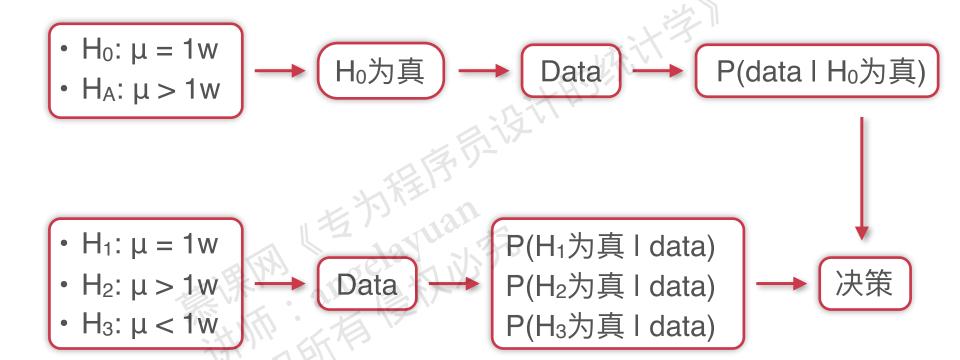


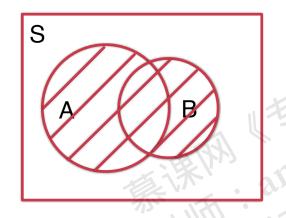
贝叶斯统计 Bayesian Statistics



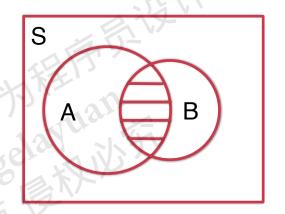


事件间的关系

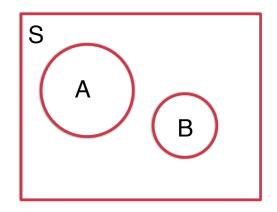
和事件 $A \cup B$



积事件 $A \cap B$



空集 $A \cap B = \emptyset$



A与B是互不相容的/互斥的

条件概率和乘法定理

设A, B是两个事件,且 P(A) > 0

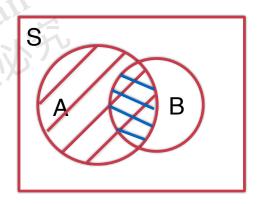
则称
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$
 为在事件A发生的条件下

事件B发生的条件概率

$$P(AB) = P(B|A)P(A)$$

乘法定理

$$P(B) > 0, P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B)$$

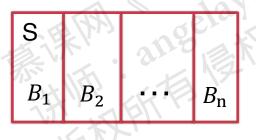


全概率公式

S为试验E的样本空间, $B_1, B_2, ..., B_n$ 为E的一组事件

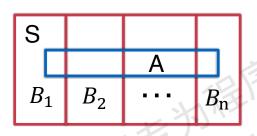
$$B_i B_j = \emptyset \ (i \neq j) \ \ \underline{\exists} \ \ B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \cdots \cup B_n = S$$

称 $B_1, B_2, ..., B_n$ 为样本空间S的一个划分



对每次试验,事件 B_1 , B_2 ,..., B_n 必有一个且仅有一个发生

全概率公式



$$P(B_i) > 0 \ (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$$

贝叶斯公式

$$P(B_i) > 0 \ (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$$

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_iA)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(A|B_j)P(B_j)}$$
 贝叶斯公式

概率树 (probability tree)

P(Spam I +) =
$$0.18/(0.18+0.04) = 0.818$$
 P(NS I +) = ?
P(Spam I -) = $0.02/(0.02+0.76) = 0.026$ P(NS I -) = ?

P(HIV) = 0.128
$$\rightarrow$$
 P(+ & HIV) = 0.1277 \rightarrow P(- I HIV) = 0.002 \rightarrow P(- & HIV) = 0.0003 \rightarrow P(No HIV) = 0.872 \rightarrow P(- I NH) = 0.935 \rightarrow P(- & NH) = 0.8153

