# 1.6 Conditional Probability

A survey is done of people making purchases at a gas station. Most people buy gas (Event A) or a drink (Event B).

Chapter 1.6

buy drink (B) no drink ( $B^c$ ) total

buy gas (A)

no gas  $(A^c)$ 

total

What is the probability that a person bought gas and a drink?

What the probability that a person who buys a drink also buys gas? In other words, given that a person bought a drink (B), what is the probability that they bought gas (A)?

**Notation**: P(E | F) = the probability of A given B

The *conditional probability* of event *E* given event *F* is

What is the probability that a person who buys gas also buys a drink?

### The Product Rule:

# Example

At a party, 1/3 of the guests are women. 75% of the women wore sandals and 20% of the men wore sandals.

- a) What is the probability that a person chosen at random at the party is a man wearing sandals?
- b) What is the probability that a randomly chosen guest is wearing sandals?

## Example

Consider drawing 3 cards from a standard deck of 52 cards without replacement.

- a) What is the probability that the three cards are hearts?
- b) What is the probability that the third card drawn is a heart given the first two cards are hearts?

## Example

A bag has 3 silver and 4 copper coins. A pouch has 1 silver and 2 copper coins. A coin is drawn at random from the bag and placed in the pouch. A coin is then drawn from the pouch. What is the probability that a silver coin is drawn from the pouch given that a silver coin was chosen from the bag?

Chapter 1.6

## Example

A medical test has been developed to detect xyzzy disease. It is estimated that 5% of the patients who come in for the test have the disease. When the test is given to a patient who has xyzzy disease, it is detected (positive) 90% of the time. When given to a patient who does not have xyzzy disease, a positive result is returned 15% of the time. What is the probability that a person has xyzzy disease and tests negative?

**Independent Events:** Events E and F are independent if P(E | F) = P(E)

# Example

A medical experiment showed the probability that a new medicine was effective was 0.75, the probability of a certain side effect was 0.4 and the probability for both occurring is 0.3. Are these events independent?

## Example

The side effects of a certain medicine include a 25% chance of headaches and 30% chance of fatigue. What is the probability that a person taking this medicine will suffer exactly one of these side effects if they are independent of each other?

# 1.7 Bayes' Theorem

Given P(E | F), can we find P(F | E)?

# **Example**

We are to choose a marble from a cup or a bowl. We need to flip a coin to decide to choose from the cup or the bowl. The bowl contains 1 red and 2 green marbles. The cup contains 3 red and 2 green marbles. What is the probability that a marble came from the bowl given that it is red?

Chapter 1.7

### Example

A survey of the local middle school found the percent of students in each grade who own a calculator. The results are below. What is the probability that a student with a calculator is in the 5<sup>th</sup> grade?

Grade	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
Percent of student body	37	32	31
Percent that own a calculator	13	28	59

### Example

A bag has 3 silver and 4 copper coins. A pouch has 1 silver and 2 copper coins. A coin is drawn at random from the bag and placed in the pouch. A coin is then drawn from the pouch. What is the probability that a silver coin is drawn from the bag given that a silver coin was chosen from the pouch?

### <u>Example</u>

A medical test has been developed to detect *xyzzy* disease. It is estimated that 5% of the patients who come in for the test have the disease. When the test is given to a patient who has *xyzzy* disease, it is detected (positive) 90% of the time. When given to a patient who does not have *xyzzy* disease, a positive result is returned 15% of the time. What is the probability that a person who tests positively does not have *xyzzy* disease?