

# Introducción a la Inferencia Bayesiana con Aplicaciones en Ciencias Cognitivas

# Introducción a la Inferencia Bayesiana con Aplicaciones en Ciencias Cognitivas

¡el debut!

# Operacionales

- Días y horarios
- Evaluación
- Licenciatura/doctorado, carrera.
- Correlativas
- ¿Otras?

# Programa (grano grueso)

- Primera parte: inferencia bayesiana
- Segunda parte: los seres humanos como máquinas de inferencia

# Bibliografía

- Gelman *et al.*  
Bayesian Data Analysis
- MacKay  
Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms
- Jaynes  
Probability Theory: The Logic of Science
- Wagenmakers & Lee  
A Course in Bayesian Graphical Modeling for Cognitive Science
- Marr, Anderson, ...

# Experimento mental (gedankenexperiment)

Si tiramos 6 veces la moneda,  
y sale 6 veces cara...



¿diríamos que la moneda está cargada?

Si tiramos 6 veces la moneda,  
y sale 6 veces cara...



¿diríamos que la moneda está cargada?

La “ciencia” hoy dice “sí”.

Si tiramos 6 veces la moneda,  
y sale 6 veces cara...



¿diríamos que la moneda está cargada?

La “ciencia” hoy dice “sí”.

Más precisamente:

“Hay evidencia significativa de que está cargada ( $p < 0.5$ , binomial test)”

# DID THE SUN JUST EXPLODE?

(IT'S NIGHT, SO WE'RE NOT SURE.)

THIS NEUTRINO DETECTOR MEASURES WHETHER THE SUN HAS GONE NOVA.

THEN, IT ROLLS TWO DICE. IF THEY BOTH COME UP SIX, IT LIES TO US. OTHERWISE, IT TELLS THE TRUTH.

LET'S TRY.

DETECTOR! HAS THE SUN GONE NOVA?

(ROLL)

YES.



FREQUENTIST STATISTICIAN:

THE PROBABILITY OF THIS RESULT HAPPENING BY CHANCE IS  $\frac{1}{36} = 0.027$ . SINCE  $p < 0.05$ , I CONCLUDE THAT THE SUN HAS EXPLODED.



BAYESIAN STATISTICIAN:

BET YOU \$50 IT HASN'T.



Estadística (o inferencia, o análisis de datos)  
bayesiana como alternativa a la estadística  
frecuentista o “clásica”

Estadística (o inferencia, o análisis de datos)  
bayesiana como alternativa a la estadística  
frecuentista o “clásica”

Permite (entre otras cosas) incorporar  
nuestro conocimiento previo

Estadística (o inferencia, o análisis de datos)  
bayesiana como alternativa a la estadística  
frecuentista o “clásica”

Permite (entre otras cosas) incorporar  
nuestro conocimiento previo

Probabilidad *subjetiva*

Estadística (o inferencia, o análisis de datos) bayesiana como alternativa a la estadística frecuentista o “clásica”

Permite (entre otras cosas) incorporar nuestro conocimiento previo

Probabilidad *subjetiva*

Podemos hacer afirmaciones sobre cuán probable es que la moneda esté cargada (prohibido en frecuentismo)

# inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista

inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista



mayormente

probabilidad subjetiva vs. probabilidad objetiva

**inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista**



mayormente

**probabilidad subjetiva vs. probabilidad objetiva**

**interpretación de la probabilidad**

inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista



mayormente

probabilidad subjetiva vs. probabilidad objetiva

interpretación de la probabilidad

$p(\text{lo que yo quiera})$

$p$  sólo para muestreo

inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista



mayormente

probabilidad subjetiva vs. probabilidad objetiva

interpretación de la probabilidad

$p(\text{lo que yo quiera})$

$p$  sólo para muestreo

"Bayesian statistics is about making probability statements, frequentist statistics is about evaluating probability statements." (Gelman)

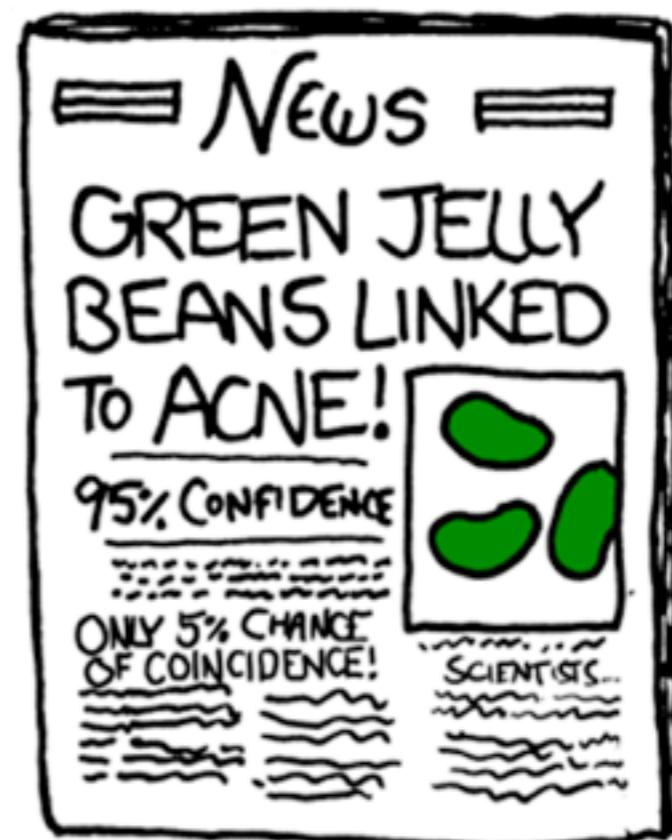
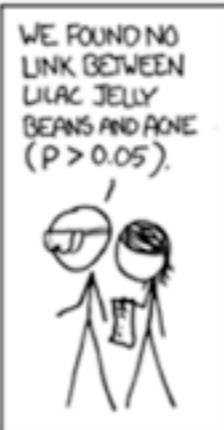
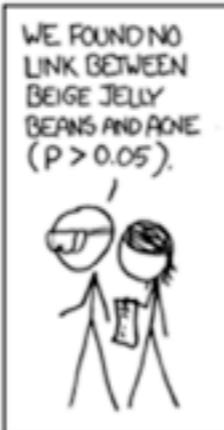
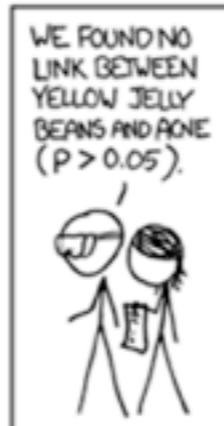
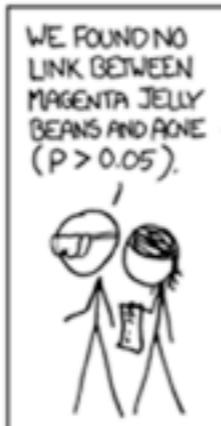
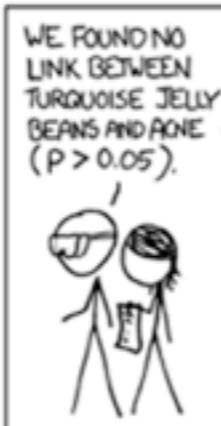
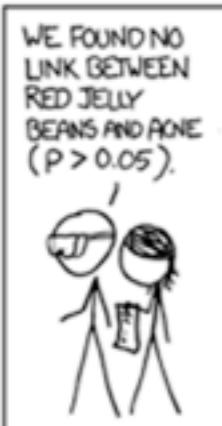
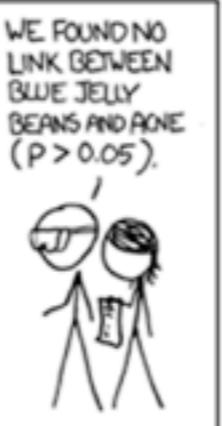
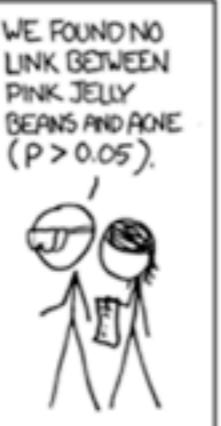
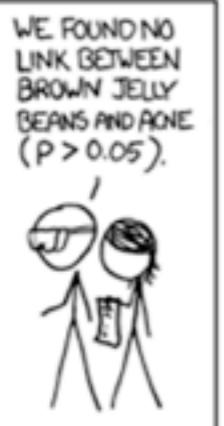
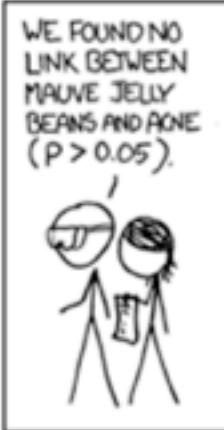
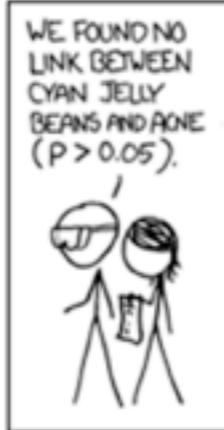
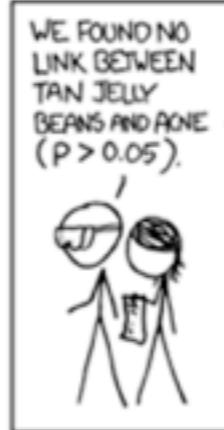
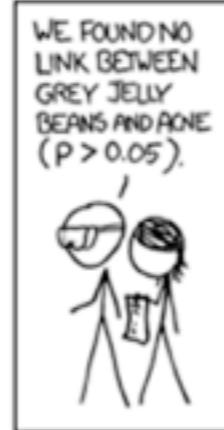
# Críticas al frecuentismo: 2 niveles

# Críticas al frecuentismo: 2 niveles

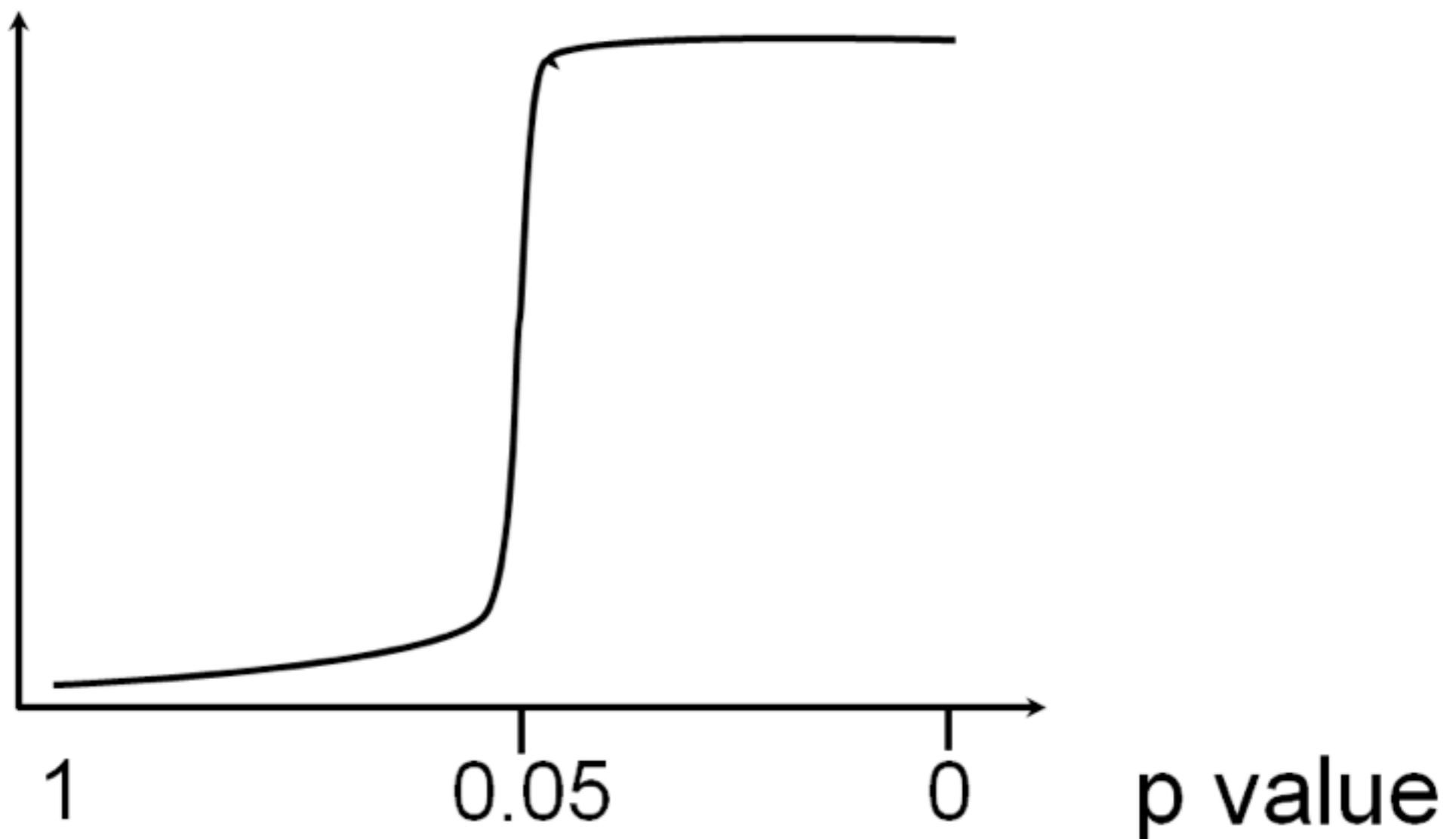
- críticas de fondo:
  - ignora conocimiento previo
  - inconsistente
  - dilema Fisher (significance testing) vs Neyman/Pearson (hypothesis testing)
  - ... (discusión todavía abierta)

# Críticas al frecuentismo: 2 niveles

- críticas de fondo:
  - ignora conocimiento previo
  - inconsistente
  - dilema Fisher (significance testing) vs Neyman/Pearson (hypothesis testing)
  - ... (discusión todavía abierta)
- críticas al (ab)uso:
  - *p hacking*
  - uso ciego en general
  - no específico del frecuentismo



confianza  
percibida

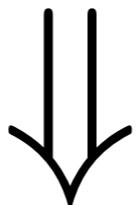


# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$

# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$



Entonces, la probabilidad de que una persona sea portadora de la enfermedad, dada la presencia de los signos y síntomas, es:

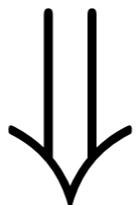
$$P(H|D) = \frac{P(D|H)p(H)}{P(D)}$$

que se calcula multiplicando la probabilidad a priori de la enfermedad por la probabilidad condicional de observar los signos y síntomas, dividida entre la probabilidad total de observar los signos y síntomas.