$$P(HIVI+) = 0.1277/(0.1277+0.0567) = 0.6925$$

 $P(NHI-) = 0.8153/(0.8153+0.0003) = 0.9996$

$$P(HIVI +) = 0.6911/(0.6911+0.02) = 0.972$$

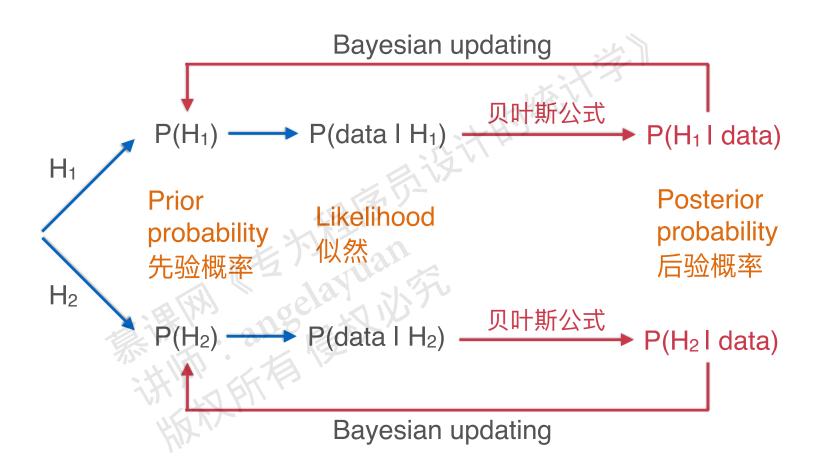
 $P(NHI -) = 0.2875/(0.2875+0.0014) = 0.995$

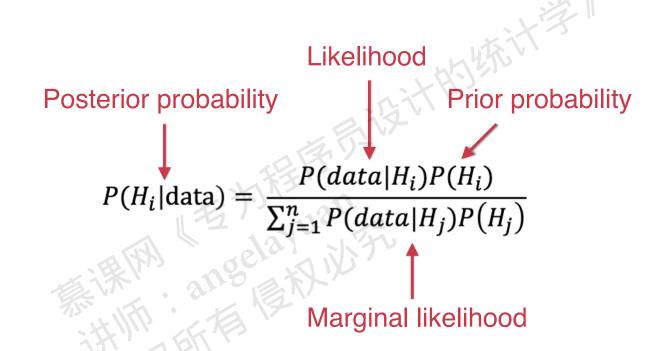


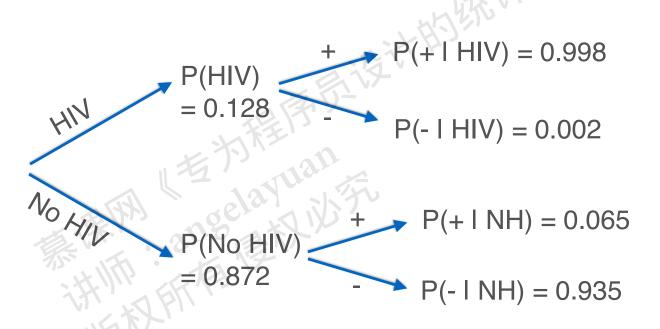
$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} P(A|B_j)P(B_j)}$$

$$P(H_i|\text{data}) = \frac{P(data|H_i)P(H_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} P(data|H_j)P(H_j)}$$

$$P(data \mid H_i) \longrightarrow P(H_i \mid data)$$







Hypothesis/Model	HIV	No HIV	Total
Prior: P(model)	0.128	0.872	1
Data	大星17	+	
Likelihood P(data I model)	0.998	0.065	
P(data I mode)xP(model)	0.1277	0.0567	0.1844
Posterior: P(model I data)	0.6925	0.3075	1

Hypothesis/Model	HIV	No HIV	Total
Prior: P(model)	0.6925	0.3075	1
Data	活起	ŀ	
Likelihood P(data I model)	0.998	0.065	
P(data I mode)xP(model)	0.6911	0.02	0.7111
Posterior: P(model I data)	0.972	0.028	1

贝叶斯因子(Bayes Factor)

Bayes Factor =
$$\frac{P(\text{data } \mid H_1)}{P(\text{data } \mid H_2)}$$
 数据更支持哪一个假设/模型

BF =
$$\frac{P(+ | H|V)}{P(+ | NH)} = \frac{0.998}{0.065} = 15.35$$

BF =
$$\frac{P(-1 \text{ HIV})}{P(-1 \text{ NH})} = \frac{0.002}{0.935} = 0.002$$

贝叶斯因子(Bayes Factor)

