
Data Analysis 4

— Banneker Institute Jul 18 - 22 —

Goal of this week:

To solidify your knowledge of Bayesian statistics and equip you with the tools to tackle new datasets and complex models

My “Open Question” Policy...

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Ask!

Where we're heading this week..

1. Review of Bayesian statistics and metrics
2. How do we “actually” analyze data?: Typical workflow
3. Graphical models to represent statistical models
4. Working through a toy problem
5. Wrapping up: Realistic considerations and when to ask for help

Bayesian Statistics and Metrics

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D}) = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

Your Model
↓

$$p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D}) = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$p(\overset{\text{Your Model}}{\downarrow} \textcolor{red}{M} | \textcolor{blue}{D} \overset{\uparrow}{\text{Your data}}) = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D} | \textcolor{red}{M}) p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D}) = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Prior

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D}) = \frac{\overset{\text{Likelihood}}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})}p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$\boxed{p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D})} = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

Posterior

Bayes' Theorem Revisited

$$p(\textcolor{red}{M}|\textcolor{blue}{D}) = \frac{p(\textcolor{blue}{D}|\textcolor{red}{M})p(\textcolor{red}{M})}{p(\textcolor{blue}{D})}$$

The thing we ignore
;]

Practice with Conditional Probability

What is the probability that Dogmeat wins given the fact that it's raining?

	Raining	Not Raining
Dogmeat wins	3	2
Dogmeat loses	1	6

Metrics

What is χ^2 ?

Why do we use it?

Metrics

What is Chi²:

- Geometrically: It's similar to “least squares”
- Mathematically: It's a descendent of a Gaussian Likelihood:

$$p(x_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_j^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_j^2}(x_j - \hat{x}_j)^2\right),$$

where \hat{x}_j is the predicted value of x_j

Metrics

Why do we use it:

- Almost everything is Gaussian (due to the law of large #s)
- It's "easy"

Metrics

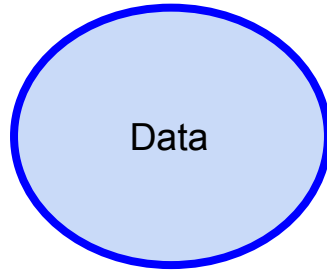
A **metric** is (typically) a scalar which measures the “goodness” of your model’s fit to the data

It is something you’re trying to optimize

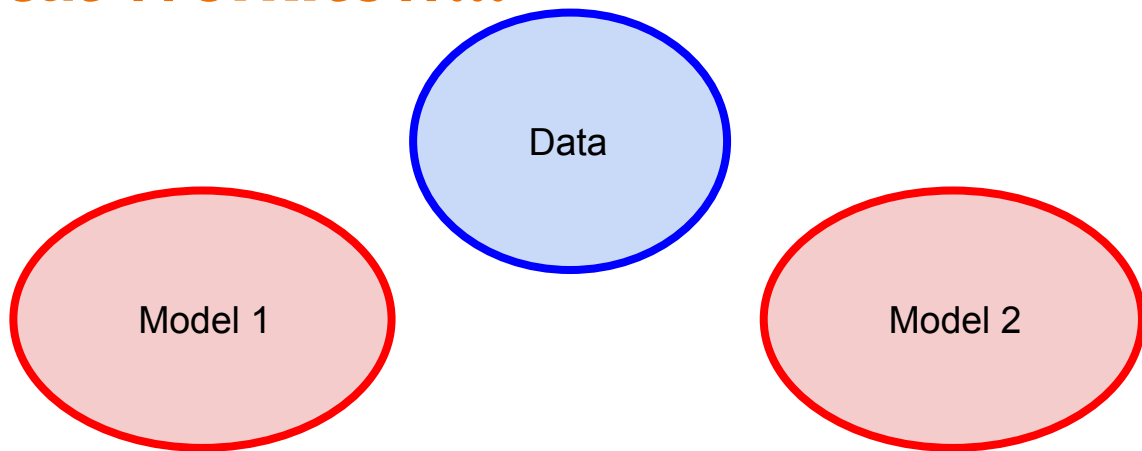
Our Data Analysis Workflow

A Typical Workflow...

