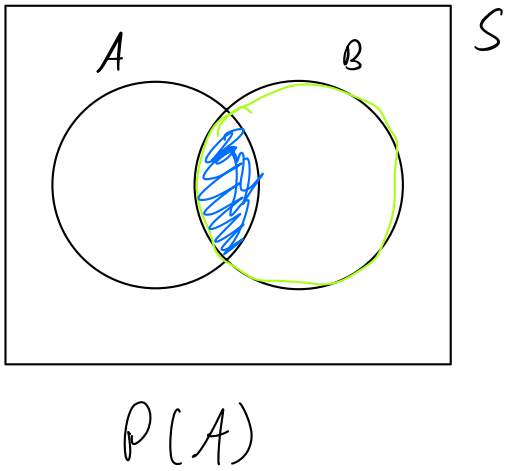


Recap

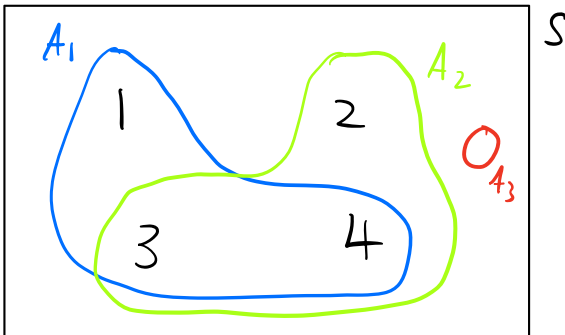


$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

entire sample space
Normalization

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

Example 1.20



$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3)$$

LHS ? RHS

$$0 \neq \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) \stackrel{?}{=} P(A_1) P(A_2)$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{9}{16}$$

No, not mutually independent.

Total Probability

$$A = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup C_4$$

$$P(A) = P(C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup C_4) \quad \text{by A3.}$$

$$= P(C_1) + P(C_2) + P(C_3) + P(C_4)$$

$$= P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + P(A \cap B_3) + P(A \cap B_4)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^4 P(A \cap B_i)$$

Example 1.15

	Text	Image	Video
Long	0,3	0,12	0,15
Brief	0,2	0,08	0,15

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet P(\text{long and images}) \\ &= P(L \cap I) = 0,12. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(L) &= P(L \cap T) + P(L \cap I) + P(L \cap V) \\ &= 0,3 + 0,12 + 0,15 = 0,57 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.16

$B_1 - 3000$	$P(B_1) = \frac{3}{10}$
$B_2 - 4000$	$P(B_2) = \frac{4}{10}$
$B_3 - 3000$	$P(B_3) = \frac{3}{10}$
10000	

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1 \text{ accept}) &= 80\% = P(A | B_1) \\ P(B_2 \text{ accept}) &= 90\% = P(A | B_2) \\ P(B_3 \text{ accept}) &= 60\% = P(A | B_3) \end{aligned}$$

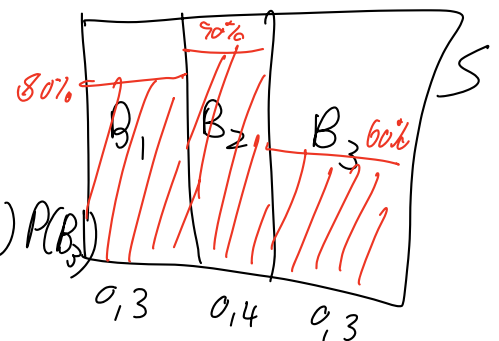
$$P(\text{acceptable}) = P(A) = ?$$

$$= P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + P(A \cap B_3)$$

$$= P(A | B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(A | B_2) \cdot P(B_2) + P(A | B_3) \cdot P(B_3)$$

