

# Bsp Potenzmenge

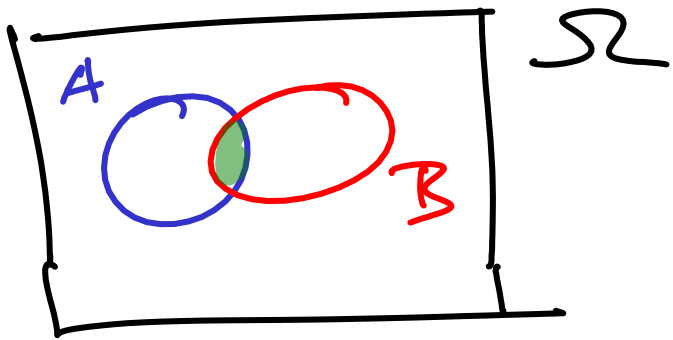
$$\Omega = \{a, b, c\} \leftarrow 3 \text{ Elemente}$$

$$\Sigma = \mathcal{P}(\Omega) = \text{"Menge aller Teilmengen von } \Omega \text{"}$$

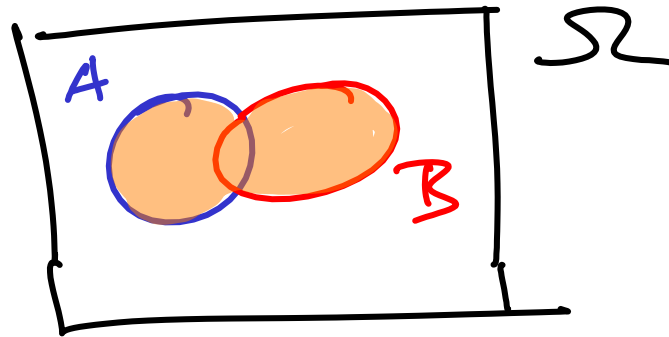
$$= \{ \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \Omega \}$$

$\uparrow$   
leere Menge  $\emptyset = \{ \}$

$\uparrow$   
8 Elemente  
(selbst wieder Menge)

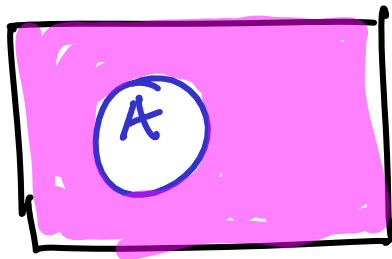


$$A \cap B$$



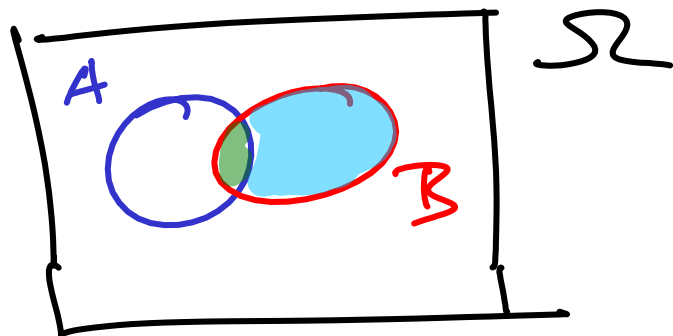
$$A \cup B$$

$$(A, B \text{ disjoint} \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset)$$



$$A^c = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \notin A\}$$

"Komplement"



$$\begin{aligned} B \setminus A &= \{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \in B \text{ und } \omega \notin A\} \\ &= B \cap A^c \end{aligned}$$

# Laplace'scher W-Raum

Wahrscheinlichkeit für jedes Elementarereignis gleich groß

$$\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega : P[\omega_1] = P[\omega_2]$$

Ereignis  $A \subseteq \Omega$

$$P[A] = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega} = \frac{\text{Anzahl der Elemente von } A}{\text{Anzahl der Elemente von } \Omega}$$

erfüllt (1) und (2)

▣ Wurfel  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$A = \{1, 3, 5\}, \quad B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

▣ Laplace-Wurfel (fairer Wurfel)

$$P[A] = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P[B] = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

▣ unfairer Wurfel

$$P[\{1\}] = \frac{1}{12}, \quad P[\{6\}] = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P[\{j\}] = \frac{1}{6}, \quad j = 2, 3, 4, 5$$

erfüllt auch (1) und (2), aber nicht Laplacesch

$$P[A] = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P[B] = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

# Beweise für Folgerungen

$$(i) \quad P[A \cup A^c] = P[\Omega] \stackrel{(1)}{=} 1$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} P[A] + P[A^c]$$

$$\Rightarrow P[A^c] = 1 - P[A]$$

$$(ii) \quad P[\emptyset] \stackrel{(1)}{=} 1 - P[\Omega] \stackrel{(1)}{=} 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(iii) \quad P[A \cup B] = P[A \cup (B \setminus A)]$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} P[A] + \underbrace{P[B \setminus A] + P[A \cap B]}_{\text{disjunkt}} - P[A \cap B]$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} P[A] + \underbrace{P[(B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B)]}_{= B} - P[A \cap B]$$

□

Bsp. Würfel  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$P[A \cup B] = P[\{1, 3, 4, 5, 6\}]$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \text{ Laplace-Würfel}$$



glted laut  
(iii)

$$P[A \cup B] = P[A] + P[B] - P[A \cap B]$$

$$= P[\{1, 3, 5\}] + P[\{3, 4, 5, 6\}] - P[\{3, 5\}]$$



$$= \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

# Bsps für bedingte W'keiten

Würfel von oben

$$P[A|B] = \frac{P[A \cap B]}{P[B]} = \frac{P[\{3,5\}]}{P[\{3,4,5,6\}]}$$

$$= \frac{2/6}{4/6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Laplace-Würfel}$$

$$P[B|A] = \frac{P[A \cap B]}{P[A]} = \frac{P[\{3,5\}]}{P[\{1,3,5\}]}$$

$$= \frac{2/6}{3/6} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Laplace-Würfel}$$

# Beweis zum Satz von Bayes

$$P[A_j|B] = \frac{P[A_j \cap B]}{P[B]} \cdot \frac{P[A_j]}{P[A_j]}$$

$$= \frac{P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}{P[B]}$$

← auch oft  
hilfreich

$$= \frac{P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}{P[B \cap \Omega]}$$

$$= \frac{P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}{P[B \cap (\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k)]}$$

$$= \frac{P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}{\sum_{k=1}^n P[B \cap A_k]}$$

$$= \frac{P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}{\sum_{k=1}^n P[B|A_k] \cdot P[A_k]}$$

□



Bsp Diagnostischer Test

$$P[A_1 | B] = ?$$

$$P[A_1] = 0,01 \Rightarrow P[A_2] = 0,99 \quad (\text{da } A_2 = A_1^c)$$

$$P[B | A_1] = 0,98$$

$$P[B^c | A_2] = 0,95 \Rightarrow P[B | A_2] = 0,05$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[A_1 | B] &= \frac{P[B | A_1] P[A_1]}{P[B | A_1] P[A_1] + P[B | A_2] P[A_2]} \\ &= \frac{0,98 \cdot 0,01}{0,98 \cdot 0,01 + 0,05 \cdot 0,99} = \frac{98}{98 + 495} \approx \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & P[B_g | A_b] P[A_b] \\ = & \frac{P[B_g | A_b] P[A_b]}{P[B_g | A_b] P[A_b] + P[B_g | B_b] P[B_b] + P[B_g | C_b] P[C_b]} \\ = & \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

und damit  $P[C_b | B_g] = \frac{2}{3}$