En resumen, la inferencia Bayesiana nos permite calcular la probabilidad a posteriori de que una persona sea portadora de la enfermedad, dada la información disponible.

# Inferencia Bayesiana

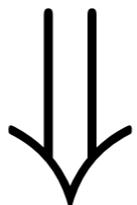
$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$



$$p(H|D) = \frac{p(D|H)p(H)}{p(D)}$$

# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$

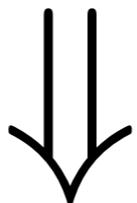


$$p(H|D) = \frac{p(D|H)p(H)}{p(D)}$$

Teorema de Bayes

# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$



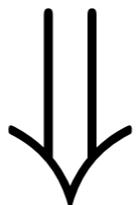
$$p(H|D) = \frac{p(D|H)p(H)}{p(D)}$$

*prior*

Teorema de Bayes

# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$



$$p(H|D) = \frac{p(D|H)p(H)}{p(D)}$$

*likelihood*      *prior*



Teorema de Bayes

# Inferencia Bayesiana

$$p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H) = p(H|D)p(D)$$

$$p(H|D) = \frac{p(D|H)p(H)}{p(D)}$$

*posterior*                      *likelihood*              *prior*

```
graph TD; A[p(H, D) = p(D|H)p(H)] --> B[p(H|D) = p(D|H)p(H)/p(D)]; C[likelihood] --> D[p(D|H)p(H)]; E[prior] --> F[p(D)];
```

Teorema de Bayes

# Inferencia Bayesiana



# Inferencia Bayesiana

## Modelo



# Inferencia Bayesiana



## Modelo

*likelihood:*



# Inferencia Bayesiana

## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1 - \theta)^{n-k}$$

# Inferencia Bayesiana



## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$



# Inferencia Bayesiana

## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$

*prior:*



# Inferencia Bayesiana

## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$

*prior:*

$$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$



# Inferencia Bayesiana

## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$

*prior:*

$$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$$

# Inferencia Bayesiana



## Modelo

*likelihood:*

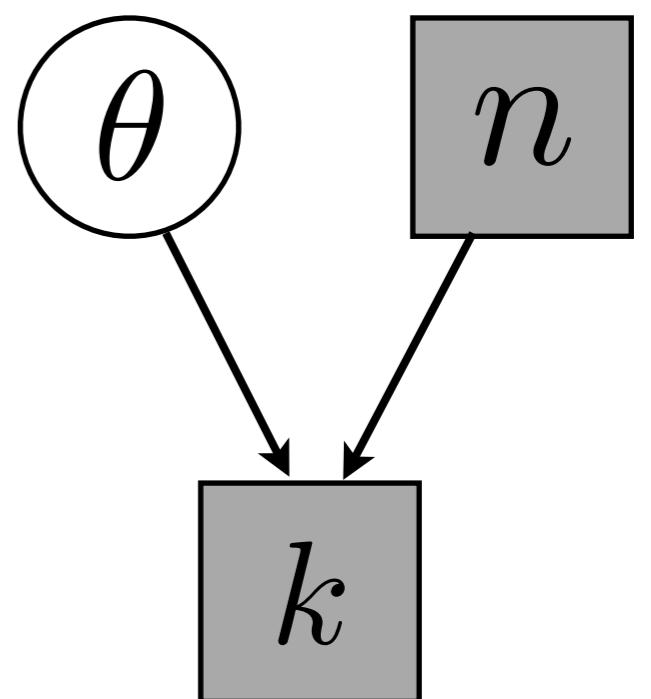
$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$

*prior:*

$$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$$



# Inferencia Bayesiana



## Modelo

*likelihood:*

$$p(k|\theta) = \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k}$$

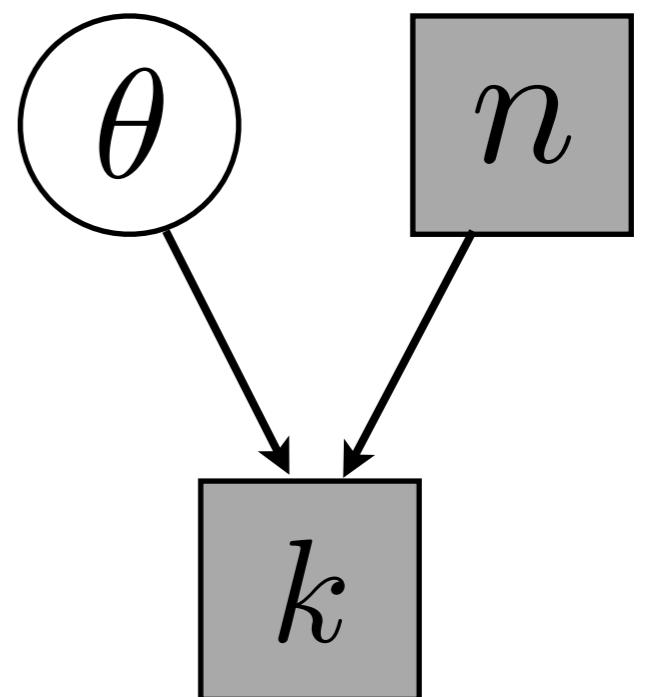
$$k \sim \text{Binomial}(\theta, n)$$

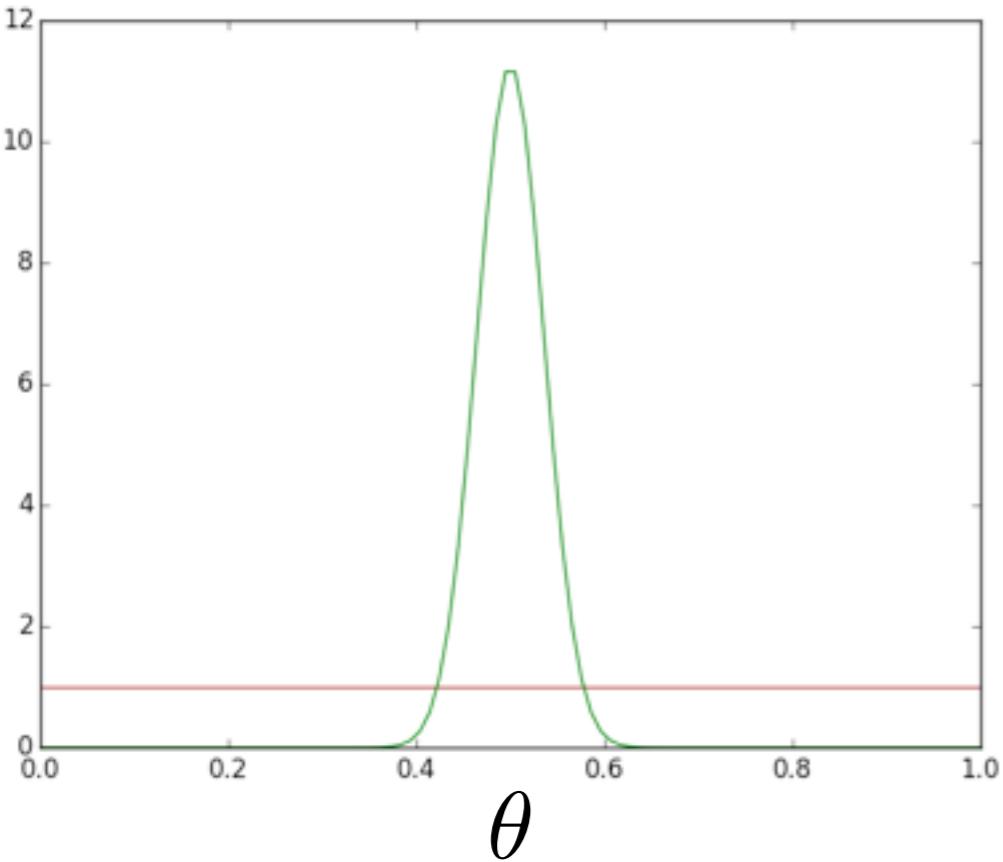
*prior:*

$$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$$

*posterior con Bayes:* 
$$p(\theta|k) = \frac{p(k|\theta)p(\theta)}{p(k)}$$

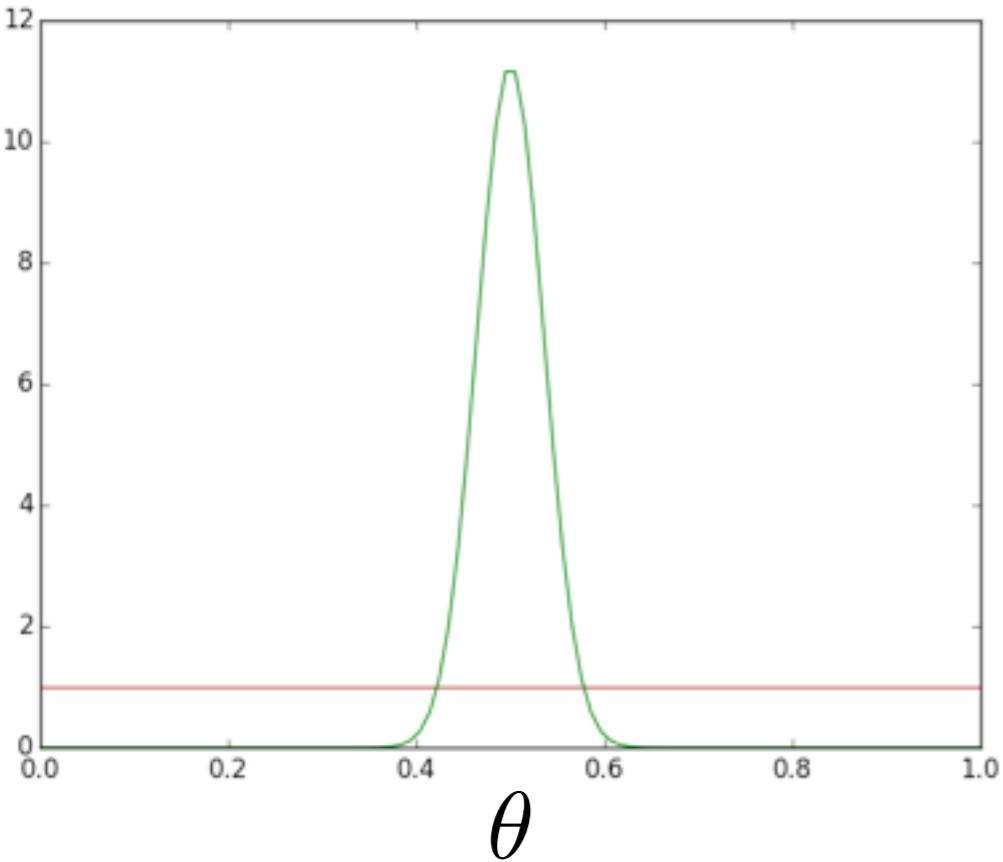




*prior*

$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$

$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$



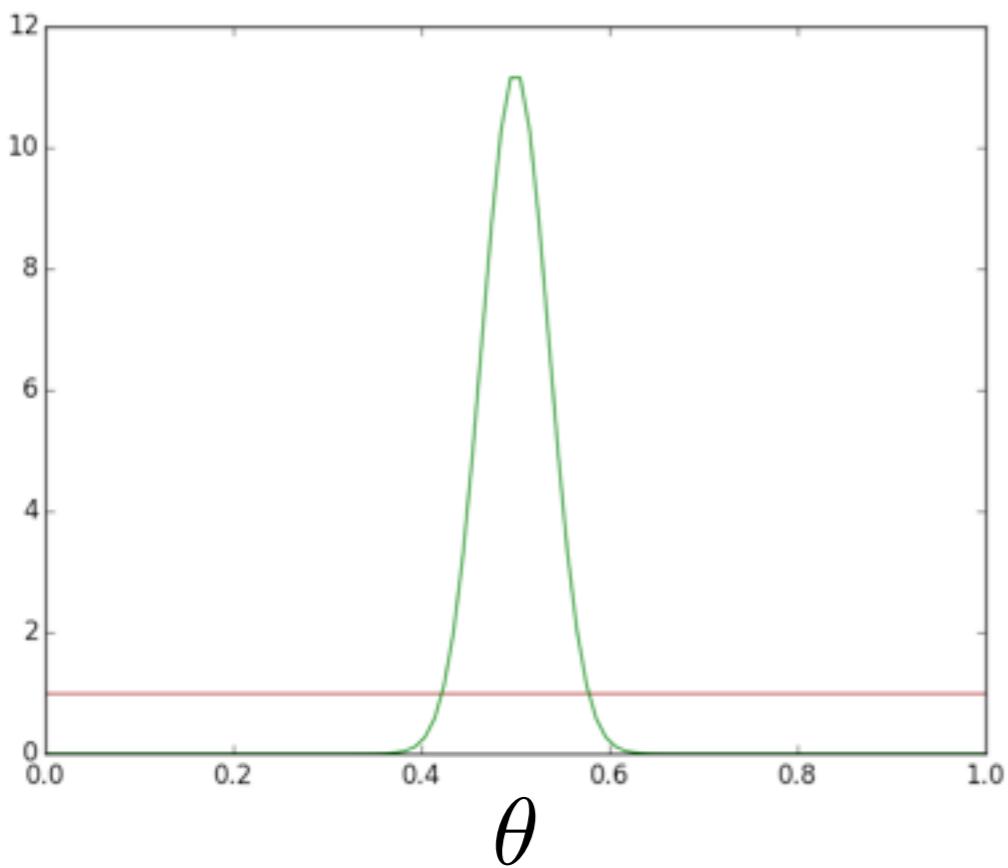
*prior*

$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$

$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$

*posterior*

(luego de 6 caras)

