

[V 22.5.2017 MA2]

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

Bayes

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n = \Omega$$

Übung

	A_1	A_2
$P(A_i)$	0.4	0.6
$P(B A_i)$	0.1	0.2

Was ist $P(A_i|B)$, $i=1, 2$?
" " $P(B)$?

Lsg $P(B) = \underline{0.1 \cdot 0.4} + \underline{0.2 \cdot 0.6} = 0.16 = \underline{16\%}$

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(B|A_1)P(A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\underline{0.1 \cdot 0.4}}{0.16} = \underline{25\%}$$

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\underline{0.2 \cdot 0.6}}{0.16} = \underline{75\%}$$

$\Sigma 100\%$

Zu statist. Unabh.

$$P(A \cap B) \stackrel{\text{S10-6}}{=} P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$P(A \cap B) \stackrel{\text{statist. unabh. D10-13}}{=} P(B) \cdot P(A)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Falls A, B statist. unabh. u. $P(A) \neq 0$
 $P(B|A) = P(B)$

Ziegen - Problem

Lösung

A_1 : Auto hinter Tür 1
 A_2 : " " " 2
 A_3 : " " " 3

Kandidat wählt zuerst Tür 3

M_1 : Moderator öffnet Tür 1
→ Ziege!

$$P(A_2 | M_1) = ?$$

Ziel

$$P(A_3 | M_1) = ?$$

$$\textcircled{*} P(M_1 | A_1), P(M_1 | A_2), P(M_1 | A_3) = ?$$

$$P(M_1) = ?$$

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Moderator öffnet nie Tür mit Auto

" " Tür Kandidat

Kand. T3 $\Rightarrow$ M entweder T1 oder T2

$$P(M_1 | A_1) = 0$$

$$P(M_1 | A_2) = 100\% = 1$$

$$P(M_1 | A_3) = 50\% = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(M_1) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$$

$$P(A_2 | M_1) = \frac{P(M_1 | A_2) P(A_2)}{P(M_1)} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{66\%}}$$

$$P(A_3 | M_1) = \frac{P(M_1 | A_3) P(A_3)}{P(M_1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{33\%}}$$

ii Binomial / Hypergeom. Vert

Aufg

Urne $N=60$, 6 weiß (w) 2x ziehen
Wie groß ist $P(\text{"w-w"})$?

Lsg

a) ZmZ $\rightarrow$ Binomialverteilung

$$\binom{60}{2}$$

$n =$ Länge Bernoulli Kette
 $= 2$

$$p = \frac{6}{60} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{"w-w"}) &= P(X=2) = \binom{2}{2} \cdot p^2 \cdot (1-p)^0 \\ &= 1 \cdot (0.1)^2 = 0.01 = \underline{\underline{1\%}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Z0Z $\rightarrow$ Hypergeometr. Vert. , $k=2$ weiße

$$P(\text{"w-w"}) = \frac{\binom{6}{2} \binom{54}{0}}{\binom{60}{2}} = \frac{\binom{6}{2}}{\binom{60}{2}} = \underline{\underline{0.887\%}}$$