Chapter 9 Decision Analysis

- 9.1 Context and basic steps (most important part)
- 9.2 Example
- 9.3 Multistage decision analysis (example)
- 9.4 Hierarchical decision analysis (example)
- 9.5 Personal vs. institutional decision analysis

Bayesian decision theory

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  - or actions a

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- Expected utility $\mathrm{E}[U(x) \mid d] = \int U(x)p(x \mid d)dx$
- Choose decision d^*, which maximizes the expected utility

$$d^* = \arg\max_d \mathrm{E}[U(x) \mid d]$$

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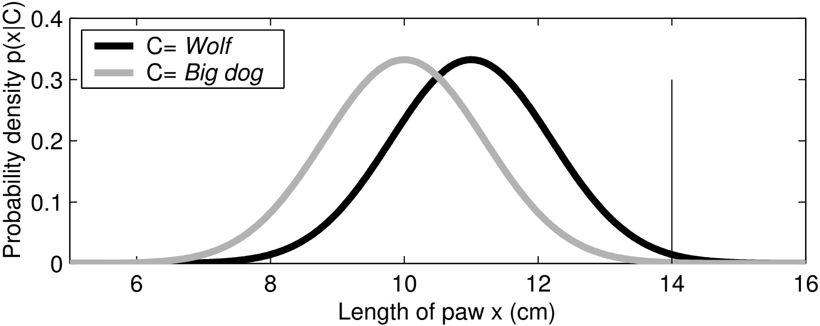
- Helen is going to pick mushrooms in a forest, while she notices a paw print which could made by a dog or a wolf
- Helen measures that the length of the paw print is 14 cm and goes home to Google how big paws dogs and wolves have, and tries then to infer which animal has made the paw print



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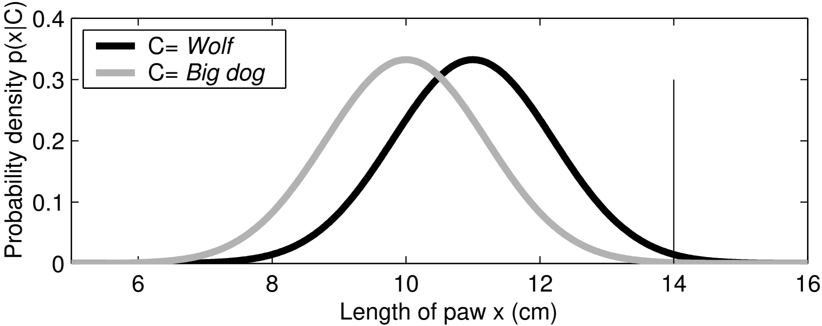

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- Likelihood of wolf is 0.92 (alternative being dog)

Example of decision making

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- Posterior probability of wolf is 10%

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Decision d	Wolf	Dog
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Utility matrix $U(x)$

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Decision d	Animal Wolf	Animal Dog
Stay home	0	0
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Utility matrix $U(x)$

Action d	Expected utility $\mathrm{E}[U(x) \mid d]$
Stay home	0
Go to the forest	-100+0.9

Utilities for different actions

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- Example illustrates that the uncertainties (probabilities) related to all consequences need to be carried on until final decision making

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  - You pay 7€ per each, and sell them 10€ each
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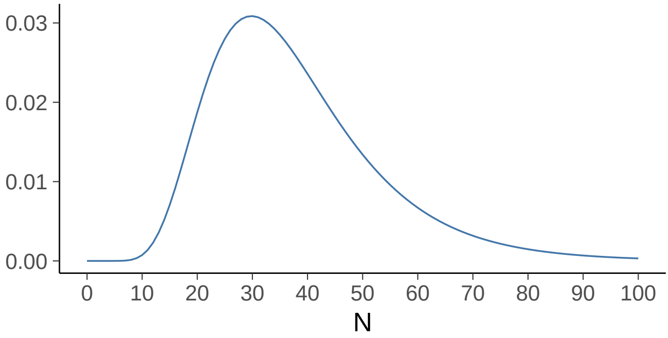
  - You ask your friends how many they used to sell and estimate a distribution for how many you might sell



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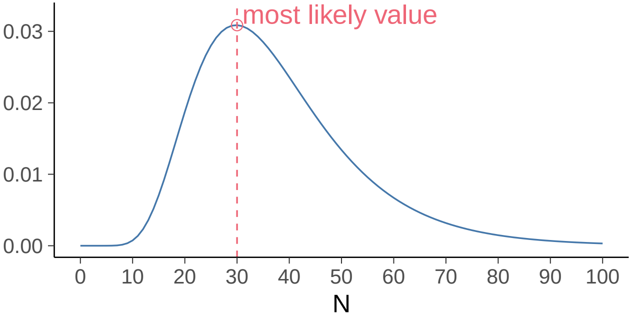

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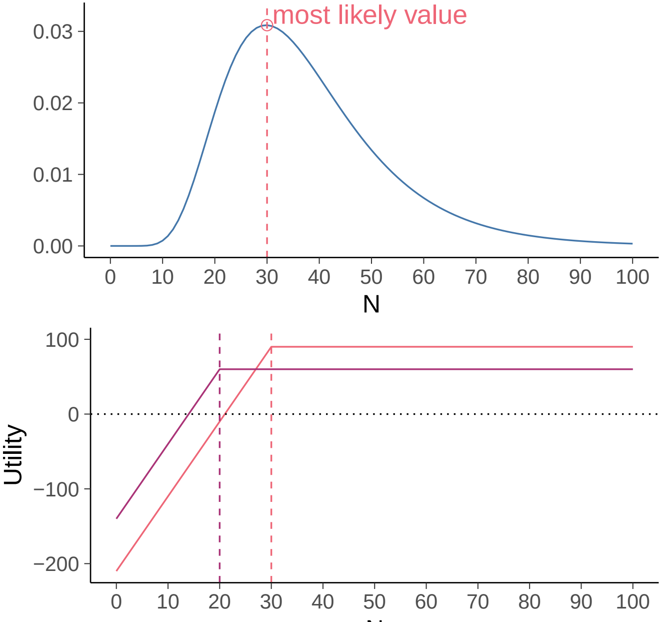

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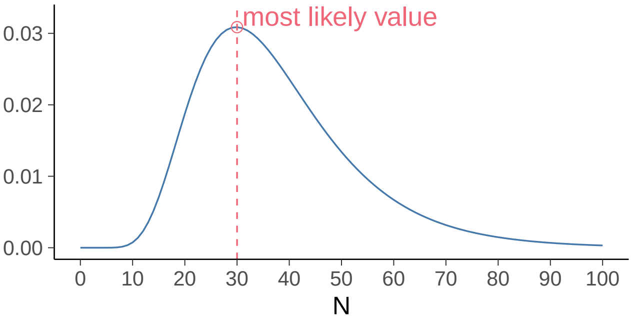

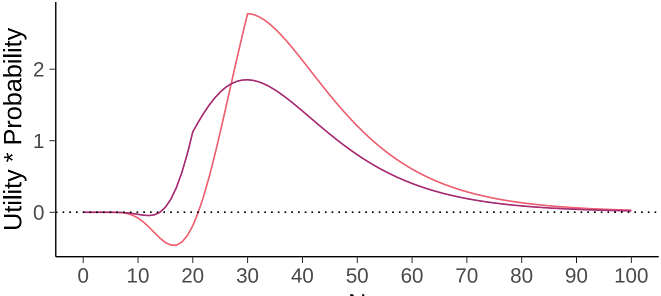

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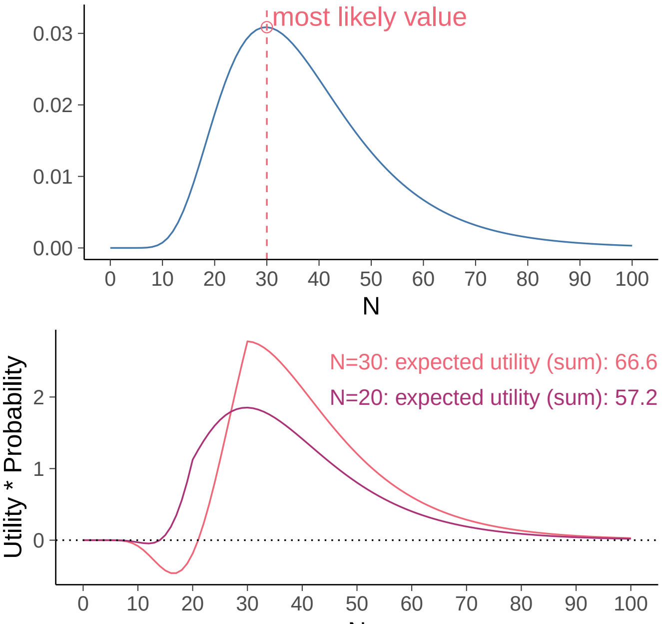

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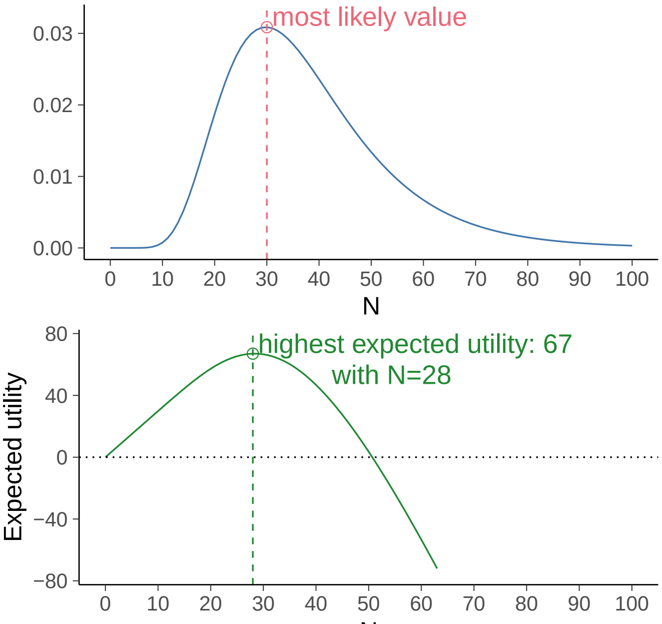

Decision making in sales

- Common task in commerce and restaurants

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- What is the cost of human life?
- Multiple parties having different utilities

Model selection as decision problem

- Choose the model that maximizes the expected utility of using the model to make predictions / decisions in the future

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- Quality adjusted life time
  - See the book for the multi-stage decision making

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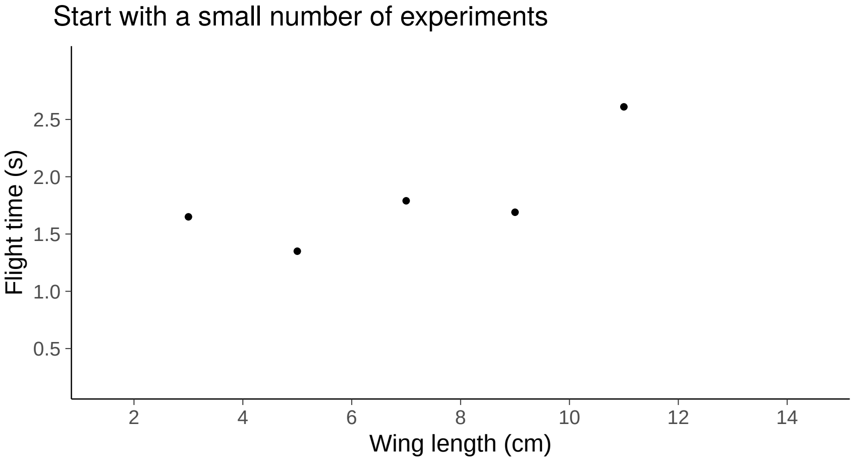
- Example 3
  - optimal paper helicopter wing length

