

Math 1710 Class 3

Conditional Probability, Tree Diagrams Dr. Back

Sep. 2, 2009

Definition

"Probability of A given B."

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

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Independence

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Tables

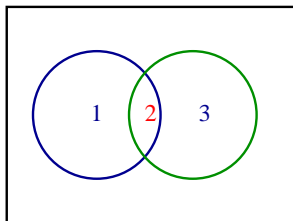
Disjoint vs.
Independent

Beginning
Tree Diagrams

Definition

"Probability of A given B."

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



$$A = \{1, 2\} \quad B = \{2, 3\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2\}$$

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A and B are independent events if

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

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A and B are independent events if

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

Suppose 10% of all cars have sticky valves
10% have oil leaks
1% both.

Are sticky valves and oil leaks independent?

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A and B are independent events if

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

Suppose 10% of all cars have sticky valves
10% have oil leaks
1% both.

Are sticky valves and oil leaks independent?

$$P(\text{sticky}|\text{leaky}) = \frac{P(\text{both})}{P(\text{leaky})} = \frac{.01}{.10} = .10 = P(\text{sticky}).$$

So they are independent.

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A and B are independent events if

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

Box has 2 white tickets labeled 1

2 black labeled 1

1 white labeled 8

1 black one labeled 6.

Are drawing a 1 and color black independent?

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A and B are independent events if

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Box has 2 white tickets labeled 1

2 black labeled 1

1 white labeled 8

1 black one labeled 6.

Are drawing a 1 and color black independent?

$$P(1|black) = \frac{2}{3} \quad P(1) = \frac{4}{6}$$

Equal, so they are independent.

Independence

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Are drawing an 8 and color black independent?

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A and B are independent events if

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

Box has 2 white tickets labeled 1

2 black labeled 1

1 white labeled 8

1 black one labeled 6.

Are drawing an 8 and color black independent?

$$P(8|black) = \frac{0}{3} \quad P(8) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Not equal, so not independent.

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Purse Snatching Suspects:

Yellow Auto: $1/10$

Man with Mustache: $1/4$

Woman with Ponytail: $1/10$

Woman with Blond Hair: $1/3$

Black Man with Beard: $1/10$

Interracial Couple in Car: $1/1000$

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Interracial Couple in Car: $1/1000$

Math Prof in LA:

$1/12,000,000$ chance any couple matches these.

Collins Case

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$1/12,000,000$ chance any couple matches these.

Defendants convicted.

Collins Case

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Interracial Couple in Car: $1/1000$

Math Prof in LA:

$1/12,000,000$ chance any couple matches these.

Defendants convicted.

Reversed on appeal.

Prosecutor's Fallacy

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Just because

$$P(\text{DNA evidence} \mid \text{innocent})$$

is small, it doesn't follow that

$$P(\text{innocent} \mid \text{DNA evidence})$$

is small.

Prosecutor's Fallacy

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Just because

$$P(\text{DNA evidence} \mid \text{innocent})$$

is small, it doesn't follow that

$$P(\text{innocent} \mid \text{DNA evidence})$$

is small.

“The chance that anyone else but the appellant left the hairs at the scene of the crime is 6 billion to 1.” (1991)

Defendant's Fallacy

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1 in a million match this DNA

Defendant's Fallacy

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1 in a million match this DNA

So there are hundreds of matches
and only a small chance the defendant is guilty.

From a 2 way table

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	Jeans	Other
Male	12	5
Female	8	11

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

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$P(M)$?

