To use Bayes' formula, we start with the definition of conditional probability.

$$P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

Then we expand each part of the fraction, again using conditional probability.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A | B)P(B)$$

 $P(A) = P(A | B)P(B) + P(A | B')P(B')$

- 1. We have a jar with 5 blue chips and 6 yellow chips. We draw two chips from the jar.
 - (a) If the second chip is blue, what is the probability that the first chip was blue?
 - (b) If the second chip is blue, what is the probability that the first chip was yellow?
 - (c) If the second chip is yellow, what is the probability that the first chip was blue?
- 2. We flip a coin. If the coin shows heads, we roll a die. If the coin shows tails, we turn the die so that it reads 6.
 - (a) If the die shows 6, what is the probability that we flipped a tail?
 - (b) If the die shows 6, what is the probability that we flipped a head?
 - (c) If the die shows 3, what is the probability that we flipped a tail?
- 3. Two factories make parts for an automaker. A part is equally likely to come from either of the factories. Factory A has a defect rate of 1%, and factory B has a defect rate of 4%. If a part is defective, what is the probability that it was made in factory B?
- 4. An urn contains 5 blue chips, 7 red chips, and 3 white chips. Two chips are drawn.
 - (a) If the second chip is blue, what is the probability that the first chip was blue?
 - (b) If the second chip is blue, what is the probability that the two chips are different colors?

ANSWERS

1. (a) $\frac{2}{5}$

2. (a) $\frac{6}{7}$

3. 4/5 = 80 %

(b) 3/5

(b) 1/7

4. (a) $\frac{12}{21}$

(c) 1/2

(c) 0

(b) 9/21