Bayesian optimization

- Design of experiment
- Used to optimize, for example,
  - machine learning / deep learning model structures, regularization, and learning algorithm parameters
  - material science
  - engines
  - drug testing
  - part of Bayesian inference for stochastic simulators

Bayesian optimization of wing length



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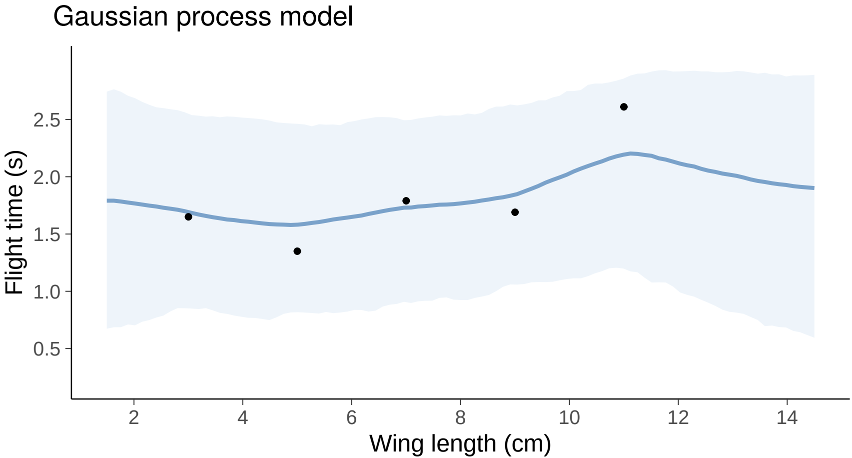

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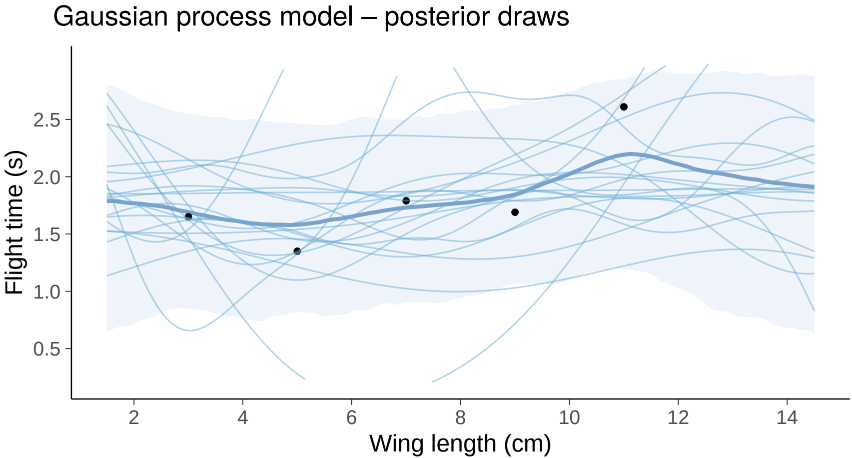

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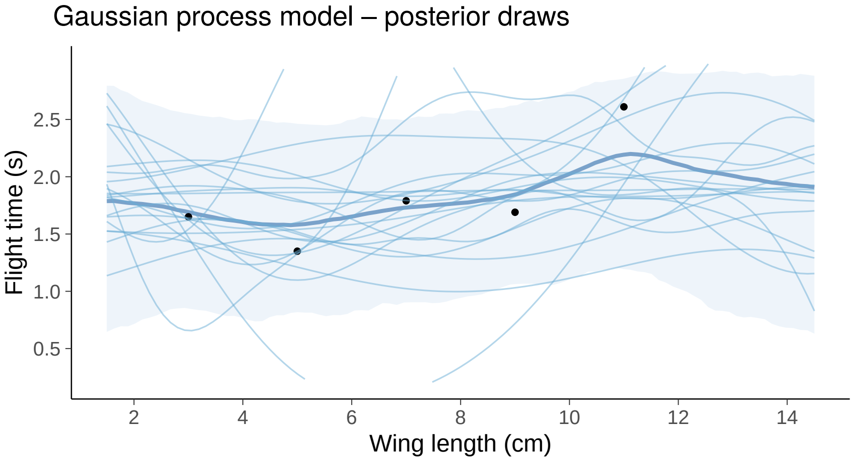

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  - pick one posterior draw (function)
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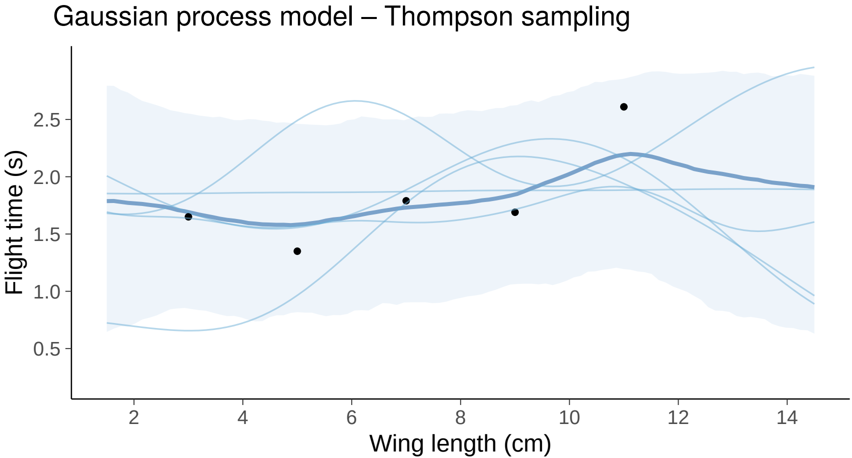

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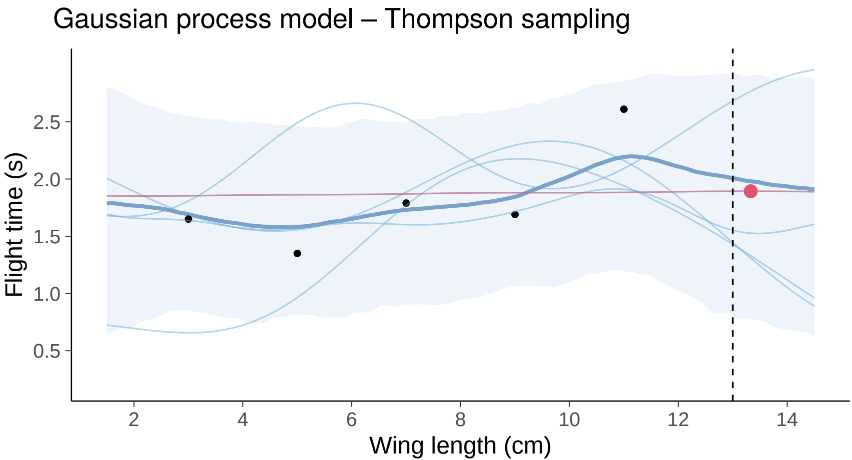

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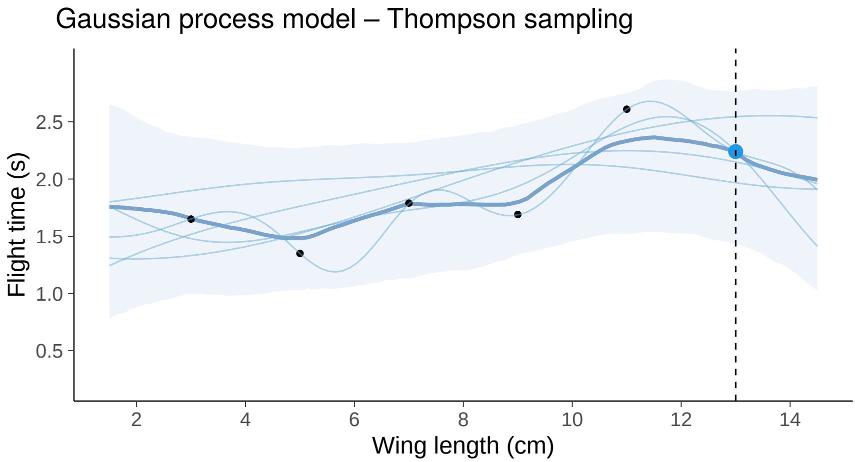

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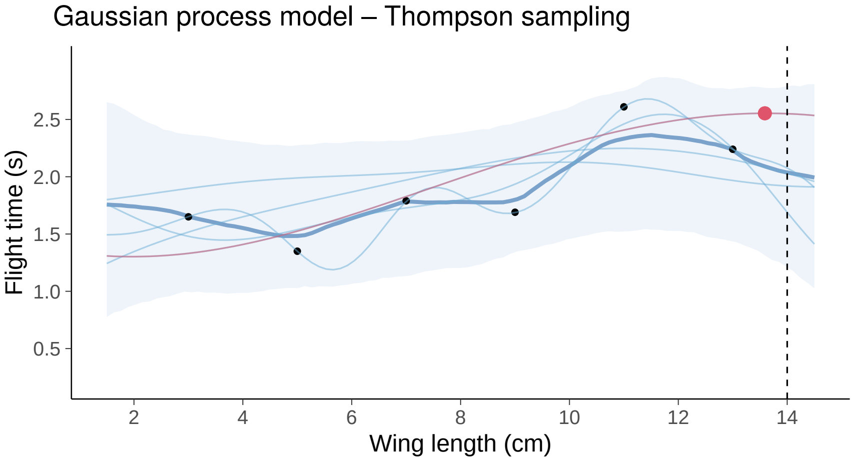

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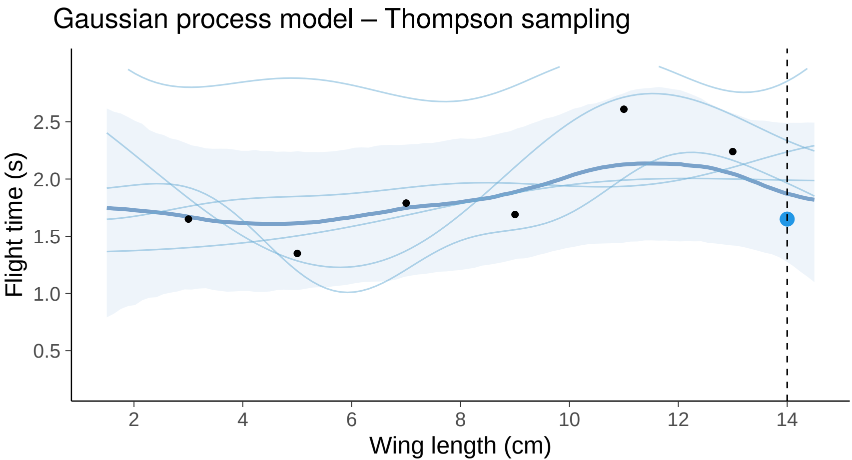

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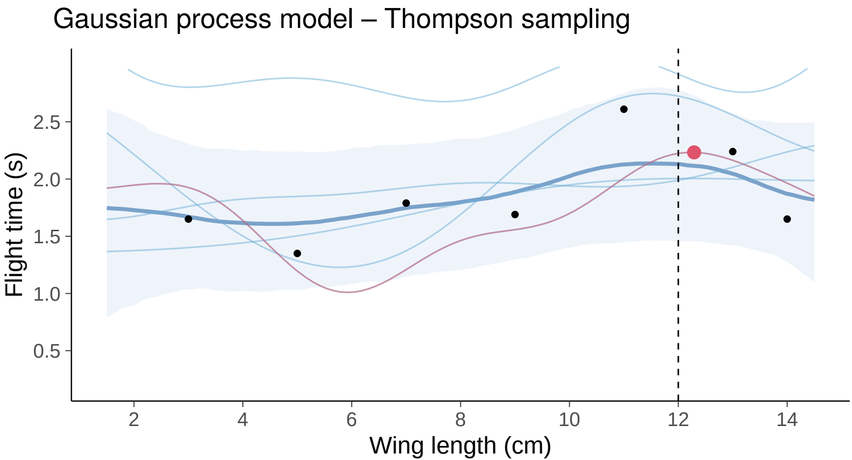