$$= 0,8 \cdot 0,3 + 0,9 \cdot 0,4 + 0,6 \cdot 0,3$$

$$= 0,78 = 78\%$$



Bayes' Theorem

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

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

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

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

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

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

guilty evidence. ↓

likelihood. ↓

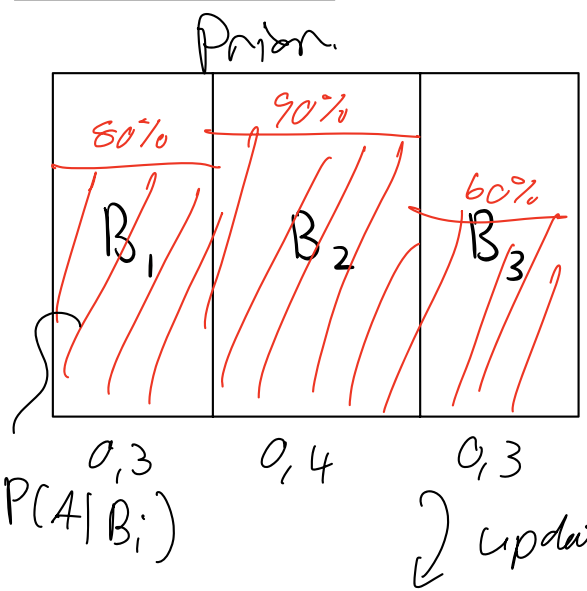
Prior belief. ↓

Posterior. ↓

$$P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

Probability evidence

Example 1.17



$$P(A) = P(A|B) P(B) + P(A|\bar{B}) P(\bar{B})$$

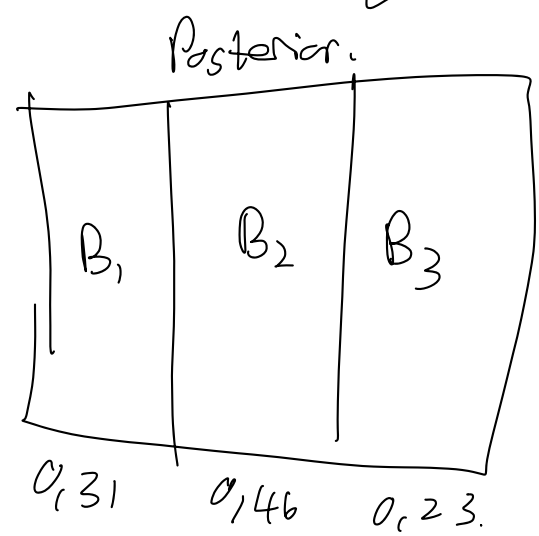
$$P(B_3|A) = \frac{P(A|B_3) \cdot P(B_3)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{0,6 \cdot 0,3}{0,78}$$

$$= 0,23.$$

$$P(B_2|A) = 0,46$$

$$P(B_1|A) = 0,31$$



Story time

You think your
stereotype means:

$$P(\text{farmer} | \text{description}) = 10\%$$

$$P(\text{librarian} | \text{description}) = 40\%$$

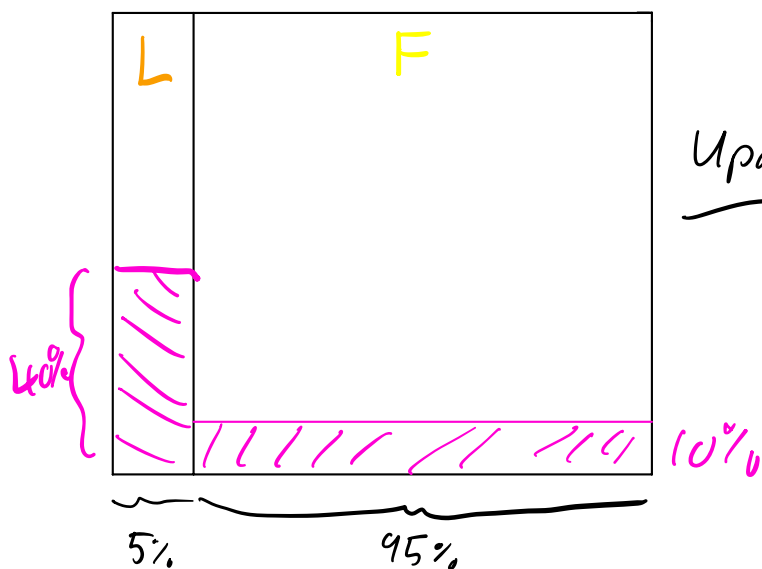
What it actually tells
you:

