Introduction to Probability

Lecture 1: Conditional probabilities and Bayes' theorem

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Outline

Logistics, motivation, background

Conditional probability

Bayes' Theorem

Independence

Lecturers

Mateja Jamnik

Thomas Sauerwald

Course logistics

Rough syllabus:

- Introduction to probability: 1 lecture
- Discrete and continuous random variables: 6 lectures
- Moments and limit theorems: 3 lectures
- Applications/statistics: 2 lectures

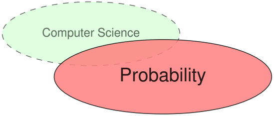
Recommended reading:

- **Ross, S.M. (2014). A First course in probability. Pearson (9th ed.).**
- **Dekking, F.M., et. al. (2005) A modern introduction to probability and statistics. Springer.**
- Bertsekas, D.P. & Tsitsiklis, J.N. (2008). Introduction to probability. Athena Scientific.
- Grimmett, G. & Welsh, D. (2014). Probability: an Introduction. Oxford University Press (2nd ed.).

Why probability?

- Gives us mathematical tools to deal with uncertain events.
- It is used everywhere, especially in applications of machine learning.
- Machine learning: use probability to compute predictions about and from data.
- Probability is not statistics:
  - Both about random processes.
  - Probability: logically self-contained, few rules for computing, one correct answer.
  - Statistics: messier, more art, get experimental data and try to draw probabilistic conclusions, no single correct answer.

Applications of probability



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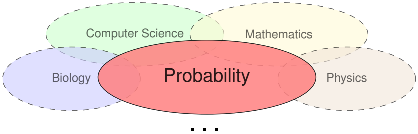
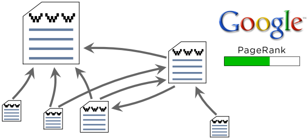
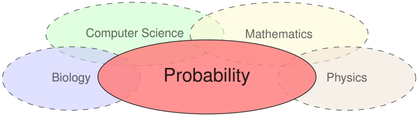


Applications of probability

Ranking Websites





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Applications of probability

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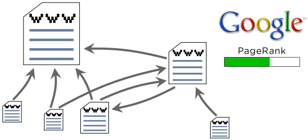

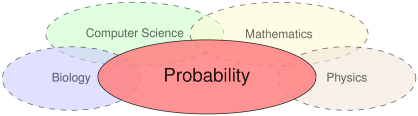

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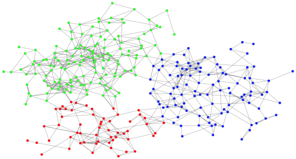
Data Mining



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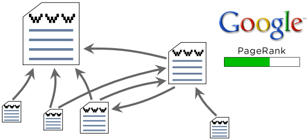

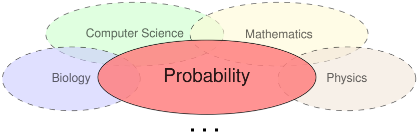

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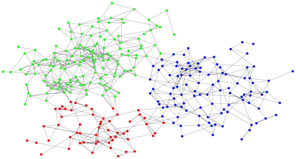

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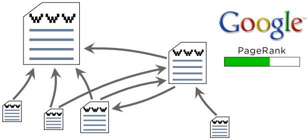
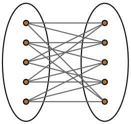


Matching



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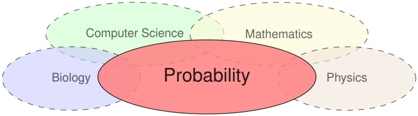

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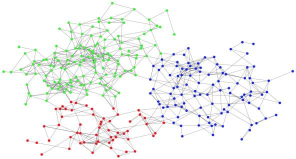

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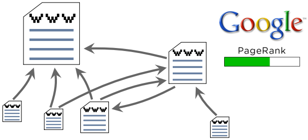

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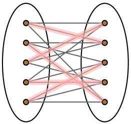

