Math 180A: Introduction to Probability

Lecture B00 (Nemish)

math.ucsd.edu/~ynemish/teaching/180a

Lecture C00 (Au)

math.ucsd.edu/~bau/f20.180a

Today: ASV 2.2 (Bayes' rule)
ASV 2.3 (Independence)

Video: Prof. Todd Kemp, Fall 2019

Next: ASV 1.5, 3.1

Week 2: Quiz 1 (on Wednesday, Oct 14)

Homework 2 (due Friday, Oct 16)

Question:

2.2

90% of coins are fair. 9% are biased to come up heads 60%.
1% are biased to come up heads 80%.

You find a coin on the street. You toss it, and it comes up heads.

How likely is it that this coin is heavily biased?

$$\mathbb{P}(B_3 \mid H) \neq \mathbb{P}(H \mid B_3) = 80\%$$

Eg. According to Forbes Magazine, as of April 10, 2019, there are 2208 billionaires in the world.
1964 of them are men.

$$\mathbb{P}(M \mid B) = \frac{1964}{2208} \doteq 89\% \neq \mathbb{P}(B \mid M)$$

Bayes' Rule

(A relationship between $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ and $\mathbb{P}(B|A)$)

Let $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n$ partition the sample space. Then for any event A with $\mathbb{P}(A) > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(B_k|A) = \mathbb{P}(B_k A) / \mathbb{P}(A)$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(A|B_k)\mathbb{P}(B_k)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A|B_k)\mathbb{P}(B_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(A|B_j)\mathbb{P}(B_j)}$$

Eg. (Coins) $\mathbb{P}(C_{80}|H)$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(C_{80}H)}{\mathbb{P}(H)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(H|C_{80})\mathbb{P}(C_{80})}{\mathbb{P}(H)}$$

$$\frac{(80\%)(1\%)}{51.2\%} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(H|C_{80})\mathbb{P}(C_{80})}{\mathbb{P}(H|C_{50})\mathbb{P}(C_{50}) + \mathbb{P}(H|C_{60})\mathbb{P}(C_{60}) + \mathbb{P}(H|C_{80})\cdot\mathbb{P}(C_{80})}$$

$\approx 1.56\%$

Epidemiological Confusion

An HIV test is 99% accurate. (1% false positives, 1% false negatives)
0.33% of US residents have HIV.

If you test positive, what is the probability you have HIV?

(a) 99%

(b) 1%

(c) 25%

(d) 0.33%

(e) There is not enough information to answer.

