

# ADEPT METHODOLOGY

**A.D.E.P.T.**

A  
D  
E  
P  
T

**ANALOGY**

**D**

**E**

**P**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**E**

**P**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**P**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**TECHNICAL**



USING A.D.E.P.T. FOR

---

**BAYESIAN STATISTICS**

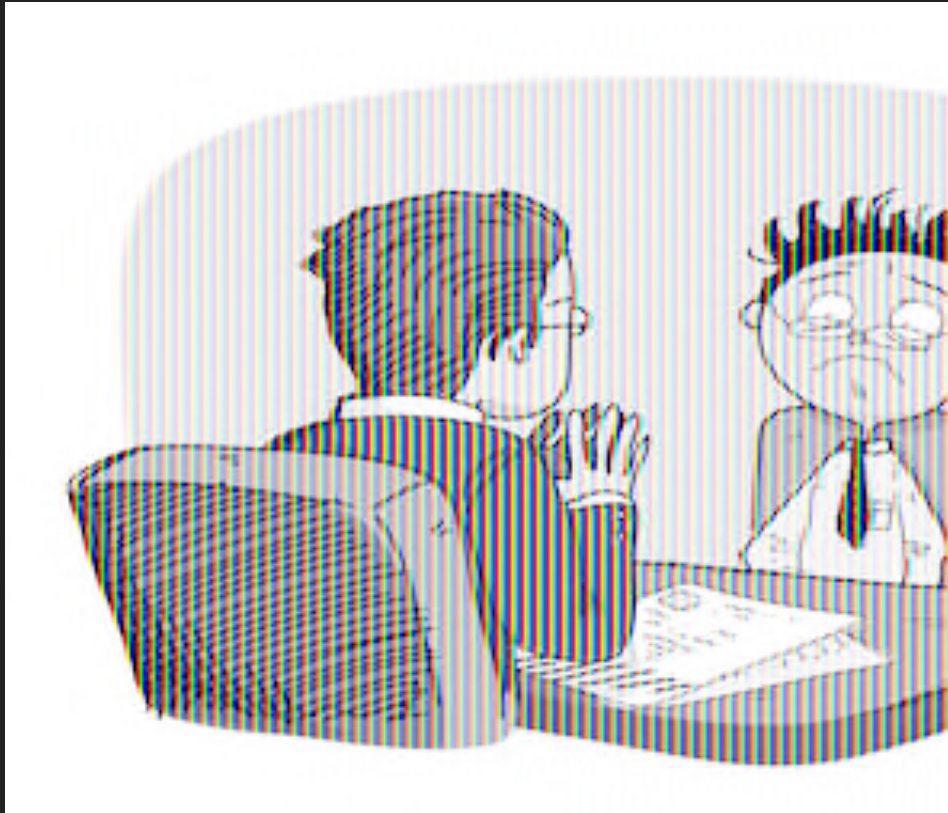
**ANALOGY**

**D**

**E**

**P**

**T**



ANALOGY

---

**AN INTERVIEW**

**ANALOGY**

**D**

**E**

**P**

**T**

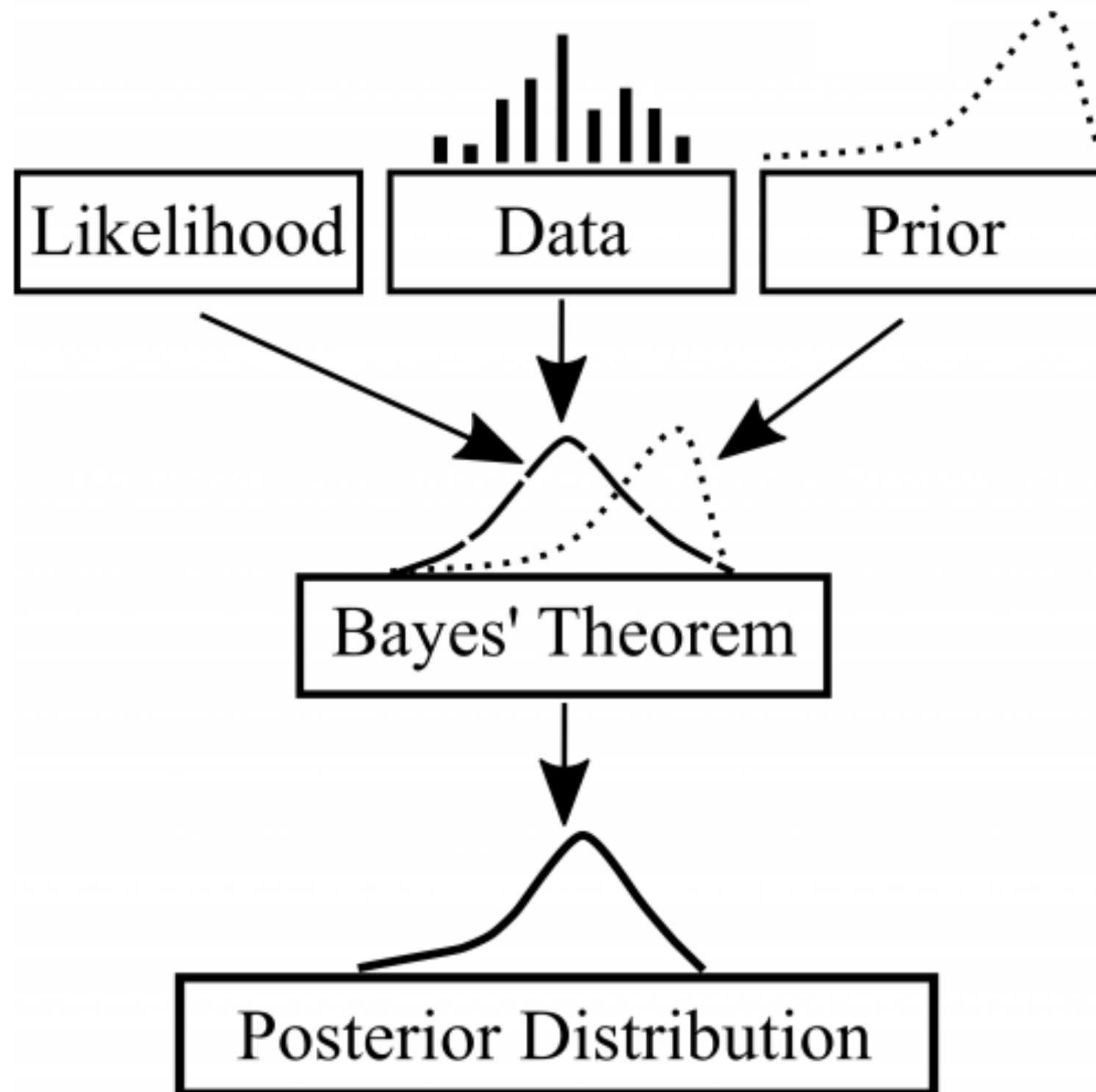
**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**E**

**P**

**T**



**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**E**

**P**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**P**

**T**



## A REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE

- ▶ 1% of women have breast cancer (and therefore 99% of women do not)
- ▶ 80% of mammograms detect breast cancer when it is there (and therefore 20% miss it)
- ▶ 9.6% mammograms detect breast cancer when it is **not** there (and therefore 90.4% correctly return a negative result)

	Cancer (1%)	No Cancer (99%)
Testing Positive	80%	9.6%
Testing Negative	20%	90.4%

---

Now suppose we get a **positive** test result.

What are the chances that the test results are correct?

	Cancer (1%)	No Cancer (99%)
Testing Positive	True Positive (1% x 80% = 0.008)	False Positive (99% x 9.6% = 0.095)
Testing Negative	False Negative (1% x 20% = 0.002)	True Negative (99% x 90.4% = 0.894)

	Cancer (1%)	No Cancer (99%)
Testing Positive	True Positive (1% x 80% = 0.008)	False Positive (99% x 9.6% = 0.095)
Testing Negative	False Negative (1% x 20% = 0.002)	True Negative (99% x 90.4% = 0.894)

$$P(\text{Cancer} \mid \text{Test is Positive}) = \frac{0.008}{(0.008 + 0.0954)} = 0.773$$

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**P**

**T**

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**T**

---

# BAYESIAN STATISTICS IN A NUTSHELL

- ▶ When we add prior knowledge to existing data, our outcome changes
- ▶ Also, our inferences stand a chance to improve

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**T**



**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**TECHNICAL**

## BAYES THEOREM

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \times P(A)}{P(B)}$$

## BAYES THEOREM

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \times P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Which is equivalent to:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{\sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}$$

**ANALOGY**

**DIAGRAM**

**EXAMPLE**

**PLAIN ENGLISH**

**TECHNICAL**

# BLURRY-TO-SHARP APPROACH



THIS WAS POSSIBLE THANKS TO:

---

► <https://betterexplained.com/articles/adept-method/>