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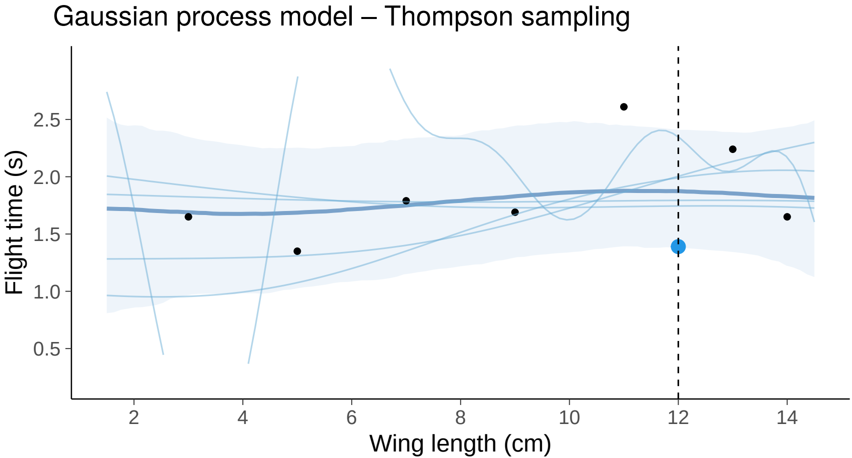

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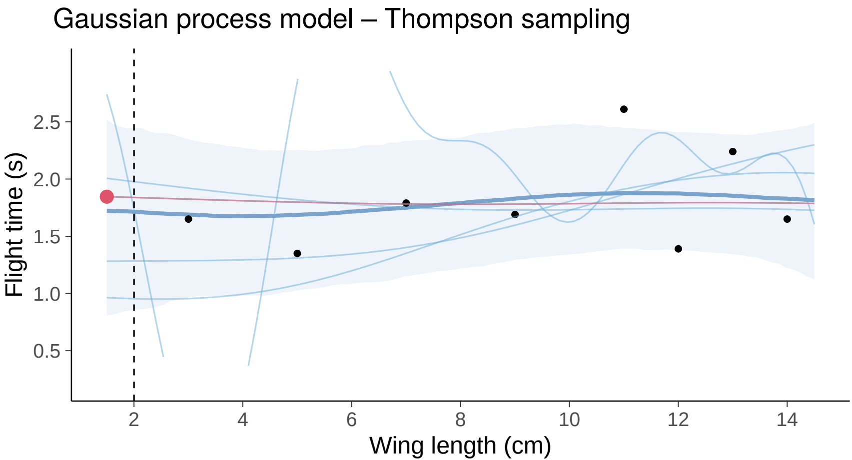

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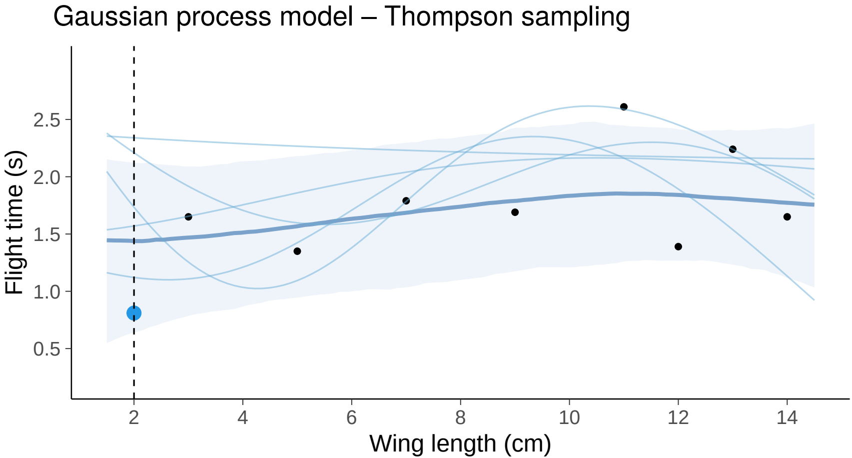

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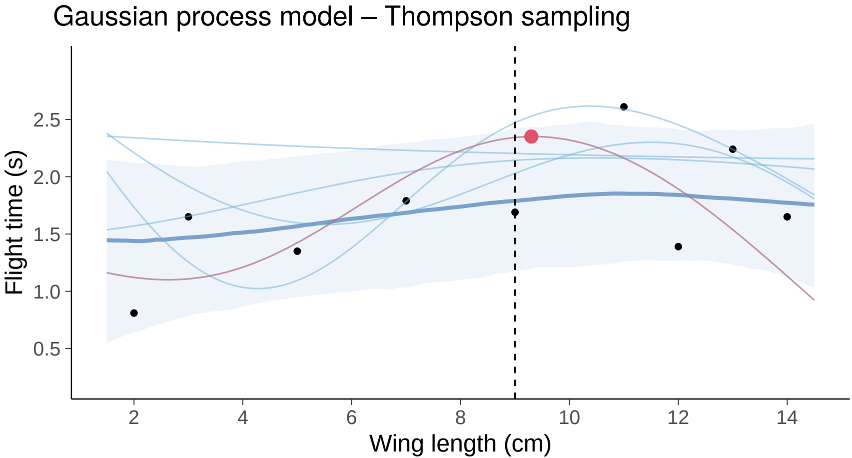

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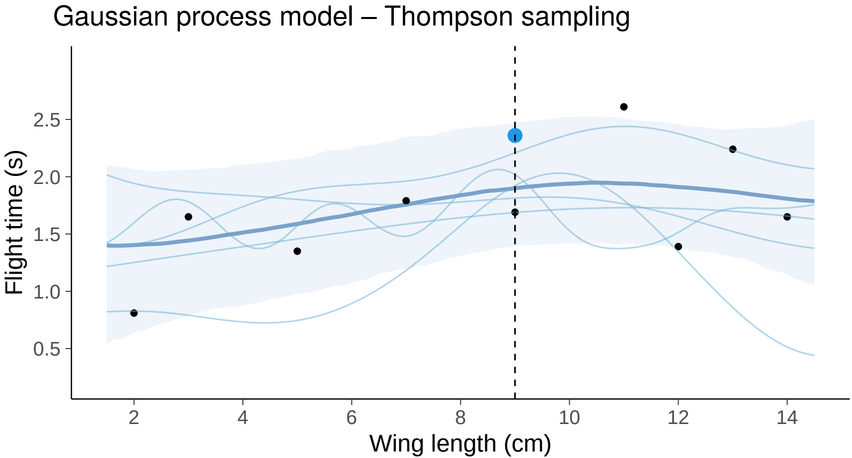

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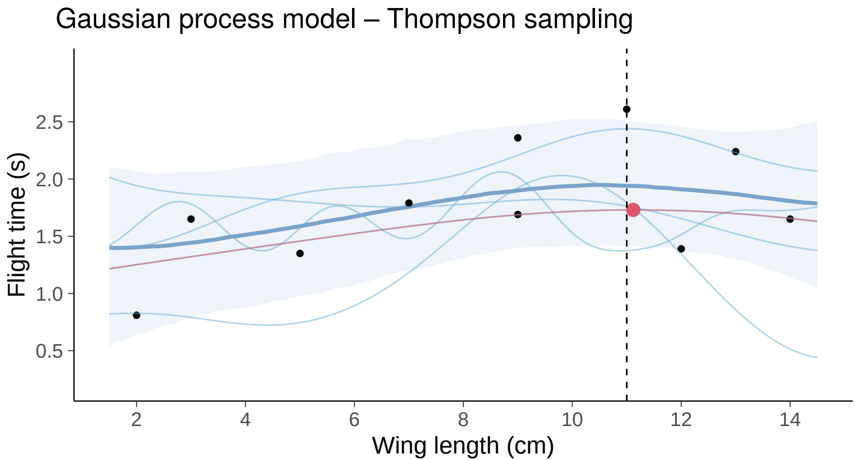

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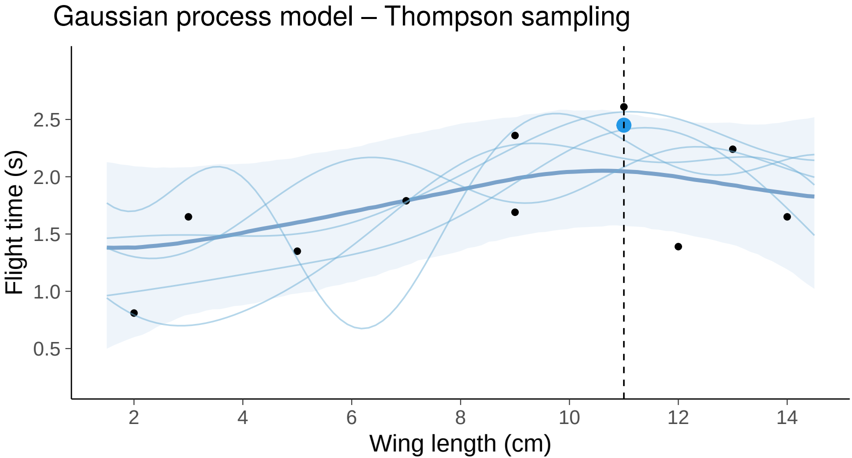

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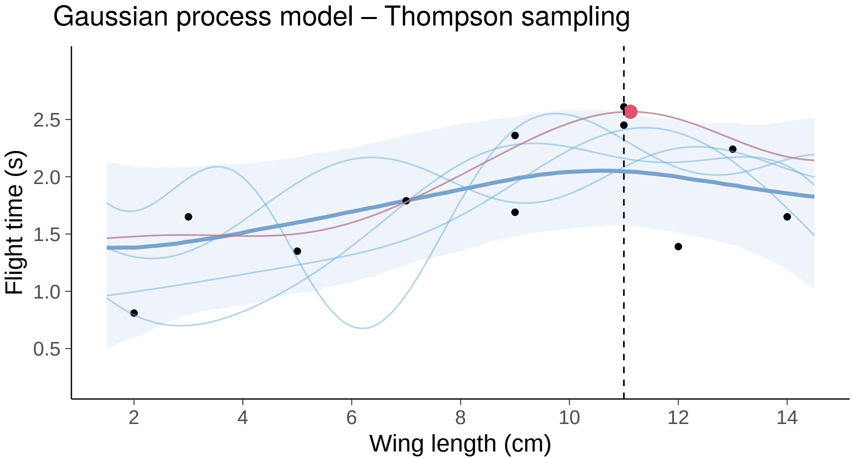

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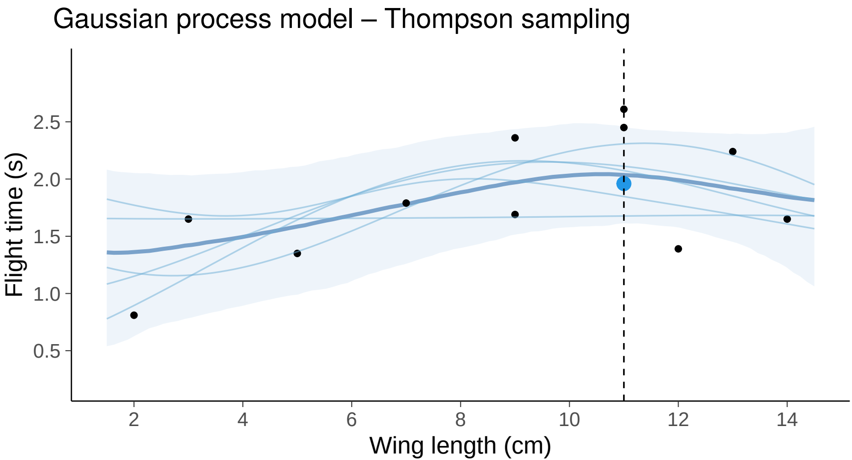