$$P(\text{description} | \text{farmer}) = 10\%$$

$$P(\text{description} | \text{librarian}) = 40\%$$

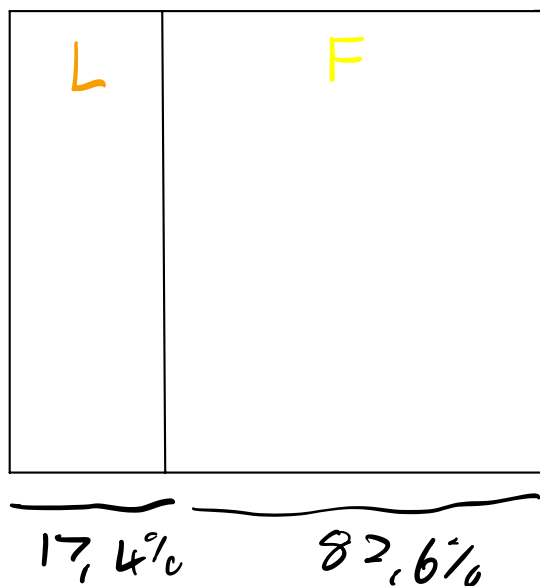
What is ratio of farmers to librarians? What is your
prior belief? $Z_0 \approx 1$

Prior Belief



Update
→

Posterior



Bayesian Thinking

Prior.

Does God exist? $P(G) = 1\%$ $P(\bar{G}) = 99\%$

Evidence: • Universe fine-tuned for life.

Cosmological const

$$P(\cdot) = \frac{1}{10^{120}} = 0,001$$

• DNA 3,2 b base pairs.

100 bp.

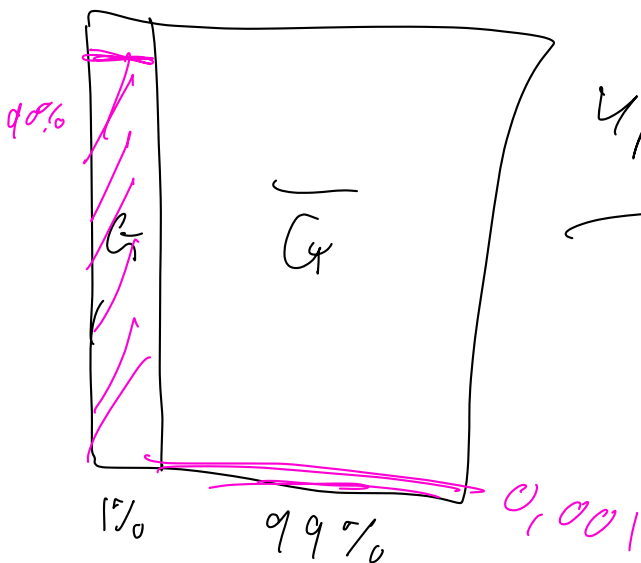
$$P(\cdot) = \frac{1}{10^{60}}$$

10^{40} chances.

$$P(\cdot) = \frac{1}{10^{20}}$$

• Suffer exists.

$$\begin{aligned} P(G | \text{evidence}) &= \frac{P(\text{evidence} | G) P(G)}{P(\text{evidence} | G) P(G) + P(\text{evidence} | \bar{G}) P(\bar{G})} \\ &= \frac{0,9 \cdot 0,01}{0,9 \cdot 0,01 + (0,001) \cdot 0,99} \\ &= 0,90 \end{aligned}$$



Update.
→