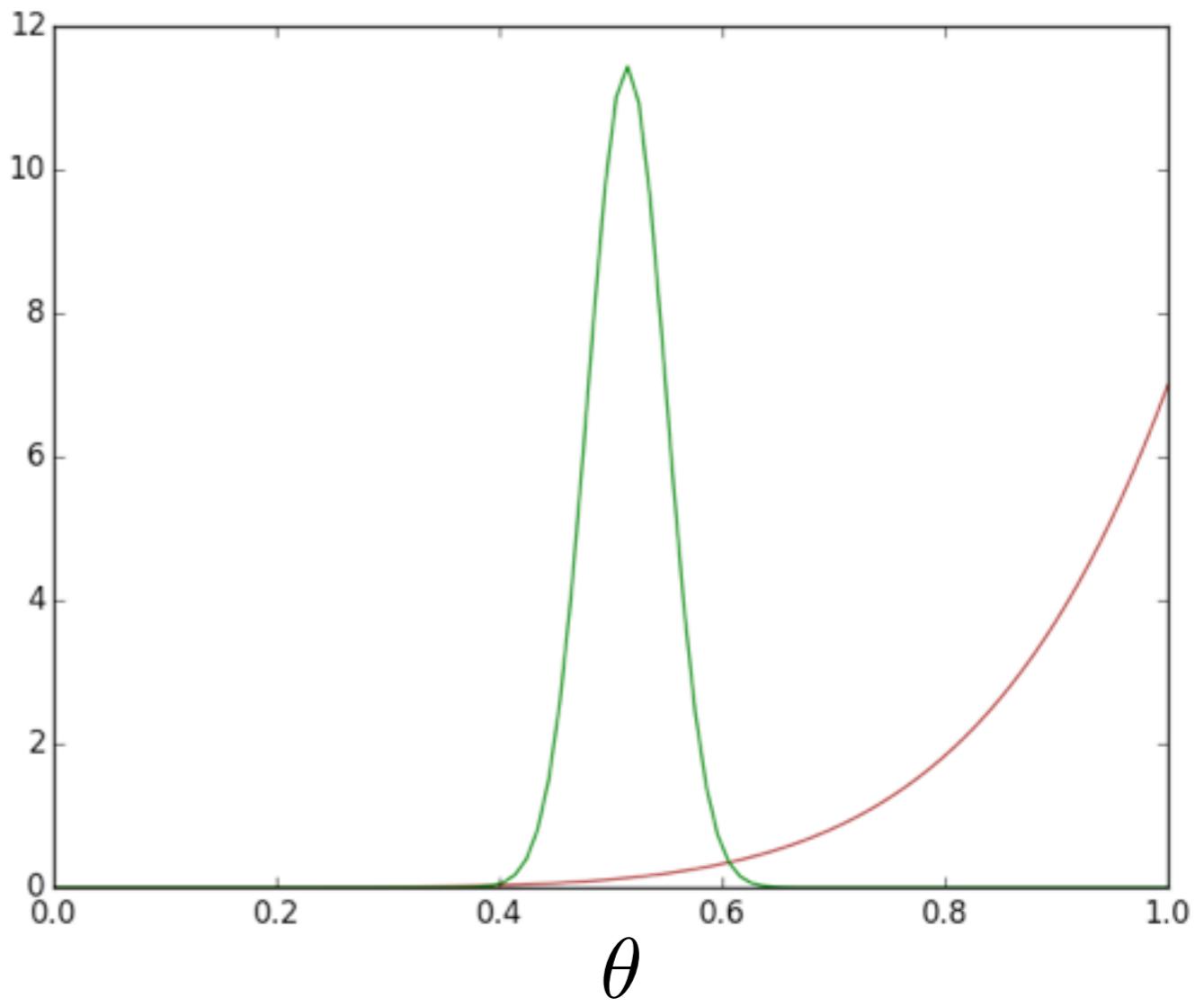


*prior*

$$\theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) = \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(100, 100)$$

*posterior*  
(luego de 6 caras)



# Acumulación de Evidencia

$$p(H|D_1) = \frac{p(D_1|H)P(H)}{p(D_1)}$$

# Acumulación de Evidencia

$$p(H|D_1) = \frac{p(D_1|H)P(H)}{p(D_1)}$$

$$p(H|D_2D_1) = \frac{p(D_2|HD_1)P(H|D_1)}{p(D_2|D_1)}$$

# Acumulación de Evidencia

$$p(H|D_1) = \frac{p(D_1|H)P(H)}{p(D_1)}$$

$$p(H|D_2D_1) = \frac{p(D_2|HD_1)P(H|D_1)}{p(D_2|D_1)}$$

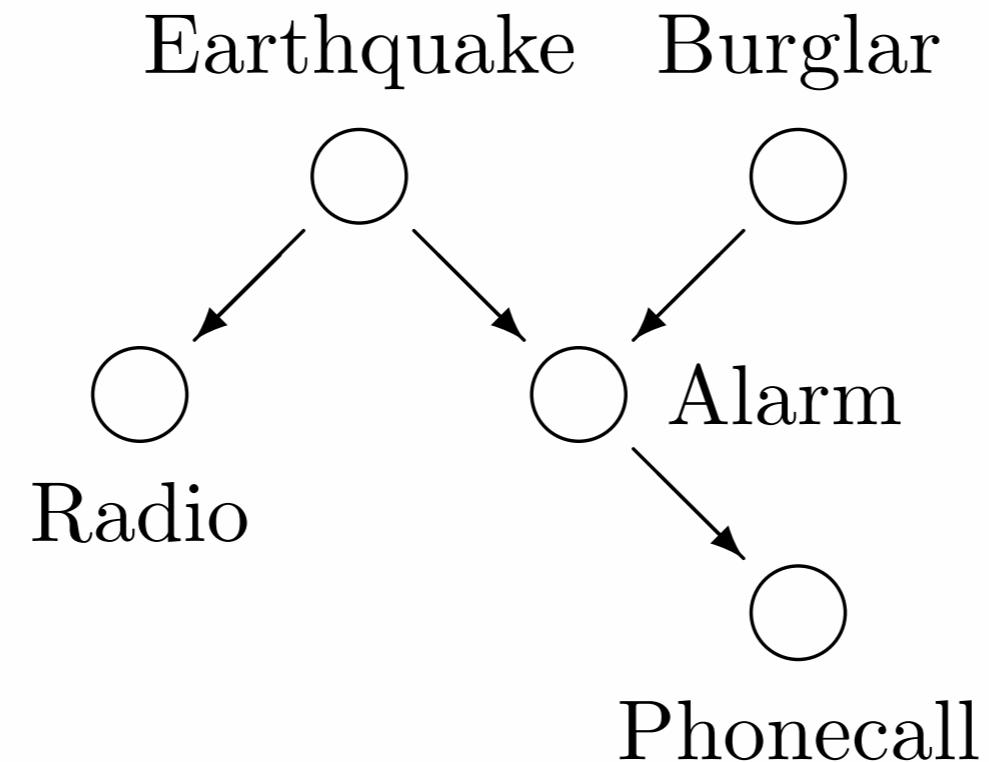
*“The posterior is the new prior”*

# Redes Bayesianas

$$p(B, E, A, P, R) = p(B)p(E|B)p(A|B, E)p(P|A, B, E)p(R|P, A, B, E)$$

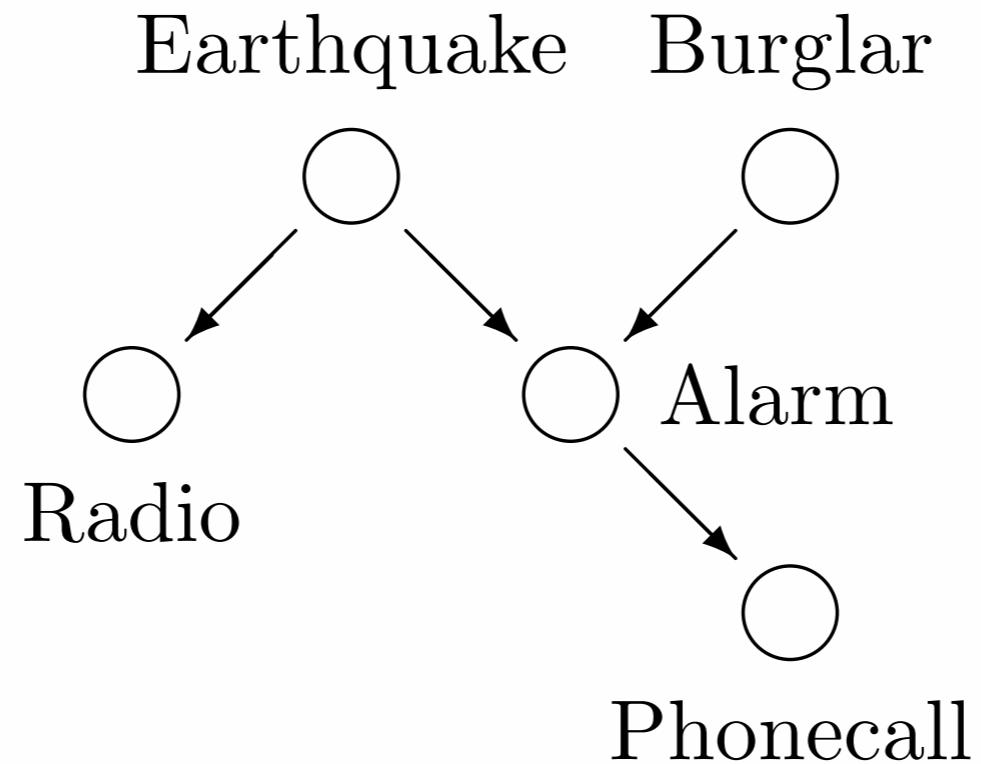
# Redes Bayesianas

$$p(B, E, A, P, R) = p(B)p(E|B)p(A|B, E)p(P|A, B, E)p(R|P, A, B, E)$$



# Redes Bayesianas

$$p(B, E, A, P, R) = p(B)p(E|B)p(A|B, E)p(P|A, B, E)p(R|P, A, B, E)$$



$$p(B, E, A, P, R) = p(B)p(E)p(A|B, E)p(P|A)p(R|E)$$

# Modelos Jerárquicos

Teorías

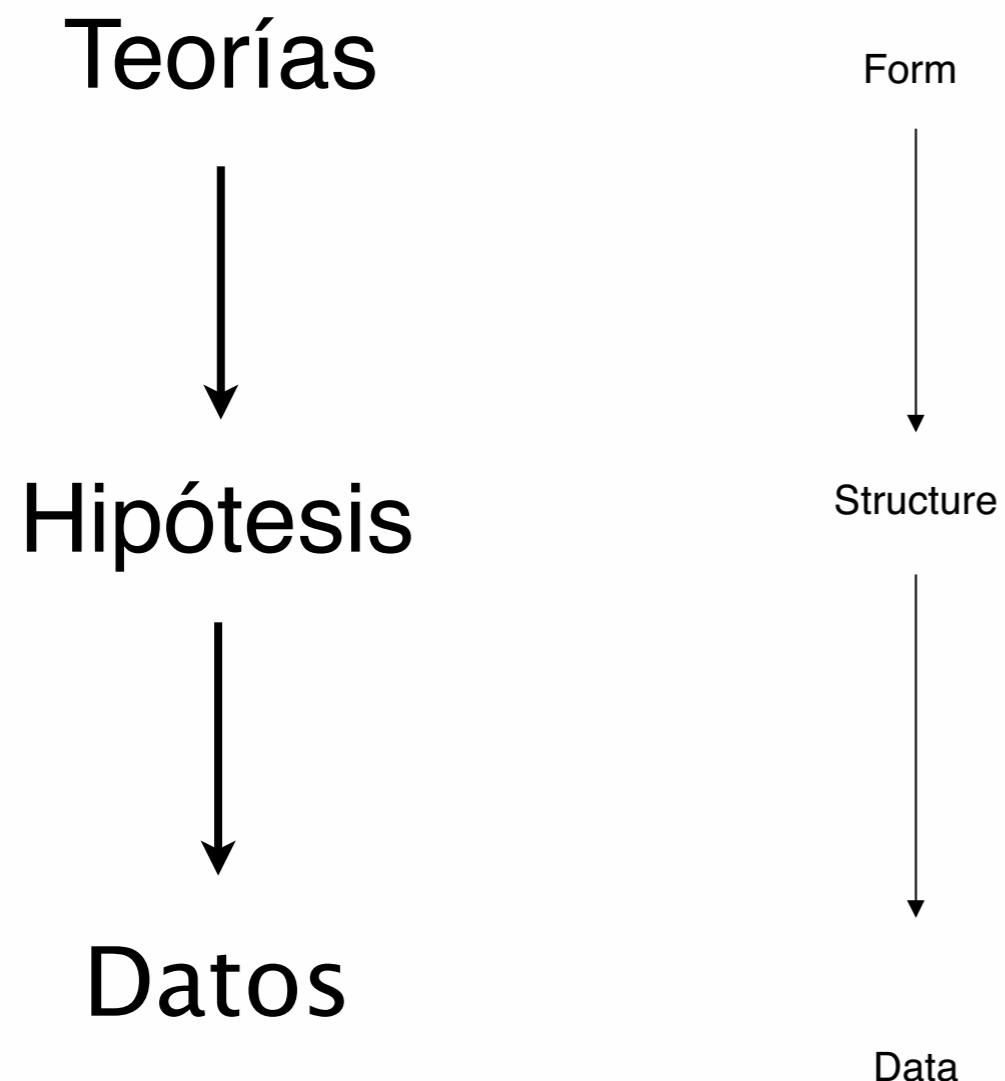


Hipótesis



Datos

# Modelos Jerárquicos





# Modelos Jerárquicos

Teorías



Hipótesis



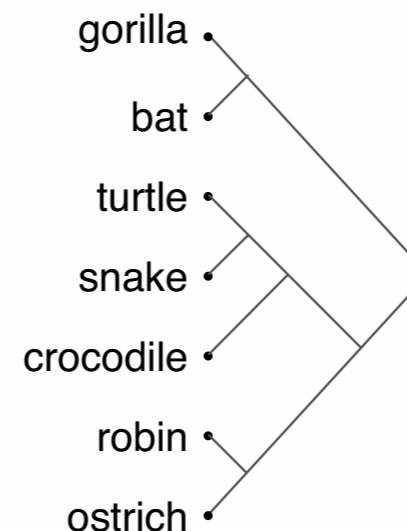
Datos

Form

Structure

Data

Tree



	$f^1$	$f^2$	$f^3$	$f^4$	$f^5$	...	$f^{100}$
gorilla	Dark					...	
bat						...	Dark
turtle						...	Dark
snake						...	Dark
crocodile						...	Dark
robin						...	Dark
ostrich						...	Dark