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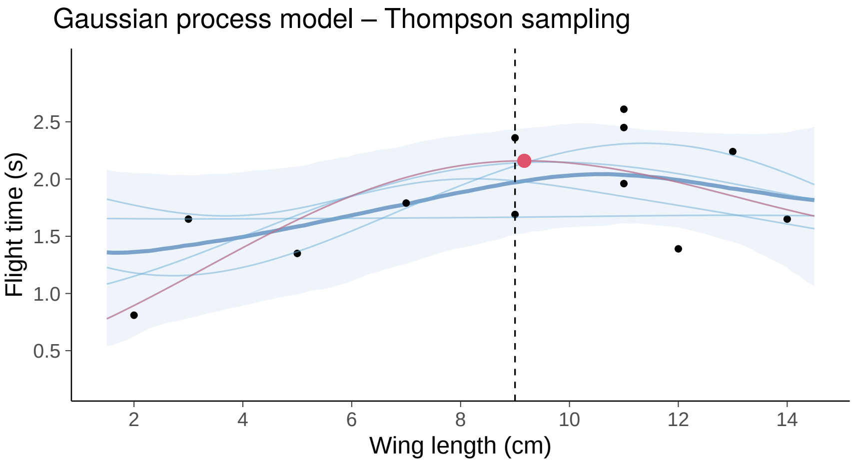

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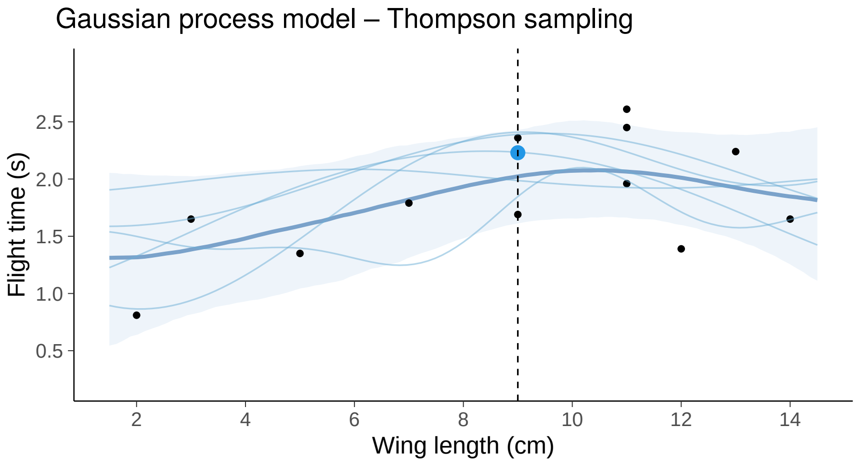

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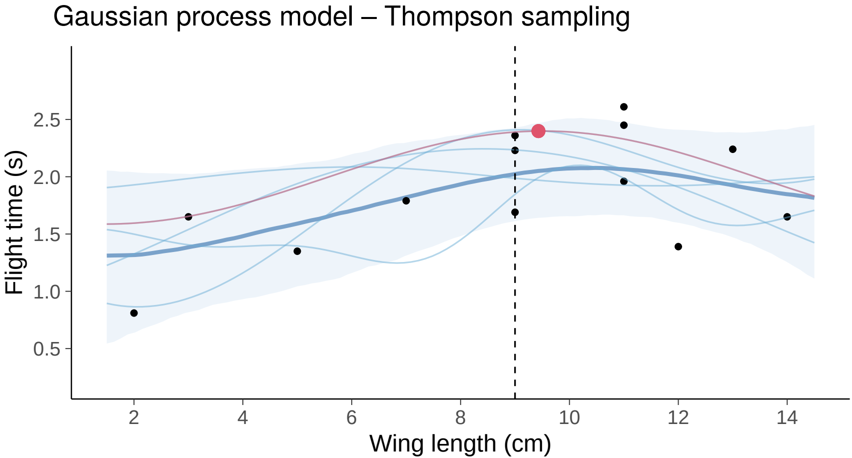

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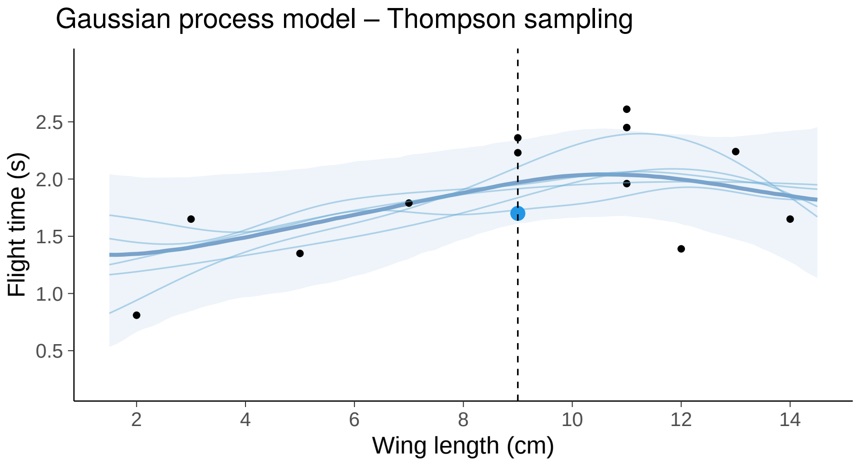

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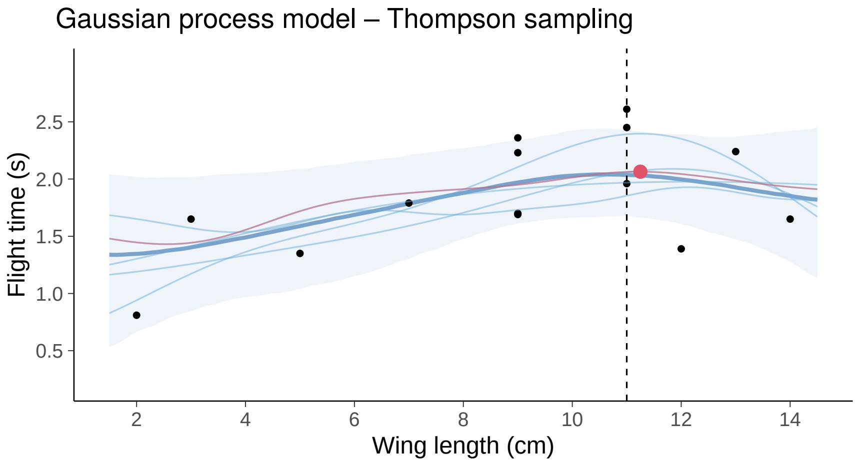

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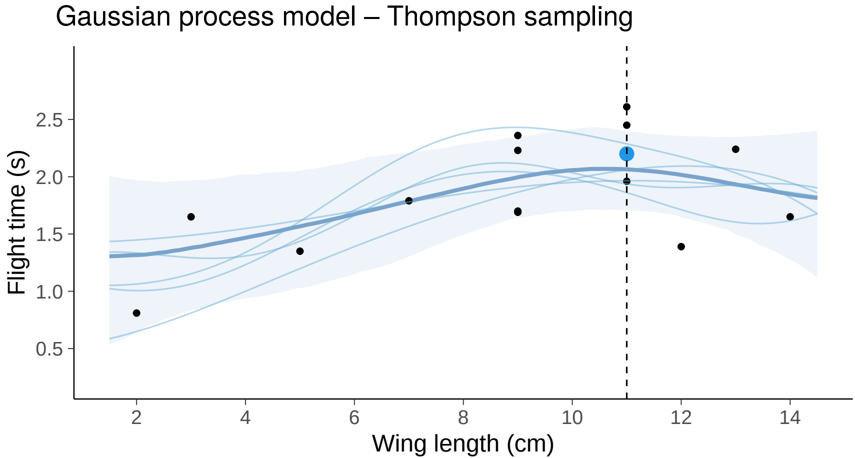

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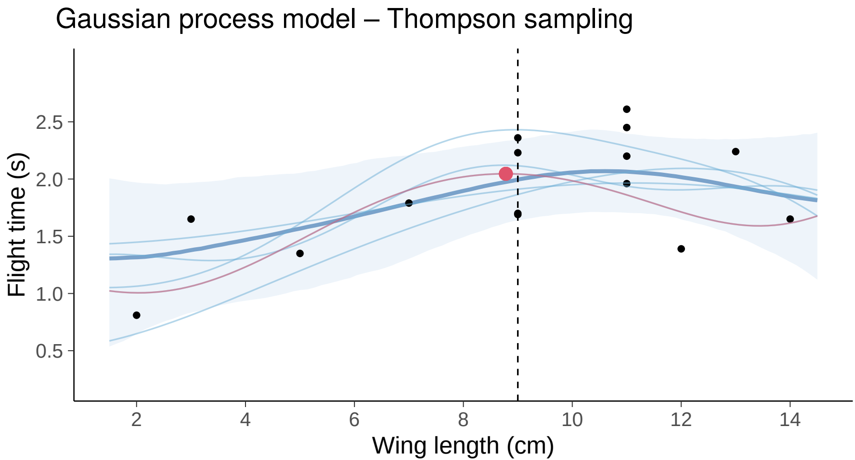

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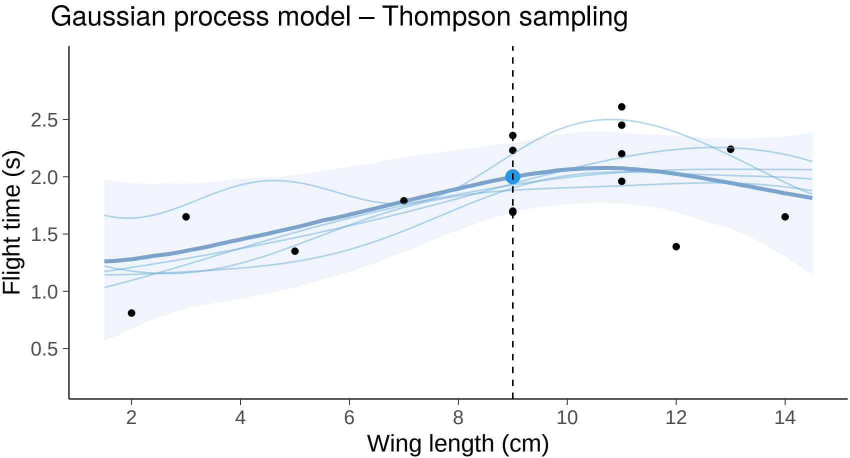

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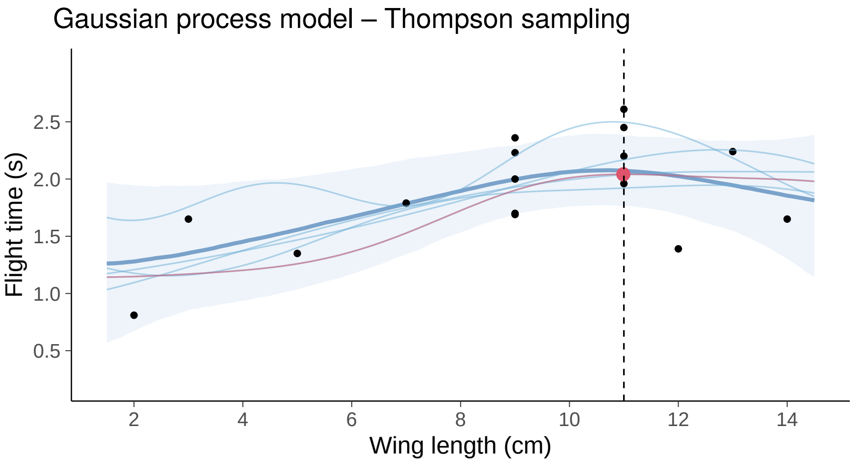