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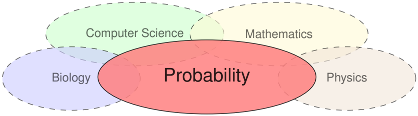

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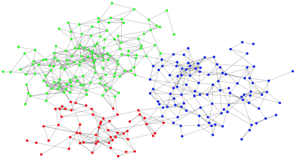

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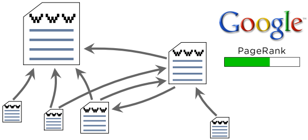

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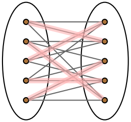

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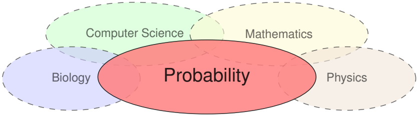

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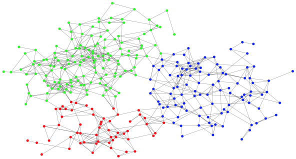
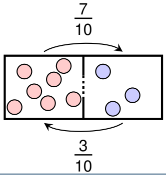


Particle Processes



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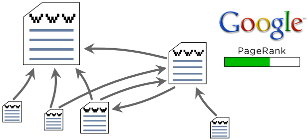

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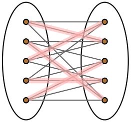

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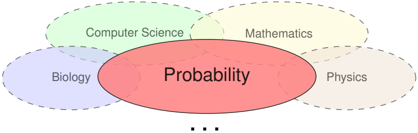

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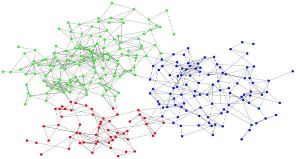

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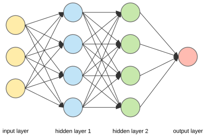

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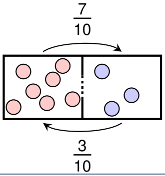

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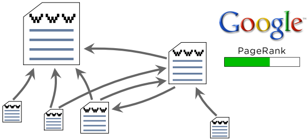

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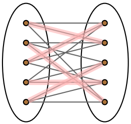

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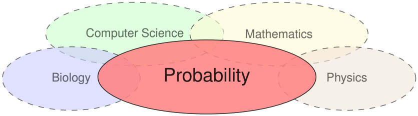
Finance



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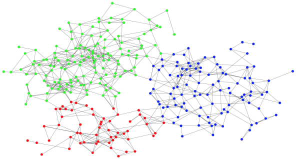

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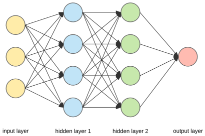

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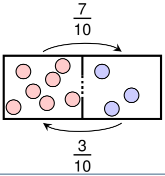

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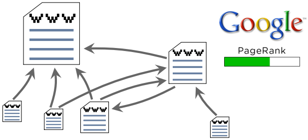

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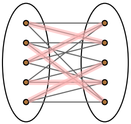

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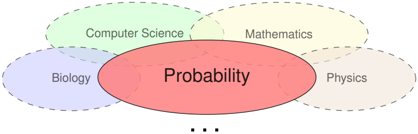
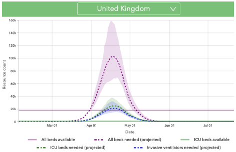
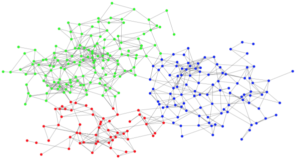


Medicine



Data Mining



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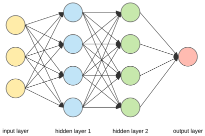

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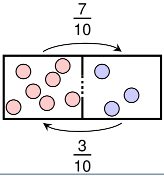

Prerequisite background

- Set theory
- Counting: product rule, sum rule, inclusion-exclusion
- Combinatorics: permutations
- Probability space: sample space, event space
- Axioms
- Union bound

- Look for revision material of above on the course website:

  `https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/2425/IntroProb/`

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Conditional probability

Bayes' Theorem

Independence

Definition

Conditional probability

Consider an experiment with sample space S, and two events E and F. Then, the (conditional) probability of event E given F has occurred (denoted $\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]$) with $\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] > 0$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E \cap F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]} = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,EF\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}$$

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Example

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Two dice are rolled yielding value D_1 and D_2. Let E be event that $D_1 + D_2 = 4$.

