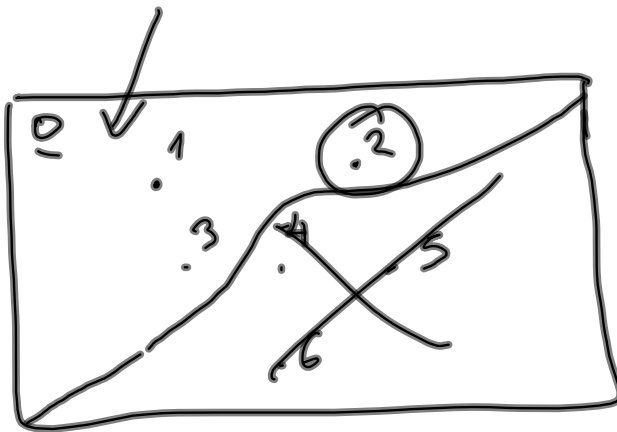


Δεδομένη Πιθαν



$$P(A|B) =$$

$$B = \{ \text{ζαριά} \leq 3 \}$$

$$A = \{ \text{ζαριά άρτια} \}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\text{ευνοϊκός}}{\text{δυνατός}} \text{ βλ. στο δ.χ}$$

Ιδιότητες

π.χ $P(\emptyset) = 0$

$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$

$A \subseteq C \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(C)$

$P(\emptyset | B) = 0$

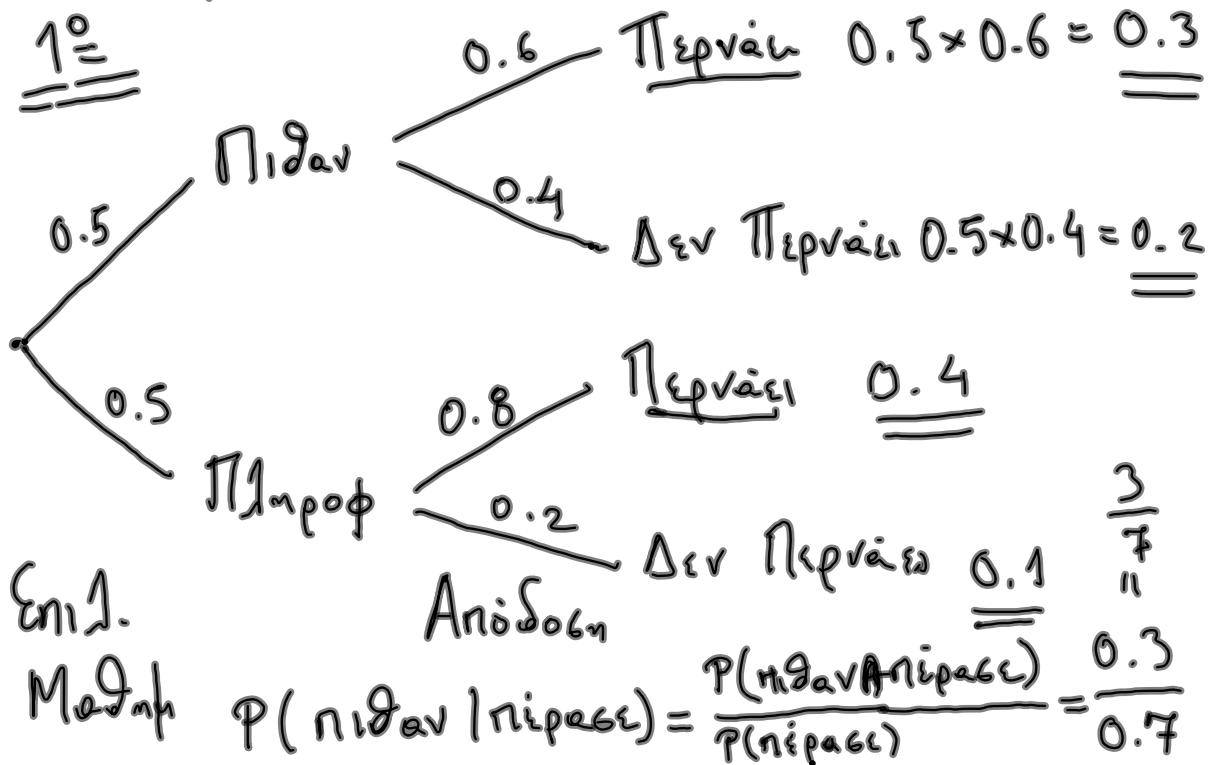
$P(A^c | B) = 1 - P(A | B)$

$A \subseteq C \Rightarrow P(A | B) \leq P(C | B)$

~~$0 \leq 1$~~

~~$P(B | A) \leq P(B | C)$~~

1^ο
Παράδειγμα



$$P(\text{πιθαν} - \text{περνάει}) = 0.3$$

$$P(\text{περνάει})$$

Πολλαπλασιαστικός

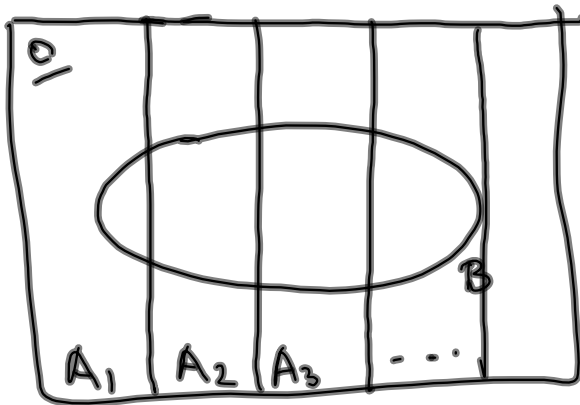
Νόμος

$$P(\underbrace{\pi\theta}_{0.3}, \underbrace{\pi\epsilon\rho}_{0.6}) = P(\underbrace{\pi\theta}_{0.5}) P(\underbrace{\pi\epsilon\rho}_{0.6} | \pi\theta)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \\
 & P(A_1) P(A_2 | A_1) P(A_3 | A_1 A_2) \dots P(A_n | A_1 \dots A_{n-1}) \\
 & = \cancel{P(A_1)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{P(A_1 A_2)}}{\cancel{P(A_1)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{P(A_1 A_2 A_3)}}{\cancel{P(A_1 A_2)}} \dots \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n)}{\cancel{P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1})}} \\
 & = P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n)
 \end{aligned}$$

Θ εἰς ῥημα Ολικῆς Πιθανότητας



A_n } ἕνα ἀνὰ ἄτο
 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \underline{\Omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n B\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n B) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) P(B|A_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(\overset{B}{\text{πέρασε}}) &= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) \\ &\quad + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) \\ &= P(\text{π1θ})P(\text{πϕ|π1θ}) \\ &\quad + P(\text{π2ηρ})P(\text{περ|π2ηρ}) \\ &= 0.5 \cdot 0.6 + 0.5 \cdot 0.8 \\ &= 0.3 + 0.4 = 0.7\end{aligned}$$

A_1 : Π1θαν.

A_2 : Π2ηροφ

Κανόνας του Bayes

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

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{\cancel{P(A)}}{P(B)} \cdot \frac{P(BA)}{\cancel{P(A)}}$$

