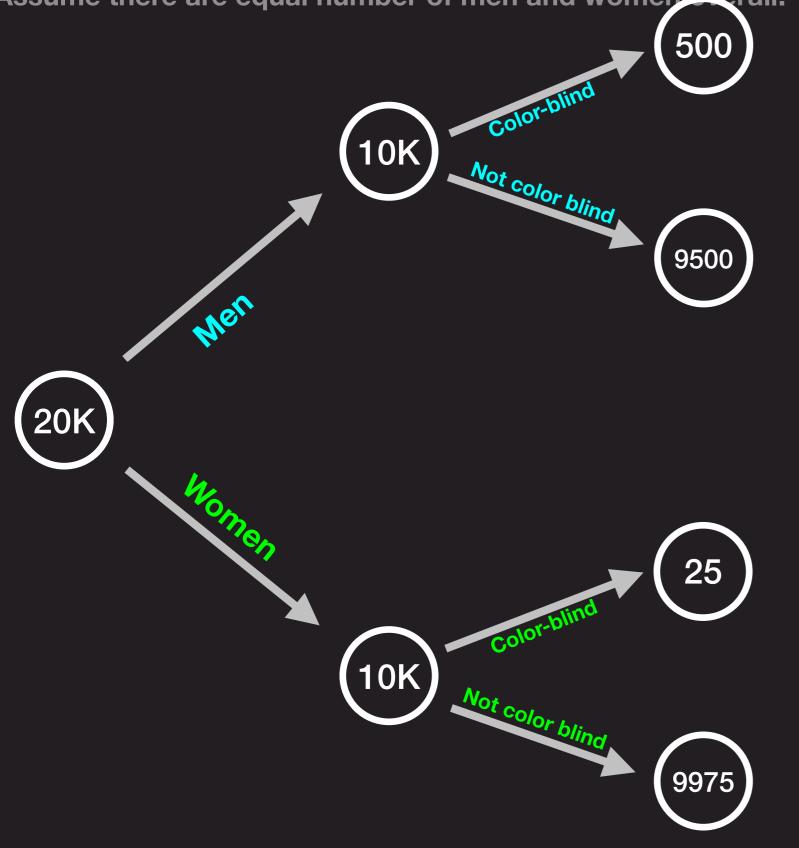
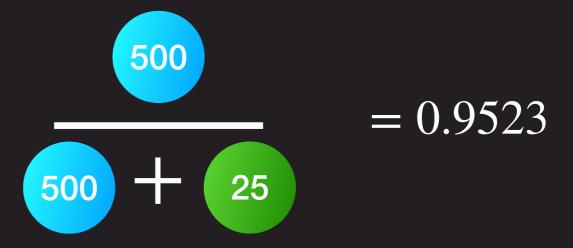


