

Bayes theorem: exercise

As of May 11th, about 7% of the French population was estimated to have had COVID-19. A medical test has the following properties:

- if someone has COVID-19, its test will come out positive 71% of the time
- if someone does not have the disease, its test will come out negative 98% of the time

Given that someone got a positive result, what is his/her probability to truly have COVID-19 ?

$$\Pr(M = +) = 0.07 \quad \Pr(T = + | M = +) = 0.71 \quad \Pr(T = - | M = -) = 0.98$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(M = + | T = +) &= \frac{\Pr(T = + | M = +) \Pr(M = +)}{\Pr(T = +)} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(T = + | M = +) \Pr(M = +)}{\Pr(T = + | M = +) \Pr(M = +) + \Pr(T = + | M = -) \Pr(M = -)} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(T = + | M = +) \Pr(M = +)}{\Pr(T = + | M = +) \Pr(M = +) + (1 - \Pr(T = - | M = -))(1 - \Pr(M = +))} \\ &= (0.71 \times 0.07) / (0.71 \times 0.07 + (1 - 0.98) \times (1 - 0.07)) = 0.73 \end{aligned}$$

Continuous Bayes' theorem

- parametric (probabilistic) model $f(y|\theta)$
- parameters θ
- probability distribution π

Continuous Bayes' theorem:

$$p(\theta|y) = \frac{f(y|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{\int f(y|\theta)\pi(\theta) d\theta}$$

Continuous Bayes' theorem

- parametric (probabilistic) model $f(y|\theta)$
- parameters θ
- probability distribution π

Continuous Bayes' theorem:

$$p(\theta|y) = \frac{f(y|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{\int f(y|\theta)\pi(\theta) d\theta}$$



remember Pierre-Simon de Laplace !

Bayes philosophy

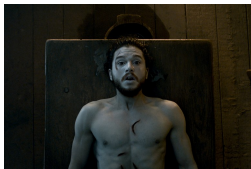
Parameters are random variables ! – *no “true” value*

⇒ induces a marginal probability distribution $\pi(\theta)$ on the parameters:
the **prior** distribution

- 😊 allows to **formally** take into account hypotheses in the modeling
- 😞 necessarily introduces **subjectivity** into the analysis

Bayesian vs. Frequentists: a historical note

- 1 **Bayes + Laplace** \Rightarrow development of statistics in the **18-19th centuries**
- 2 Galton & Pearson, then Fisher & Neymann \Rightarrow **frequentist** theory became dominant during the **20th century**
- 3 turn of the **21th century**: rise of the computer \Rightarrow **Bayes' comeback**



Bayesian vs. Frequentists: an outdated debate

Fisher firmly rejected Bayesian reasoning

⇒ community split in 2 in the 20th

Bayesian vs. Frequentists: an outdated debate

Fisher firmly rejected Bayesian reasoning

⇒ community split in 2 in the 20th

To be, or not to be, Bayesian, that is no longer the question: it is a matter of wisely using the right tools when necessary

Gilbert Saporta