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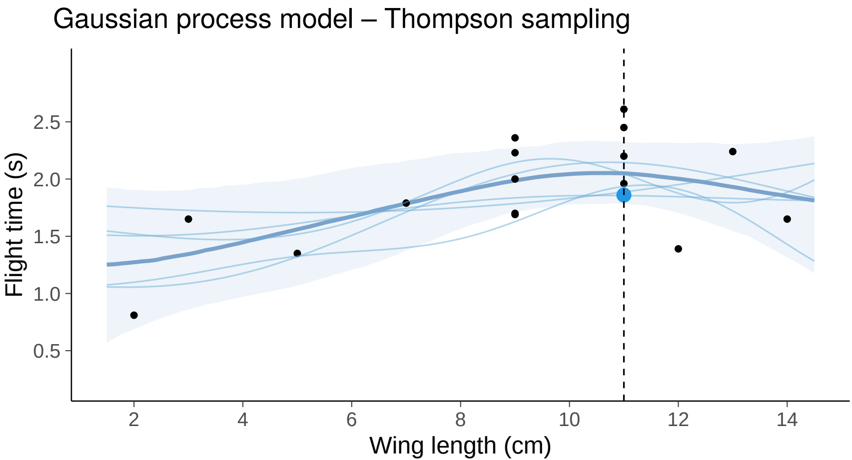

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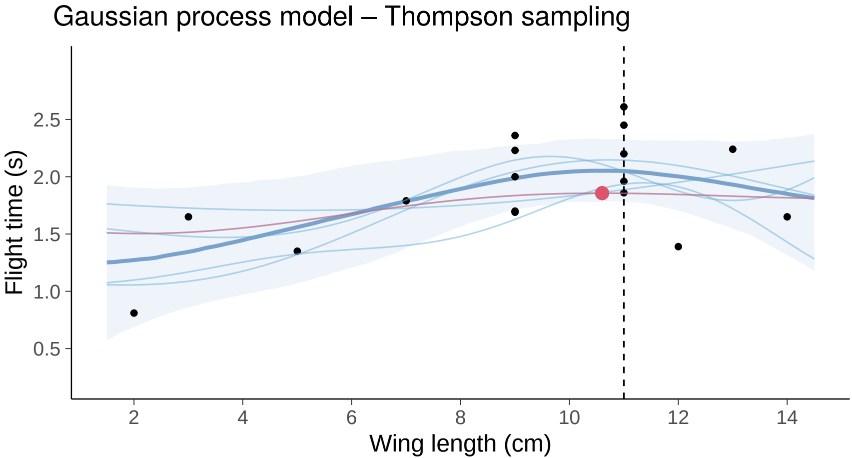

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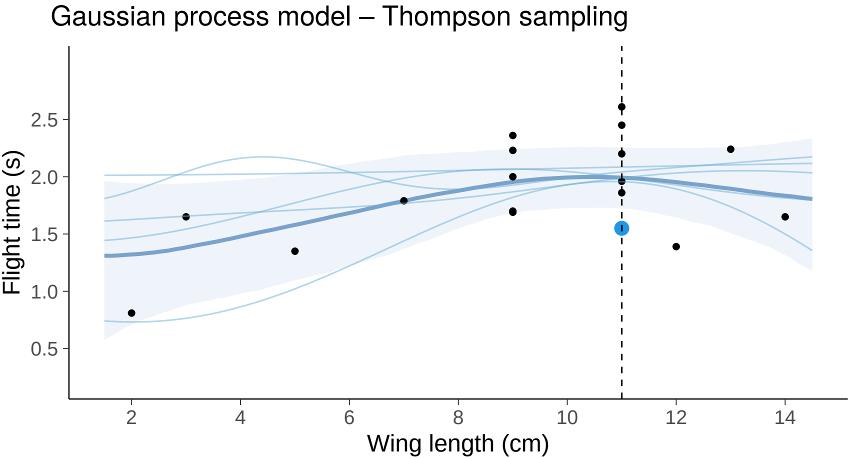

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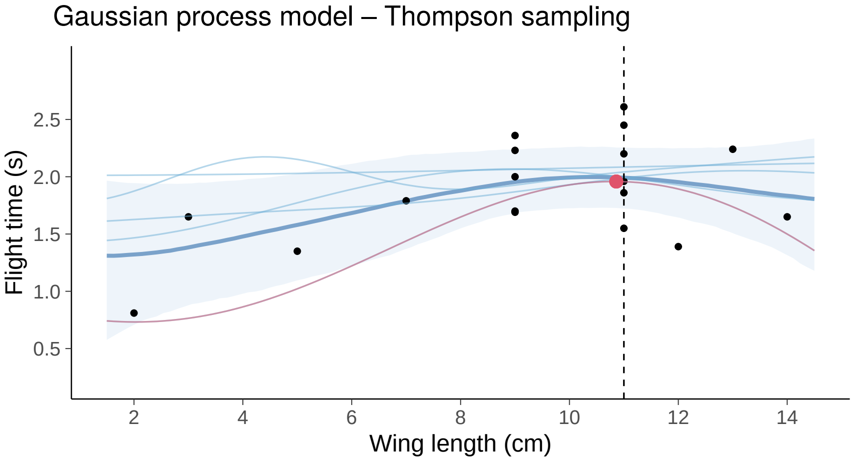
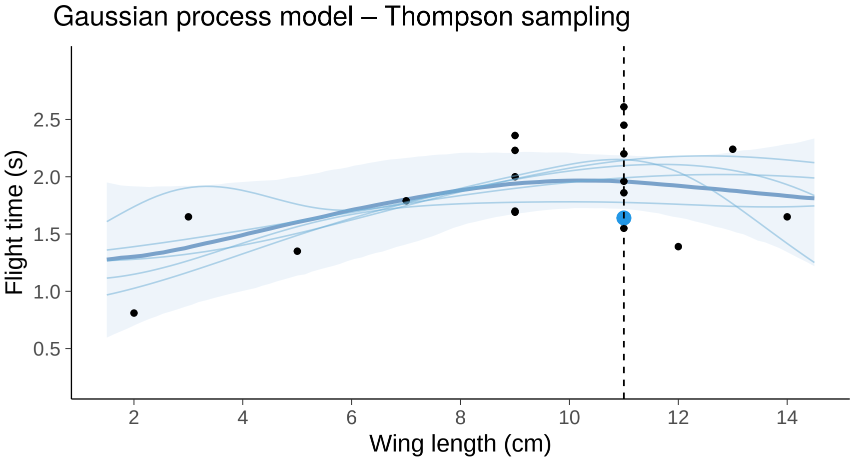


Bayesian optimization of wing length



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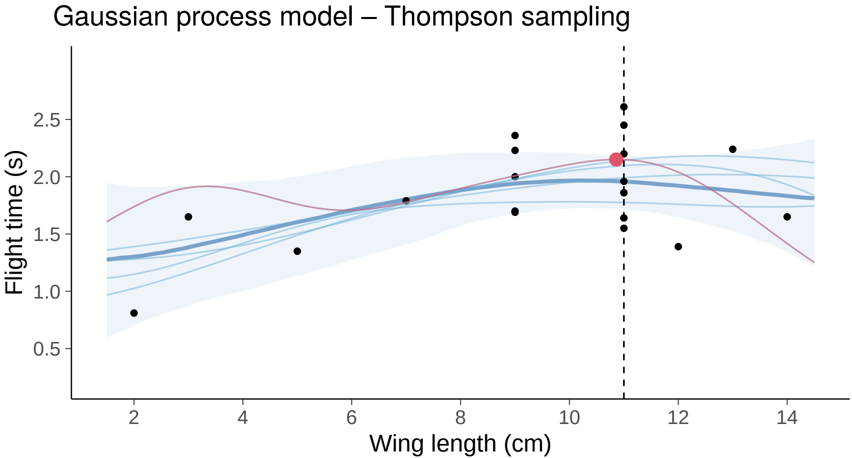

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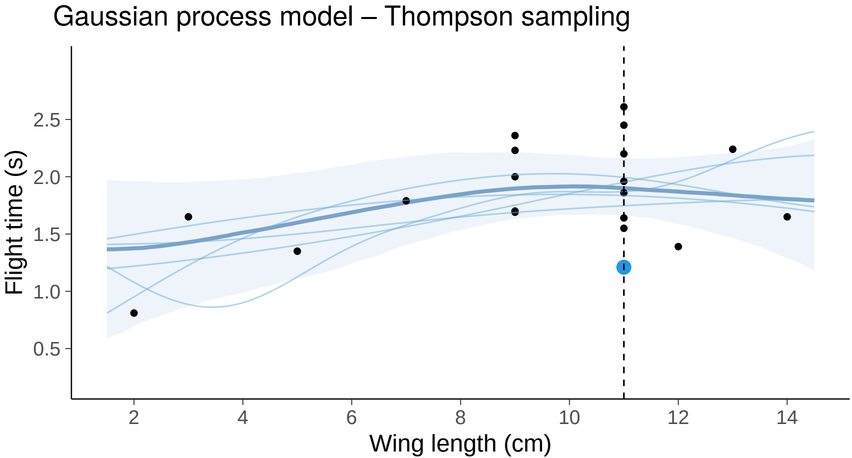

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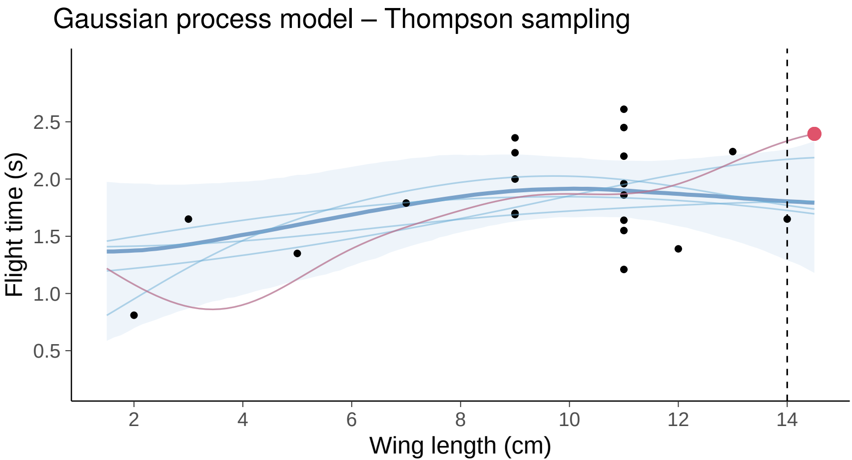

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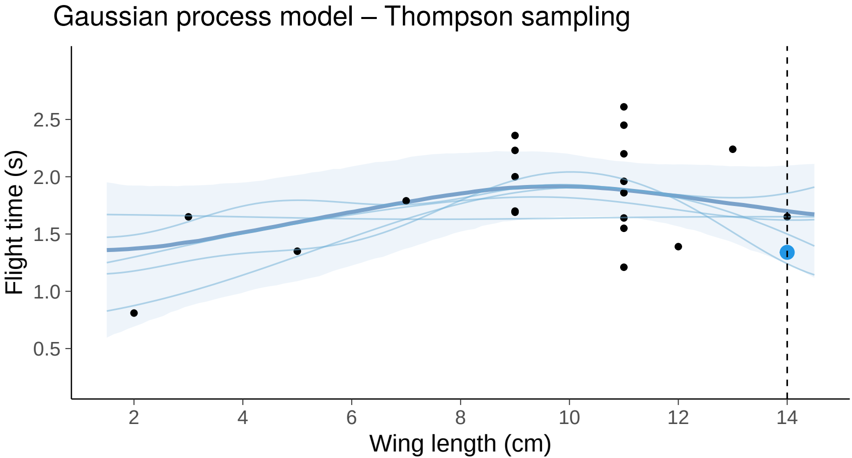

