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- After making your choice, the host opens one of the other doors, and reveals a goat.
- You are then given the choice of changing your choice to the other remaining closed door.
- Should you switch doors or stick with your first choice? (Does it matter?)

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- ► The other door must have probability ²/₃ of being the correct door.

Alternatively, switching essentially chooses two doors.

- ▶ Label the doors *A*, *B*, and *C*.
 - Suppose you choose door *A*.
 - Suppose the host opens door *C*.

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- ► Label the doors A, B, and C.
 - Suppose you choose door *A*.
 - Suppose the host opens door *C*.
- ▶ Let *A*, *B* and *C* be the events that the cash is behind the corresponding door.

• Let *I* be the event that the host opens door *C*.

We know:

•
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) =$$

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We know:

•
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.

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We know:

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.
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We know:

▶
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.
▶ $P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$P(I|B) = {}^{2}$$

We know:

•
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.

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$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $P(I|B) = 1.$

We know:

•
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.
• $P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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$$\blacktriangleright P(I|C) =$$

We know:

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$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.
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•
$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

•
$$P(I|B) = 1.$$

$$\blacktriangleright P(I|C) = 0.$$

We know:

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$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.

•
$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.
• $P(I|B) = 1$.

$$\blacktriangleright P(I|C) = 0.$$

We know:

•
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.

•
$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

$$P(I|B) = 1.$$

•
$$P(I|C) = 0.$$

▶
$$P(I) = P(I \cap A) + P(I \cap B) + P(I \cap C) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

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We know:

•
$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
.
• $P(I|A) = \frac{1}{5}$

•
$$P(I|A) = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

•
$$P(I|B) = 1$$

• $P(I|C) = 0$

$$P(I|C) = 0.$$

$$P(I) - P(I \cap A) + P(I \cap B)$$

▶
$$P(I) = P(I \cap A) + P(I \cap B) + P(I \cap C) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Then

$$P(A|I) = \frac{P(I|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(I)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

and

$$P(B|I) = \frac{P(I|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(I)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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- Defence: "an infinitesimal percentage certainly fewer than 1 of 2,500 – of men who slap or beat their domestic partners go on to murder them."

Is the history of domestic violence relevant?

Defence is answering the wrong question!

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- Better question: What's the probability that a man murdered his ex-wife, given a history of domestic violence and the ex-wife was murdered by someone?

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Draw the Venn Diagram

- Let A be the event that a woman is abused by her spouse.
- Let *M* be the event that a woman is murdered.
- ► Let *G* be the event that the woman is murdered by her spouse.

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- Defence presented P(G|A).
- Interested in $P(G|A \cap M)$.

•
$$P(M) \approx \frac{1}{20,000}$$
 in 1994.

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- $P(M) \approx \frac{1}{20,000}$ in 1994.
- $P(M|A \cap G^c) \approx P(M)$

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- $P(M) \approx \frac{1}{20,000}$ in 1994.
- $P(M|A \cap G^c) \approx P(M)$
- In a group of 100,000 abused women, approximately 40 will be murdered by their spouse, and 5 will be murdered by someone else.

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• SO
$$P(M|A \cap G^c) \approx \frac{40}{45} \approx .9$$