

Conditional Probability

$$P(\text{rain tomorrow})$$

$$P(\text{rain tomorrow} \text{ given that the Met department has forecasted rain for tomorrow})$$

$$P(\text{Pakistan winning the Cricket match}) = 0.6$$

vs

$$P(\text{Pakistan winning} \mid \text{Babar Azam is injured}) = 0.4$$

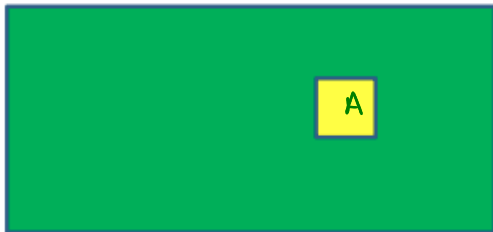
given

Conditional probability.

S = green rectangle

A = yellow square

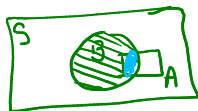
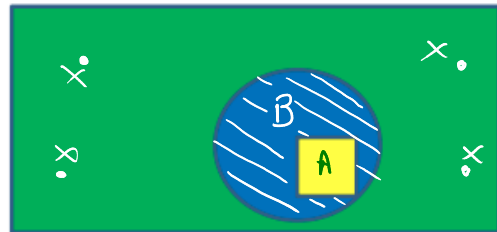
$$P(A) = \frac{\text{area}(A)}{\text{area}(S)}$$



B = blue circle

$$P(A) = \text{area}(A) / \text{area}(S)$$

$$P(B) = \text{area}(\text{circle}) / \text{area}(\text{rectangle}) = \text{area}(B) / \text{area}(S)$$



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

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

$$P(A|B) = P(\text{pt. lies in square A given that selected point lies in the circle})$$

$$= \frac{\text{area}(A \cap B)}{\text{area}(B)}$$

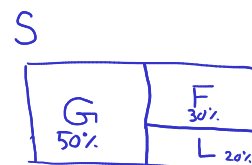
$$= \frac{\text{area}(A \cap B) / \text{area}(S)}{\text{area}(B) / \text{area}(S)}$$

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

Q. Suppose that out of all fans manufactured in Punjab,

20% are manufactured in Lahore
 50% _____ Gujarat
 30% _____ Faisalabad

5% are manufactured in Lahore are defective
 3% _____ Gujarat _____
 4% _____ Faisalabad _____



Partition of S into G, F & L.

$$G \cup F \cup L = S$$

$$G \cap F = \emptyset$$

$$G \cap L = \emptyset$$

$$F \cap L = \emptyset$$

D = a fan manufactured in Punjab is defective

L = fan was _____ Lahore

G = _____ Gujarat

F = _____ Faisalabad

(i) What is $P(L)$, $P(G)$ & $P(F)$?

$$P(L) = 20\% = 0.2$$

$$P(G) = 50\% = 0.5$$

$$P(F) = 30\% = 0.3$$

(ii) $P(D|G)$?

$P(\text{a fan is defective given that it was manufactured in Gujarat}) = 3\% = 0.03$

(iii) $P(D)$? $P(\text{fan is defective}) = ?$

(iv) $P(G|D)$?

$P(\text{a fan was manufactured in Gujarat given that it was defective}) = ?$

Properties of Conditional Probability

Normal

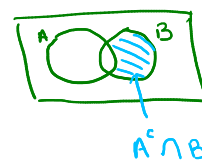
(1) $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$

Conditional

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

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

$$= 1 - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 1 - P(A|B)$$

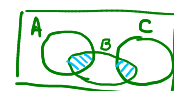


(2) For disjoint events A and C
 $P(A \cup C) = P(A) + P(C)$

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

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

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



$$\textcircled{3} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) P(B)$$

$\uparrow$
 Notice the difference
 $\downarrow$

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

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

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

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

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

$\textcircled{4}$ If A & B are independent,
then

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

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

$\textcircled{5}$ If A & B are mutually exclusive,
then

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

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

Q. ...continued

(iii) $P(D) = ?$

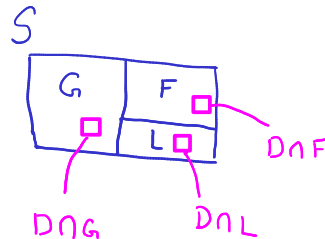
$P(\text{a fan is defective})$

$$D = \underbrace{(D \cap L)}_{\text{Mutually exclusive}} \cup \underbrace{(D \cap G)}_{\text{Mutually exclusive}} \cup \underbrace{(D \cap F)}_{\text{Mutually exclusive}}$$

$$P(D) = P(D \cap L) + P(D \cap G) + P(D \cap F)$$

$$= \underbrace{P(D|L)}_{0.05} \underbrace{P(L)}_{0.2} + \underbrace{P(D|G)}_{0.03} \underbrace{P(G)}_{0.5} + \underbrace{P(D|F)}_{0.04} \underbrace{P(F)}_{0.3}$$

$$= 0.037$$



Theorem of Total Probability

If events $B_1, B_2, \dots$ form a partition of S , then for any event A

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + \dots \\ \text{Total} \quad \uparrow &= P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $P(G|D) = ?$

$P(\text{fan was manufactured in Gujarat} \mid \underline{\text{given}} \text{ that it was defective})$

$$P(G|D) = \frac{P(G \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|G)P(G)}{P(D)}$$

$\uparrow$
TTP

$$= \frac{0.03 \times 0.5}{0.037} = 0.4054$$

Theorem
Bayes' Rule

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

Combining everything together

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