

Decision Trees 2

Lecture 7

STA 371G

Announcement: Midterm 1 signup

On Thursday at 7 PM, you'll get a link to sign up for a time to take Midterm 1 in the ModLab. You can pick any of the following times, but sign up ASAP as space is limited!

- Thursday, February 22 @ 5:00 PM
- Thursday, February 22 @ 6:45 PM
- Friday, February 23 @ 8:00 AM
- Friday, February 23 @ 9:45 AM
- Friday, February 23 @ 11:30 AM
- Friday, February 23 @ 1:15 PM

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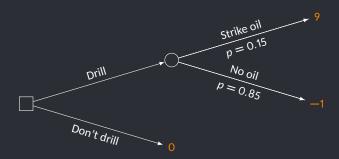


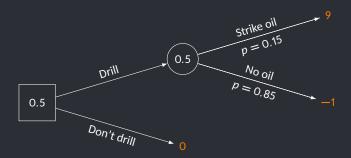
- Suppose you are planning to drill for oil in a newly-discovered field.
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- If you strike oil, you will generate \$10M.

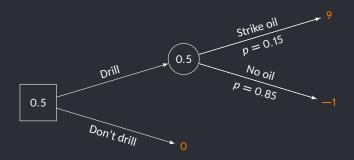


- Suppose you are planning to drill for oil in a newly-discovered field.
- Setting up the drilling equipment costs \$1M.
- If you strike oil, you will generate \$10M.
- But there's only a 15% chance that a random oil field has oil.









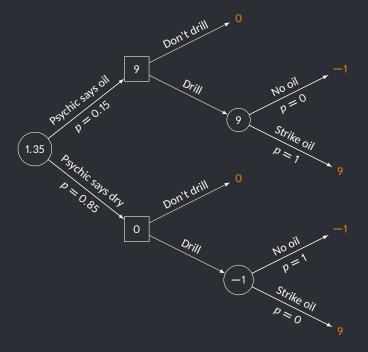
Without any information, we expect to make \$0.5M by deciding to drill.

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- The psychic is always right!



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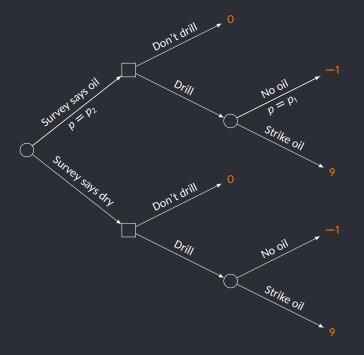


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- When a field is oil-rich, the survey will indicate this 60% of the time.
- When a field is dry, the survey will indicate this 80% of the time.
- How much should we be willing to pay for the survey?





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$$P(S|\overline{O}) = 0.2,$$

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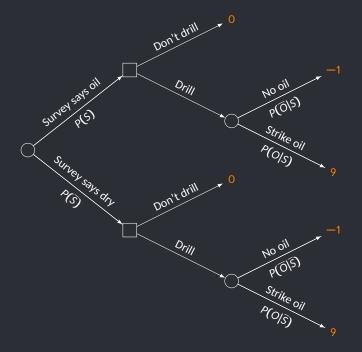
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$$P(S|\overline{O}) = 0.2, \quad P(\overline{S}|\overline{O}) = 0.8$$



Let's calculate the required probabilities using Bayes' rule:

$$P(O|S) = \frac{P(S|O)P(O)}{P(S|O)P(O) + P(S|\overline{O})P(\overline{O})}$$
$$= \frac{(0.6)(0.15)}{(0.6)(0.15) + (0.2)(0.85)}$$
$$= 0.35$$

$$P(\overline{O}|S) = \frac{P(S|\overline{O})P(\overline{O})}{P(S|\overline{O})P(\overline{O}) + P(S|O)P(O)}$$
$$= \frac{(0.2)(0.85)}{(0.2)(0.85) + (0.6)(0.15)}$$
$$= 0.65$$



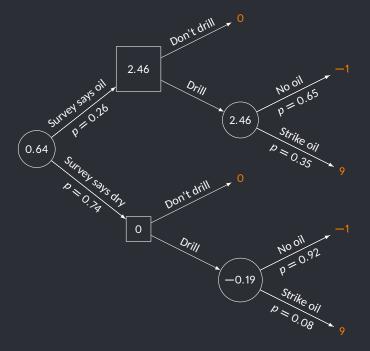
We also need to know the probability that the survey will indicate oil:

$$P(S) = P(S \text{ and } O) + P(S \text{ and } \overline{O})$$

$$= P(S|O)P(O) + P(S|\overline{O})P(\overline{O})$$

$$= (0.6)(0.15) + (0.2)(0.85)$$

$$= 0.26$$

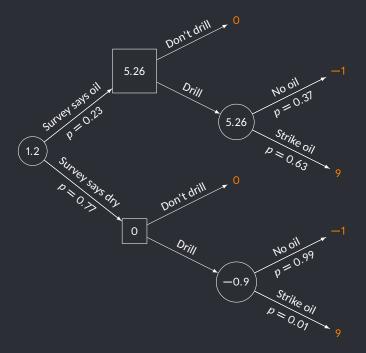


 The information from the survey is worth the difference between these two trees (0.64 — 0.5 = \$0.14M); this is EVSI (Expected Value of Sample Information)



- The information from the survey is worth the difference between these two trees (0.64 — 0.5 = \$0.14M); this is EVSI (Expected Value of Sample Information)
- Suppose we had a better survey, which correctly identifies oil-rich fields 95% of the time, and correctly identifies dry fields 90% of the time.





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- With imperfect information (the better survey), the expected value of the tree was \$1.2M. The EVSI (expected value of sample information) is 1.2 0.5 = \$0.7M.
 - It's worth paying up to \$0.7M for this particular survey.