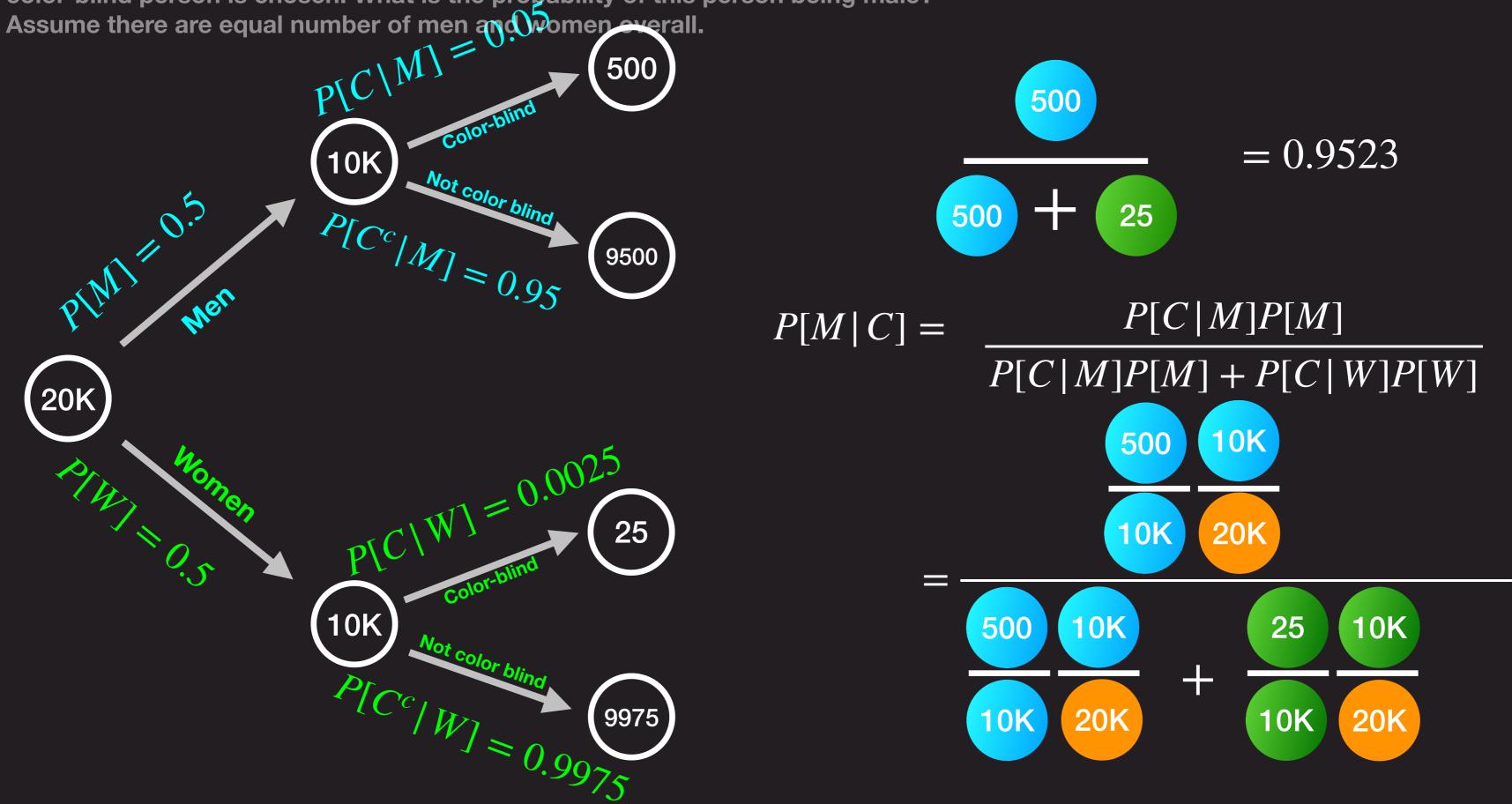
Suppose 5 percent of men and 0.25 percent of the women are color-blind. A random color-blind person is chosen. What is the probability of this person being male? Assume there are equal number of men and women everall.