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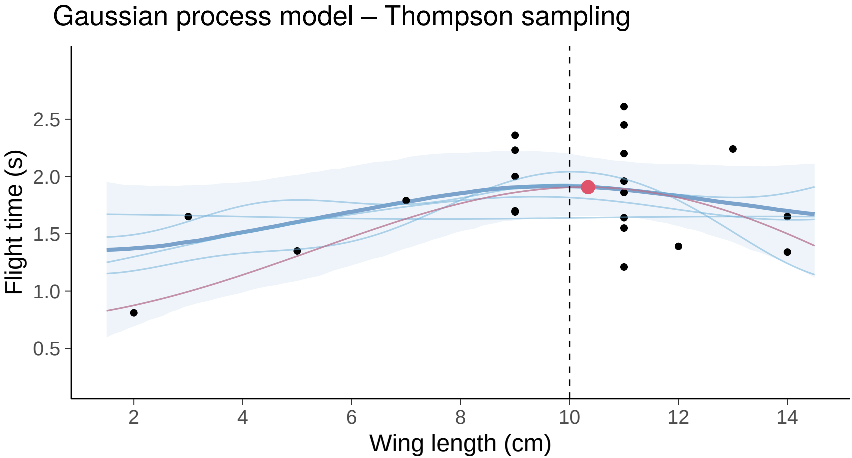

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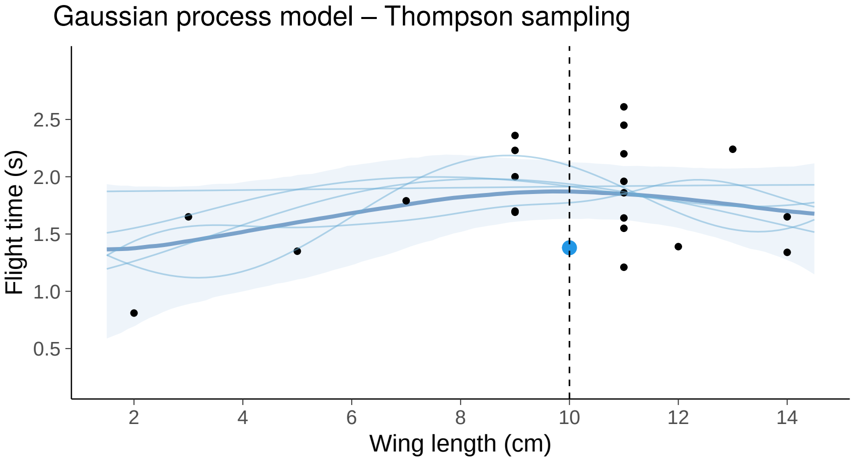

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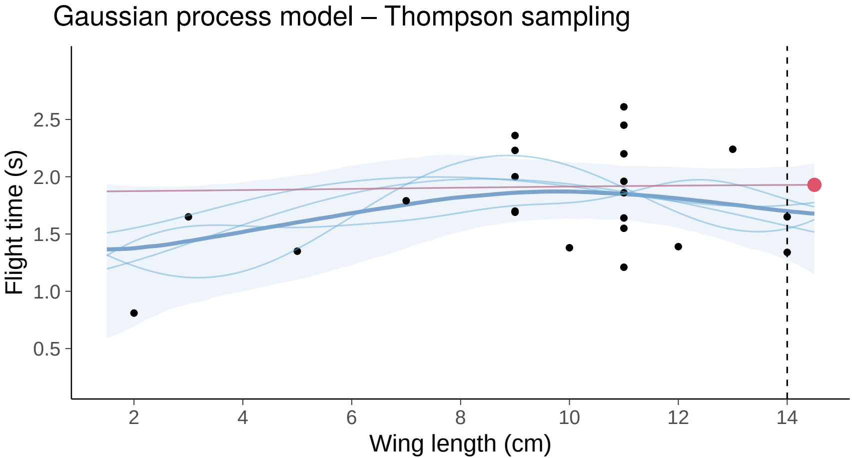

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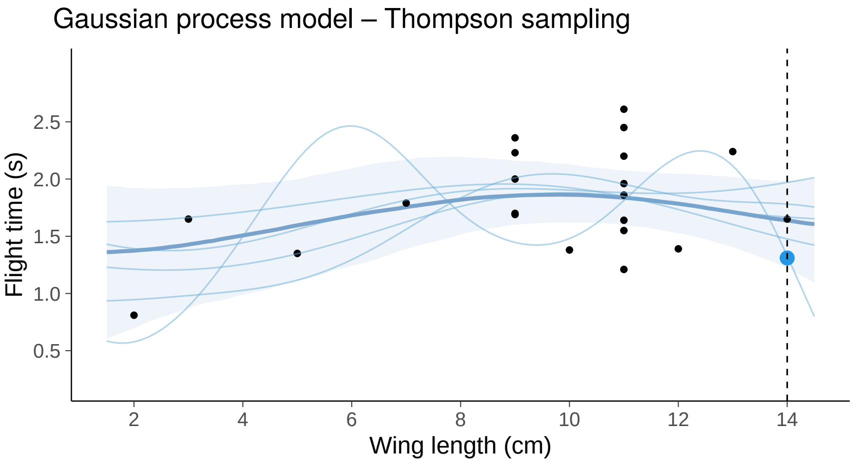

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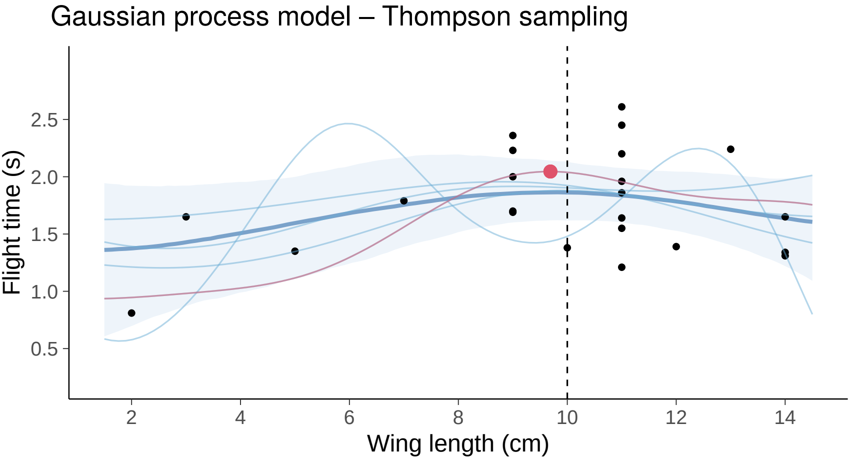

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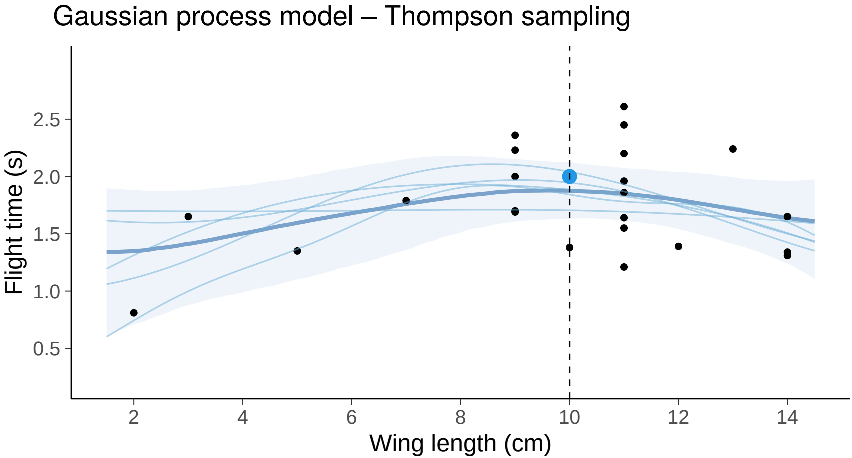

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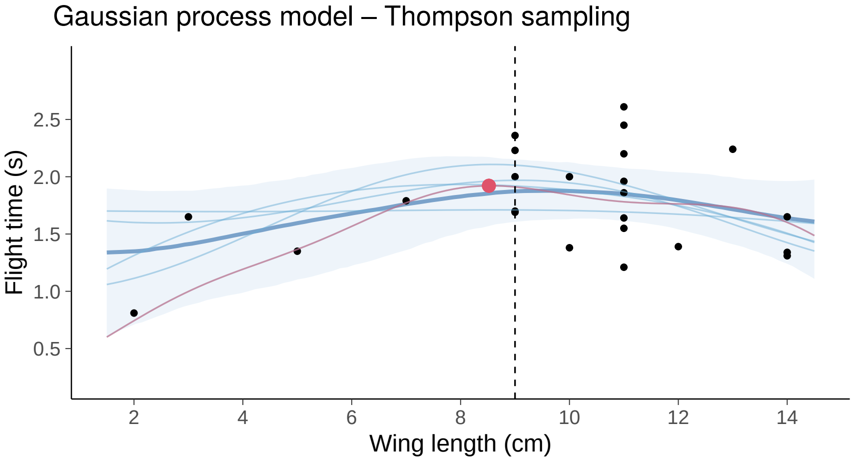

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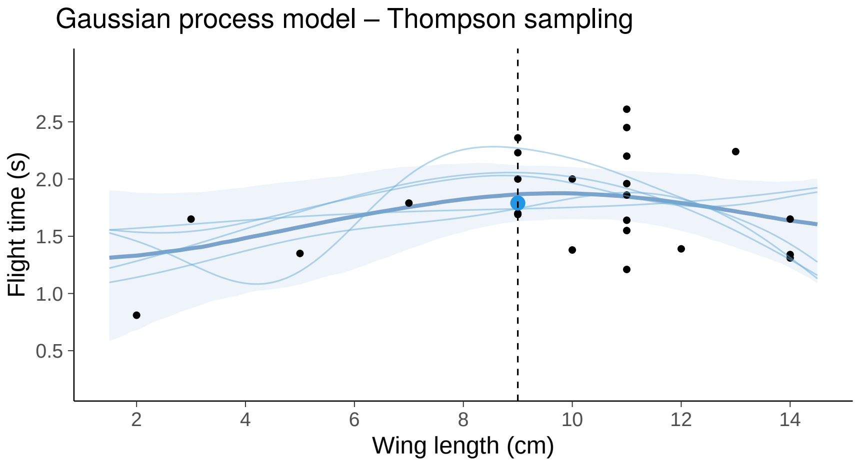

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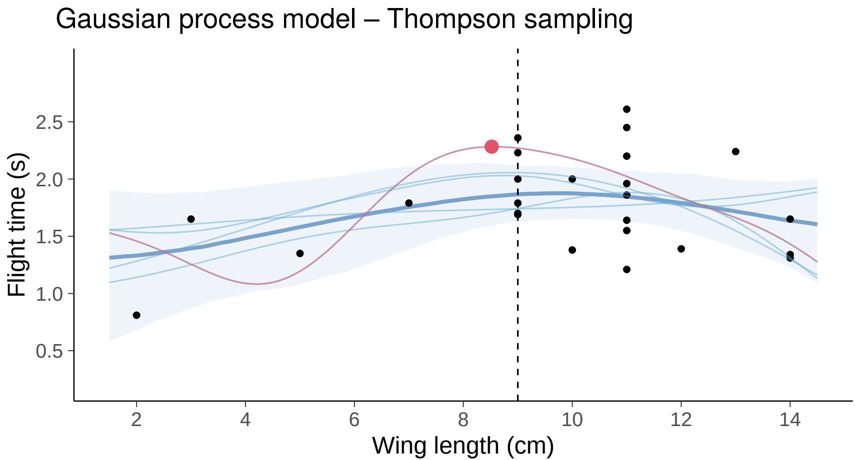