1. What is $\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]$?
2. Let event F be $D_1 = 2$. What is $\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]$?

Answer

Rules revisited

Chain rule

Rearranging the definition of conditional probability gives us:

$$\mathbf{P}[\, EF \,] = \mathbf{P}[\, E|F \,]\,\mathbf{P}[\, F \,]$$

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Generalisation of the Chain rule:

Multiplication rule

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E_1E_2\cdots E_n\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E_1\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,E_2|E_1\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,E_3|E_2E_1\,]\cdots\mathbf{P}[\,E_n|E_1\cdots E_{n-1}\,]$$

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E_1= *ace*♥ is in any one pile

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E_4= all aces are in different piles

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E_3= *ace*♥, *ace*♠ and *ace*♣ are in different piles

E_4= all aces are in different piles

$$\mathbf{P}[E_1 E_2 E_3 E_4] = \mathbf{P}[E_1]\,\mathbf{P}[E_2 | E_1]\,\mathbf{P}[E_3 | E_1 E_2]\,\mathbf{P}[E_4 | E_1 E_2 E_3]$$

We have $\mathbf{P}[E_1] = 1$. For rest we consider complement of next ace being in the same pile and thus have:

Outline

Logistics, motivation, background

Conditional probability

Bayes' Theorem

Independence

Law of total probability

The law of total probability (a.k.a. Partition theorem)

For events E and F where $\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] > 0$, then for any event E

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,EF\,] + \mathbf{P}\left[\,EF^c\,\right] = \mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] + \mathbf{P}\left[\,E|F^c\,\right]\mathbf{P}\left[\,F^c\,\right]$$

In general, for disjoint events $F_1, F_2, \ldots F_n$ s.t. $F_1 \cup F_2 \cup \cdots \cup F_n = S$,

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E\,] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{P}[\,E|F_i\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F_i\,]$$

Intuition:

Want to know probability of E. There are two scenarios, F and F^c. If we know these and the probability of E conditioned on each scenario, we can compute the probability of E.

Lightbulb example

Example

There are 3 boxes each containing a different number of light bulbs. The first box has 10 bulbs of which 4 are dead, the second has 6 bulbs of which 1 is dead, and the third box has 8 bulbs of which 3 are dead. What is the probability of a dead bulb being selected when a bulb is chosen at random from one of the 3 boxes (each box has equal chance of being picked)?

Answer

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Answer

Let event E = "dead bulb is picked", and F_1 = "bulb is picked from first box", F_2 = "bulb is picked from second box" and F_3 = "bulb is picked from third box". We know:

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Answer

Let event E = "dead bulb is picked", and F_1 = "bulb is picked from first box", F_2 = "bulb is picked from second box" and F_3 = "bulb is picked from third box". We know:

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E|F_1\,] = \frac{4}{10}, \mathbf{P}[\,E|F_2\,] = \frac{1}{6}, \mathbf{P}[\,E|F_3\,] = \frac{3}{8}$$

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We need to compute $\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]$, and we know that $\mathbf{P}[\,F_i\,] = \frac{1}{3}$:

Bayes' theorem

How many spam emails contain the word "Dear"?

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,\text{"Dear"}|\text{spam}\,]$$

But how about what is the probability that an email containing "Dear" is spam?

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,\text{spam}|\text{"Dear"}\,]$$

Bayes' theorem

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Bayes' theorem

For any events E and F where $\mathbf{P}[\,E\,] > 0$ and $\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] > 0$,

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]}$$

and in expanded form,

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] + \mathbf{P}[\,E|F^c\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F^c\,]} = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{P}[\,E|F_i\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F_i\,]}$$

using the Law of Total Probability. Note that all events F_i must be mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) and exhaustive (their union is the complete sample space) .

