

## Weekly Exercises 1

Room: 02.09.023

Wednesday, 15.05.2019, 12:15 - 14:00

### Probability

(12+6 Points)

**Exercise 1** (6 Points). Siegfried the ornithologist does a study on the green-speckled swallow. Since he has a huge collection of bird photographs he wants to find all images depicting a green-speckled swallow. Due to its distinctive features it is an easy task for Eduard, Siegfried's friend and computer vision scientist, to program a green-speckled swallow detector that marks all images containing such a bird. Unfortunately the detector does not work perfectly. If the image contains a green-speckled swallow the detector marks it correctly with a chance of 99.5%. If the image does not contain a green-speckled swallow the detector marks it correctly with a chance of 99.3%. The bird is also very rare: If we randomly draw an image from the collection, there is only a chance of 0.001% that the image contains a green-speckled swallow.

1. Do a formal modeling of the experiment. What is the discrete probability space?
2. What is the probability that a green-speckled swallow is on a given image, if the detector gives a positive answer?
3. What is the probability that a green-speckled swallow is on a given image, if the detector gives a negative answer?

**Exercise 2** (4 Points). Assume that  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are events. Assuming  $P(B | C) \neq 0$ , prove that

$$P(A | B \cap C) = \frac{P(B | A \cap C)P(A | C)}{P(B | C)}. \quad (1)$$

**Exercise 3** (4 Points). Let  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  be events and  $P(B \cap C) > 0$ , show that

$$P(A | C) = P(A | B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B | C) = P(A | C)P(B | C). \quad (2)$$

**Exercise 4** (4 Points). If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, show following equation:

$$\text{Cov}[X, Y] = 0$$

Is the converse true? Prove it or give a counter example depending on your answer.