BF =	P(+ I HIV)	= 15.35
DI —	P(+ NH)	- 13.33

BF =
$$\frac{P(-1 \text{ HIV})}{P(-1 \text{ NH})} = 0.002$$

1.12			
BF	解释		
3 5< 1	没有证据支持H1 (支持H2)		
1~3	较弱的证据支持H₁		
3 ~ 10	中等程度的证据支持H₁		
10 ~ 30	较强的证据支持H₁		
30 ~ 100	非常强的证据支持H₁		
> 100	极强的证据支持H₁		

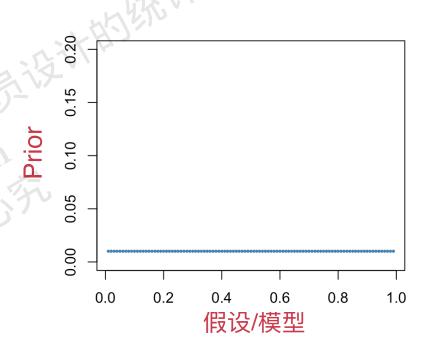
Odds和Odds ratio

Model	HIV	No HIV	odds of HIV = $\frac{P(HIV)}{P(No HIV)}$
Prior: P(model)	0.128	0.872	0.147
Posterior P(model I data)	0.6925	0.3075	2.252

odds ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Posterior odds}}{\text{Prior odds}} = 2.252/0.147 = 15.4$$

- 研究问题: 治疗高血压的新药是否有效
- 方法: 让高血压患者服用新药一段时间, 然后检查高血压症状 是否有所改善
- 使用症状得到改善的患者占总患者数的比例来近似代表新药的有效程度
- •数据: 100名高血压患者服用新药, 其中78名患者症状有所改善

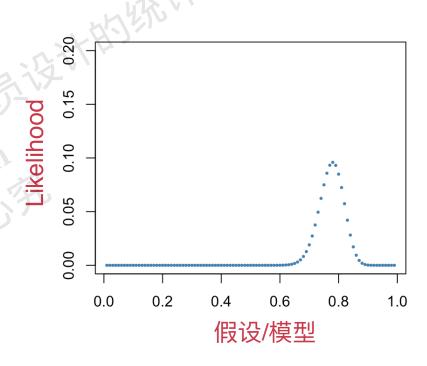
- 明确假设(模型)和先验概率
 - 假设/模型: 新药的有效性为0.01, 0.02, ..., 0.99 (以0.01为步长)
 - · 先验概率: 各模型的概率相等, 均为1/99



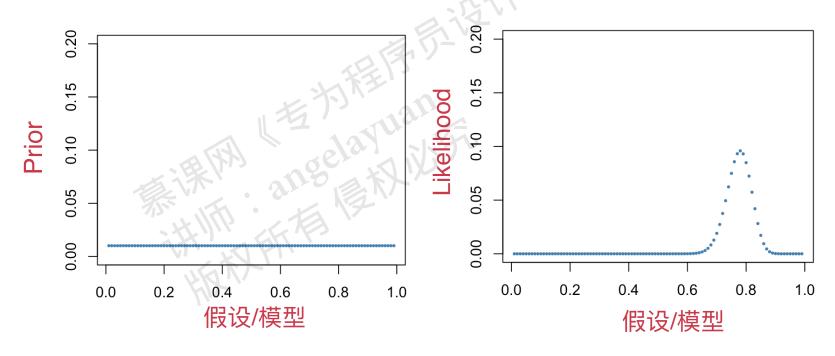
· 计算各假设下得到观测数据 的可能性(likelihood)

