0.06 - 0.036$$

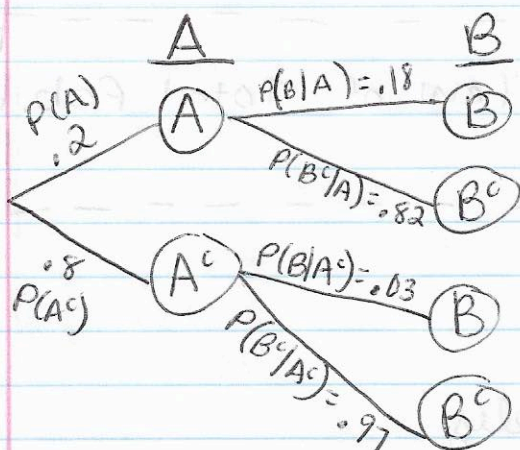
$$= 0.024$$

Risk Ratio :  $\frac{P(B|A)}{P(B|A^c)} = \frac{0.18}{0.03} = 6$

People who smoke are 6 times more likely to get lung cancer.

trivial questions:  $P(A|A)$   $P(A|A^c)$

Probability Tree:



Joint Events

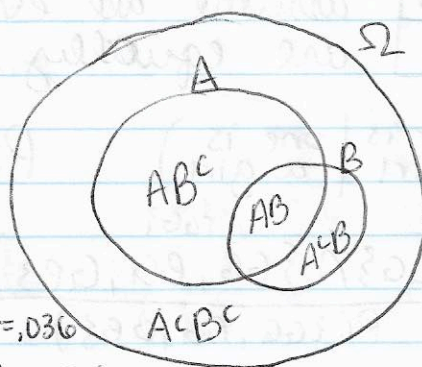
$$P(AB) = 0.036$$

$$P(AB^c) = 0.164$$

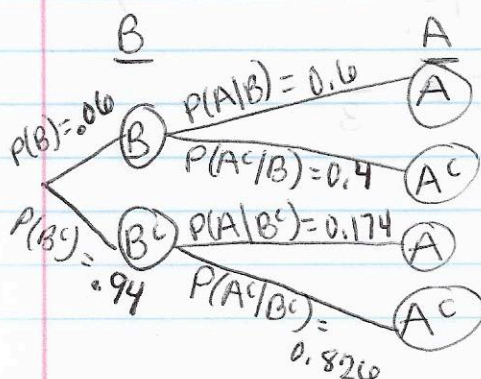
$$P(A^c B) = 0.24$$

$$+ P(A^c B^c) = 0.776$$

1



Tree Inversion:



Joint Events

$$P(AB) = 0.036$$

$$P(A^c B) = 0.24$$

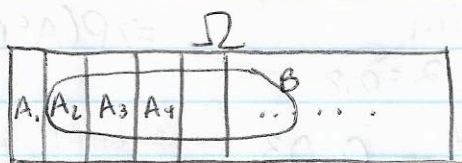
$$P(AB^c) = 0.164$$

$$P(A^c B^c) = 0.776$$



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Thm. 7: If  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  are mutually exc. and collectively exh. and  $\exists$  event  $B$



$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(B \cap \Omega) \\ &= P(B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \dots)) \\ &= P((B \cap A_1) \cup (B \cap A_2) \cup (B \cap A_3) \cup \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$(B \cap A_i) \cap (B \cap A_j)$$

$$= B \cap \underbrace{B \cap A_i \cap A_j}_{\emptyset \text{ because mutually exclusive}}$$

$\emptyset$  because mutually exclusive

$$\Rightarrow P(B \cap A_1) + P(B \cap A_2) + \dots$$

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(B \cap A_i) \quad \text{Law of Total Prob.}$$

Two kids:

$$\Omega$$

GG	GB
BG	BB

assume all events are equally likely

$$P(\text{other is a girl} \mid \text{one is a girl}) \quad P(\{GG\} \mid \{GG, GB, BG\})$$

$$P = \frac{P(\{GG\} \cap \{GG, BG, GB\})}{P(\{GG, BG, GB\})} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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