

Plan:

- ① Betinget sannsynlighet
- ② Uavhengige hendelser

Perusur:

[L] 3.4-3.5

Repetisjon:Stokastiske forsøk:Utfallsrom $S = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots\}$ Sannsynlighetsmål p

$A \subseteq S$ \rightsquigarrow $p(A)$ \leftarrow sannsynlighetstall for at A skjer
hendelse

Mengdelære:Union: $A \cup B$ Snitt: $A \cap B$ Komplement: $A^c = \bar{A}$ Tomme mengde: \emptyset Aksjoner (minste krav) til p :i) $p(A) \geq 0$ for alle hendelser A ii) $p(S) = 1$ iii) $p(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots) = p(A_1) + p(A_2) + \dots$ når A_1, A_2, \dots er parvis disjunkte $(A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset, A_1 \cap A_3 = \emptyset, A_2 \cap A_3 = \emptyset, \dots)$ \Downarrow Egenskaper:

a) $p(A^c) = 1 - p(A)$

b) $p(\emptyset) = 0$

c) $p(A) \leq p(B)$ når $A \subseteq B$

d) $p(A \cup B) = p(A) + p(B) - p(A \cap B)$

e) Hvis $A = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n\}$, så er $p(A) = p(\omega_1) + \dots + p(\omega_n)$

Uniform sannsynlighet: når alle utfall er like sannsynlige

$$p(\omega_i) = \frac{1}{\text{ant. element i } S}$$

$$p(A) = \frac{\text{antall element i } A}{\text{antall element i } S} = \frac{\text{"gunstige"}}{\text{"mulige"}}$$

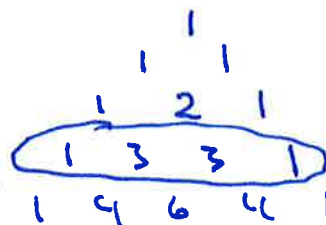
Kombinatorikk: $n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots 1$ $0! = 1$
 Kalk: $\boxed{nCr} \rightarrow \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r! \cdot (n-r)!}$
 binomialteorem.

Newton's binomialformel:

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + n a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + b^n$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a^{n-i} b^i$$

Pascal's trekant:



Ekse: $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 $\binom{3}{0}$ $\binom{3}{1}$ $\binom{3}{2}$ $\binom{3}{3}$

Urmodell:

En urne med n kuler: ① ② ... ⑦
 Vi trekker r kuler
 Antall måter å trekke disse på:

	ordnet	uordnet
med tilbakelegging	$\underbrace{n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n}_r = n^r$	$\binom{n+r-1}{r}$
uten tilbakelegging	$\underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots (n-r+1)}_r$ $= \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \leftarrow \boxed{nPr}$	$\frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-r+1)}{r!}$ $= \frac{n!}{r! \cdot (n-r)!} = \binom{n}{r} \leftarrow \boxed{nCr}$

Opps 9e):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ett par: "Gundix"} &= 13 \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{12}{3} \cdot 4^3 \\ &= 13 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot 4^3 \\ &= 13 \cdot 6 \cdot 220 \cdot 4^3 = \underline{1.098.240} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{"Multi"} = \binom{52}{5} = \underline{2.598.960}$$

Opps. 10:

Sannsynligheten for at nst 2 (av n)
 har bursdag same dag: $P(A)$

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

$$\underline{n=2:} \quad P(A^c) = \frac{\text{gundix}}{\text{multi}} = \frac{365 \cdot 364}{365 \cdot 365}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - \frac{364}{365} = \frac{1}{365}$$

$$\underline{n=100:} \quad P(A^c) = \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdot \dots \cdot 266 \cdot 265!}{365^{100}} = \frac{365!}{365^{100} \cdot 265!}$$

$$= \binom{365}{100} \cdot \frac{100!}{365^{100}} \approx 0,0000003$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 365! \\ \hline 100! \cdot 265! \\ \hline \end{array}$$

"

$$\binom{365}{265}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 1 - P(A^c) \\ &= \underline{0,9999997} \end{aligned}$$

① Betrukket sannsynlighet

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

(når $P(B) \neq 0$).

