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- Clark was a British mother whose first baby died of SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome) in 1996.
- After her second baby died of SIDS in 1998, she was arrested for murder.

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How did he arrive at these figures?

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- Clark was convicted of murder.
- Is this reasoning valid?

Problems:

Prosecutor argued that since the defendant's story is highly improbably, the defendant's innocence is also highly improbable.

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- One can't assume that the probability of siblings dying of SIDS are independent without evidence.
- Need to consider the probability of two children dying from SIDS given that two children died.

Problems:

- Prosecutor argued that since the defendant's story is highly improbably, the defendant's innocence is also highly improbable.
  - An example of "the prosecutor's fallacy".
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- One can't assume that the probability of siblings dying of SIDS are independent without evidence.
- Need to consider the probability of two children dying from SIDS given that two children died.
  - How does this probability compare to the probability that both children were murdered?

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Other Problems:

• On average, the chances dying of SIDS is 1 in 1300.

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Other Problems:

- On average, the chances dying of SIDS is 1 in 1300.
  - Meadows multiplied by probabilities that make SIDS more rare
    such as a non-smoking household.

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- On average, the chances dying of SIDS is 1 in 1300.
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Recall that if an experiment has numerical outcomes
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- What is the expected value?
- Game 2 has more variation than game 1.

The variance is a statistic of how much *spread* there is in the expected value.

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The standard deviation is

$$\sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sigma.$$

What is the variance and standard deviation of game 1?

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# Flipping a Coin

► Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.

# Flipping a Coin

▶ Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.

•	# of heads	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	probability	1	6	15	20	15	6	1
		64	64	64	64	64	64	64