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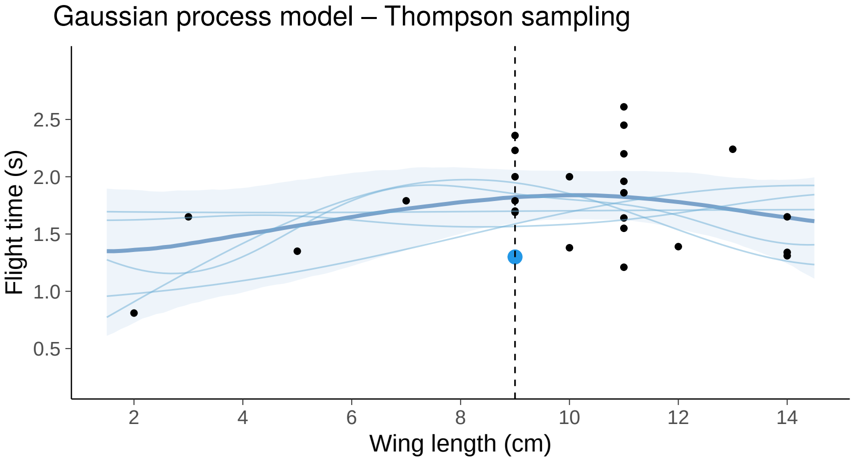

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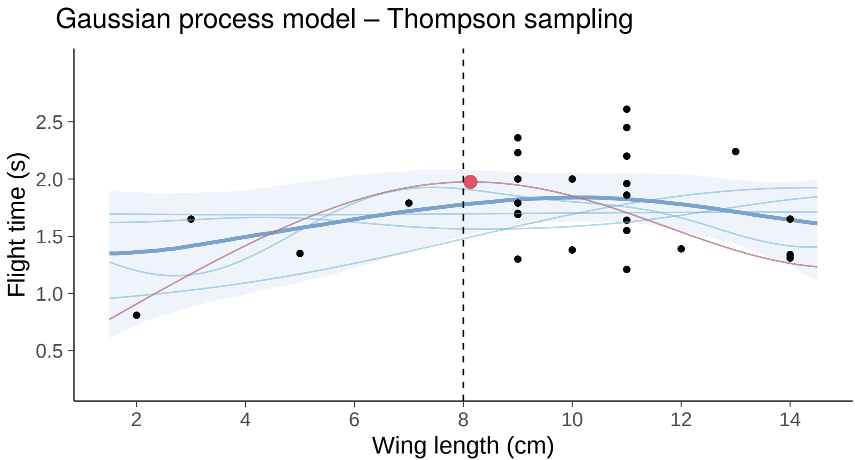

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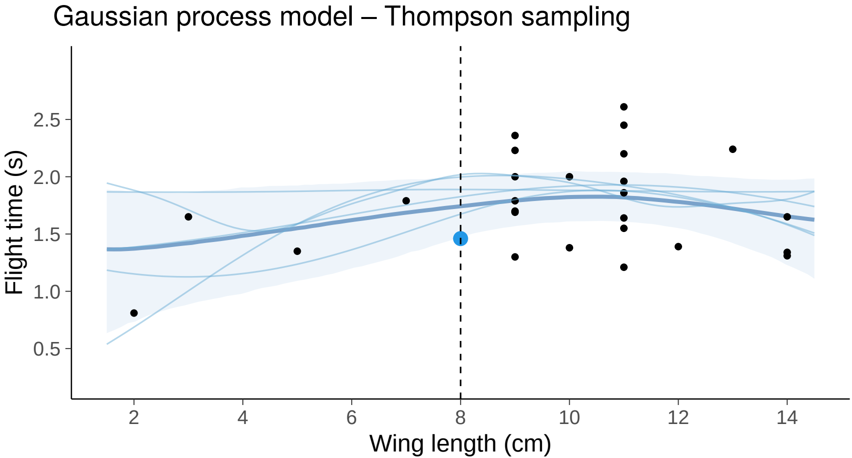

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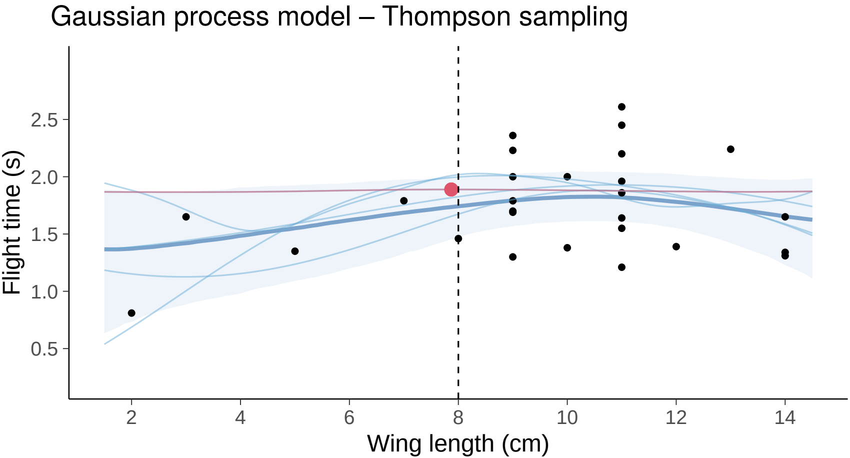

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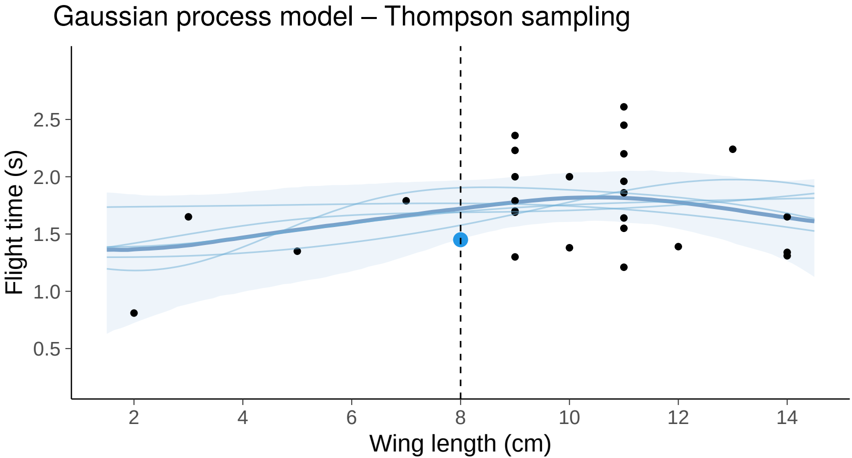

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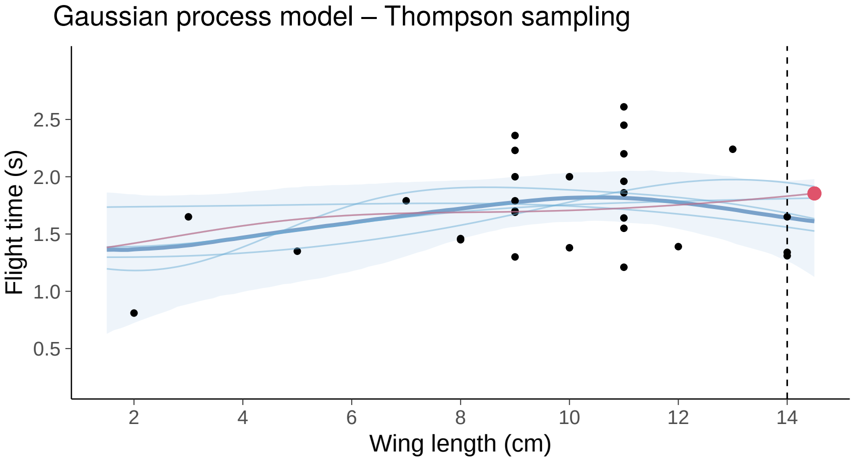

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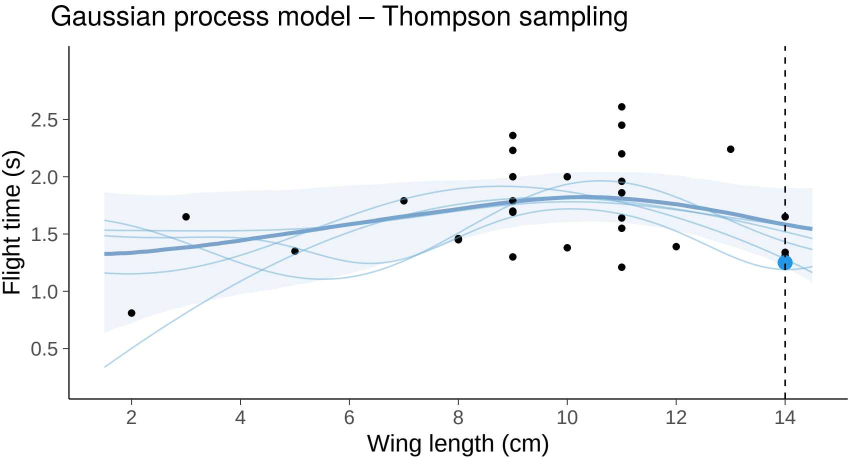

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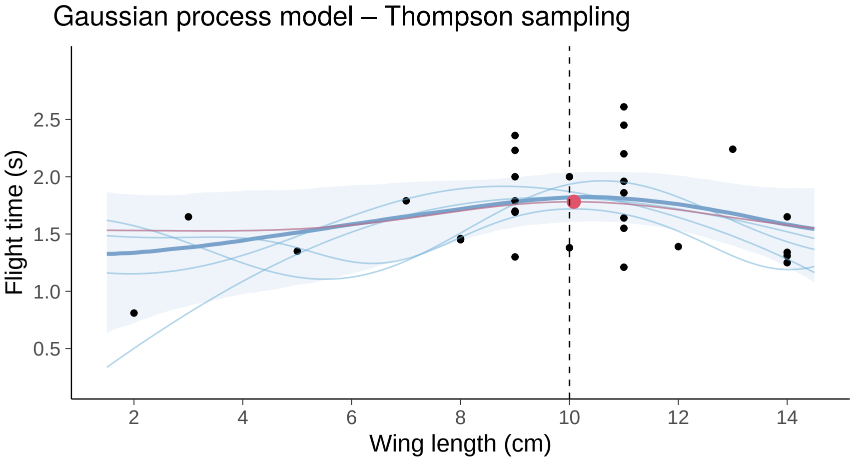

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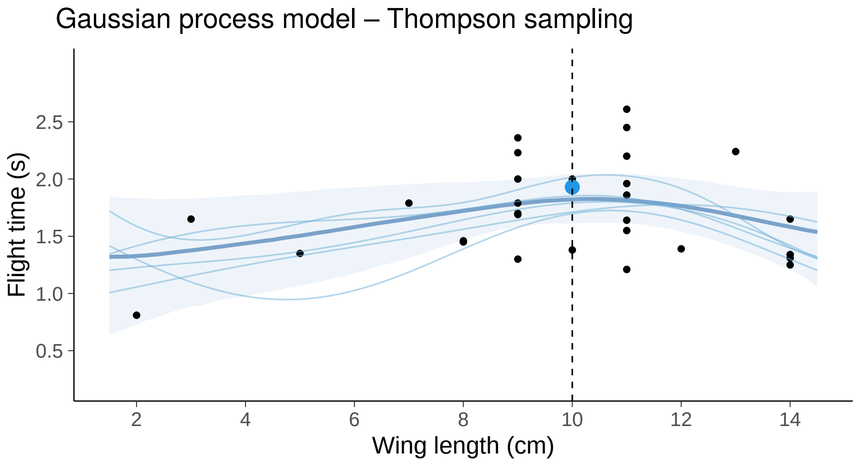