$T = \{\text{positive test}\}$

$H = \{\text{have HIV}\}$

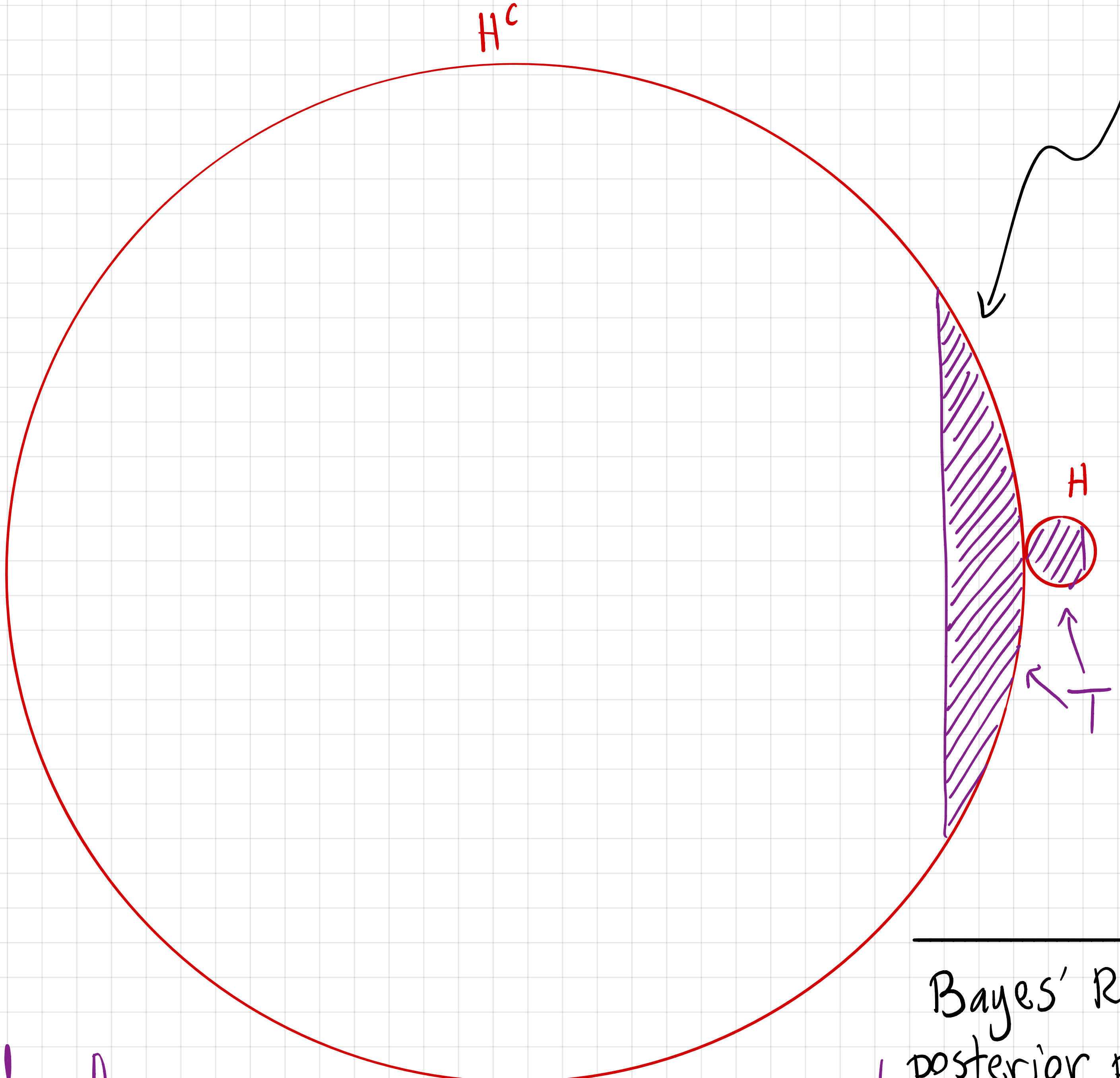
$\Omega = H \cup H^c$

$\mathbb{P}(T \mid H^c) = 1\% = \mathbb{P}(T^c \mid H) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(T \mid H)$

$\mathbb{P}(H) = 0.33\%$

$$\mathbb{P}(H \mid T) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(HT)}{\mathbb{P}(T)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(T \mid H)\mathbb{P}(H)}{\mathbb{P}(T \mid H)\mathbb{P}(H) + \mathbb{P}(T \mid H^c)\mathbb{P}(H^c)}$$

$$= \frac{(0.99)(0.0033)}{(0.99)(0.0033) + (0.01)(99.67\%)} \doteq 24.69\%$$



even though this part of T is only 1% of H^c, it is **3 times as big** as the part of T in H (which takes up 99% of H).

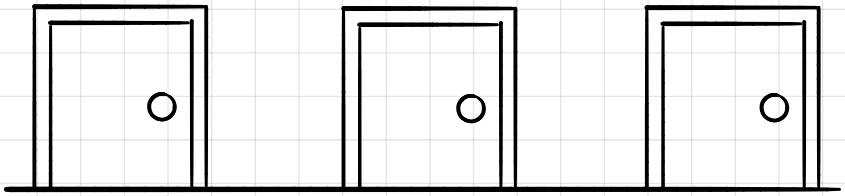
This is possible because H^c **dwarfs** H in this example.

Bayes' Rule shows that posterior probabilities are **highly sensitive** to prior inputs.

Redo the calc w/ $\mathbb{P}(H) = 0.03$

$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H|T) = 75.3\%$ | $\mathbb{P}(H) = 0.3$, $\mathbb{P}(H|T) = 97.7\%$

The Monty Hall Problem



At the climax of a gameshow, you are shown 3 doors. The host tells you that, behind one of them is a valuable prize (a car), while the other two hide nothing of value (goats).

You choose one. The host then opens one of the two doors you did not choose, revealing a goat. He then asks you if you want to stick with your original choice, or switch to the other closed door.

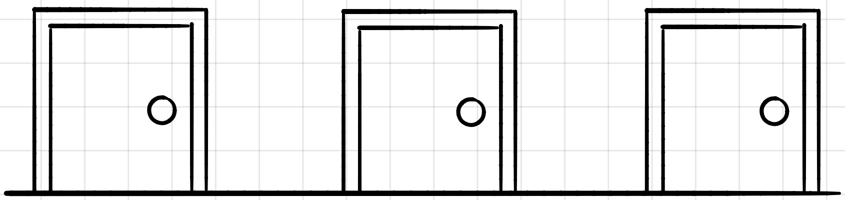
Should you switch??

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Doesn't matter.

The Monty Hall Problem



Let's decide to call the door you chose originilly #1.

$\therefore$ Monty will open #2 or #3. We'll focus our analysis on #2.

$B_i = \{$ the car is behind door $\#i \}$.

$A = \{$ Monty opens door $\#2 \}$

We want to know $\mathbb{P}(B_3 | A)$.

$\mathbb{P}(B_1) = \mathbb{P}(B_2) = \mathbb{P}(B_3) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\mathbb{P}(A | B_2) = 0$

$\mathbb{P}(A | B_3) = 1$

$\mathbb{P}(A | B_1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\mathbb{P}(B_3 | A) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(B_3 A)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(B_3)\mathbb{P}(A|B_3)}{\mathbb{P}(B_1)\mathbb{P}(A|B_1) + \mathbb{P}(B_2)\mathbb{P}(A|B_2) + \mathbb{P}(B_3)\mathbb{P}(A|B_3)}$$

$$= \frac{(1/3) \cdot 1}{(1/3) 1 + 0 + (1/3)(1/2)} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2.3

Suppose two events A and B really have nothing to do with each other. That doesn't mean they're disjoint; it means they have no influence on each other.

Eg. Flip a coin 3 times. $A = \{$the first toss is heads$\}$
$B = \{$the second toss is tails$\}$.

$$A = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT\}$$
$$B = \{HTH, HTT, TTH, TTT\}$$

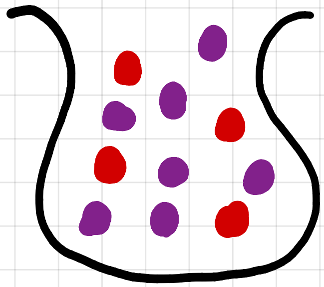
$$\mathbb{P}(AB) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}. \qquad \mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(B|A) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(AB)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \frac{1/4}{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} = \mathbb{P}(B)$$

Def: Two events A, B are (statistically) **independent** if

$$\mathbb{P}(AB) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$$

E.g.



An urn has 4 red and 7 blue balls.

Two balls are sampled * with replacement

* without

$A = \{1^{st} \text{ ball is red}\}$

$B = \{2^{nd} \text{ ball is blue}\}$

Are A and B independent?

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Can't tell from the question.