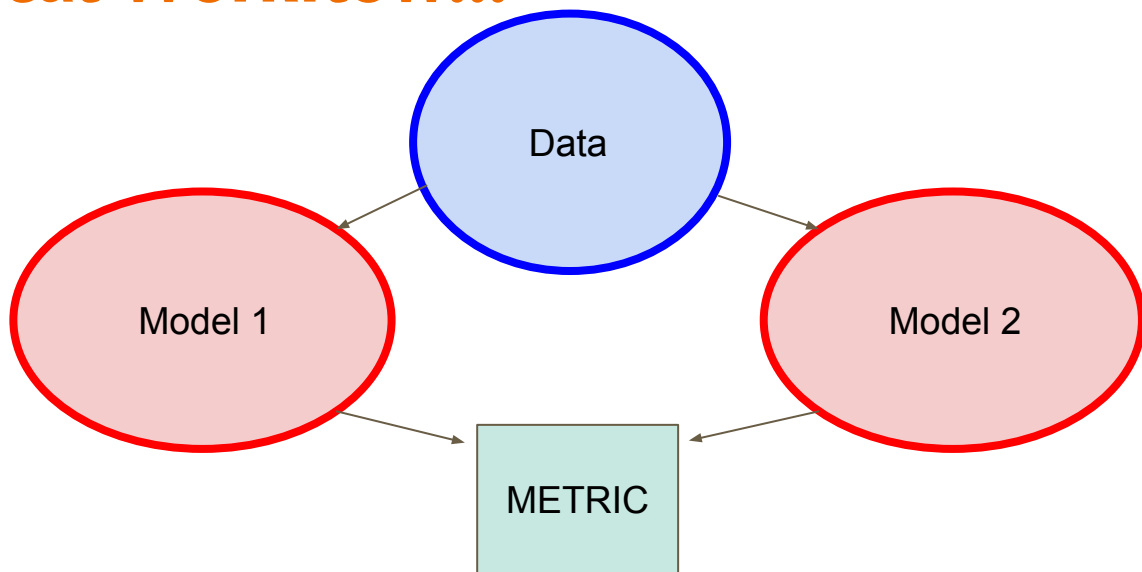
A Typical Workflow...



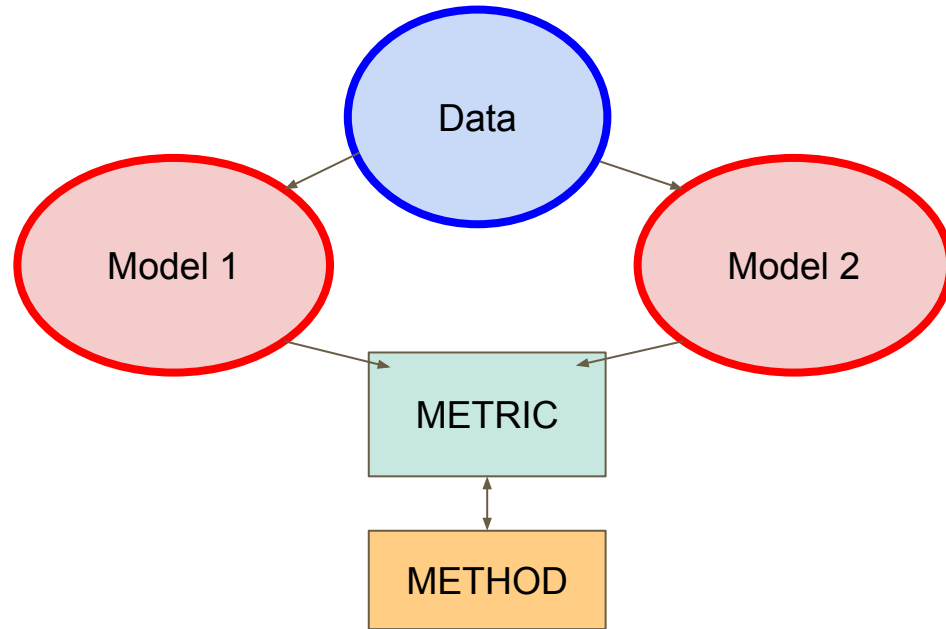
A Typical Workflow...



