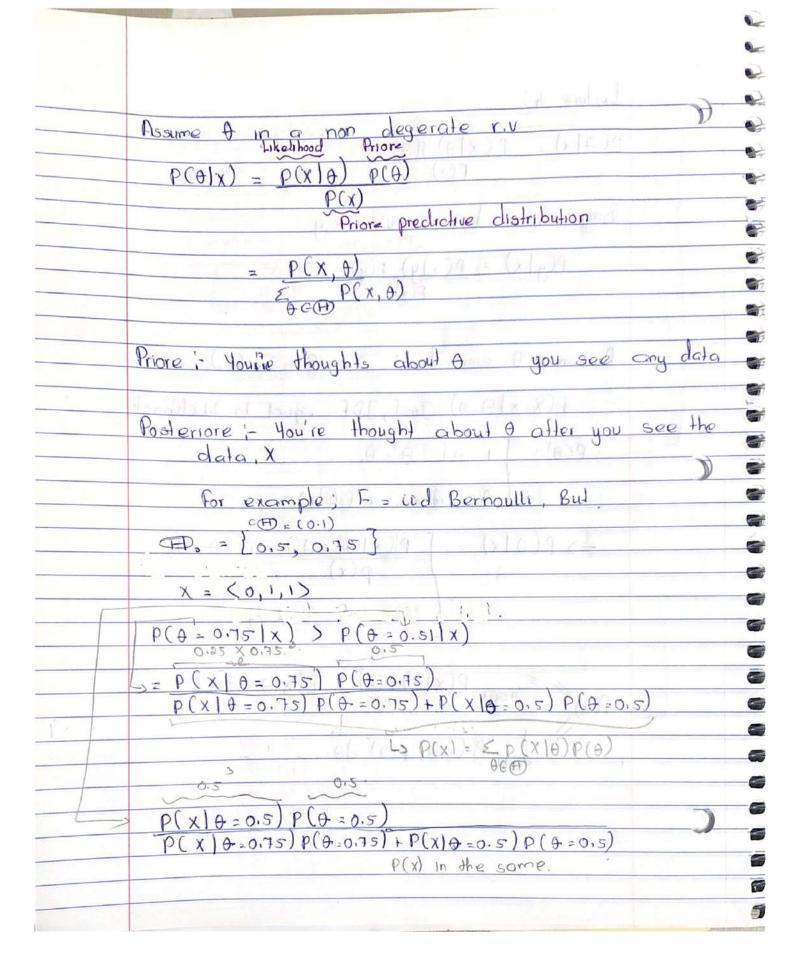
		Lecture 4:
		$P(\theta x) = P(x \theta) P(\theta)$
		P(A X) = P(X A) + P
		(1)7
		Bayes rule for 2011 V'sonx, y
		P(X=x, Y=y)
-		P(y x) = P(x y) P(y) = P(y=y)
		P(x) $P(x=x)$
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= 3		
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		P(0)= 1 11 0=0, X dela
7	*	Lis III On otherwise (Oli)
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	0	=> P(0 = 0.75 X) = 0.53	
		and a through hat z -	
		=> P(A=0.5 X)=0.47.	
=50		1 12.6 2000 5.0 200 1.0 1 201	
		We need P(0=0.75) and P(0=0.5); assume pr	inciple
-		of indifference;	
-			
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		Est Establish to should	
		P(0) = 1/2 if 0 = 0.5.	
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		11(x/+19) 3 x0mgvo = (x/+))	
-		Co olt.	
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		P(A) x P(A X) Baysian conditionalism	
		x ∈ X = {0,1] x {0,1} x {0,1}	
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	2	(1,1,1), <1,1,0>, <1,0,1>, <0,1,1>, <0,0	,1),
	11/10/6:	(0,1,0), $(1,0,0)$, $(0,0,0)$	0.016.
-	B(X:5)47)9:	0,922	0.0/6.
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-		ELLOS ELYSTADE FOLAND	Jewly 9
-		(A) 0 = 38 - A =1 - 2 (21 - 4 1 A) 2	8-11-9-1
		$p(\theta x) = p(x \theta) = p(x \theta) = p(x \theta)$	
		$p(x) \geq p(x, \theta) + p(x)$	
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Another example: F = lid Bernoulli, But. () = (0,1) X = (0,1,1) Priore ? P(A) = 0.2 If A C () Principle of indifference. What if I want the most likely value of A given x? P(O x) = avgmax { P(A x) } O C () P(x) P(x)		
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1-P of x=0. P(x) 0 = 0.75)= .75 x . 25 = 0.14)		P(x) = 0.75)= .75 x .25 = 0.141
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	$P(\theta x) = P(x \theta) P(\theta)$
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und	$\frac{P(x) + P(x)}{P(x)} = \frac{P(x) + P(x)}{P(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{P(x)} = \frac{P(x)}{P$
principle	forence $P(\theta) \leq P(x)\theta $ $(\theta) \times P(x)\theta = 0$
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	$\sum_{\alpha} P(x \theta)$
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$P(\theta x_2) = P(x_2 \theta) P(\theta)$				
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