```
Bsp. A: "Test positiv"
               B: "liegt vol" Bi., higt nicht vol"
 PIA 1B) = 0.99 (Schsitivital)
 \mathcal{P}(A|\overline{B}) = 0.00T
 \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) = \frac{1}{7000}
                                                        =1-9(3)=1-\frac{1}{7000}
\mathcal{P}(A) = \mathcal{P}(A|\mathcal{B}) \cdot \mathcal{P}(B) + \mathcal{P}(A|\mathcal{B}) \cdot \mathcal{T}(B)
          = 0.99 \cdot \frac{1}{700} + 0.005 \frac{6955}{7000}
           =0.00514
P(B1A) = \frac{P(A1B) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.99 \cdot \frac{1}{9500}}{0.00714} \approx 0.027
  Anteil du Whrankten unter den positiv Gefæsteten.
Bernoulli-Verlalung 52 = {0, 1}
                                                                 0 < p < 1
   P'\{\omega\} = p \omega \cdot (1-p)^{1-\omega} = \begin{cases} P, & \text{falls } \omega=1 \\ 1-p, & \omega=0 \end{cases}
n-faches unabhängige Bernoulli-Experiment mit
  Parametap
  \Sigma = 30.13^n := \{ w = (w_1, ..., u_n) : w; \epsilon \{ 0, 14, i = 1, ..., u \}
                            2.73, (U, 0, 1, U, 0) = 5
P_{1}\omega_{3} = \pi P_{1}\omega_{3} = \pi (p^{\omega_{1}} - (1-p)^{1-\omega_{1}})
= \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} (p^{\omega_{1}} - (1-p)^{1-\omega_{1}})
   = p^{\frac{2}{2}}\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}} = p^{\frac{2}{2}}\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}
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