

Inference using Bayes Theorem

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

or $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B) P(B)}{P(A)}$

now let also note $P(A) = \sum_j P(A|B_j) P(B_j)$

now let B stand for a particular hypothesis H_i
and A stand for data D (or data E)

$$P(H_i | D) = \frac{P(D | H_i) P(H_i)}{\sum_j P(D | H_j) P(H_j)}$$

where we understand

$P(H_i)$ is the prior probability of H_i
(ie before measuring D).

$P(D | H_i)$ is the conditional probability for the data, presuming hypothesis H_i is true

$P(D) = \sum_j P(D, H_j) P(H_j)$ prior probability of data, given all possible hypotheses.

Example. Fingerprint evidence in courtroom

$H_1 = \text{guilty} = G$ $H_2 = \text{not guilty} = NG$

prior = $P(H)$ $P(G) = 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{\text{population of city in which crime was committed}}$

$$P(NG) = 1 - P(G)$$

D = fingerprint match, wrong once in a million

$$P(\text{Match} | \text{Guilty}) = 1 - 10^{-6} \quad P(\text{Match} | \text{NG}) = 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(G | \text{Match}) &= \frac{P(\text{Match} | \text{Guilty}) P(\text{Guilty})}{P(\text{Match} | \text{Guilty}) P(\text{Guilty}) + P(\text{Match} | \text{NotGuilty}) P(\text{not guilty})} \\ &= \frac{(0.999999)(0.001)}{(0.999999)(0.001) + (0.000001)(0.999)} \\ &= 0.999002 \end{aligned}$$