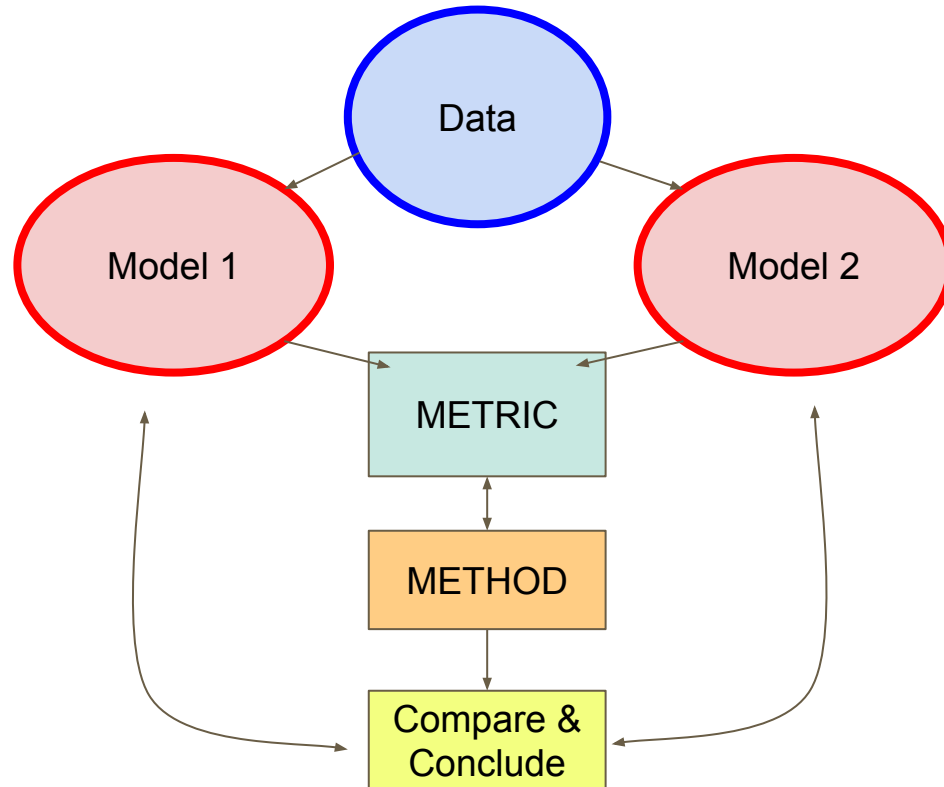
A Typical Workflow...



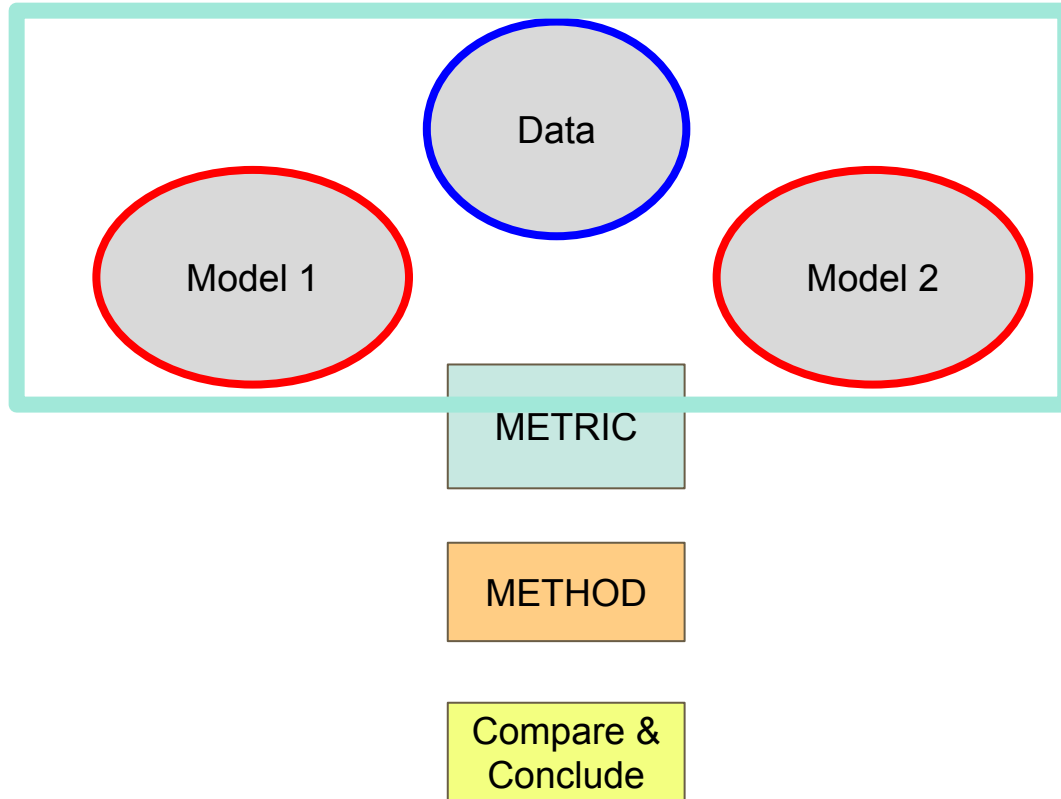
A Typical Workflow...



