

Geometric Interpretation of Simpson's Paradox

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Problem

Prove that the inequalities $a_i/b_i < c_i/d_i$, $i=1,2,\dots,n$ and $(\sum a_i)/(\sum b_i) > (\sum c_i)/(\sum d_i)$ can be satisfied simultaneously, provided at least one of c_i/d_i is less than $(\sum a_i)/(\sum b_i)$

Solution

-> The numbers can be represented as vectors $\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{v_2}, \dots, \mathbf{v_n}$ with coordinates $(b_1, a_1), (b_2, a_2), \dots, (b_n, a_n)$ and $\mathbf{v'_1}, \mathbf{v'_2}, \dots, \mathbf{v'_n}$ with coordinates $(d_1, c_1), (d_2, c_2), \dots, (d_n, c_n)$

-> Hence, the problem becomes finding a set of vectors with angles $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ and $\theta'_1, \theta'_2, \dots, \theta'_n$ such that resultant of unprimed vectors $\theta > \theta'$, provided at least one of $\theta'_1, \theta'_2, \dots, \theta'_n$ is less than θ

Solution(cont'd)

-> Choose the magnitude of the unprimed vectors and calculate the resultant angle using the equation:

$$\tan(\theta) = (\sum v_i \sin \theta_i) / (\sum v_i \cos \theta_i)$$

-> We can always find primed vectors' angles using the following boundary conditions:

$$\theta_i' > \theta_i \text{ and at least one of } \theta_i' < \theta$$

Solution(cont'd)

-> Let $\theta_1', \theta_2', \dots, \theta_x' < \theta$ and $\theta_{x+1}', \theta_{x+2}', \dots, \theta_n' > \theta$, Pick a value R'_{\max} such that

$$\tan \theta = ((\sum_{i=1}^x v_i' \sin \theta_i') + R'_{\max} \sin \theta_a') / ((\sum_{i=1}^x v_i' \cos \theta_i') + R'_{\max} \cos \theta_a')$$

-> Pick a Value of $R' < R'_{\max}$ and calculate the angle θ' . It turns out to be less than θ .

-> Express \mathbf{R}' (which makes angle θ_a with the horizontal axis) as a linear combinations of vectors $\mathbf{v}'_{x+1}, \mathbf{v}'_{x+2}, \dots, \mathbf{v}'_n$.

Examples

-> UC Berkeley Gender Bias

-> Kidney Stone Treatment