Example

Example

60% of all email in 2022 is spam. 20% of spam contains the word "Dear". 1% of non-spam contains the word "Dear". What is the probability that an email is spam given it contains the word "Dear"?

Answer

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Answer

- Let event E ="Dear", event F = spam.

Bayes' terminology

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] \quad = \quad \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,] \quad \cdot \quad \mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]}$$

F: hypothesis, E: evidence

Bayes' terminology

posterior

$$\mathbf{P}[F|E] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[E|F] \cdot \mathbf{P}[F]}{\mathbf{P}[E]}$$

F: hypothesis, E: evidence

Bayes' terminology

posterior — prior

$$\mathbf{P}[F|E] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[E|F] \cdot \mathbf{P}[F]}{\mathbf{P}[E]}$$

F: hypothesis, E: evidence

$\mathbf{P}[F]$: "prior probability" of hypothesis

Bayes' terminology

posterior: $\mathbf{P}[F|E]$, likelihood: $\mathbf{P}[E|F]$, prior: $\mathbf{P}[F]$

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,] \cdot \mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]}$$

F: hypothesis, E: evidence

$\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]$: "prior probability" of hypothesis

$\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]$: probability of evidence given hypothesis (likelihood)

Bayes' terminology

posterior, likelihood, prior

$$\mathbf{P}[\,F|E\,] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,] \cdot \mathbf{P}[\,F\,]}{\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]}$$

normalisation constant

F: hypothesis, *E*: evidence

$\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]$: "prior probability" of hypothesis
$\mathbf{P}[\,E|F\,]$: probability of evidence given hypothesis (likelihood)
$\mathbf{P}[\,E\,]$: calculated by making sure that probabilities of all outcomes sum to 1 (they are "normalised")

Confusion matrix (error matrix)

Used in classification tasks for predicting output error.

		True condition	
	Total population	Condition positive F	Condition negative F^c
Predicted condition	Predicted condition positive E	True positive $\mathbf{P}[E \mid F]$	False positive $\mathbf{P}[E \mid F^c]$
	Predicted condition negative E^c	False negative $\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F]$	True negative $\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F^c]$

Medical testing example

Example

- A test is 98% effective at detecting the disease COVID-19 ("true positive").
- The test has a "false positive" rate of 1%.
- 0.5% of the population has COVID-19.
- What is the likelihood you have COVID-19 if you test positive?

Answer

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- 0.5% of the population has COVID-19.
- What is the likelihood you have COVID-19 if you test positive?

Answer

- Let E: test positive, F: actually have COVID-19.
- Need to find $\mathbf{P}[\,F \mid E\,]$.

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- 33% chance of having COVID-19 after testing positive may seem surprising.

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	F yes disease	F^c no disease
E test+	True positive $\mathbf{P}[E \mid F] = 0.98$	False positive $\mathbf{P}[E \mid F^c] = 0.01$
E^c test-	False negative $\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F] = 0.02$	True negative $\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F^c] = 0.99$

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$$\mathbf{P}\left[F \mid E^c\right] = \frac{\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F]\,\mathbf{P}[F]}{\mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F]\,\mathbf{P}[F] + \mathbf{P}[E^c \mid F^c]\,\mathbf{P}[F^c]} \approx 0.0001$$

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$$\mathbf{P}\left[F \mid E^c\right] = \frac{\mathbf{P}\left[E^c \mid F\right]\mathbf{P}\left[F\right]}{\mathbf{P}\left[E^c \mid F\right]\mathbf{P}\left[F\right] + \mathbf{P}\left[E^c \mid F^c\right]\mathbf{P}\left[F^c\right]} \approx 0.0001$$

- We update our beliefs with Bayes' theorem:
  I have 0.5% chance of having COVID-19. I take the test:
  - Test is positive: I now have 33% chance of having COVID-19.
  - Test is negative: I now have 0.01% chance of having COVID-19.
- So it makes sense to take the test.