Sannsynligheten for
A, gitt at B innbefatter

Eks: Vi kaster en rød og en blå terning

A: summen er minst 10

B: rød terning viser 5 eller 6

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{36}$$

R/B	1	2	3	4	5	6
1
2
3
4
5
6

Diagram illustrating the sample space for two dice (red and blue). The red die is on the vertical axis (R) and the blue die is on the horizontal axis (B). The sample space is a 6x6 grid of points. A shaded region A is defined by the inequality $R + B \geq 10$, which is a triangle with vertices at (4,6), (5,5), and (6,4). A shaded region B is defined by the inequality $B \in \{5, 6\}$, which is a vertical strip covering the last two columns of the grid.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{5/36}{12/36}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{5}{6}$$

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

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

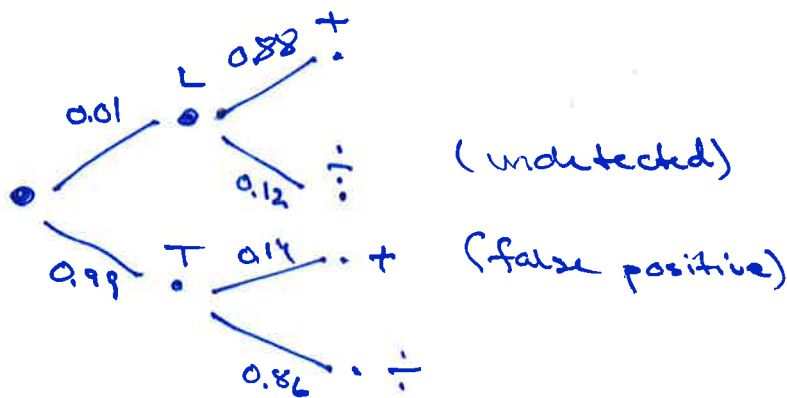
Eks: Løynedetektor

L = løgn

T = snakkur sant

+ : positiv utslag (løgn)

÷ : negativt utslag



Anta:

$$P(L) = 0.01$$

$$P(T) = 0.99$$

$$P(+|L) = 0.88$$

$$P(\div|L) = 0.12$$

$$P(+|T) = 0.14$$

$$P(\div|T) = 0.86$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(L \cap +) &= 0.01 \cdot 0.88 \\ &= P(L) \cdot P(+|L) \end{aligned}$$

Total sannsynlighet:

$$P(A) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) + P(A|B^c) \cdot P(B^c)$$

$$= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c)$$

Mer generelt:

Anta at $B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_r = S$
 er en disjunkt union
 (dvs at hvert utfall i S
 er i én, og bare én, av
 hendelsene B_1, B_2, \dots, B_r).

Da har vi:

$$P(A) = P(A|B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(A|B_2) \cdot P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_r) \cdot P(B_r)$$

Bayes' lov:

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

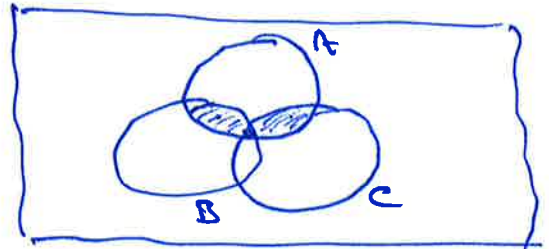
Bruksområde:

Vi kjenner
 $P(A|B_1), P(A|B_2), \dots, P(A|B_r)$
 $P(B_1), P(B_2), \dots, P(B_r)$
 når $B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_r = S$ er disjunkt union

Vil vite: $P(B_i|A)$

Distribusjons lov: for mengder

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$



$$A \cap (B \cup C) = A$$

$$= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

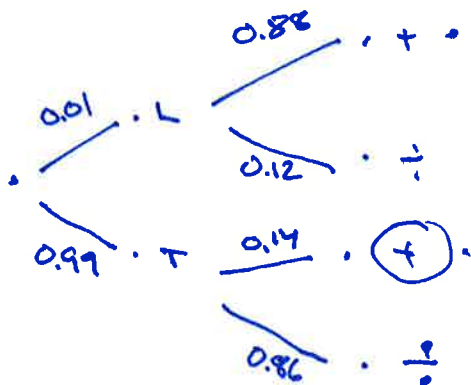
$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) = P(A)$$

Beweis:

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

Vi regner ut $P(A)$ ukjent total sannsynlighet.