# Modelos Jerárquicos

Teorías



Hipótesis



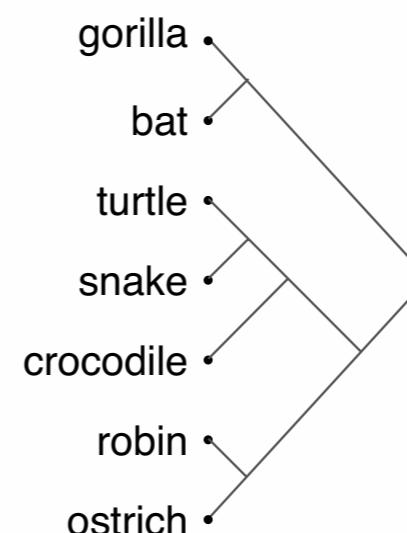
Datos

Form

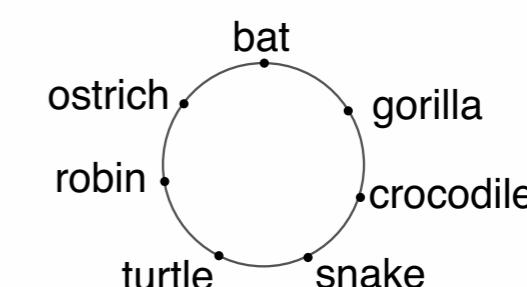
Structure

Data

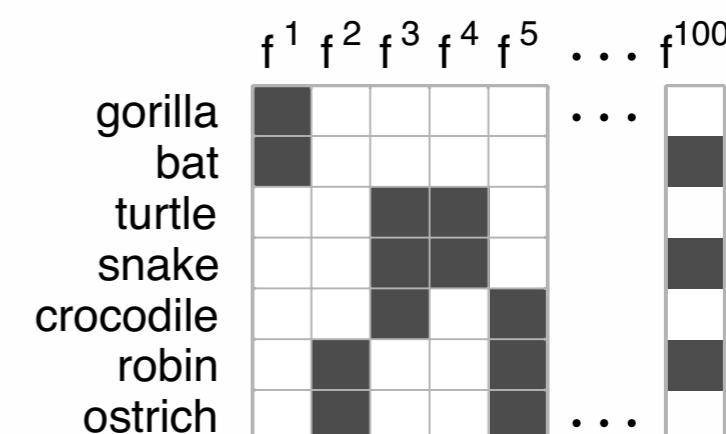
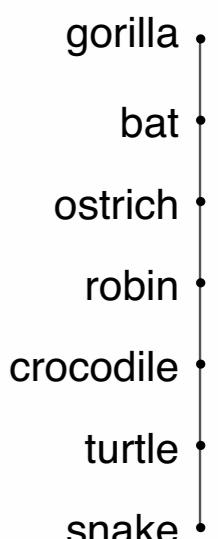
Tree



Circumplex  
models



Unidimensional  
scaling



# Modelos Jerárquicos

Teorías

Hipótesis

Datos

Form

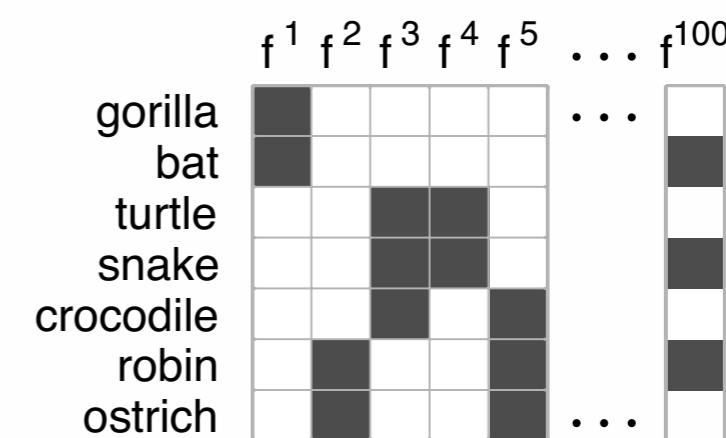
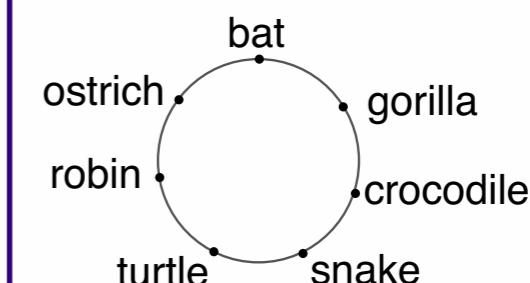
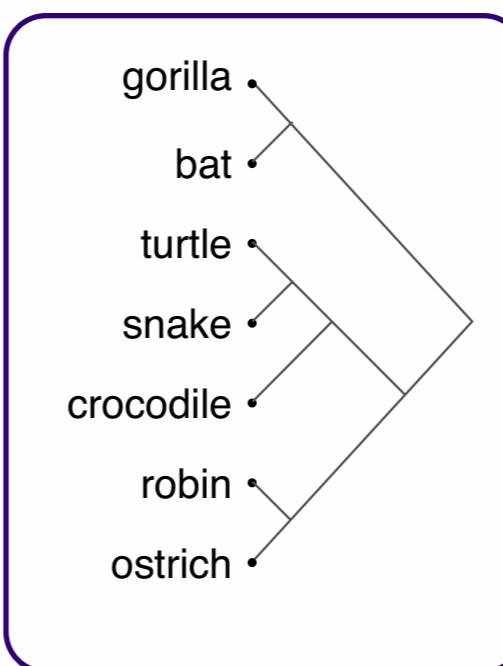
Structure

Data

Tree

Circumplex  
models

Unidimensional  
scaling

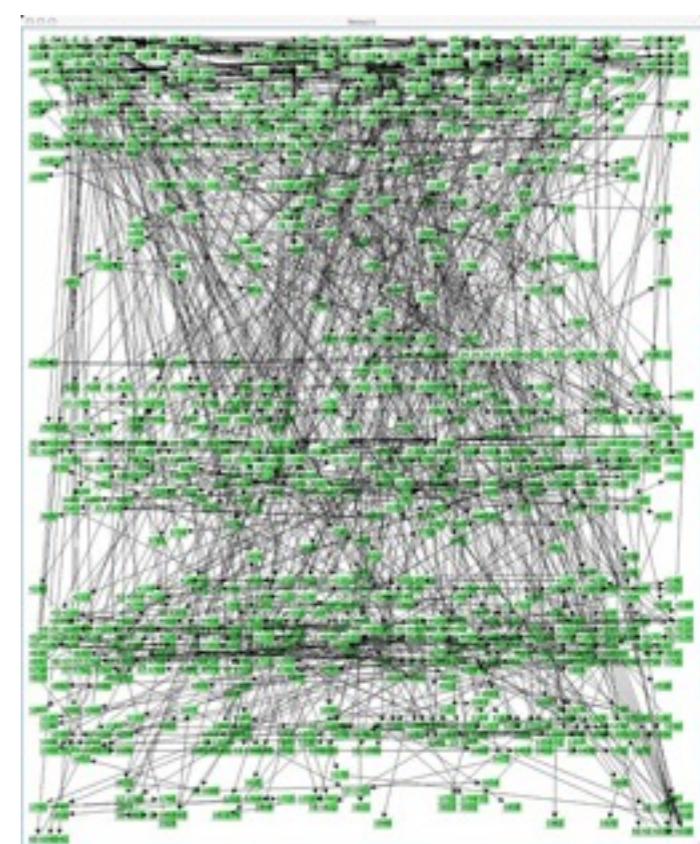
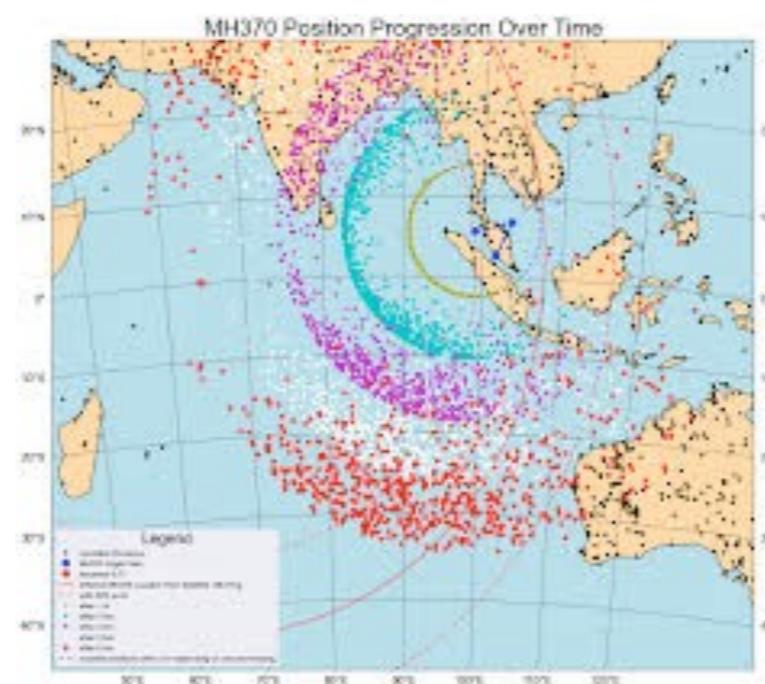


gorilla  
bat  
ostrich  
robin  
crocodile  
turtle  
snake

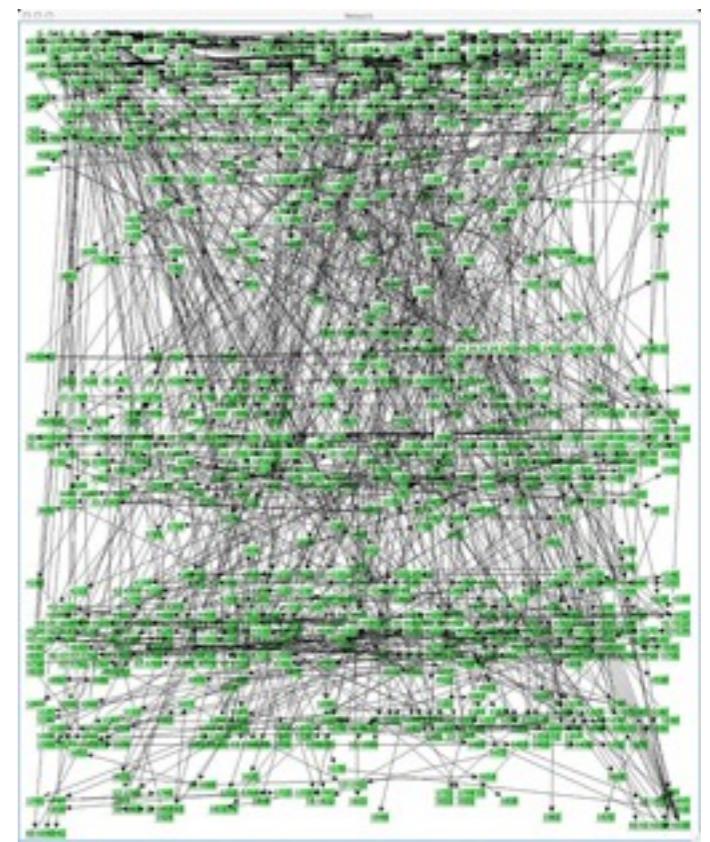
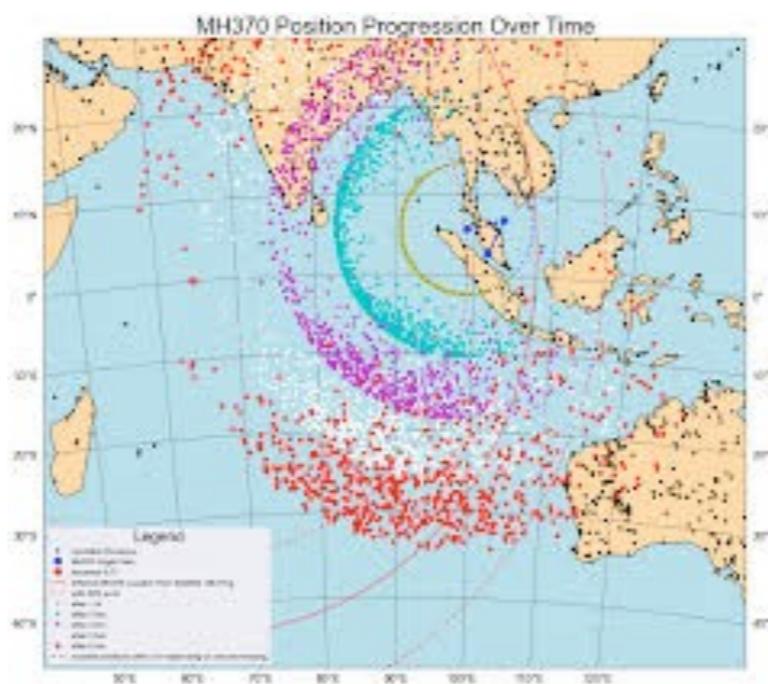
# Inferencia Bayesiana

- Incorpora conocimiento *a priori* en forma natural (¡y obligatoria!)
- Elude los *p values*
- Responde en términos de distribuciones de probabilidad (nuestro *grado de creencia*)
- Datos secuenciales: modelo de aprendizaje
- Redes, modelos jerárquicos

