

MATH 425

9/28/2011

Note Title

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Solution to the quiz:

$A =$ at least one die comes up a 6
out of two

$A_1 =$ die no. 1 comes up a 6

$A_2 =$ die no. 2 comes up a 6

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{11}{36} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 / A) = \frac{1/36}{11/36} = \frac{1}{11}$$

The multiplication rule

$$P(E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_n) = P(E_n | E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-1}) \cdot P(E_{n-1} | E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-2}) \cdot \dots \cdot P(E_2 | E_1) \cdot P(E_1)$$

Proof: The right hand side is

$$\frac{P(E_n \cap E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-1})}{P(E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-1})} \cdot \frac{P(E_{n-1} \cap E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-2})}{P(E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_{n-2})} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{P(E_2 \cap E_1)}{P(E_1)} \cdot P(E_1)$$

We have chain cancellation, leaving

$$P(E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_n). \quad \square$$

The Bayes Formula

$$P(E) = P(E|F) \cdot P(F) + P(E|F^c) \cdot (1 - P(F)).$$

Proof: The right hand side is:

$$\frac{P(E \cap F)}{\cancel{P(F)}} \cdot \cancel{P(F)} + \frac{P(E \cap F^c)}{\cancel{P(F^c)}} \cdot \cancel{(1 - P(F))}.$$

$$= P(E \cap F) + P(E \cap F^c) = P(E). \quad \square$$

Example (of Bayes' formula): On a multiple choice test, suppose a question has m answers.

Suppose the probability a student knows the answer is p . Assuming a student not knowing the answer chooses the right answer with probability $1/m$, what is the conditional probability the student knew the answer provided they answered correctly.

Solution : $C =$ correct answer
 $K =$ knowing the answer

$$P(K|C) = \frac{P(K \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C|K) \cdot P(K)}{P(C|K) P(K) + P(C|K^c) \cdot P(K^c)}$$

$$P(C|K) = 1$$

$$P(C|K^c) = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$= \frac{p}{p + \frac{1}{m}(1-p)}$$

$$P(K) = p$$

$$= \frac{mp}{mp + (1-p)}$$

$$= \frac{mp}{1 + (m-1)p}$$

HW:

3.27 on p. 103

3.47 on p. 105