

bayesian & frequentist definitions of probability

- ▶ the probability of flipping a coin and getting heads is $\frac{1}{2}$
- ▶ the probability of rolling snake eyes, that is, two 1s on two dice, is $\frac{1}{36}$
- ▶ the probability of Apple's stock price going up today is 0.75

frequentist definition of probability

$$P(E) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_E}{n}$$

Bayesian definition of probability

- ▶ indifferent between winning
 - ▶ \$1 if event E occurs, or
 - ▶ winning \$1 if you draw a blue chip from a box with $1,000 \times p$ blue chips + $1,000 \times (1-p)$ white chips
- ▶ equating the probability of event E , $P(E)$, to the probability of drawing a blue chip from this box, p

$$P(E) = p$$

confidence intervals

Example: Based on a 2015 Pew Research poll on 1,500 adults:
“We are 95% confident that 60% to 64% of Americans think the federal government does not do enough for middle class people.”

- ▶ 95% of random samples of 1,500 adults will produce confidence intervals that contain the true proportion of Americans who think the federal government does not do enough for middle class people
- ▶ common misconceptions:
 - ▶ there is a 95% chance that this confidence interval includes the true population proportion
 - ▶ the true population proportion is in this interval 95% of the time

credible intervals

- ▶ allow us to describe the unknown true parameter not as a fixed value but with a probability distribution
- ▶ this will let us construct something like a confidence interval, except we can make probabilistic statements about the parameter falling within that range
- ▶ **Example:** *“The posterior distribution yields a 95% credible interval of 60% to 64% for the proportion of Americans who think the federal government does not do enough for middle class people.”*
- ▶ these are called credible intervals