



females:	AA	AB	BB	
1 st gamete A				
male	1	0.5	0	0.5
female	$P(A^{2nd} A^{1st}) = \frac{P(A^{2nd} \text{ and } A^{1st})}{P(A^{1st})}$ $(1/3) / (1/2) = 2/3$			
	<small>(i.e., 1 / 3 females possesses 2 As)</small>		<small>(i.e., 3 / 6 A alleles)</small>	

BAYES & PROBABILITY



Monty Hall Paradox – Let's Make a Deal

THOMAS BAYES 

1702-1761
 reluctant minister (perhaps the impetus for theorem?); Tunbridge Wells, England
 published theorem in 1764 (by Price)
Essay towards solving a problem in the doctrine of chances
 theorem was 'rediscovered' in the 1930s
 it is gradually infiltrating statistics
 it is revolutionising systematics and evolutionary biology

BAYES THEOREM

$$P(H | d) = P(d | H) P(H) / P(d)$$

$$P(d) = P(d | H) P(H) + P(d | \sim H) P(\sim H)$$

<http://www.stat.sc.edu/~west/javahtml/LetsMakeaDeal.html>
