P Lecture-4 Recap: Sample Spaces with equally libely out comes Birthday Paradox Tuesday: holiday: group 3 they will come on Wednesday Friday: (onvocation reheasal, group 1, come on Monday Timings: 2PM to 4 PM e ven soll numbers: 2-3 odd soll numbers: 3-4

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Conditional Probability: (2) Definition: The corditional probability of event A taking place given that event 13 has already taben place is P(A|B) := P(AB) = P(AB) P(B) = P(B) P(B)P(B) P(A1B) = P(A) P(B1A) (P(AB) =  $\frac{P(BA)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$ P(B/A) =

(3) Box = 25 bulbs 5 are good: light for 1000 hours 10 are light for I how or partially defective July defective at all You pick up a bulb at sandom. Youtest it, it, lights up. What is the probability that it is a good bulb? Identify the events

A: Bulb lights up

B: Bulb is good

P(A1B), P(A), P(B), P(A1B), P(B|A) P(AUB), P(A), BE

P(B/A) = P(BA)  $\frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \underbrace{P(B)P(AB)}_{P(A)}$  $= \frac{5/25 \times 1}{15/25} = \frac{1}{3}$ o.g. Assume that GoI implements NRC. They Claim that it is 99%. accusate. They say ( the softmaxe) says that A you are not a citizen of India. Does it mean that the probability of Byon not being a citizenis 0.997,

A: S/w says that you are (5) B! you are not a citizen  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$   $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$   $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$   $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$   $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$ p(A) = p(AnB) + p(AnB)= P(B) P(AIR) + P(B) P(AIB)  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B)P(B)}$ P(AIB) = 0.99, P(AIB) = 0.01



$$\frac{0.99}{13000} + 0.01 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{13000}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{130}$$

to P og /ou næd choose be tween 2 ela tives: ML IOT You make a choice by tossing a coin. id you chooseML, り(AA)= · if you choose IOT, p(AA) ===== . is the probe bility what that you get AA ML? 10

De fining events

A: you score AA

B: you shoose ML

H.w.