

# Sampling, confidence intervals, and Bayesian inference

## Inference: from samples to population

We rarely measure the whole **population**, but take **samples** instead.



Figure 1:

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5. Do all CIs contain true mean height?

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<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>



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- ▶ The probability that  $X$  is greater than 0 is at least 95%
- ▶ The probability that  $X$  equals 0 is smaller than 5%

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- ▶ To read more: Morey et al (2015)

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- ▶ but still 5% of CIs will NOT contain true mean!

# Bayesian credible intervals

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# Bayesian credible intervals

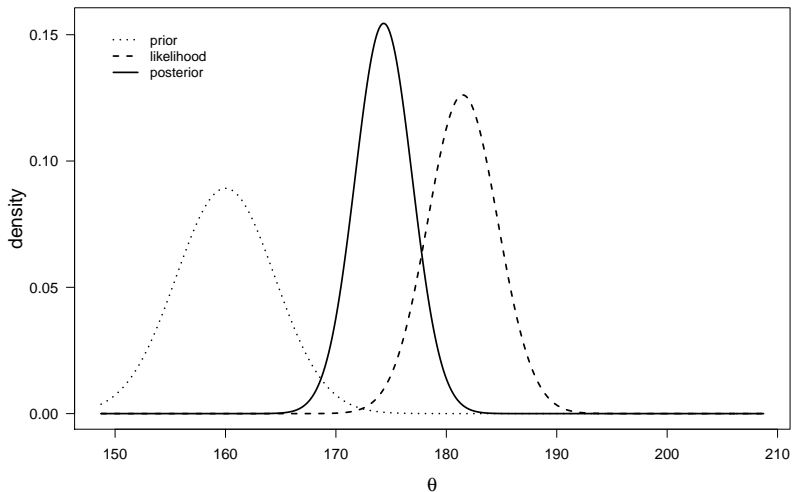
- ▶ Bayesian **credible** intervals do give the probability that true parameter value is contained within them.
- ▶ Frequentist CIs and Bayesian credible intervals can be similar, but not always.



# Bayesian inference: prior, posterior, and likelihood

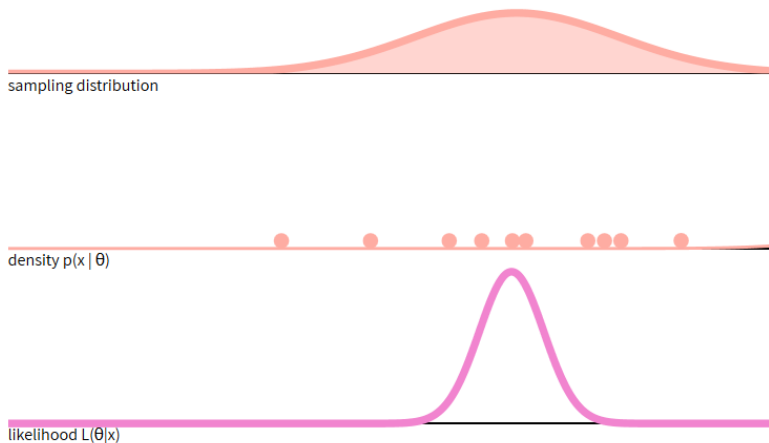
$$P(H|D) \propto P(D|H) \times P(H)$$

$$\text{Posterior} \propto \text{Likelihood} \cdot \text{Prior}$$



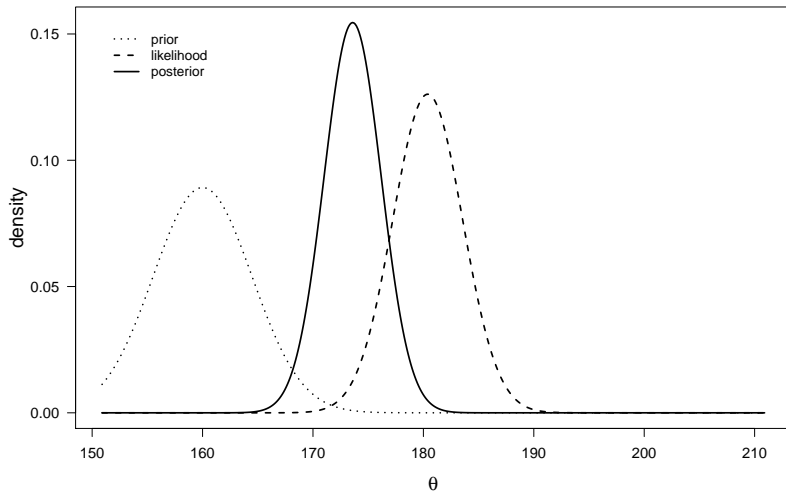
# What is the likelihood?

$$L(\theta|x) = P(x|\theta)$$



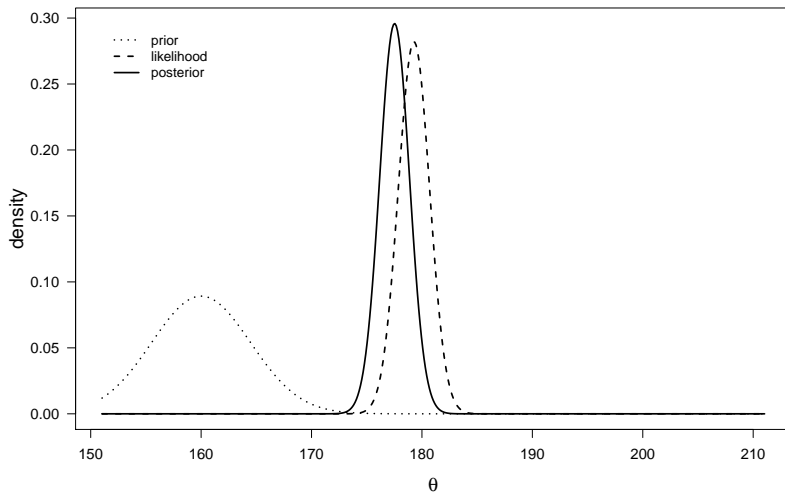
<https://seeing-theory.brown.edu/bayesian-inference/index.html>

# Bayesian inference: prior and likelihood produce posterior



`$posterior.mean`

With increasing sample size, likelihood dominates prior



`$posterior.mean`

# More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

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# More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- ▶ Normal
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- ▶ Own data
- ▶ Bayesian t-test