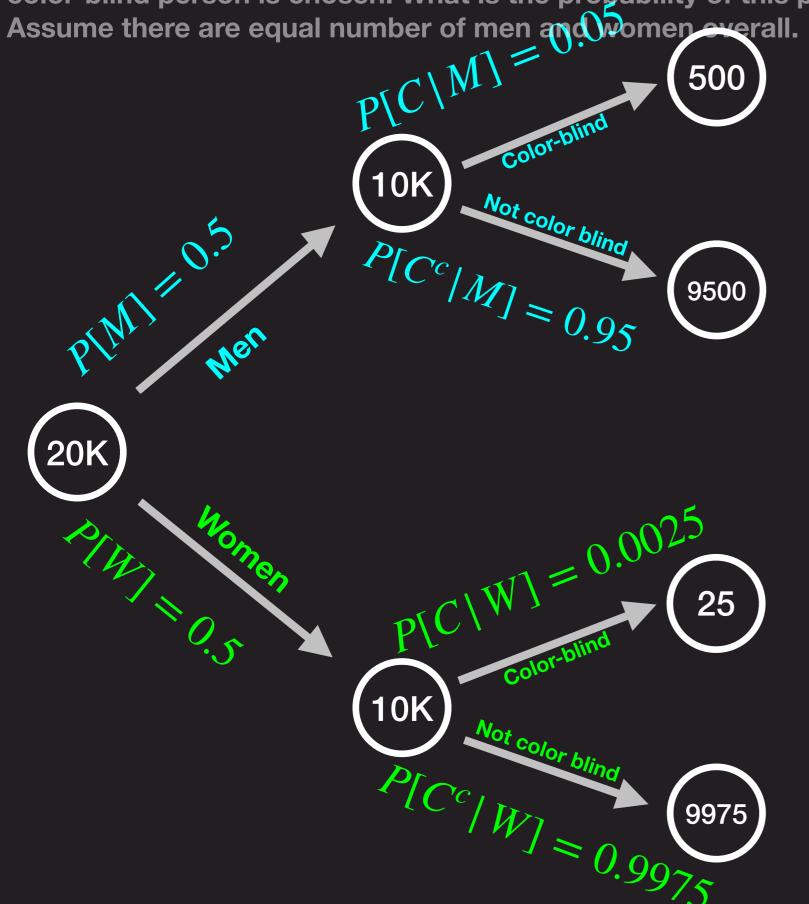
Suppose 5 percent of men and 0.25 percent of the women are color-blind. A random color-blind person is chosen. What is the probability of this person being male?

Assume there are equal number of men and women everall



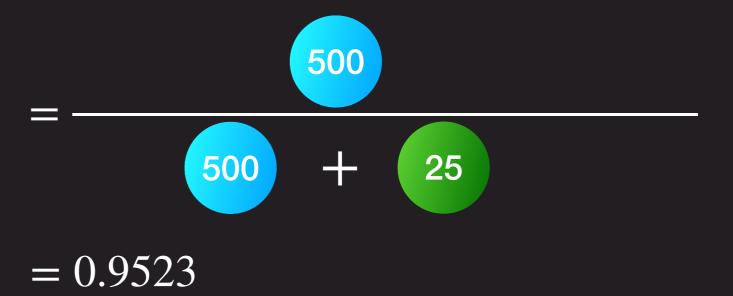
Suppose 5 percent of men and 0.25 percent of the women are color-blind. A random color-blind person is chosen. What is the probability of this person being male?

