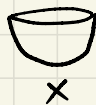


# PROBABILITY (RAPID) REVIEW

■ (Deterministic) variables :  $X$



■ Random variables :  $X =$  maybe  
maybe  
⋮  
maybe

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

} of R.V.  $X$

■ Expectation :  $E[X] = E \left[ X = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \end{bmatrix} \right] = \sum_i (x = x_i)$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ conditional Probability :  $P(X|Y)$

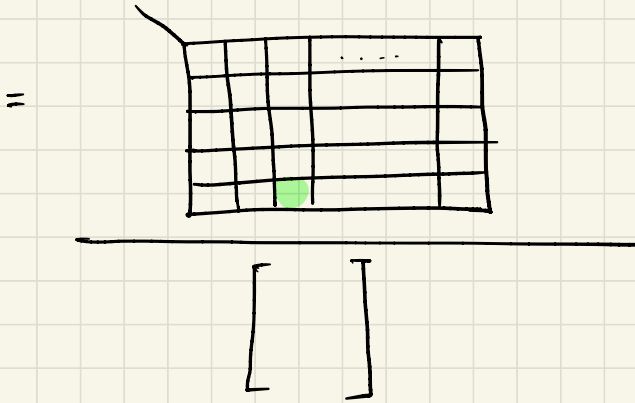


↳ that you know  $Y$  has happened ... what does this say about of occurrence?

$$P(X|Y) = P \left( X = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \end{bmatrix} \mid Y = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Bayes' Rule:  $P(X|Y) =$

$$= \frac{P\left(X = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \\ \phantom{x} \end{bmatrix} \mid Y = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \end{bmatrix}\right)}{P\left(Y = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{y} \end{bmatrix}\right)}$$



Now,  $P(X = 5 \mid Y = 28) =$

Joint probability distribution:

Posterior and Likelihood:

$$P(\text{hypothesis} \mid \text{evidence})$$

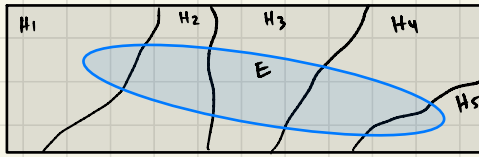
$$P(\text{evidence} \mid \text{hypothesis})$$

$$P(\text{Murderer} = \text{John} \mid \text{weapon} = \text{knife})$$

vs

$$P(\text{weapon} = \text{knife} \mid \text{murderer} = \text{John})$$

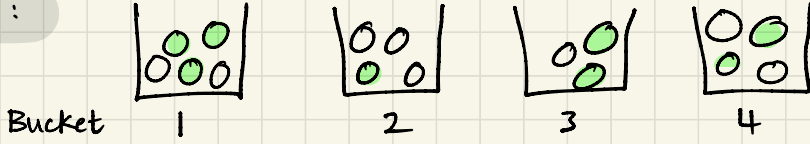
} which one is  
and  
which is  
?



All the hypotheses should

Evidence need not.

Example :



Q1.  $P(\text{Chosen Ball} = \quad | \text{bucket} = \quad)$

(a) Is this posterior or likelihood ?

(b) What is the probability ?

Q2.  $P(\text{Bucket} = 3 | \text{chosen ball} = \text{green})$

(a) Posterior or likelihood ?

(b) What is the probability ?

$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(XY)}{P(Y)} = \frac{\quad}{P(Y)}$$

now what is  $P(Y)$  ? i.e.,  $P(\text{chosen ball} = \text{green})$  ?

Marginalization :

$$P(x) = \sum_1$$

$$P(x = \quad) = \sum_1 P(\quad)$$

$$P(X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}) =$$

$$= \sum$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 27 \\ \vdots \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

	Y =	26	27	...	50
X =	1			...	
	2			...	
	3			...	
	4			...	
	5			...	

∴

$$P(\quad) =$$

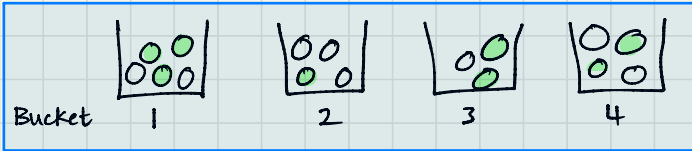
	Y =	26	27	...	50
X =	1			...	
	2			...	
	3			...	
	4			...	
	5			...	

$$= P(X=4, \quad) + P(X=4, \quad) + \dots + P(X=4, \quad)$$

■

Given

$$P(X) = \sum_Y P(X|Y)$$



$$\rightarrow P(\text{Bucket}=3 \mid \text{chosen ball} = \text{green})$$

$$\therefore P(X|Y) = \frac{P(Y|X) P(X)}{P(Y)} = \frac{P(Y|X) P(X)}{P(Y)}$$

Posterior  $\swarrow$  
$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(Y|X) P(X)}{P(Y)}$$





Chain Rule :

$$P(A B C) =$$

=

Useful when we talk about  
happening in time.

of events  $A, B, C$