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

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$P(M)$?

$$P(M) = \frac{17}{36}$$

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
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$P(\text{Male wears jeans})?$

i.e. $P(J|M)$

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
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$P(\text{Male wears jeans})?$

i.e. $P(J|M)$

$$P(J|M) = \frac{P(J \cap M)}{P(M)}$$

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

$P(\text{Male wears jeans})?$

i.e. $P(J|M)$

$$P(J|M) = \frac{P(J \cap M)}{P(M)} = \frac{12}{17}$$

More precisely:

$$\frac{12}{36} / \frac{17}{36}$$

From a 2 way table

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

$P(\text{Someone wearing jeans is male})?$

i.e. $P(M|J)$

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

P(Someone wearing jeans is male)?

i.e. $P(M|J)$

$$P(M|J) = \frac{P(J \cap M)}{P(J)}$$

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

P(Someone wearing jeans is male)?

i.e. $P(M|J)$

$$P(M|J) = \frac{P(J \cap M)}{P(J)} = \frac{12}{20}$$

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
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Are gender and wearing jeans disjoint?
independent?

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With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

Are gender and wearing jeans disjoint?
independent?

$$P(M \cap J) > 0$$

So they sometimes both happen.
Not disjoint.

From a 2 way table

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Tree Diagrams

With Marginal Distributions:

	Jeans	Other	
Male	12	5	17
Female	8	11	19
	20	16	36

Are gender and wearing jeans disjoint?
independent?

$$P(M|J) \neq P(M)$$

So not independent.

Most Pairs of Events are Neither!

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**Disjoint vs.
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Checking disjointness doesn't even require probabilities.

Checking independence does.

But when events are related in one of these ways, it is worth noting.

Most Pairs of Events are Neither!

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Checking disjointness doesn't even require probabilities.

Checking independence does.

But when events are related in one of these ways, it is worth noting.

Sps:

A=getting swine flu

B=getting a shot.

What would disjoint/independent mean here?

Disjointness and Independence Never Happen Together (almost)

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Disjointness and Independence Never Happen Together (almost)

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This holds as long as none of the events have probability 0.

Disjointness and Independence Never Happen Together (almost)

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This holds as long as none of the events have probability 0.

For if A and B are disjoint,

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 0 \neq P(A).$$

So A and B are not independent.

Disjointness and Independence Never Happen Together (almost)

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This holds as long as none of the events have probability 0.

For if A and B are disjoint,

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 0 \neq P(A).$$

So A and B are not independent.

(Events of probability 0 do sometimes happen; e.g. a person exactly 173 cm. tall.)

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Tree Diagrams

Two games against same opponent.

$$P(\text{win 1st}) = .4$$

$$\text{If you win 1st, } P(\text{win 2nd}) = .2$$

$$\text{If you lose 1st, } P(\text{win 2nd}) = .3$$

$$P(\text{win both}) = ?; P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$$

Sequences of events

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Tree Diagrams

Tree diagrams are good for keeping track of all the combinations in multi-stage events.

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Tree Diagrams

Tree diagrams are good for keeping track of all the combinations in multi-stage events.

Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

Sequences of events

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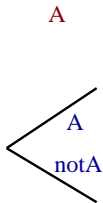
Disjoint vs.
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Tree diagrams are good for keeping track of all the combinations in multi-stage events.

Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

First Step:



Sequences of events

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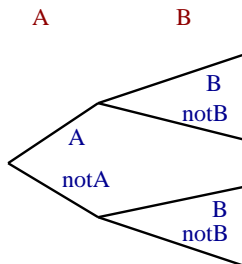
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Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

Second Step:



Sequences of events

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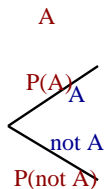
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Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

Full First Step:



Sequences of events

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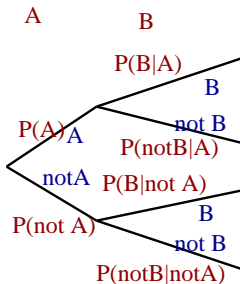
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Tree diagrams are good for keeping track of all the combinations in multi-stage events.

Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

Full Second Step:



Sequences of events

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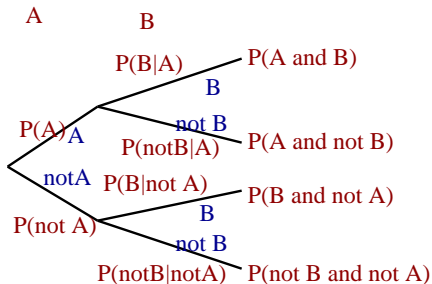
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Graphical version of the mult rule $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A)$.

