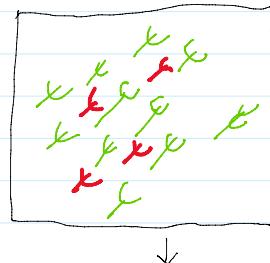


$m_1 \neq m_2$ → produzem a mesma chave



(Qual a prob
da máquina
m₁ produzir
uma chave c/
defeito?)

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

Termos que:

- m_1 : 30 chaves / HR
- m_2 : 20 " / "
- Dentro todos os pesos produzidos 50% tem defeito
- Dentro todos os pesos com defeito, 50% vêm da m_1 . Sólo da m_1
- Qual a prob da chave produzida pela m_2 ser com defeito?

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad P(m_1) &= 30/50 = 0.6 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad P(m_2) &= 20/50 = 0.4 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad P(\text{def}) &= 50\% \\ \textcircled{4} \quad P(m_1 | \text{def}) &= 50\% \quad (\text{erro: Isto é} \\ &\quad \text{chave da } m_1 \text{ não é} \\ &\quad \text{com defeito}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{defeito} | m_2)$$

Para resolver isso, nós precisamos de $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}$

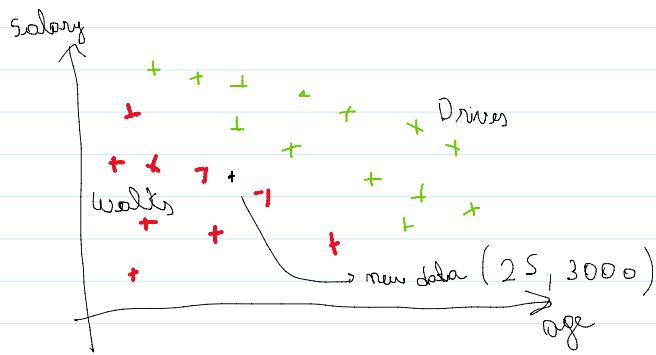
$$P(\text{def} | m_2) = P(m_2 | \text{def}) * P(\text{def})$$

$$\underbrace{P(m_2)}_{0.4} = 0.5 * 0.01 = 0.0125 = 1.25\%$$

Interpretação $P(A|B)$

↳ conjunto maior
↳ conjunto menor/
subconjunto

salary
↑
+ + + .



$$\text{Step 1} - P(\text{Walk} | x) = \underbrace{P(x | \text{Walk})}_{\text{Prob de pertencer ao grupo "Walk".}} * \underbrace{P(\text{Walk})}_{P(x)} \rightarrow \text{chamado de Prior Probability \#1}$$

"new data" pertence ao grupo "Walk".

3

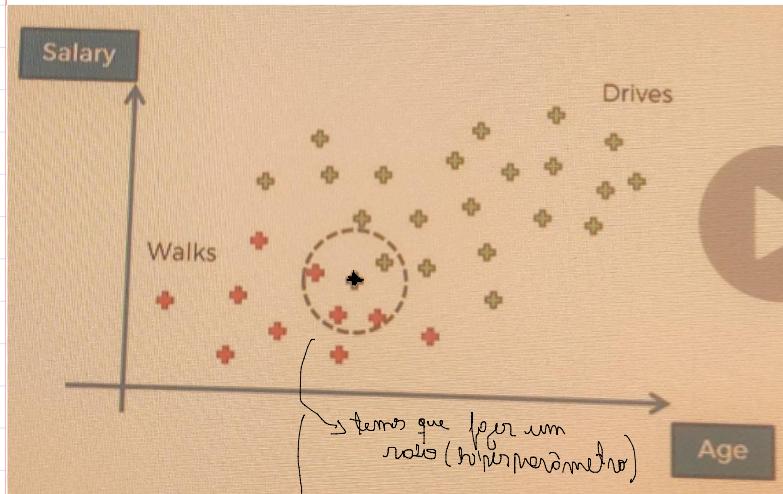
$$\text{Step 2} - P(\text{Driver} | x) = \underbrace{P(x | \text{Driver})}_{P(x)} * P(\text{Driver}) \rightarrow \text{chamado de marginal likelihood \#2}$$

$$\text{Step 3} - P(\text{Walk} | x) \text{ vs } P(\text{Driver} | x) \rightarrow \text{chamado de likelihood \#3}$$

$$\#1. P(\text{Walks}) = \frac{\text{Number of Walks}}{\text{Total de observações}} = \frac{10}{30}$$

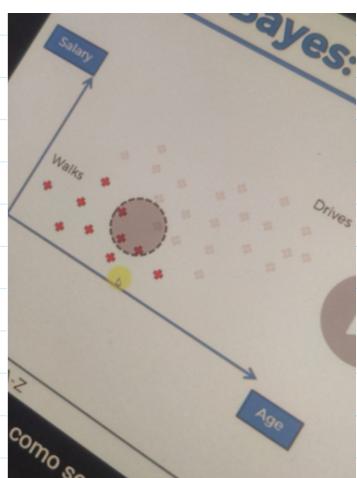
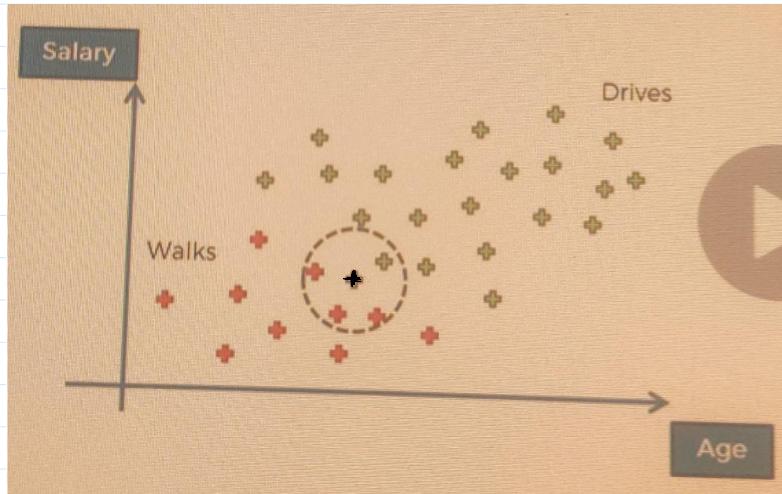
$$\#2. P(x) = \frac{\text{number of similar observations}}{\text{Total observations}}$$

$$= P(x) = \frac{4}{30}$$



→ temos que ter um rótulo (hipótese preditiva)

#3 $P(x | \text{Walks})$ Prob de saber que anda dentro do círculo



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Entre os que andam}}{\text{total de quem anda}} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(\text{Walk} | X) = \frac{\frac{3}{10} * \frac{10}{30}}{\frac{4}{30}} = 0.75$$

$$P(\text{Driver} | X) = \frac{\frac{1}{10} * \frac{20}{30}}{\frac{4}{30}} = 0.25$$

Step 3 - $P(\text{Walk} | x)$ vs $P(\text{Driver} | x)$

0.75 vs 0.25

$0.75 > 0.25$

$P(\text{Walk} | x) > P(\text{Driver} | x)$

Main says

- Teorema de Bayes só pode ser aplicado para variáveis independentes (nem correlacionado),
- + nem o Main pode ser aplicado nem é correlacionado com x.