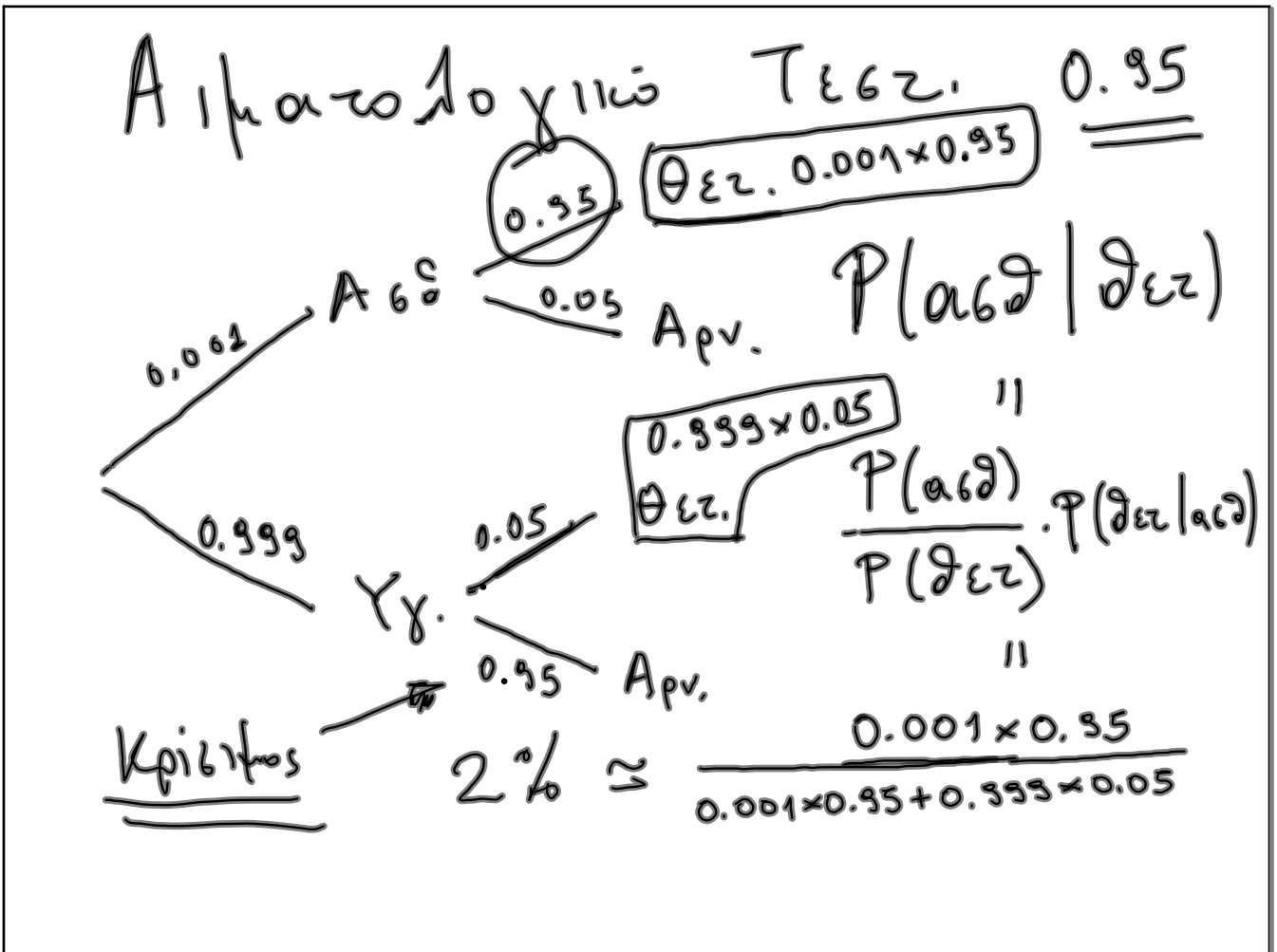
3 Βασικά Αποζημιώσεις
Πείραξη Τύχης 2 βραδ.