Final After Multiplying:



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Two games against same opponent.

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$$P(\text{win both}) = ?; P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$$

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Solution: $A = \text{win 1st}$, $B = \text{win 2nd}$

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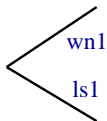
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First Step:



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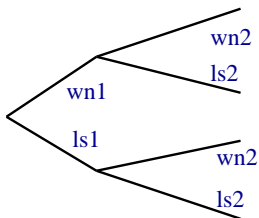
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$P(\text{win both}) = ?$; $P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$

Second Step:

1st game

2nd game



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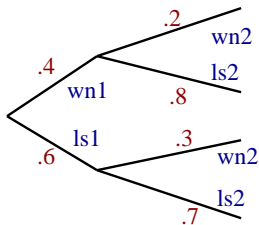
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Probabilities:

1st game

2nd game



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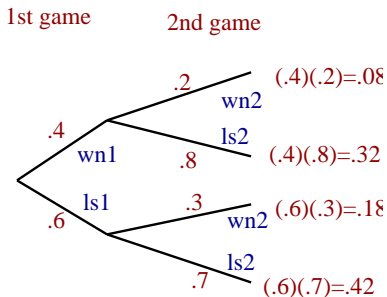
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Probabilities:



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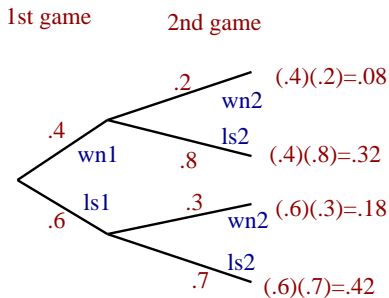
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$P(\text{win both}) = ?$; $P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$

Probabilities:



Note:

$.08 + .32 + .18 + .42 = 1$
since they count all
the disjoint possibilities
of 1st game/2nd game.

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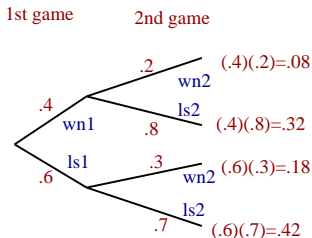
$P(\text{win 1st}) = .4$

If you win 1st, $P(\text{win 2nd}) = .2$

If you lose 1st, $P(\text{win 2nd}) = .3$

$P(\text{win both}) = ?$; $P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$

Probabilities:



Note:

$.08 + .32 + .18 + .42 = 1$
since they count all
the disjoint possibilities
of 1st game/2nd game.

$P(\text{wn 1 of 2}) = .32 + .18 = .50$

$P(\text{wn 2nd}) = .08 + .18 = .26$

Ch. 16 #21 Variant

Math 1710
Class 3

V2

Last Time

Independence

Misapplications

Cnd. Prb. &
Tables

Disjoint vs.
Independent

Beginning
Tree Diagrams

Two games against same opponent.

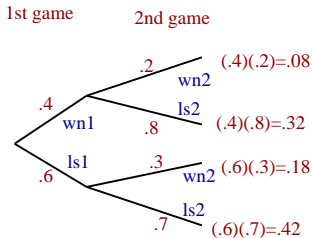
$P(\text{win 1st}) = .4$

If you win 1st, $P(\text{win 2nd}) = .2$

If you lose 1st, $P(\text{win 2nd}) = .3$

$P(\text{win both}) = ?$; $P(\text{win exactly 1 of 2}) = ?$

Probabilities:



Note:

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$P(\text{win 1 of 2}) = .32 + .18 = .50$

$P(\text{win 2nd}) = .08 + .18 = .26$

$P(\text{win 1st} | \text{win 2nd}) =$
 $P(\text{win 1st} \& \text{win 2nd}) / P(\text{win 2nd})$
 $= .08 / .26 = .308$