$$P\{X = k\} = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

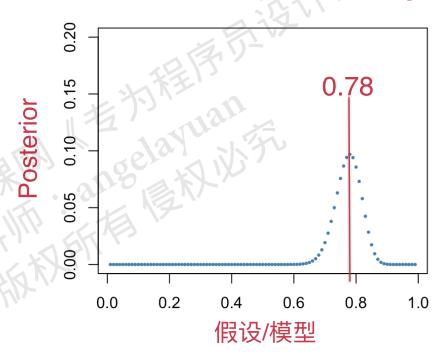
$$(k = 0,1,2,...,n; 0$$



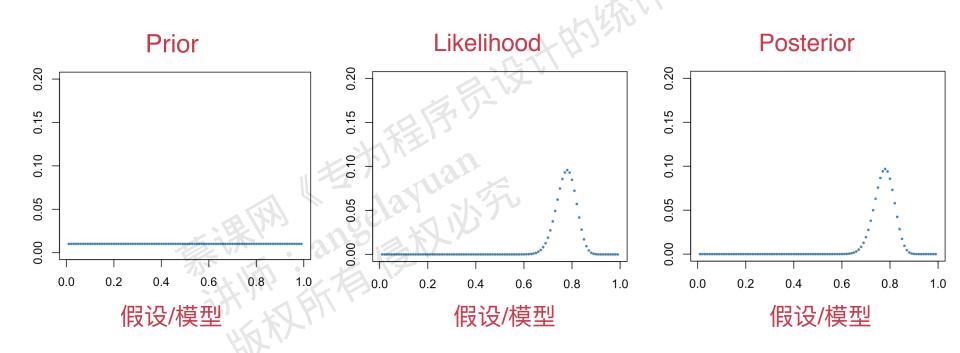
计算marginal likelihood = sum(prior x likelihood)



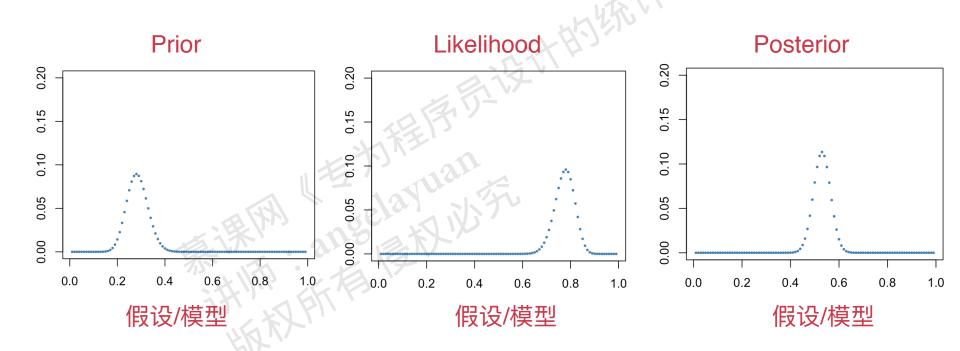
• 计算后验概率 = (likelihood x prior) / marginal likelihood



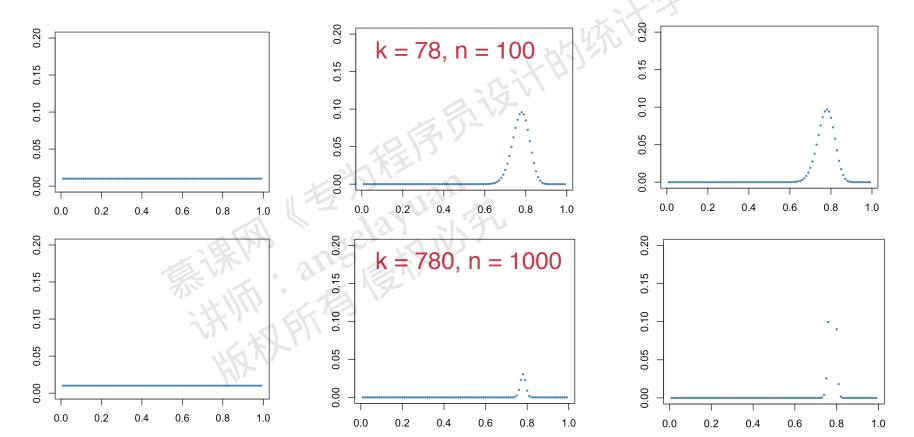
先验概率的选择对后验概率影响



先验概率的选择对后验概率影响



样本容量对后验概率的影响

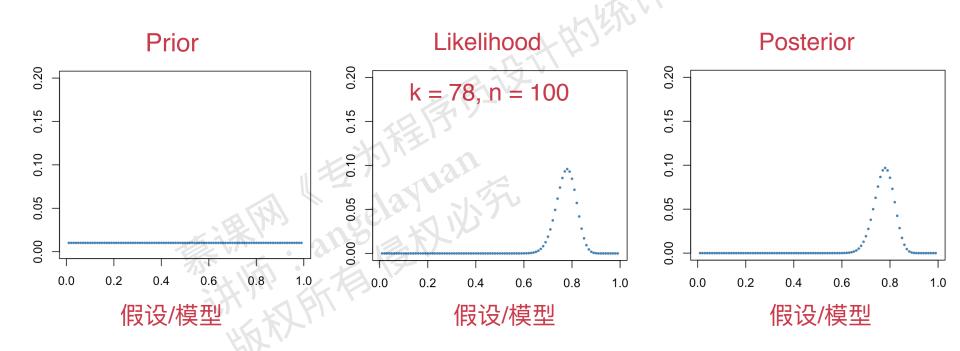


- 使用拒绝采样(rejection sampling)方法从后验概率分布中抽样, 然后计算分位数以得到置信区间
 - 抽样次数: n = 100,000
 - x代表prespond
 - · y代表prespond的后验概率