# ¿Por qué ahora? (de Finetti 1930, *Probabilismo*)

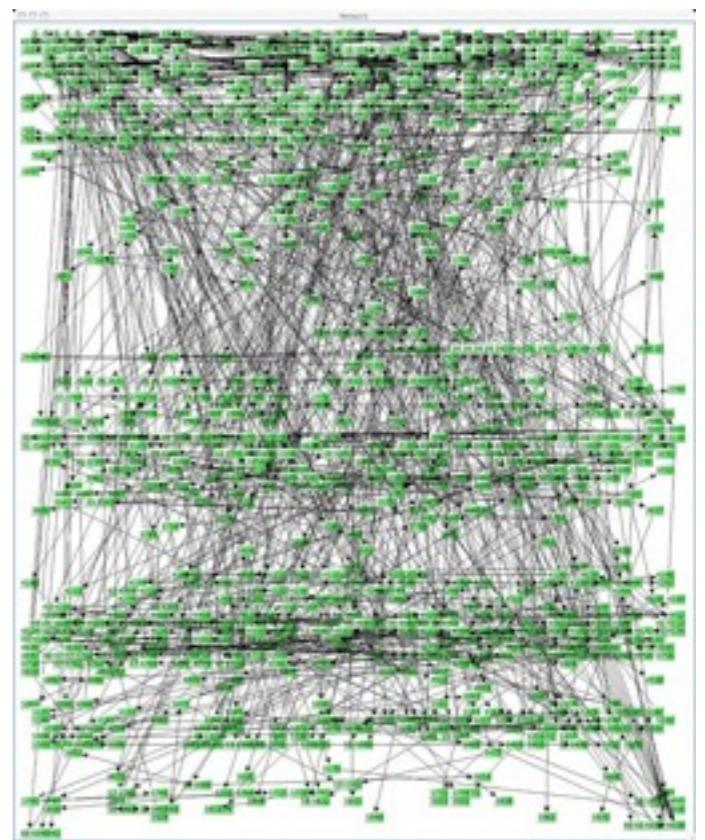
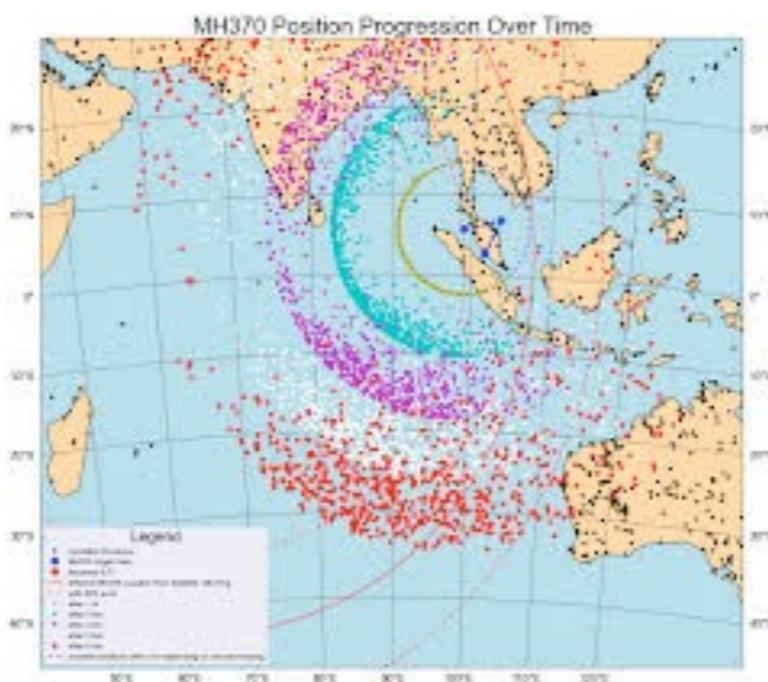


# ¿Por qué ahora? (de Finetti 1930, *Probabilismo*)



computadoras + algoritmos

# ¿Por qué ahora? (de Finetti 1930, *Probabilismo*)



computadoras + algoritmos



uso práctico

inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista

abordaje moderno: convivencia

# inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista

abordaje moderno: convivencia

- proyectos de largo plazo,  
con un especialista en el  
campo
- fuerte en modelado
- ¿más ‘honesta’?

# inferencia bayesiana vs. estadística frecuentista

## abordaje moderno: convivencia

- proyectos de largo plazo, con un especialista en el campo
- fuerte en modelado
- ¿más ‘honesta’?
- *software bundles*
- uso repetido
- modelado mínimo

¿y por qué probabilidades? ¿por qué Bayes?  
*dutch book arguments -coherencia*

¿y por qué probabilidades? ¿por qué Bayes?  
*dutch book arguments -coherencia*

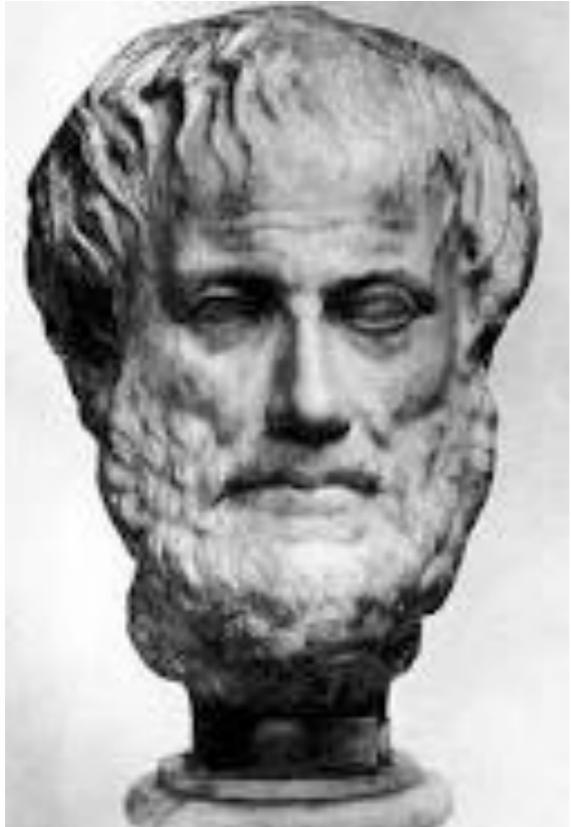
más en general:  
estadística en términos de toma de decisiones  
minimizar la pérdida, maximizar la utilidad

¿y por qué probabilidades? ¿por qué Bayes?  
*dutch book arguments -coherencia*

más en general:  
estadística en términos de toma de decisiones  
minimizar la pérdida, maximizar la utilidad

racionalidad en contextos de incertidumbre...  
¡modelo del pensamiento humano!

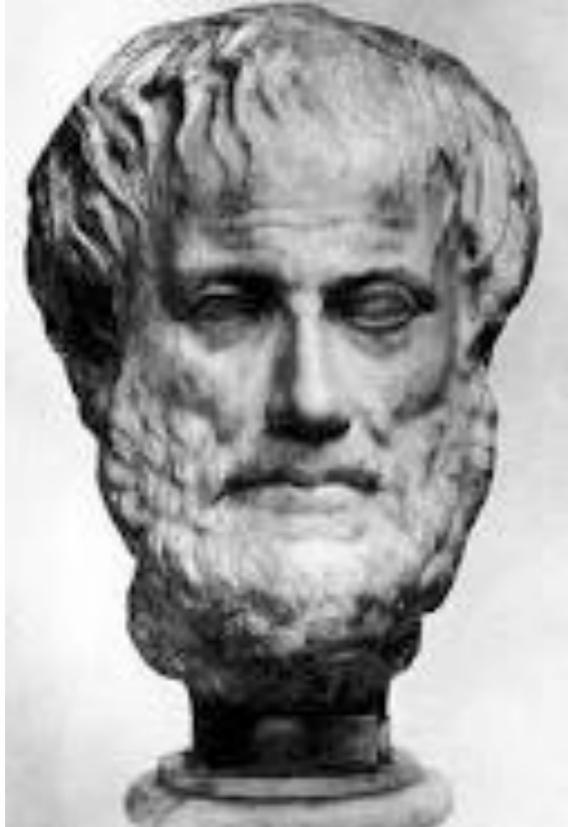
# Desde Aristóteles...



## Lógica

**Todo hombre es mortal  
Sócrates es hombre  
Ergo Sócrates es mortal**

# Desde Aristóteles...

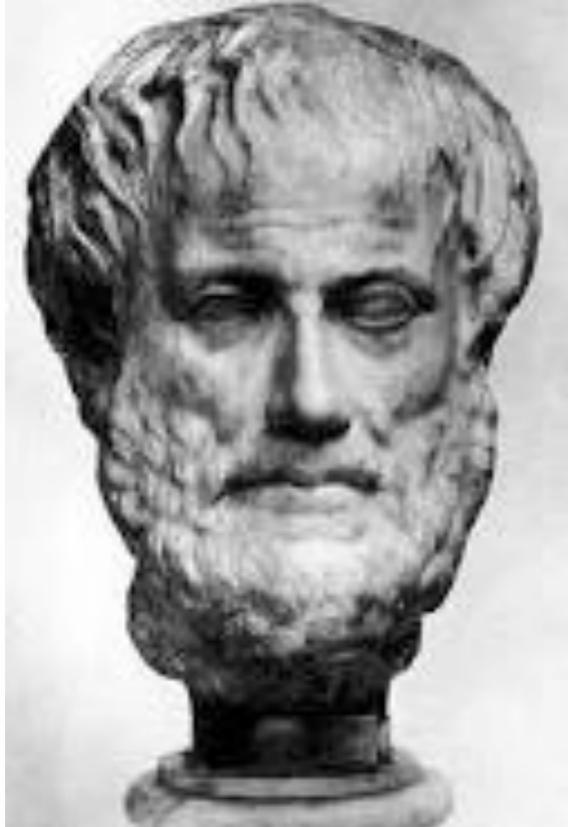


Lógica

**Todo hombre es mortal  
Sócrates es hombre  
Ergo Sócrates es mortal**

Planteada como modelo del pensamiento

# Desde Aristóteles...



Lógica

**Todo hombre es mortal  
Sócrates es hombre  
Ergo Sócrates es mortal**

Planteada como modelo del pensamiento

pero...

# La Paradoja de Linda

# La Paradoja de Linda

$p(\text{cajera})$

$p(\text{cajera} \ \& \ \text{feminista})$

# La Paradoja de Linda

$$p(\text{cajera}) < p(\text{cajera} \ \& \ \text{feminista})$$

Sesgos y Heurísticas, hombre **irracional**  
(Tversky & Kahneman, 1980s)

# La Paradoja de Linda

$p(\text{cajera}) > p(\text{cajera} \ \& \ \text{feminista})$   
(racional)

Sesgos y Heurísticas, hombre **irracional**  
(Tversky & Kahneman, 1980s)

# Programa de la Cognición Bayesiana

# Programa de la Cognición Bayesiana

- Lógica es adecuada en contextos de **certidumbre**

# Programa de la Cognición Bayesiana

- Lógica es adecuada en contextos de **certidumbre**
- Cuando hay **incertidumbre**, el lenguaje racional es la teoría de probabilidad

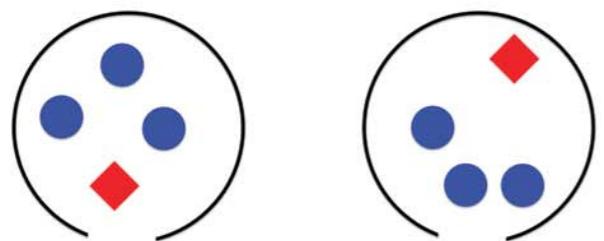
# Programa de la Cognición Bayesiana

- Lógica es adecuada en contextos de **certidumbre**
- Cuando hay **incertidumbre**, el lenguaje racional es la teoría de probabilidad
- **Racionalidad acotada** por nuestros recursos de cómputo: ilusión de irracionalidad

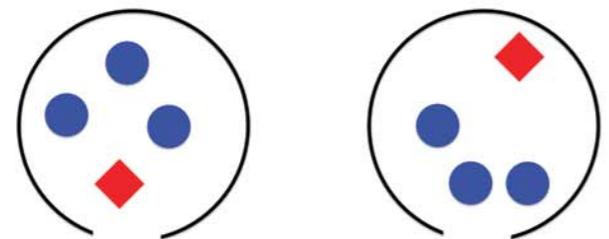
# Programa de la Cognición Bayesiana

- Lógica es adecuada en contextos de **certidumbre**
- Cuando hay **incertidumbre**, el lenguaje racional es la teoría de probabilidad
- **Racionalidad acotada** por nuestros recursos de cómputo: ilusión de irracionalidad
- Programa **general** y **cuantitativo**

# Inferencia Causal

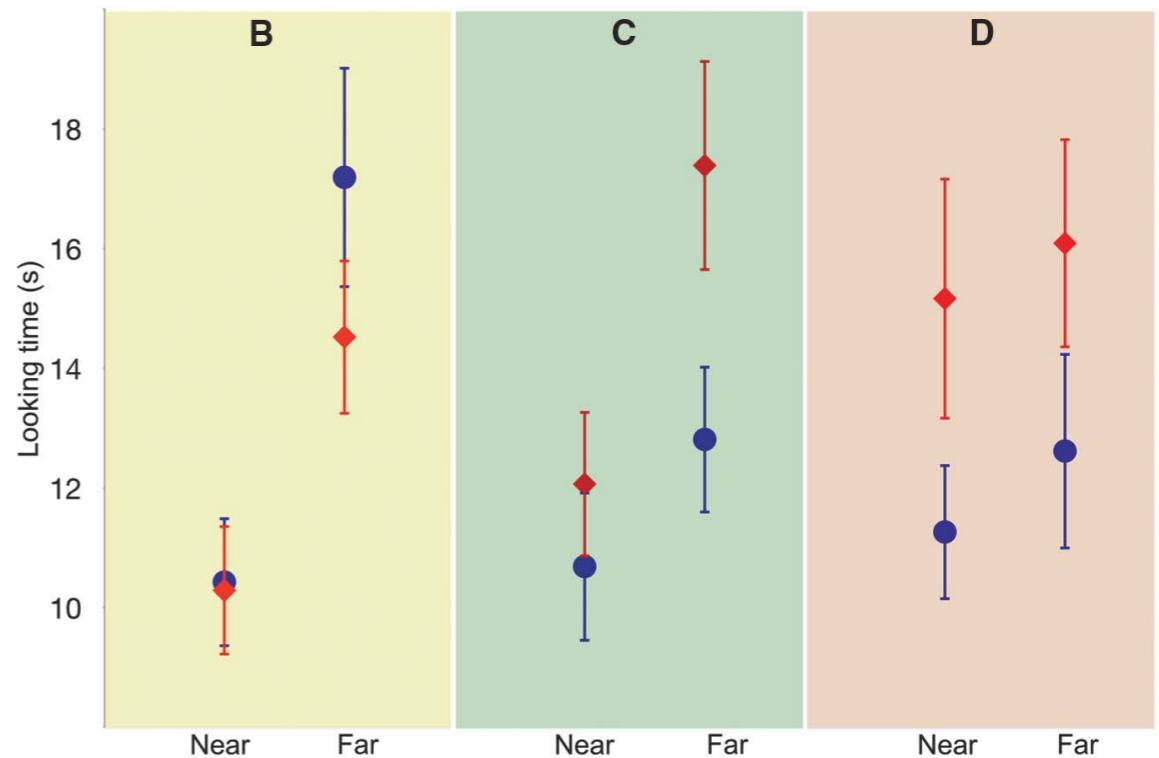
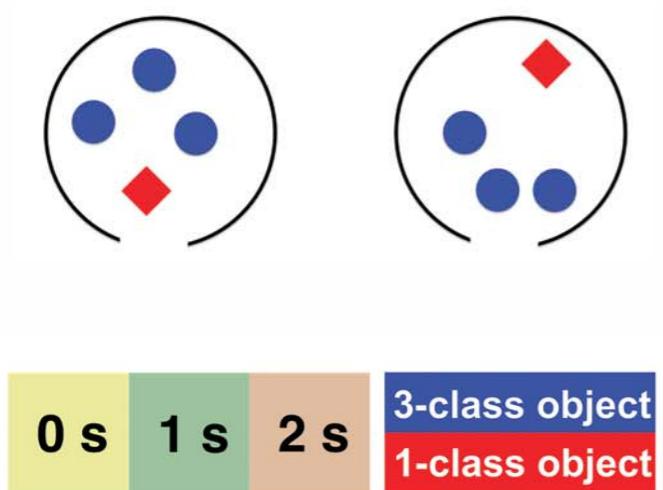