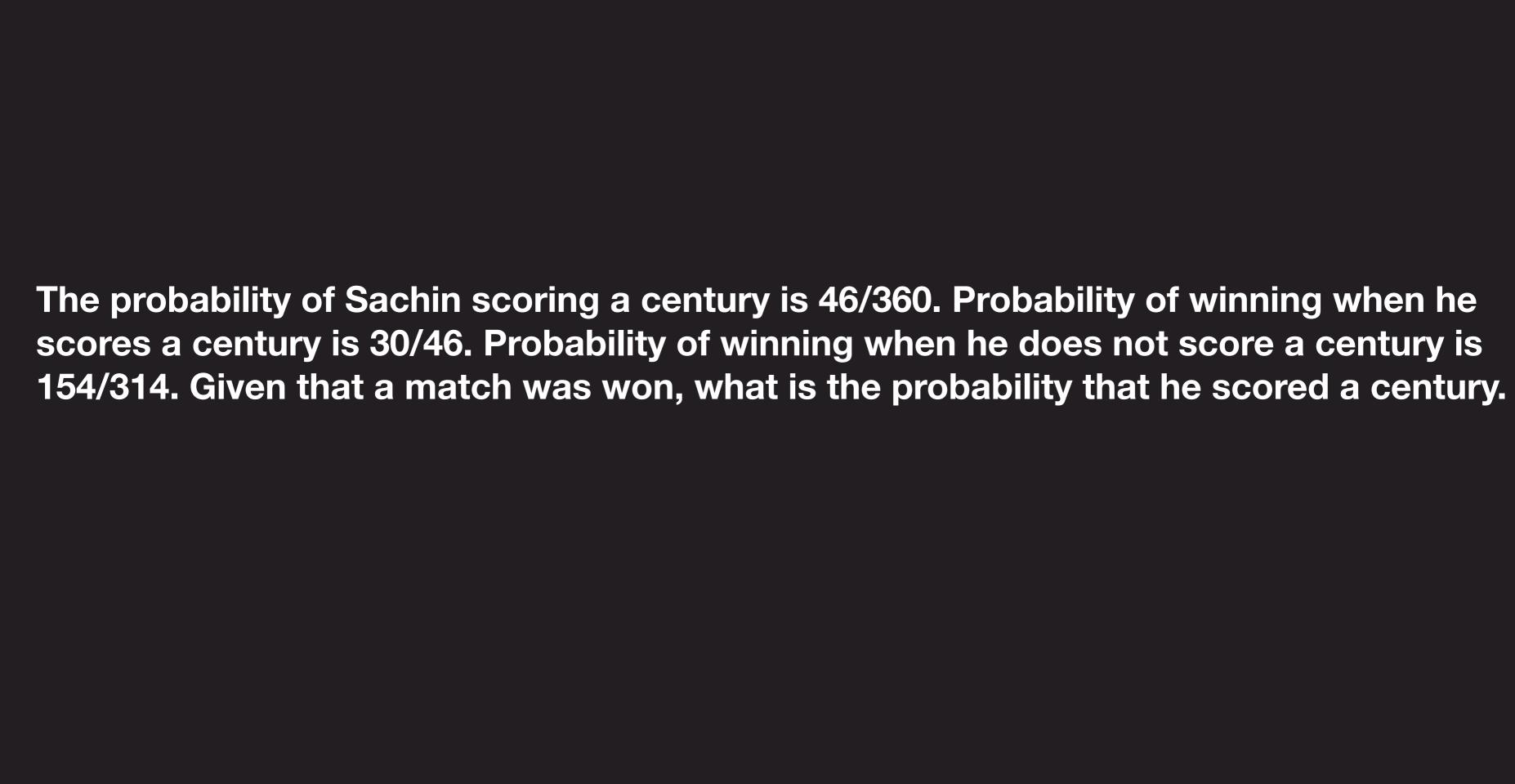
Assume there are equal number of men and women everall