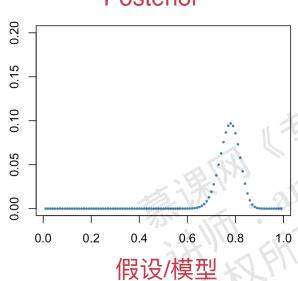
- · 重复下列步骤n次
 - · 从均匀分布U(0,1)中抽取1个数, 赋值给x
 - · 从均匀分布U(0,1)中抽取1个数, 赋值给y
 - · 从真实的后验概率分布中找到x对应的后验概率f(x)
 - 如果y < f(x), 接受x, 记录下该x的值

• 从所有被接受的x值中, 找到两个数值L和H, 使落在这两个数值之间的x的值的个数占x值总数的95%, 则这两个数值构成的区间(L,H)就是一个95%的置信区间

· 置信区间的含义: prespond落在区间(L,H)内的概率是95%

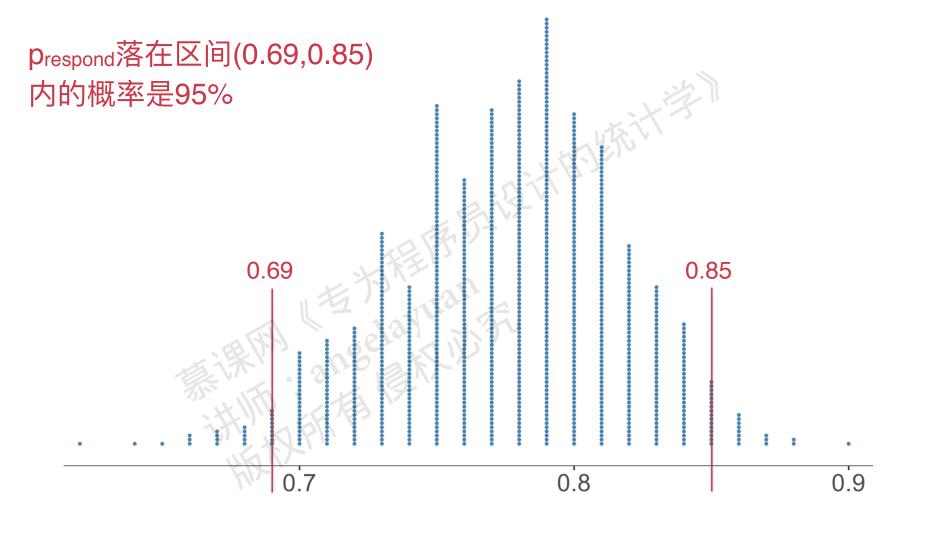


Posterior

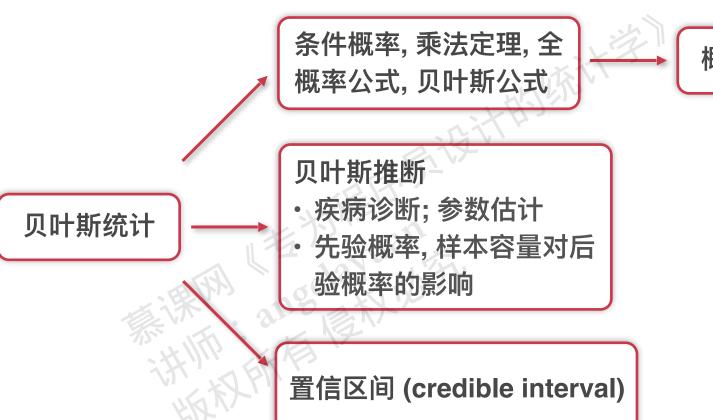


•
$$x = 0.8$$
, $y = 0.3$

- Posterior(x = 0.8) = 0.086
- y > f(x), 拒绝x







概率树