A Typical Workflow...

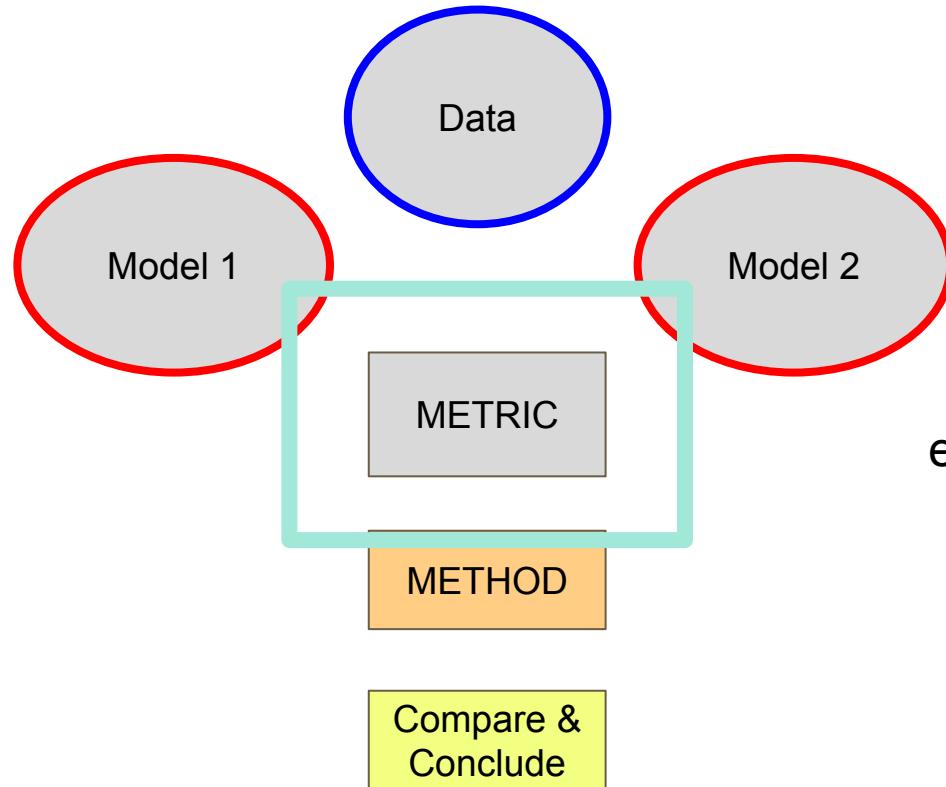


A Typical Workflow...