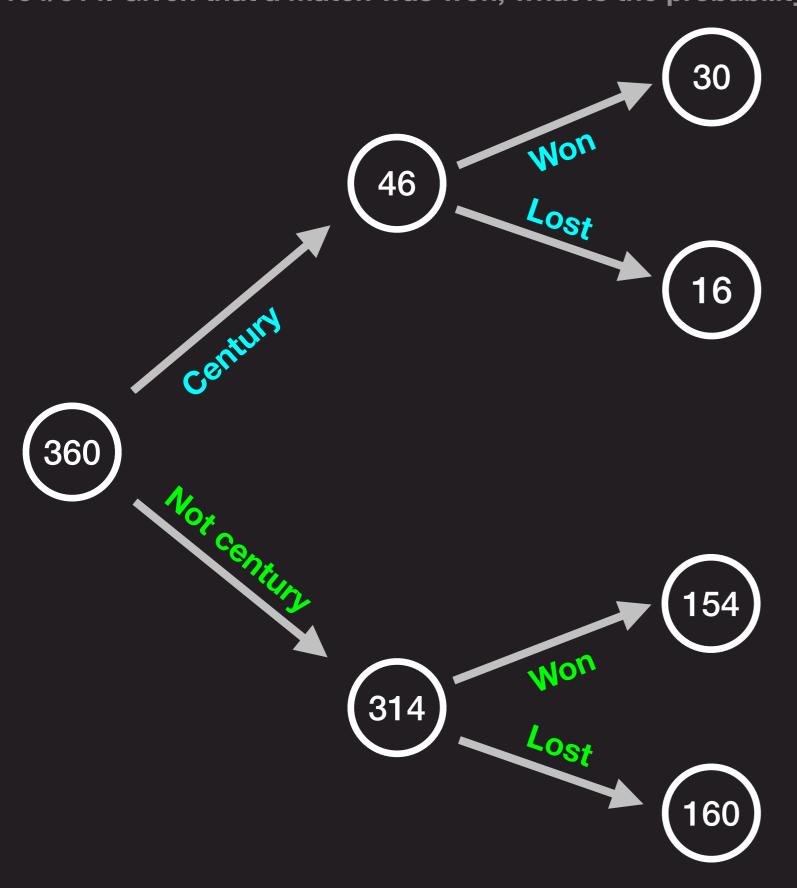
$$= 0.9523$$
 $= 0.9523$ 

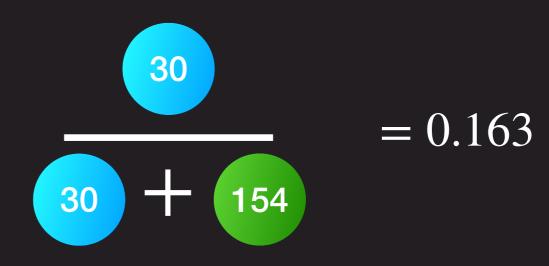
$$P[M \mid C] = \frac{P[C \mid M]P[M]}{P[C \mid M]P[M] + P[C \mid W]P[W]}$$





The probability of Sachin scoring a century is 46/360. Probability of winning when he scores a century is 30/46. Probability of winning when he does not score a century is 154/314. Given that a match was won, what is the probability that he scored a century.





## **Binomial Distribution**

If we toss a dice 10 times, and defining getting a "6" as winning, what is the probability of winning 2 times out of 10?

$$P[X=2] = {}^{10}C_2 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^8$$

If we toss a coin 20 times, and defining getting a "heads" as winning, what is the probability of winning 15 times out of 20?

$$P[X = 15] = {}^{20}C_{15} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{15} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5}$$

If X is random variable that follows the Binomial distributions with parameters "n" and "p", then

$$P[X = k] = {}^{n}C_{k} p^{k} (1 - p)^{(n-k)}$$

## Quiz Time! Just for now, please don't answer in chat

## You toss a coin two times. Suppose you get 1 Rs for every Heads

- Q1) What are the possible amounts that you will receive out of this?
- Q2) What is the probability of getting 2 Rs?
- Q3) What is the probability of getting 1 Rs?
- Q4) What is the probability of getting 0 Rs?
- Q5) What is the expected amount you will get?

$${n \choose k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$n = 2 \qquad p = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Sample space

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} HH, HT, TH, TT \end{array} \right\}$$
Let "X" denote the number of heads
 $X = 0 \longrightarrow \left\{ TT \right\}$ 
 $X = 1 \longrightarrow \left\{ HT, TH \right\}$ 

 $X = 2 \longrightarrow \{HH\}$ 

$$E[X] = (0)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + (1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (2)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 1$$

X	P[X]	Binomial	Code
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	${}^2C_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	binom.pmf( <i>k</i> =0, <i>n</i> =2, <i>p</i> =0.5)
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	${}^{2}C_{1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	binom.pmf( <i>k</i> =1, <i>n</i> =2, <i>p</i> =0.5)
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	${}^2C_2\left(rac{1}{2} ight)^2$	binom.pmf( <i>k</i> =2, <i>n</i> =2, <i>p</i> =0.5)

You toss two dice.

If both dice are 6, you get 2 Rs

Else if one dice is 6, and another is not 6, then you get 1 Rs

Else, you get 0 Rs

- Q 1) What is the probability of getting 0 Rs?
- Q 2) What is the probability of getting 1 Rs?
- Q 3) What is the probability of getting 2 Rs?

$$D_2$$

# of 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

$$D_1$$
 2 0 0 0 0 0 1

 $D_1$  2 0 0 0 0 0 1

3 0 0 0 0 0 1

4 0 0 0 0 0 1

5 0 0 0 0 0 1

6 1 1 1 1 1 2

$$\frac{5*5}{36}$$

$$\frac{5*1+1*5}{36}$$

$$\frac{1*1}{36}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
X & P(X) \\
\hline
0 & {}^{2}C_{0}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2} & \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2} \\
1 & {}^{2}C_{1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) & 2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \\
2 & {}^{2}C_{2}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2} & \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2}
\end{array}$$