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Coin lottery

Trick question (i.e. many correct answers):

- ► I pick a coin out of my pocket.
- ► I flip it 4 times.
- ▶ I observe Heads 4 times.
- ▶ What do you think the chance is of Heads on the next round?

Coin lottery

Trick question (i.e. many correct answers):

- ► I pick a coin out of my pocket.
- ▶ I flip it 10 times.
- ▶ I observe Heads 10 times.
- ▶ What do you think the chance is of Heads on the next round?

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$$P(X_i = 1) = p_h$$
 $P(X_i = 0) = (1 - p_h)$ (2)

$$\implies P_{X_i}(x) = p_h^x (1 - p_h)^{1 - x}$$
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- ▶ How do we find p_h ?
- ▶ Maximum likelihood?

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots | p_h) = p(\mathbf{x} | p_h) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P_{X_i}(x_i)$$
 (4)

(6)

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$$\log p(\mathbf{x}|p_h) = \underbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^{N} x\right)} \log p_h + \underbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^{N} (1-x)\right)} \log (1-p_h) \tag{5}$$

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- ▶ After $N_1 = 4$, $N_0 = 0$, would you bet all your savings on heads?
- ► Maximum likelihood tells you that you should...

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Idea: Use probability theory to represent your uncertainty

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- ► Consider the unknown parameter unobserved
- Data is drawn conditional on parameter
- ► Find probability of parameter given the data
- Use conditional probability (Bayes rule) to quantify your uncertainty!

Bayes

$$P(\text{hidden}|\text{data}) = \frac{P(\text{data}|\text{hidden})p(\text{hidden})}{p(\text{data})}$$
(8)

Bayesian Inference

Bayes

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Coin flipping example.