Eles: Løsn detektor



$$P(L) = 0.01$$

$$P(T) = 0.99$$

$$P(+|L) = 0.88$$

$$P(\div|L) = 0.12$$

$$P(+|T) = 0.14$$

$$P(\div|T) = 0.86$$

Bayes' lor: $P(T|+) = \frac{P(+|T) \cdot P(T)}{P(+)} \leftarrow \frac{P(+|T)}{P(+)}$

$$B_1 = L$$

$$B_2 = T$$

$$= \frac{P(+|T) \cdot P(T)}{P(+|L) \cdot P(L) + P(+|T) \cdot P(T)}$$

$$= \frac{0.99 \cdot 0.14}{0.88 \cdot 0.01 + 0.99 \cdot 0.14}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{94\%}}$$

Eks: B_1 : doper seg nå
 B_2 : har dopet seg tidligere
 (men ikke nå)
 B_3 : har aldri dopet seg
 A : positiv dopetest

Anta:

$$p(B_1) = 0.02$$

$$p(B_2) = 0.14$$

$$p(B_3) = 0.84$$

$$p(A|B_1) = 0.80$$

$$p(A|B_2) = 0.06$$

$$p(A|B_3) = 0.03$$

$p(B_3|A)$ ← sannsynlighet for positiv dopetest
 om man aldri har dopet seg

Total sannsynlighet:

$$p(A) = p(A|B_1) \cdot p(B_1) + p(A|B_2) \cdot p(B_2) + p(A|B_3) \cdot p(B_3)$$

$$= 0.80 \cdot 0.02 + 0.06 \cdot 0.14 + 0.03 \cdot 0.84$$

$$= 0.016 + 0.0084 + 0.0252$$

$$= \underline{0.0496}$$

Bayes' lov:

$$p(B_3|A) = \frac{p(A|B_3) \cdot p(B_3)}{p(A)} = \frac{0.03 \cdot 0.84}{0.0496}$$

$$= \frac{0.0252}{0.0496} = \frac{63}{124} \approx \underline{\underline{50.8\%}}$$

② Uavhengige hendelser

Defn: To hendelser A og B er uavhengige hvis

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

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

↑
A og B uavhengige

Altså: Hvis A og B er uavhengige, så er

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

(og hvis $P(A|B) = P(A)$, så er A og B uavhengige)

Ex: U: kaster en rød og blå terning

A: rød terning viser 5 eller 6

B: summen er minst 10

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{36} \quad P(A) = \frac{2}{6} \quad P(B) = \frac{6}{36}$$

A og B er ikke uavhengige $\rightarrow P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{18} = \frac{2}{36}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{5/36}{6/36} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{30}{36}$$

$P(A) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{12}{36}$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{5/36}{2/6} = \frac{5}{12} \quad P(B) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$$

Utvidet definisjon:

A, B, C er uavhengige
(gjensidig) \iff

$$\begin{cases} P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \\ P(A \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(C) \\ P(B \cap C) = P(B) \cdot P(C) \\ P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) \end{cases}$$

de Morgan's lov: $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P((A \cup B)^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A^c \cap B^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c)$$

anta A og B
uavhengige

Ex: Sannsynlighet for skade i et utforrenn: 0.01
Antar at A_i : skade i utforrenn i er gjensidig
uavhengige hendelser.

Sannsynlighet for skade om man deltar i 140 renn:

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_{140}) = 1 - P((A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_{140})^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1^c \cap A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_{140}^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1^c) \cdot P(A_2^c) \dots P(A_{140}^c)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - 0.01)^{140} = 1 - 0.99^{140} \approx \underline{\underline{75.5\%}}$$