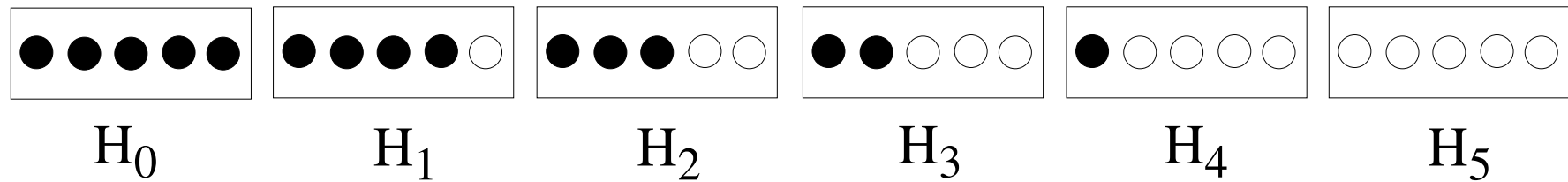


Application to the six box problem



Remind:

- ▶ $E_1 = \text{White}$
- ▶ $E_2 = \text{Black}$

Collecting the pieces of information we need

Our tool:

$$P(H_j | E_i, I) = \frac{P(E_i | H_j, I)}{P(E_i | I)} P(H_j | I)$$

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Our **prior** belief about H_j

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Probability of E_i under a well defined hypothesis H_j
It corresponds to the 'response of the apparatus' in measurements.

→ **likelihood** (traditional, rather confusing name!)

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Probability of E_i taking account all possible H_j
→ How much we are confident that E_i will occur.

Collecting the pieces of information we need

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Probability of E_i taking account all possible H_j
→ How much we are confident that E_i will occur.
(taking into account all possible hypotheses H_j)

Collecting the pieces of information we need

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But it easy to prove that $P(E_i | I)$ is related to the other ingredients, usually easier to ‘measure’ or to assess somehow, though vaguely

‘decomposition law’: $P(E_i | I) = \sum_j P(E_i | H_j, I) \cdot P(H_j | I)$
(→ Easy to check that it gives $P(E_i | I) = 1/2$ in our case).