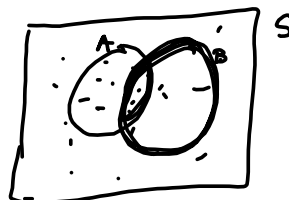
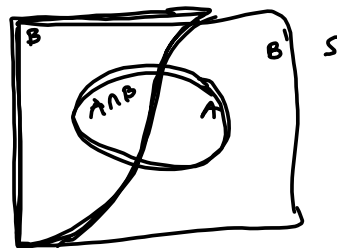


Kap. 2.4 rep.

Betinget sandsynlighed def.  
 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

gibt et betinget p

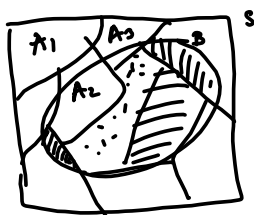


Produktsetningen

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2|A_1) \cdot P(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2)$$

Sætningen om total sandsynlighed:



Hvis  $A_1, \dots, A_k$  er disjunkte

og  $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k = S$

her

$$P(B) = \sum_{j=1}^k P(A_j \cap B)$$

produkt  
sætning

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k P(B|A_j) \cdot P(A_j)$$

Slide 25:

Hvis  $P(A|B) = P(A)$  så er  $P(B|A) = P(B)$   
 A og B uafh. B og A uafh.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bevis: } P(B|A) &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \stackrel{\text{produkt-sætn.}}{=} \frac{P(A|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} \\ &\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} = P(B) \end{aligned}$$

Slide 27:

Viser den første (\*)

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

Vil vise at da er også

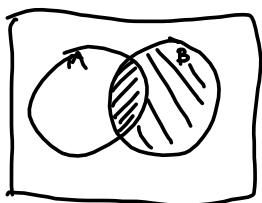
der. A og B uafh.

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

der. A' og B uafh.

Har at

$$P(A'|B) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} \leftarrow \text{setter inn}$$



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

$$P(B) \stackrel{\text{disjunkt}}{=} P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B)$$

$$\therefore P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

Setter inn og får

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

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

Slide 27 Viktig!  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$   
 hvis og bare hvis  
 A og B er uafhængige

Beris:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(A|B) = P(A) \\ \updownarrow \\ P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \end{array} \right\} \text{skal vises}$$

Anta først

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

Da finner vi at

$$\underline{P(A \cap B)} = \overset{\text{produktset.}}{P(A|B)} \cdot P(B) = \overset{\text{antagelsen}}{P(A) \cdot P(B)}$$

Anta så at

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

Da finner vi at

$$\underline{P(A|B)} \overset{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \overset{\text{antagelsen}}{\frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)}} = \underline{P(A)}$$

Slide 29

Uavhengighet for  $n=3$  begivenheter:

A, B og C er uavhengige hvis følgende er oppfylt:

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

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

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

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

} oppfylt i  
eksemplet(ikke oppfylt i  
eksemplet)