# Inferencia Causal

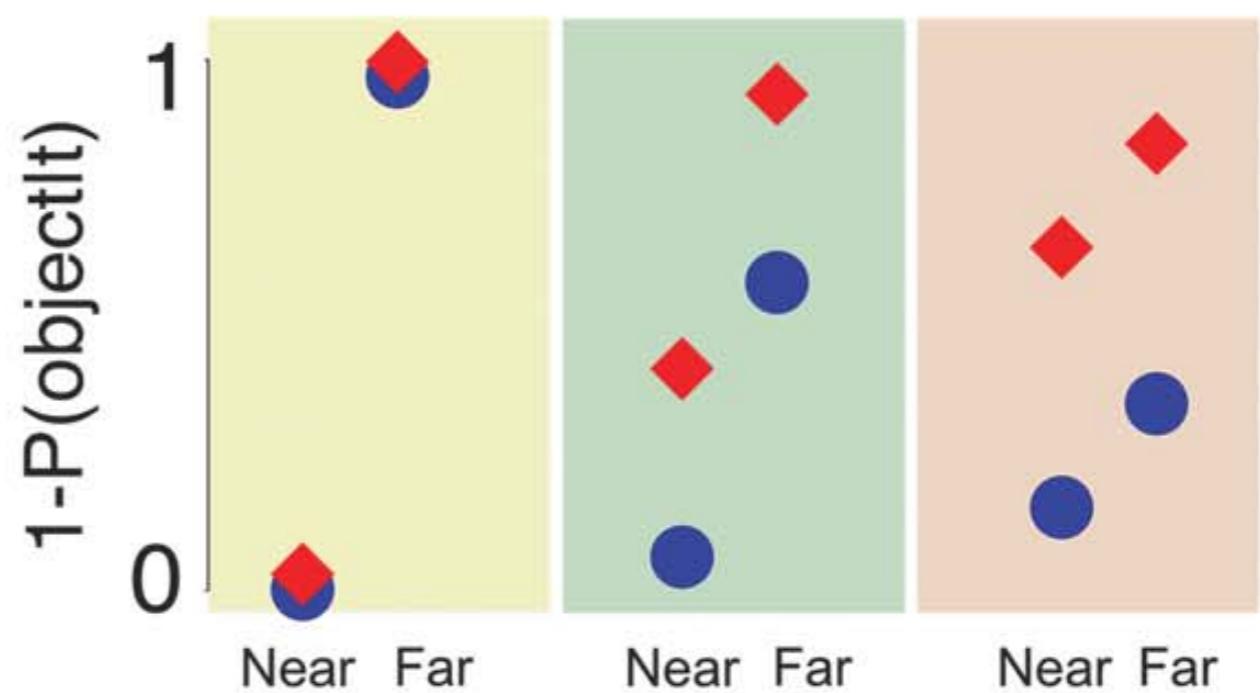
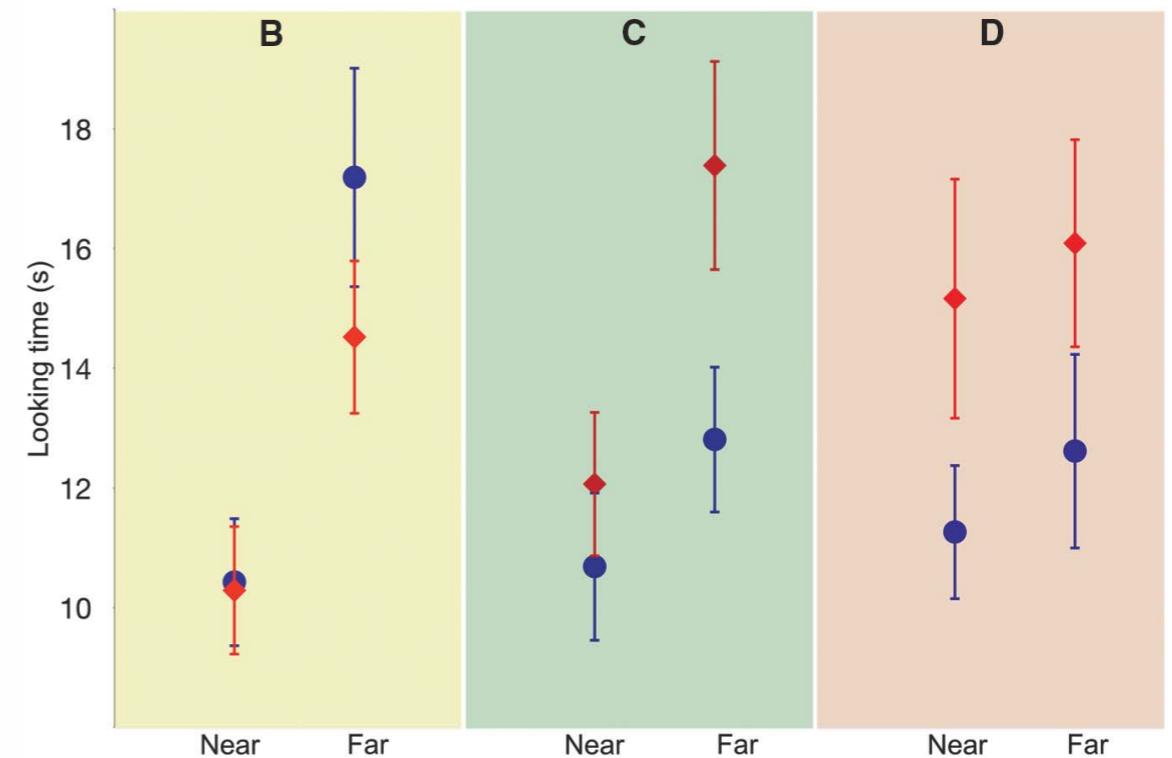
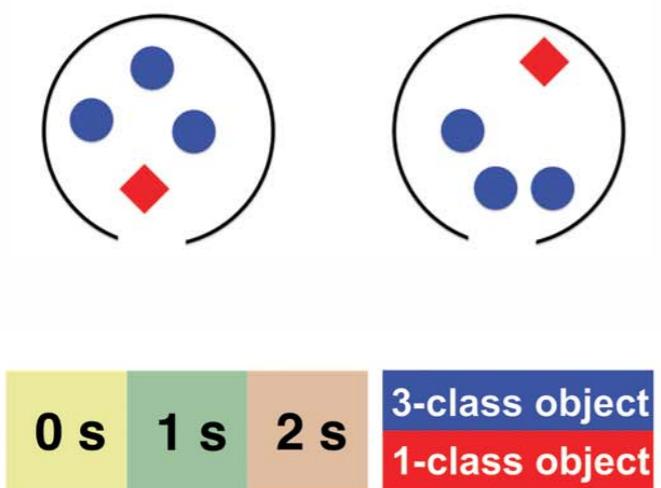


0 s	1 s	2 s	3-class object
			1-class object

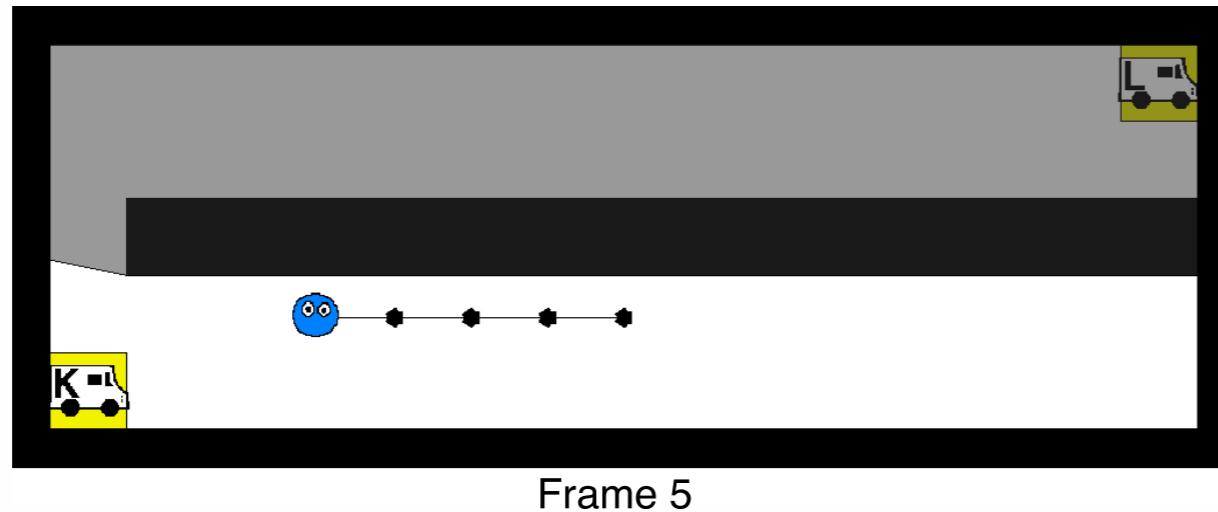
# Inferencia Causal



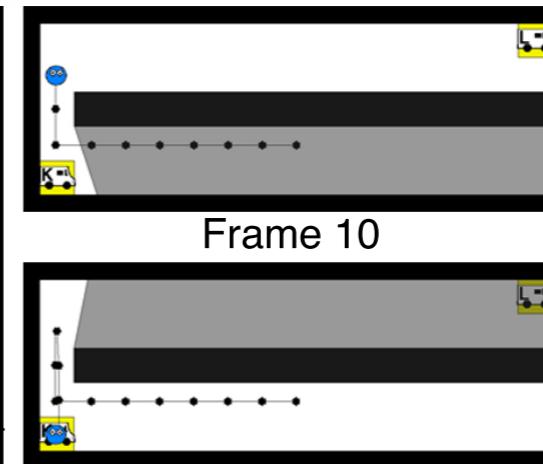
# Inferencia Causal



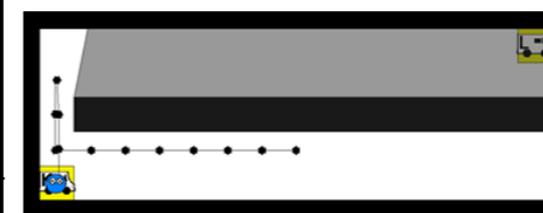
# Teoria de la Mente (joint Belief-Desire)