Outline

Independent events

Independence

Two events E and F are independent if and only if

$$\mathbf{P}[\,EF\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]$$

Otherwise, they are called dependent events.

In general, n events $E_1, E_2, \ldots, E_n$ are mutually independent if for every subset of these events with r elements (where $r \leq n$) it holds that

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E_a E_b \cdots E_r\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E_a\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,E_b\,] \cdots \mathbf{P}[\,E_r\,]$$

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$$\mathbf{P}[\,E_a E_b \cdots E_r\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E_a\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,E_b\,]\cdots\mathbf{P}[\,E_r\,]$$

Therefore for 3 events E, F, G to be independent, we must have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P}[\,EFG\,] &= \mathbf{P}[\,E\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,G\,] \\
\mathbf{P}[\,EF\,] &= \mathbf{P}[\,E\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F\,] \\
\mathbf{P}[\,EG\,] &= \mathbf{P}[\,E\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,G\,] \\
\mathbf{P}[\,FG\,] &= \mathbf{P}[\,F\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,G\,]
\end{aligned}$$

Independence of complement

Notice an equivalent definition for independent events E and F ($\mathbf{P}[F] > 0$)

$$\mathbf{P}[E|F] = \mathbf{P}[E]$$

Proof:

Independence of complement

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$$\mathbf{P}[E|F] = \mathbf{P}[E]$$

Proof:

Independence of complement

If events E and F are independent, then E and F^c are independent:

$$\mathbf{P}[EF^c] = \mathbf{P}[E]\,\mathbf{P}[F^c]$$

Proof:

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$$\mathbf{P}[E|F] = \mathbf{P}[E]$$

Proof:

Independence of complement

If events E and F are independent, then E and F^c are independent:

$$\mathbf{P}[EF^c] = \mathbf{P}[E]\mathbf{P}[F^c]$$

Proof:

Example

Example

Each roll of a die is an independent trial. We have two rolls of D_1 and D_2. Let event $E : D_1 = 1$, $F : D_2 = 6$ and event $G : D_1 + D_2 = 7$ (thus $G = \{(1,6),(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)\}$).

1. Are E and F independent?
2. Are E and G independent?
3. Are E, F, G independent?

Answer

Conditional independence

Conditional independence

Two events E and F are called conditionally independent given a third event G if

$$\mathbf{P}[\,EF|G\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E|G\,]\,\mathbf{P}[\,F|G\,]$$

Or equivalently,

$$\mathbf{P}[\,E|FG\,] = \mathbf{P}[\,E|G\,]$$

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Or equivalently,

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Notice that:

- Dependent events can become conditionally independent.
- Independent events can become conditionally dependent.
- Knowing when conditioning breaks or creates independence is a big part of building complex probabilistic models.

Example revisited

Example

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1. Are E and F independent?
2. Are E and F independent given G?

Answer

Summary of conditional probability

Conditioning on event G:

Name of rule	Original rule	Conditional rule
1st axiom of probability	$0 \le \mathbf{P}[E] \le 1$	$0 \le \mathbf{P}[E \mid G] \le 1$
Complement	$\mathbf{P}[E] = 1 - \mathbf{P}[E^c]$	$\mathbf{P}[E \mid G] = 1 - \mathbf{P}[E^c \mid G]$
Chain rule	$\mathbf{P}[EF] = \mathbf{P}[E \mid F]\,\mathbf{P}[F]$	$\mathbf{P}[EF \mid G] = \mathbf{P}[E \mid FG]\,\mathbf{P}[F \mid G]$
Bayes' theorem	$\mathbf{P}[F \mid E] = \dfrac{\mathbf{P}[E \mid F]\,\mathbf{P}[F]}{\mathbf{P}[E]}$	$\mathbf{P}[F \mid EG] = \dfrac{\mathbf{P}[E \mid FG]\,\mathbf{P}[F \mid G]}{\mathbf{P}[E \mid G]}$