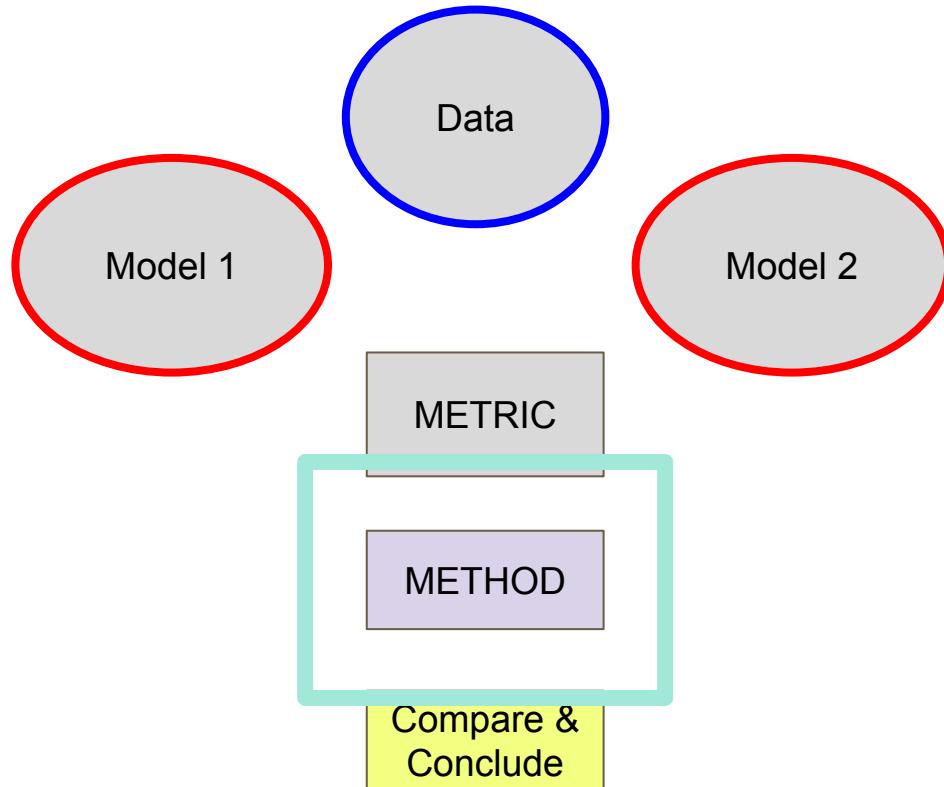
You do this part!
(and map with
graphical models)

A Typical Workflow...



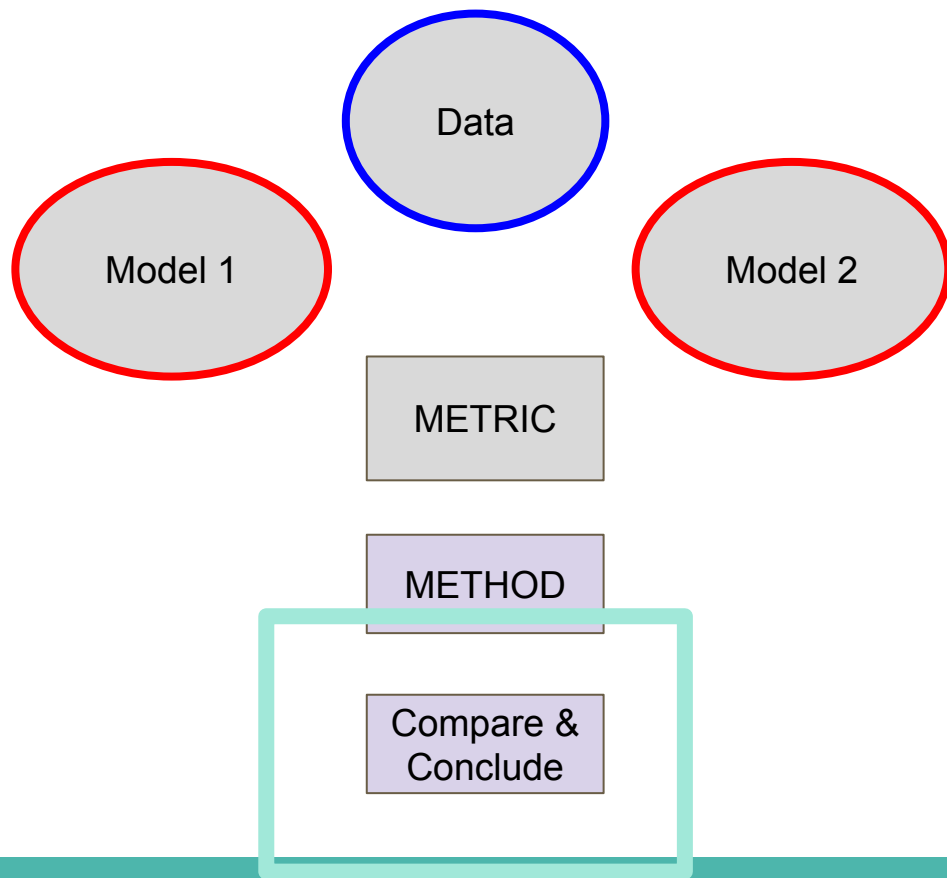
We did this!
e.g. χ^2 or likelihoods

A Typical Workflow...



We haven't done this!
e.g. Least Squares,
MCMC

A Typical Workflow...



We're (probably) NOT doing this!

Questions?