Frame 5



Frame 10

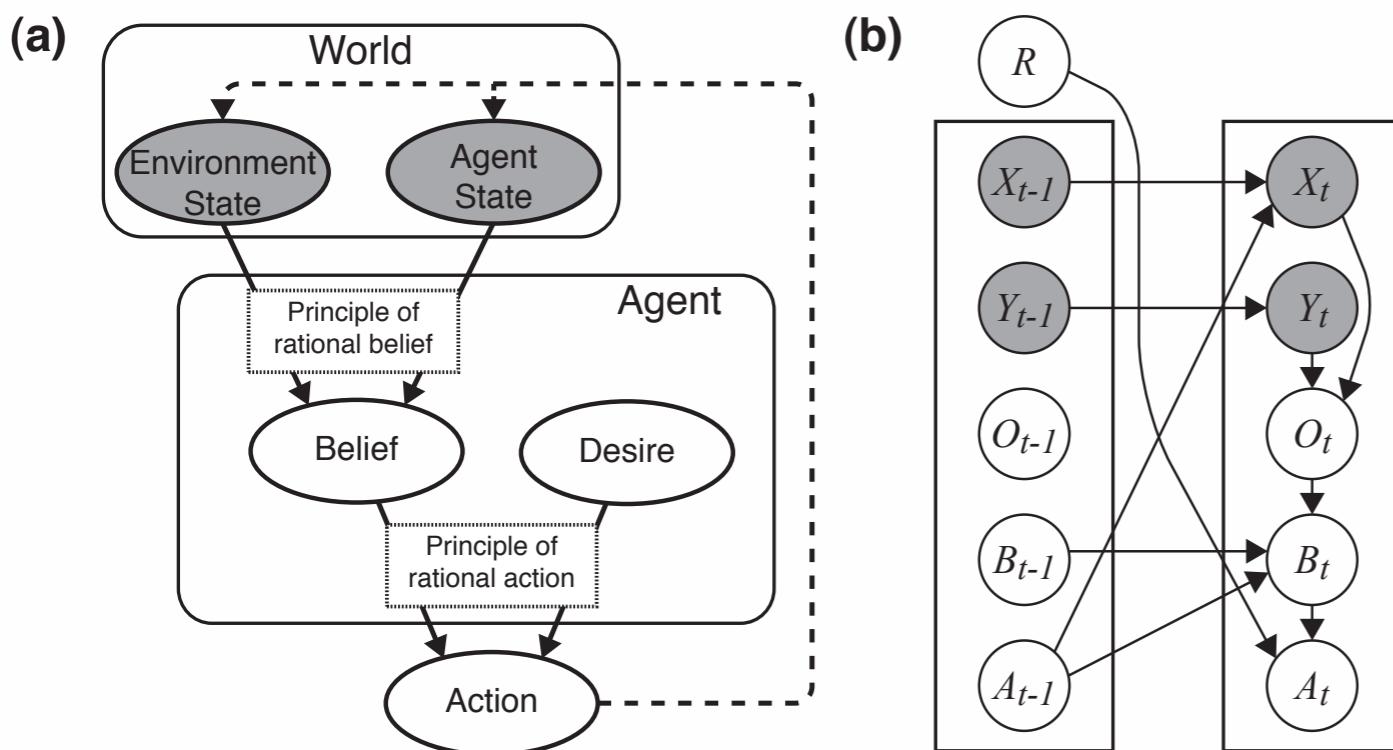


Frame 15

Desires

Beliefs

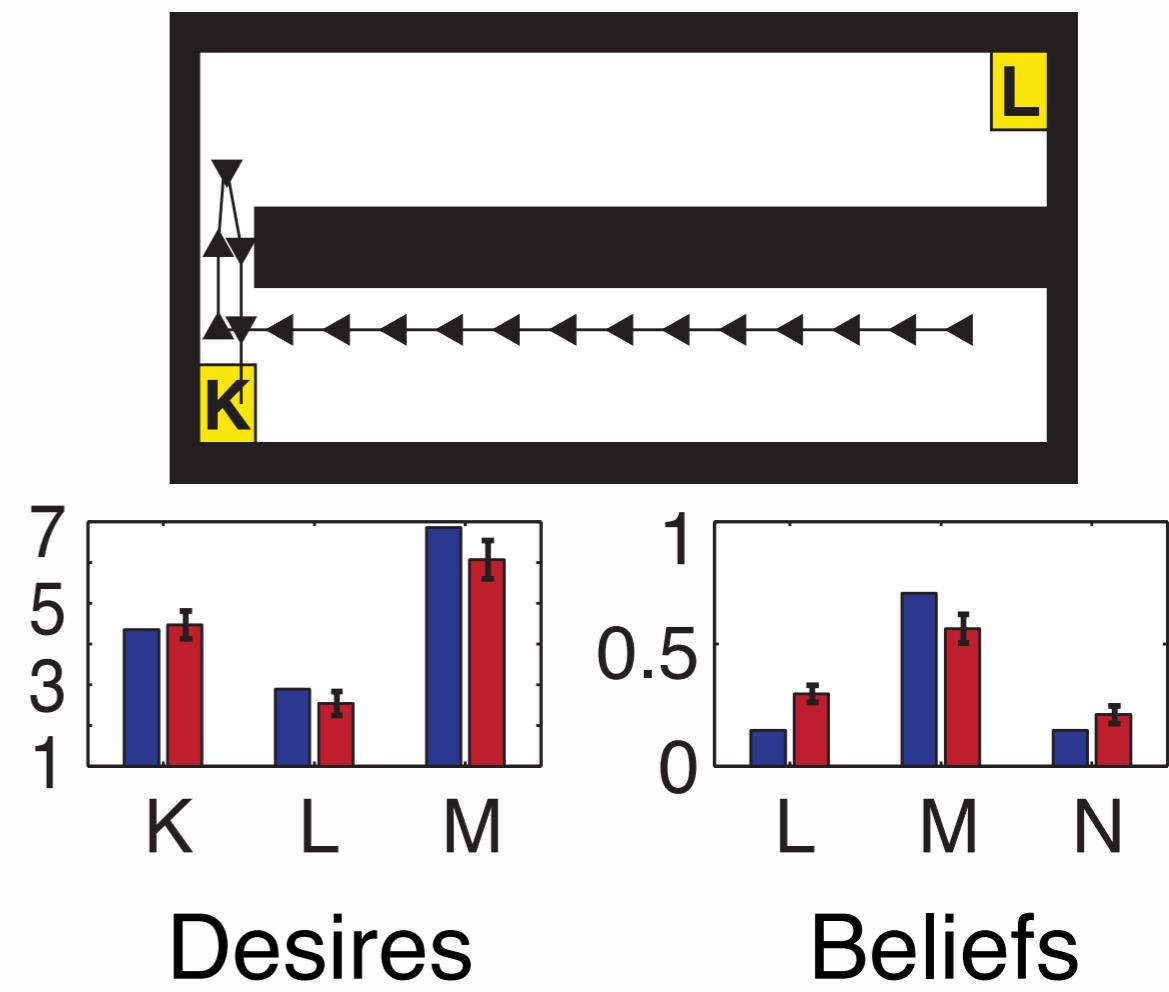
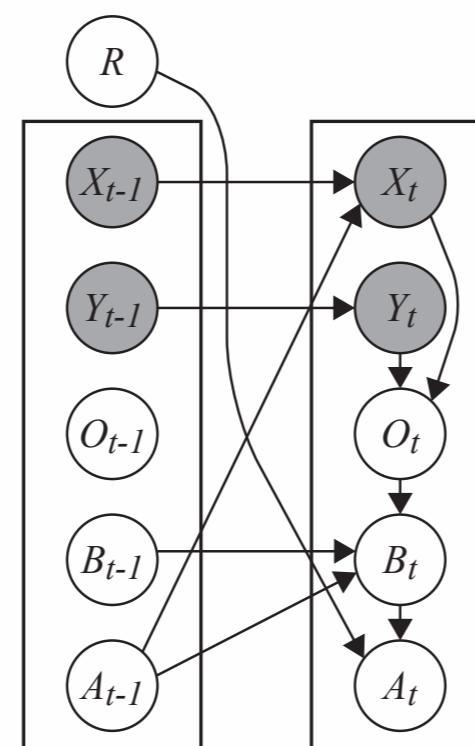
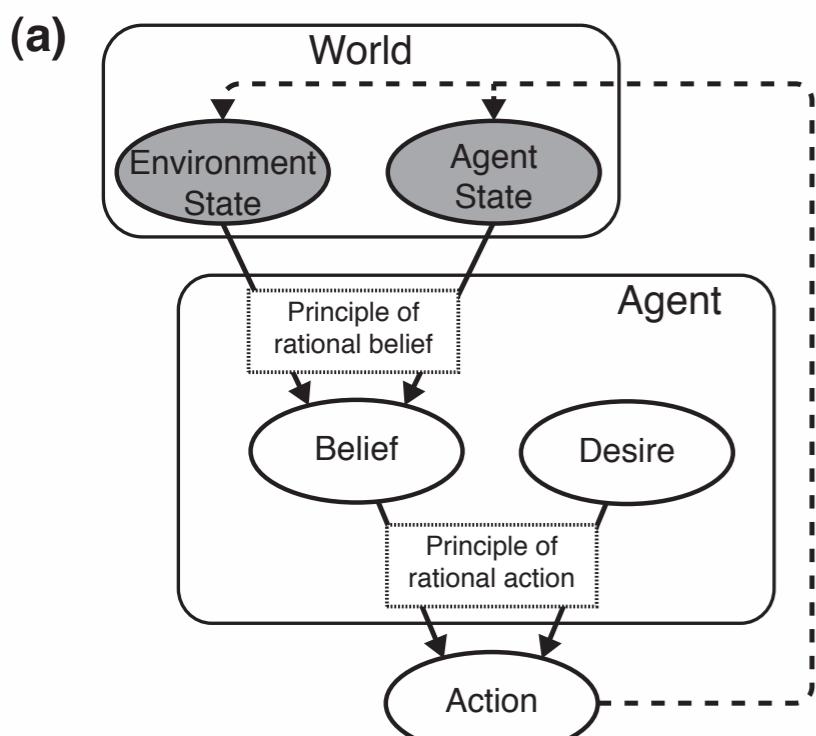
# Teoria de la Mente (joint Belief-Desire)



Desires

Beliefs

# Teoria de la Mente (joint Belief-Desire)



# False Belief

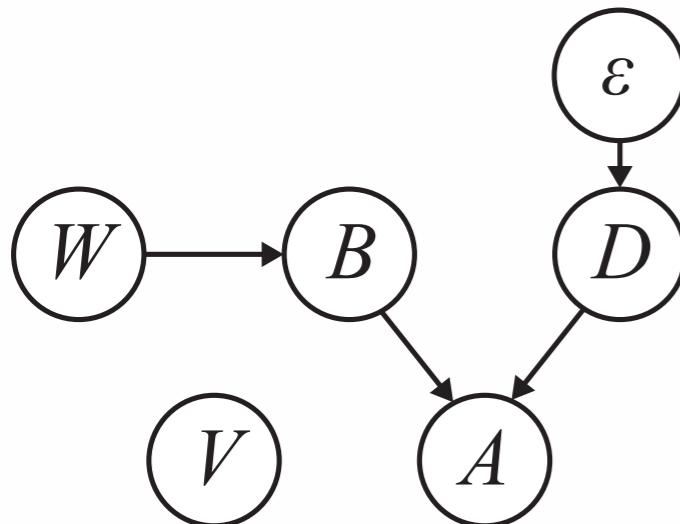
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

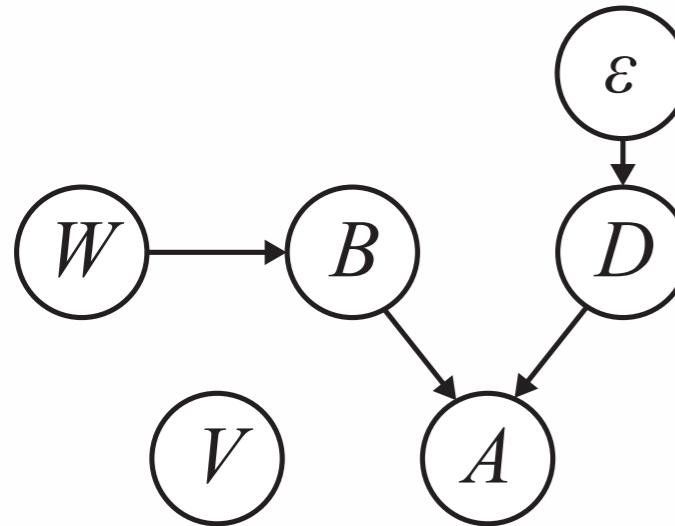
# Copy Theorist



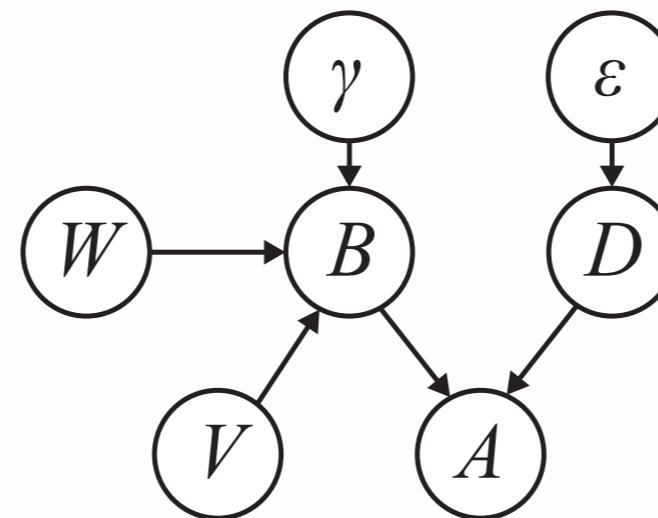
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

Copy Theorist



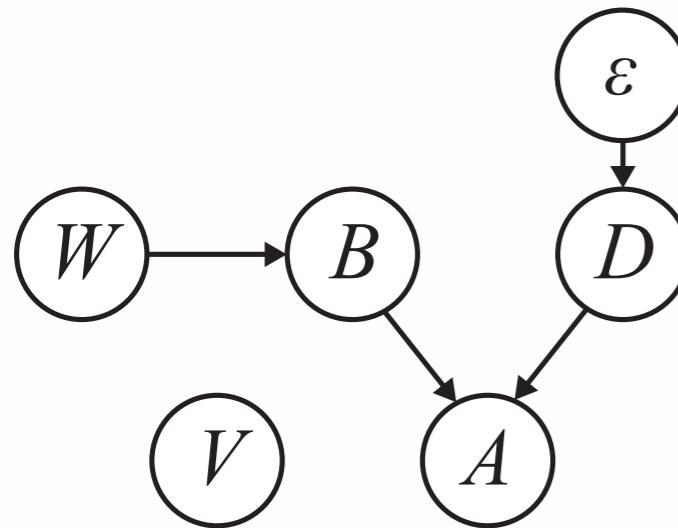
Perspective Theorist



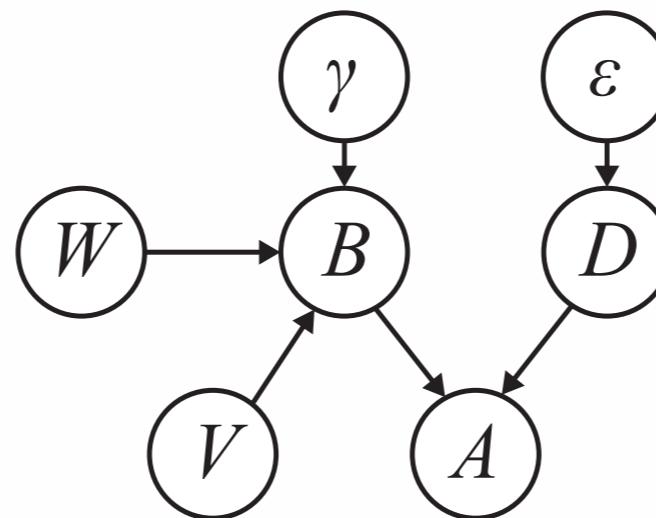
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