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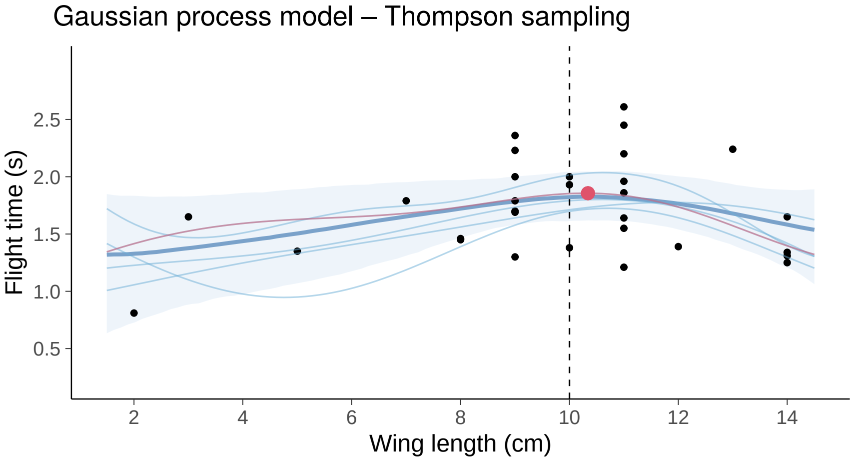

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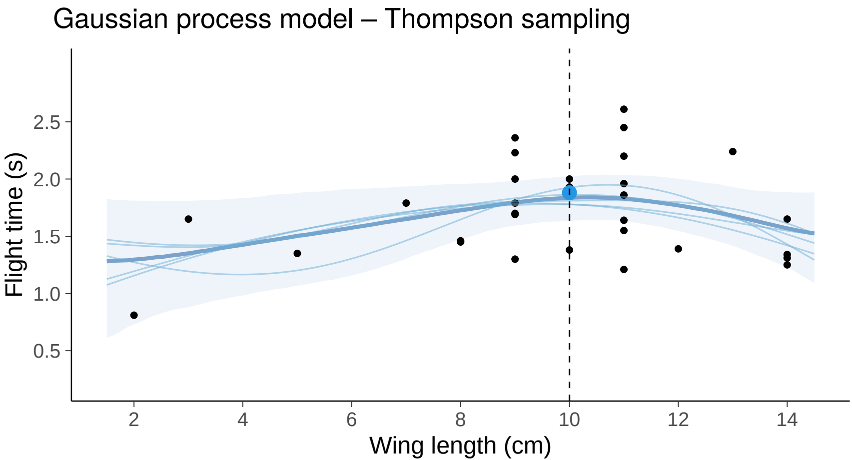

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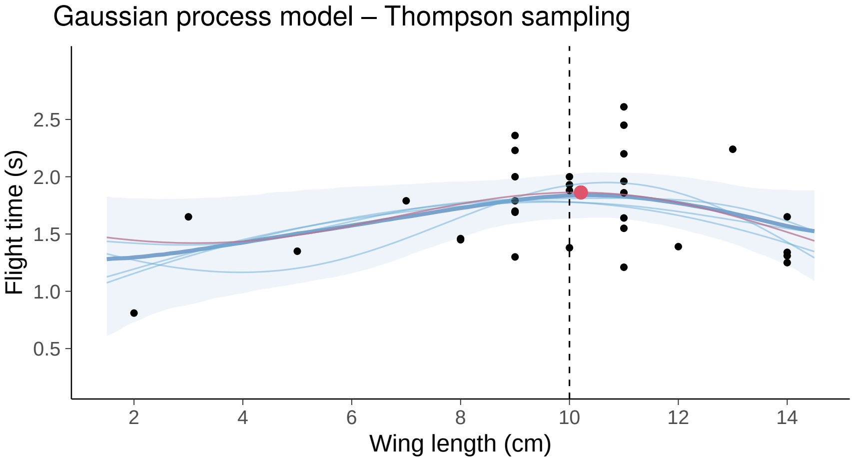

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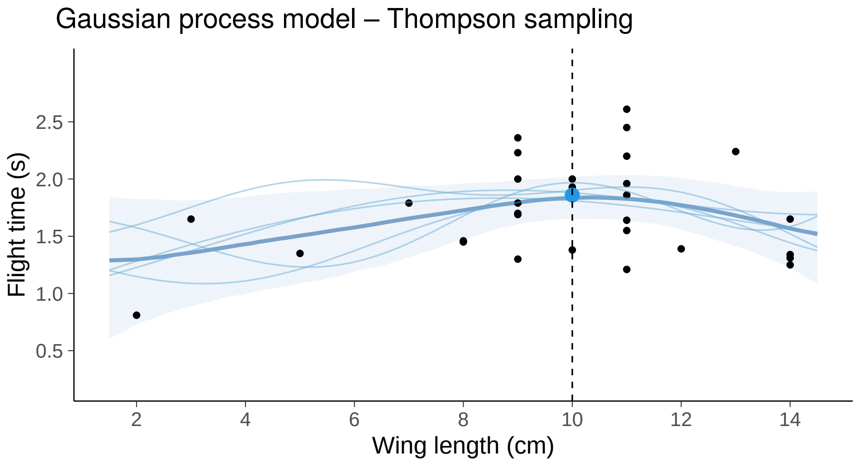

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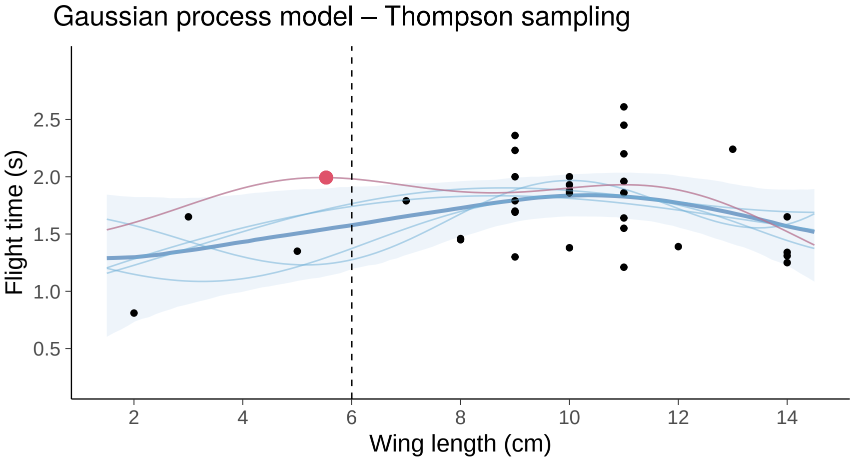

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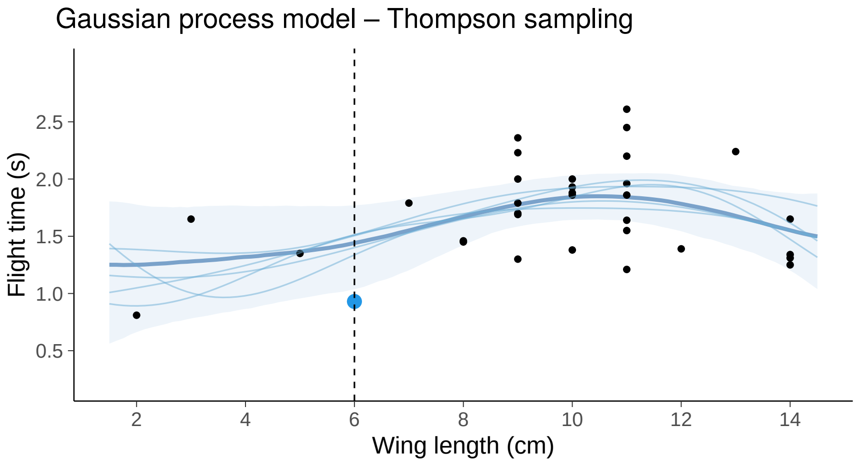

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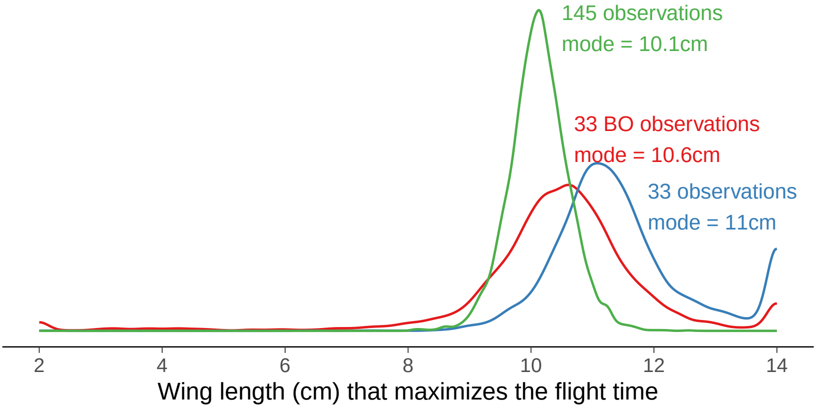

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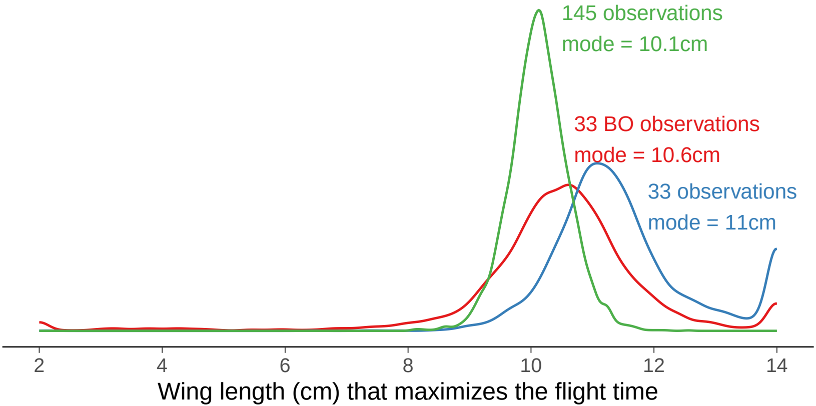
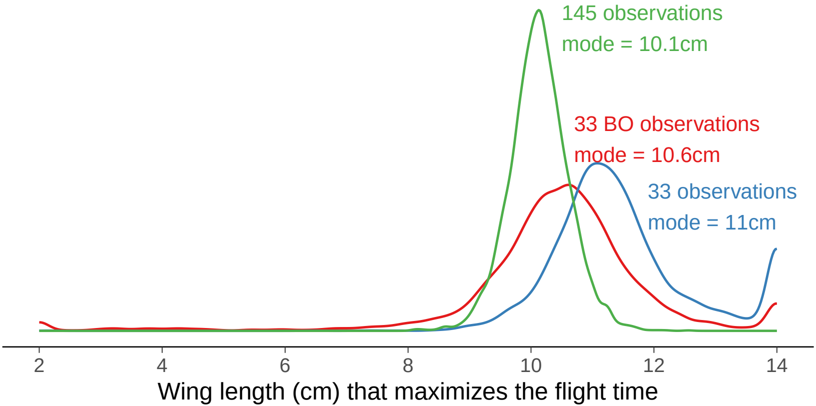


33 BO obs. post. Wasserstein-1 distance ≈ 0.77

33 first obs. post. Wasserstein-1 distance ≈ 1.36

Bayesian optimization of wing length



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We obtain about 50% increase in efficiency

Examples of big Bayesian decision making success stories

- Bayesian optimization of ML algorithms
- Bayesian optimization of new medical molecules
- Bayesian optimization of new materials
- A/B testing
- Customer retention / satisfaction
- Marketing