Πολλός νόμος $\rightarrow P(1^{\circ} \text{ \& } 2^{\circ})$

Θ.Ο.Π $\rightarrow P(2^{\circ})$

Κανόνας Bayes $\rightarrow P(1^{\circ} | 2^{\circ})$

Δεδομένα: $P(1^{\circ}), P(2^{\circ} | 1^{\circ})$



$$P(\text{αβγ} | \text{αβδ}) = 0.95$$

$$P(\text{αβδ} | \text{αβγ}) \approx 0.02$$

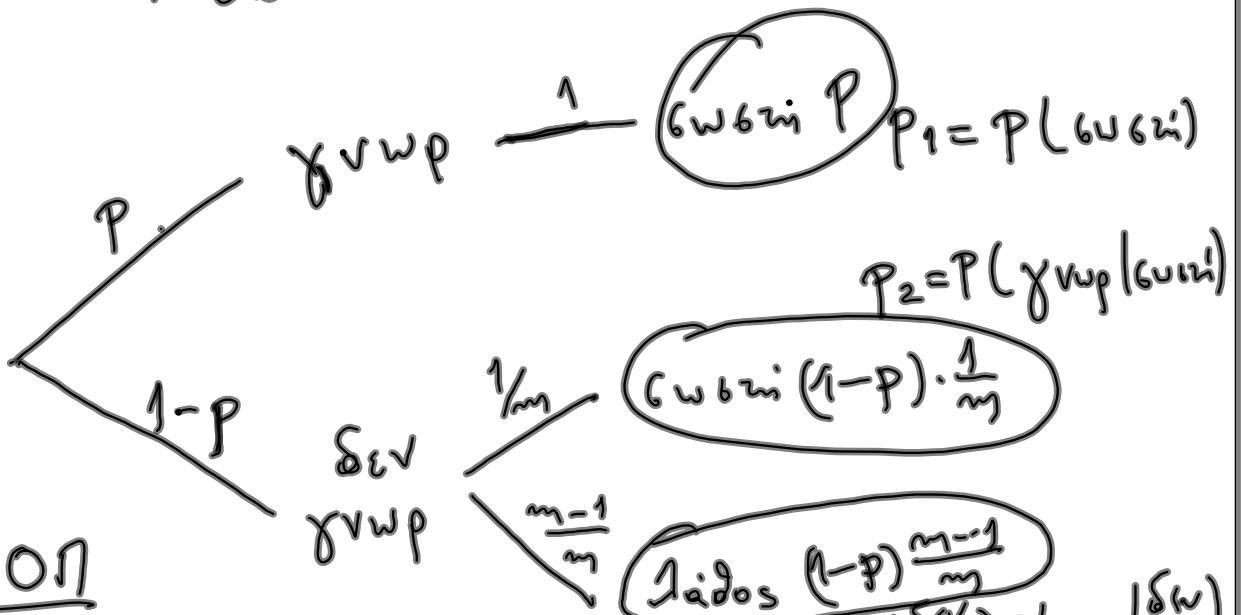
Παρ: Οικογ. με 2 παιδια

$$\Omega = \{ AA, AK, KA, KK \}$$

$$P(\underbrace{2 \text{ κορ}}_A \mid \underbrace{1 \text{ κορ} 1. \text{ κορ}}_B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$P(\underbrace{2 \text{ κορ}}_A \mid \underbrace{\text{κο πρωτοκο κο}}_Γ) = \frac{P(AΓ)}{P(Γ)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Τελεζ πολ/πλνς επιλογής



ΘΟΠ

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 = P(\text{σωστό}) &= P(\text{γνώρ})P(\text{σωστό} | \text{γνώρ}) + P(\text{δεν γνώρ})P(\text{σωστό} | \text{δεν γνώρ}) \\
 &= P \cdot 1 + (1-P) \frac{1}{m} = P + \frac{1-P}{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

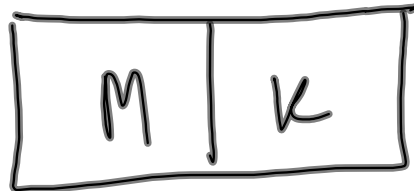
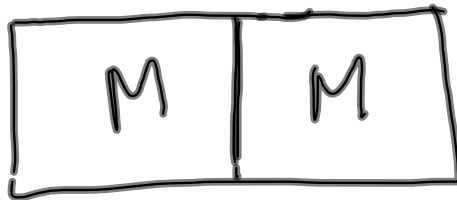
Κανόνας Bayes

$$P_2 = P(\gamma \nu \omega \rho \mid \sigma \omega \beta \alpha \iota)$$

$$= \frac{P(\gamma \nu \omega \rho)}{P(\sigma \omega \beta \alpha \iota)} \cdot P(\sigma \omega \beta \alpha \iota \mid \gamma \nu \omega \rho)$$

$$= \frac{P}{P + \frac{1-P}{m}} \cdot 1 = \frac{mP}{1 + (m-1)P}$$

Παράδειγμα: 3 κάρτες



Πείραξη 1ης:

1^ο Επιλογή κάρτα



2^ο Επιλογή πλευράς

$P(\text{αίτησή νη.} \mid \text{μηνιά νη.})$

$\text{va eival} \mid \text{μηνιά νη.}$

ii

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | MM | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\left(M \frac{1}{3} \right)$ | |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | MK | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\left(M \frac{1}{6} \right)$ | $\frac{P(MM)}{P(MM)P(n mm) + P(MK)P(n mk)}$ |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | KK | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\left(K \frac{1}{6} \right)$ | |
| | | | | $\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$ |