## Copy Theorist



## Perspective Theorist

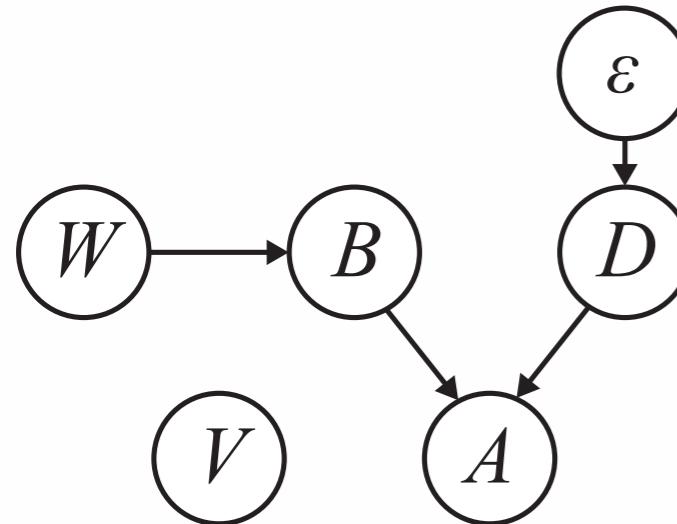


$P(A = 1   B, D)$	$B$	$D$
0	0	1
1	1	1
0.5	0	0
0.5	1	0

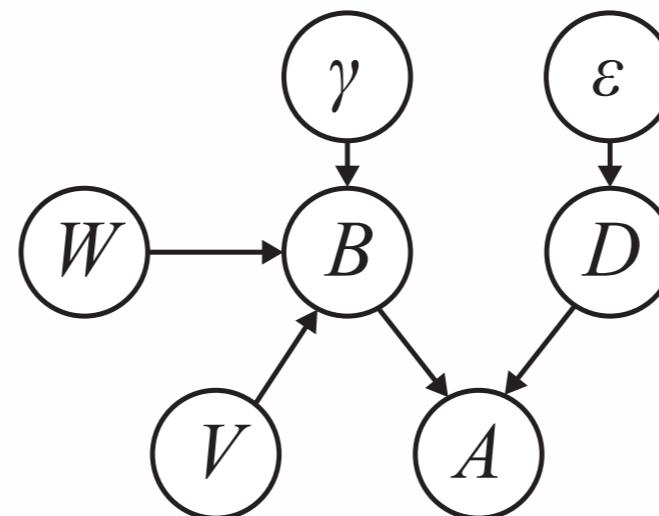
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

## Copy Theorist



## Perspective Theorist



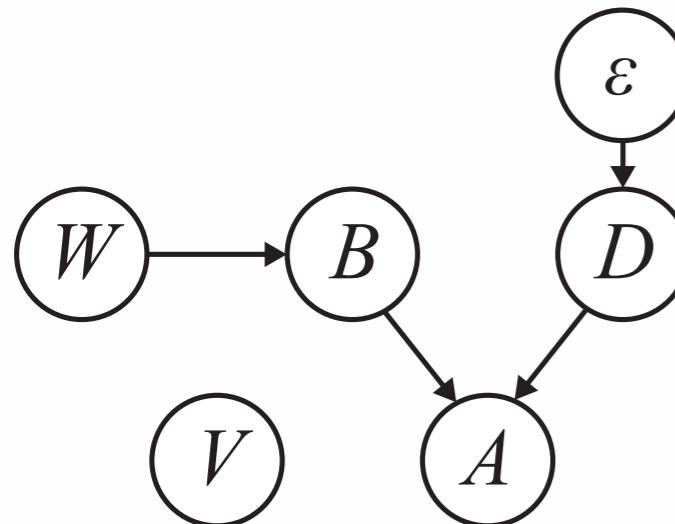
$P(A = 1 B, D)$	$B$	$D$
0	0	1
1	1	1
0.5	0	0
0.5	1	0

$P_{PT}(B = 1 W, V)$	$W$	$V$
0	0	1
1	1	1
$\gamma$	0	0
$\gamma$	1	0

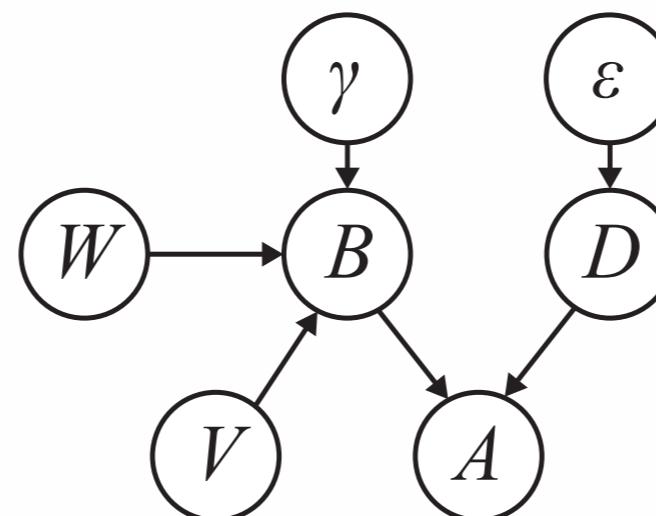
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

## Copy Theorist

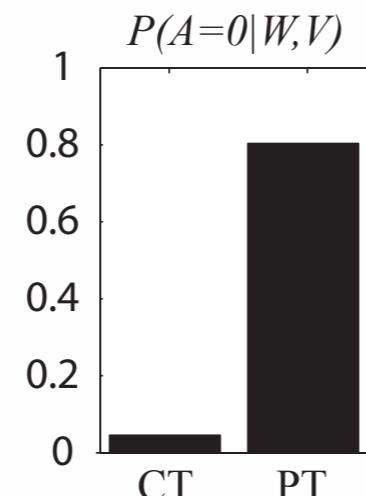
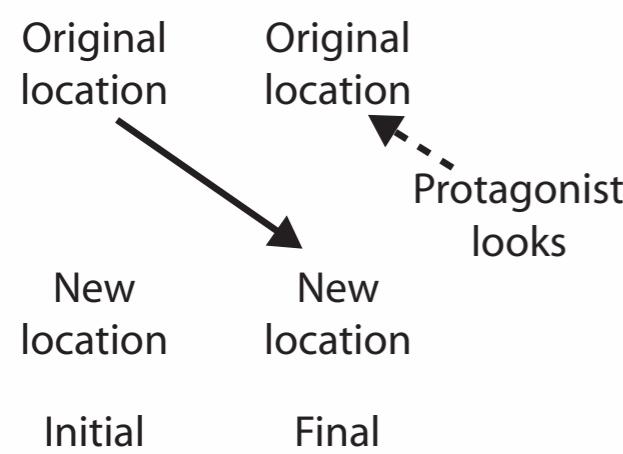


## Perspective Theorist



$P(A = 1 B, D)$	$B$	$D$
0	0	1
1	1	1
0.5	0	0
0.5	1	0

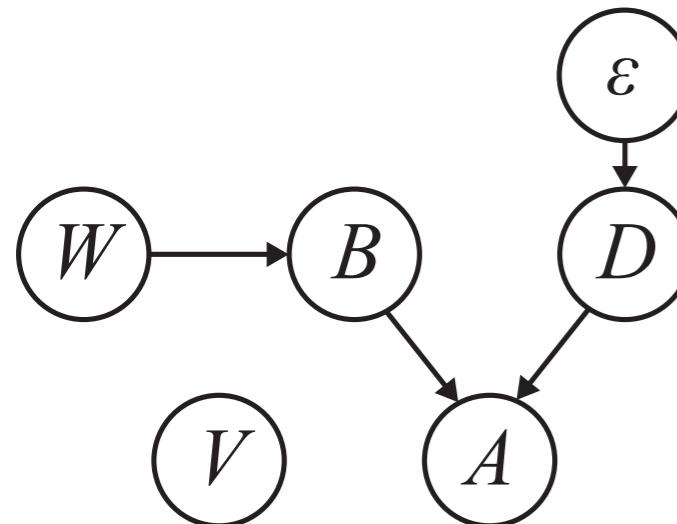
$P_{PT}(B = 1 W, V)$	$W$	$V$
0	0	1
1	1	1
$\gamma$	0	0
$\gamma$	1	0



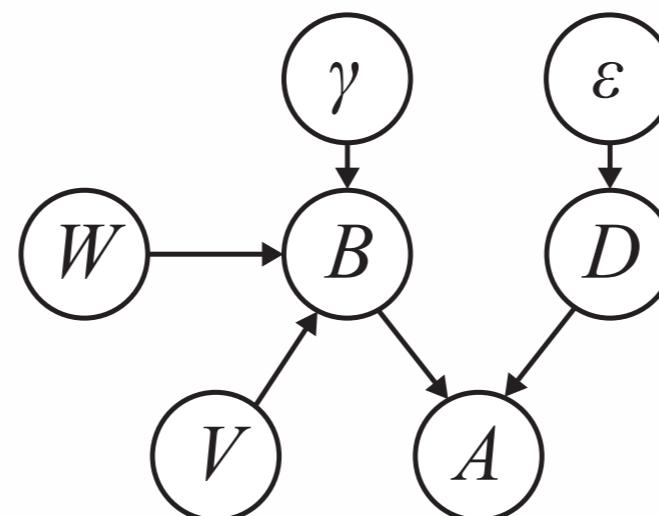
# False Belief

Variable	Description	States
<i>World</i> ( $W$ )	Location of the toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Access</i> ( $V$ )	Could Sally see the toy moved?	0: No, 1: Yes.
<i>Action</i> ( $A$ )	Where Sally looks for her toy.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Belief</i> ( $B$ )	Where Sally thinks the toy is.	0: Original location, 1: New location.
<i>Desire</i> ( $D$ )	Sally's primary desire.	1: To find the toy, 0: Anything else.

## Copy Theorist

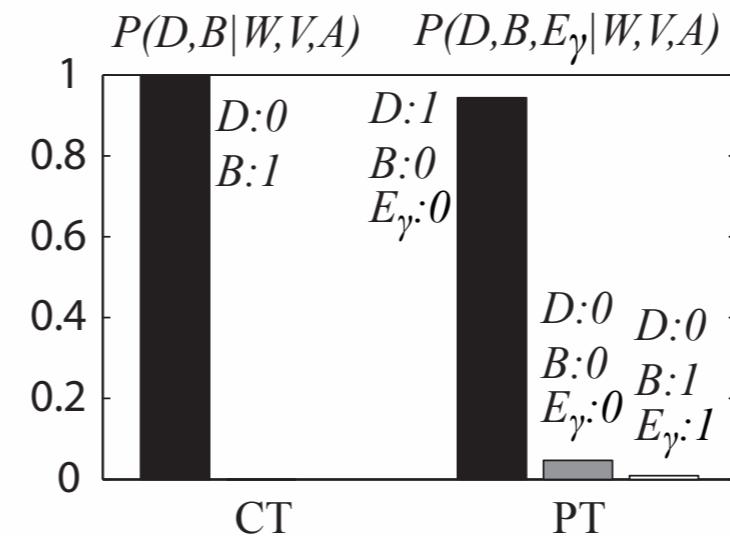
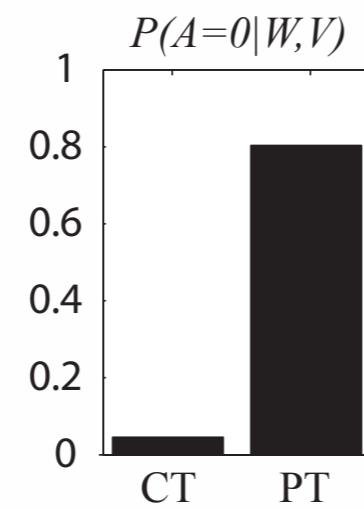
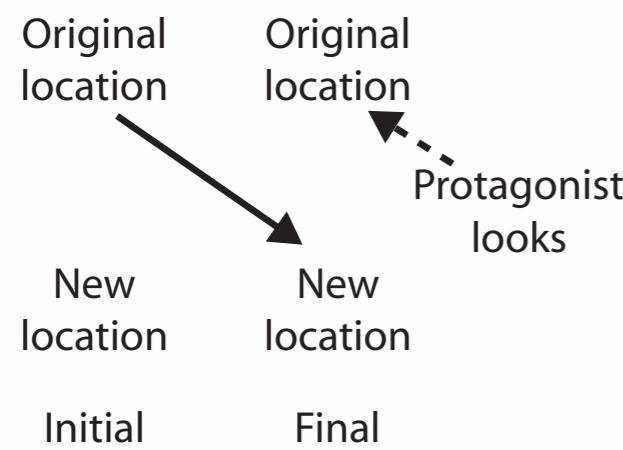


## Perspective Theorist

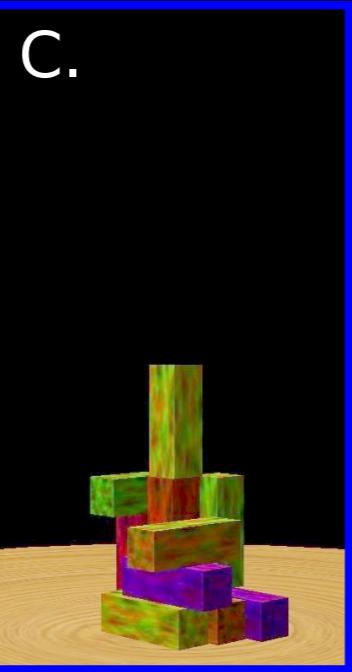
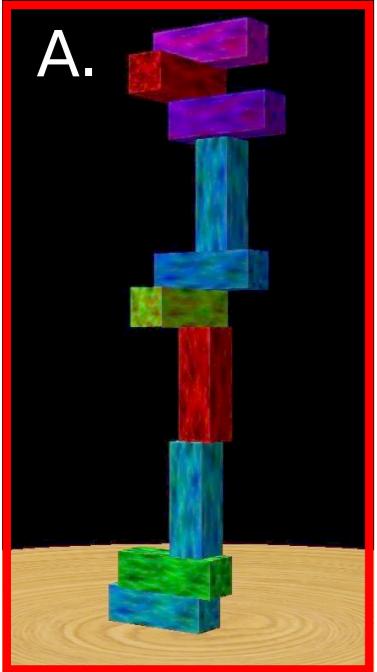


$P(A = 1 B, D)$	$B$	$D$
0	0	1
1	1	1
0.5	0	0
0.5	1	0

$P_{PT}(B = 1 W, V)$	$W$	$V$
0	0	1
1	1	1
$\gamma$	0	0
$\gamma$	1	0



# Física Intuitiva



# Física Intuitiva

