

# 2G LoTP and Bayes'

## Contents

### 2GThe Law of Total Probability and Bayes' Theorem

G.1	The Law of Total Probability	.....
G.2	Ex: Balls in Two Urns	.....
G.3	Ex: Balls in Two Urns 2	.....
G.4	Bayes' Theorem	.....
G.5	Ex: Testing for Disease	.....
G.6	Ex: Testing Positive Twice	.....
G.7	Ex: Driver Class	.....

---

## 2G The Law of Total Probability and Bayes' Theorem

[\[ToC\]](#)

---

## G.1 The Law of Total Probability

- Recall formula:

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

Then for event  $B$ , can be written using formula #2,

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap A') \\ &= P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A')P(A') \end{aligned}$$

- Instead of  $A, A'$ , if  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  are mutually exclusive and exhaustive events, we can write

$$P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3)$$

## G.2 Ex: Balls in Two Urns

- There are two urns, urn A and urn B.
- Urn A contains 5 red balls, 2 white.
- Urn B contains 3 red balls, 4 white.
- Fair coin flip decides which urn to be used. What is the probability that Red will be picked?



### G.3 Ex: Balls in Two Urns 2

- Urn A contains 5 red balls, 2 white.
- Urn B contains 3 red balls, 4 white.
- Given that the ball picked was Red, what is the probability urn A was used?

## G.4 Bayes' Theorem

- Bayes' formula says:

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|B) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\&= \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A')P(A')}\end{aligned}$$

## G.5 Ex: Testing for Disease

- 1 in 1000 adults is afflicted with this disease.
- Test for this disease is 99% accurate on infected patients.
- Test is 98% accurate on non-infected patients.
- If test comes back positive, what is the chance that you are actually infected?

$$P(\text{Infected}|\text{Pos}) =$$

$$P(\text{Not Infected}|\text{Neg}) =$$





## G.6 Ex: Testing Positive Twice

What if the person who tested positive once, takes the same test, and test positive again? Now what is the probability that the patient is infected?

## G.7 Ex: Driver Class

Suppose all drivers are divided into three categories A,B, and C. It is known that among all drivers, 50% of them are class A driver, 30% are class B driver, and 20% are class C driver. Probabilities for numbers of accidents each driver have in a year are given below:

	0	1	2	3+
A	.7	.15	.1	.05
B	.5	.25	.15	.1
C	.3	.3	.25	.15

A driver had one accident last year. Given this information, what is the probability he is an class A driver? How about probability that he is an class B driver? Class C driver?



