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Welcome to the Course

Introduction to R

Introductory Lecture

Finger Exercises due Oct 03, 2016 at 05:00 IST

Module 1: Homework

Homework due Sep 26, 2016 at 05:00 IST

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- ▶ Module 2: Fundamentals of Probability, Random Variables, Distributions, and Joint Distributions
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Module 2: Fundamentals of Probability, Random Variables, Distributions, and Joint Distributions > Fundamentals of Probability > Bayes' Theorem - Quiz



Bookmark

Question 1

(1/1 point)

Let's walk through an example similar to the one given in class. Assume that the probability of having a rare condition is 1%. It is possible to test for the condition, but the test is imperfect. If you have the condition, there is an 85% chance that you will test positive. If you do not have the condition, there is a 5% chance that you will test positive. Call the condition c , so that $P(c) = 0.01$, and call a positive test $t+$, so that $p(t+ | c) = 0.85$.

What is the probability $p(t+)$ that you test positive for the condition? (Please put your answer to 3 decimal places. For example, if the correct answer is 0.6724, please input 0.672.)



Answer: 0.058

EXPLANATION

We know that the probability of testing positive given that you have the condition is 85% and the probability of testing positive if you do not have the condition is 5%. Furthermore, we know that the probability of having the condition is 1%, so the probability of not having the condition must be $100\% - 1\% = 99\%$. Overall, $p(t+) = p(t+ | c) * p(c) + p(t+ | c') * p(c') = 0.85 * 0.01 + 0.05 * 0.99 = 0.058$, or 5.8%

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Question 2

(1/1 point)

Suppose that you tested positive for the condition. What is the probability that you truly have the underlying condition? (Please put your answer to 2 decimal places. For example, if the correct answer is 0.6724, please input 0.67.)

✓ Answer: 0.15

0.15

EXPLANATION

From above, we know that the probability of testing positive, $p(t+)$, is 5.8% or 0.058. We know the probability of testing positive given that you have the condition, $p(t+ | c)$, is 85% or 0.85, and that the probability of having the condition is 1% or 0.01. Using Bayes rule, $p(c | t+) = (p(t+ | c) * p(c)) / p(t+) = (0.85 * 0.01) / 0.058 = 0.1466 = 0.15$ or 15%.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Question 3

(1/1 point)

Suppose that a new test is developed that is more accurate. Now, the probability of testing positive if you have the condition is 94%, and the chance of testing positive if you do not have the condition is only 4%. Now, what is the probability $p(t+)$ that you test positive for the condition? (Please put your answer to 3 decimal places. For example, if the correct answer is 0.6724, please input 0.672.)

✓ Answer: 0.049

0.049

EXPLANATION

As before, $p(t+) = p(t+ | c) * p(c) + p(t+ | c') * p(c') = 0.94 * 0.01 + 0.04 * 0.99 = 0.049$ or 4.9%.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Question 4

(1/1 point)

If you test positive, what is the probability that you have the underlying condition? (Please put your answer to 2 decimal places. For example, if the correct answer is 0.6724, please input 0.67.)

✓ Answer: 0.19

0.19

EXPLANATION

Using Bayes rule, $p(c | t+) = (p(t+ | c) * p(c)) / p(t+) = (0.94 * 0.01) / 0.049 = 0.1918 = 0.19$ or 19%.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Question 5

(1/1 point)

Suppose that there is an 80% chance you will be invited to a dinner party on a Friday or Saturday evening. In contrast, there is only a 50% chance that you will be invited to a dinner party on one of the other nights of the week. Suppose that you know that you've been invited to a dinner party tonight, but have forgotten which day of the week it is. Once you know that you've been invited to a dinner party, what is the chance that it is either Friday or Saturday? (Please put your answer to 2 decimal places. For example, if the correct answer is 0.6724, please input 0.67.)

✓ Answer: 0.39

0.39

EXPLANATION

Let $p(I)$ denote the probability that you are invited and $p(I')$ denote the probability that you are not invited. Let $p(fs)$ denote the probability that it is Friday or Saturday and $p(fs')$ denote the probability that it is not Friday or Saturday. You are given that $p(I | fs) = 0.8$ and $p(I | fs') = 0.5$. You are not given $p(fs)$, but can calculate this as $2/7 = 0.2857$ or 29% (two of the possible seven days of the week). Using Bayes rule as before, $p(fs | I) = (p(I | fs) * p(fs)) / p(I) = (p(I | fs) * p(fs)) / (p(I | fs) * p(fs) + p(I | fs') * p(fs')) = (0.8 * 0.2857) / (0.8 * 0.2857 + 0.5 * 0.7143) = 0.39$ or 39%.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

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