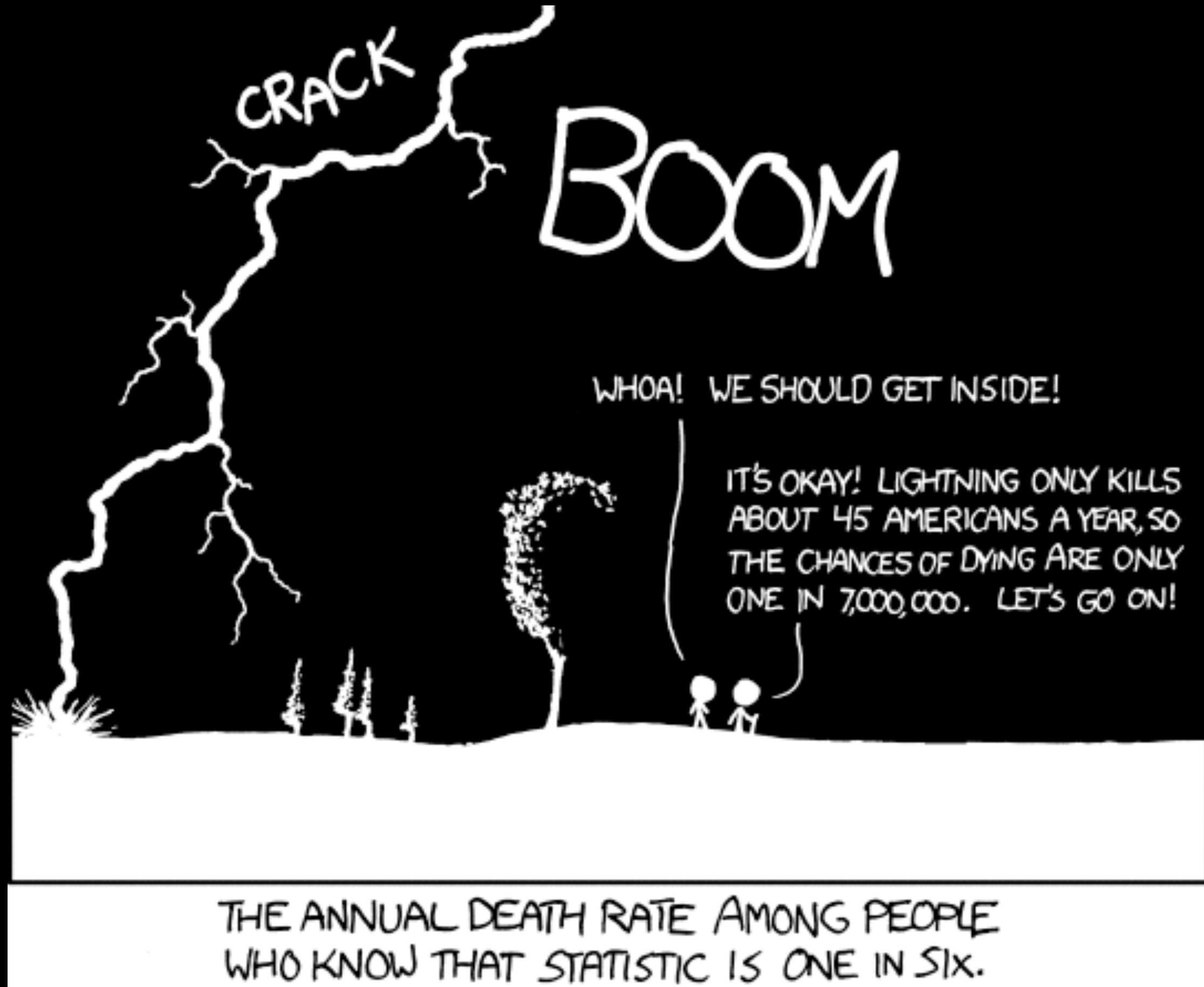


CRITICAL REASONING FOR INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

BAYESIAN REASONING



AT THE DOCTORS...

You are being tested for a disease that affects 1% of the population.

The test has a true positive rate of 90% and a false positive rate of 5%.

Unfortunately, your test comes back positive.

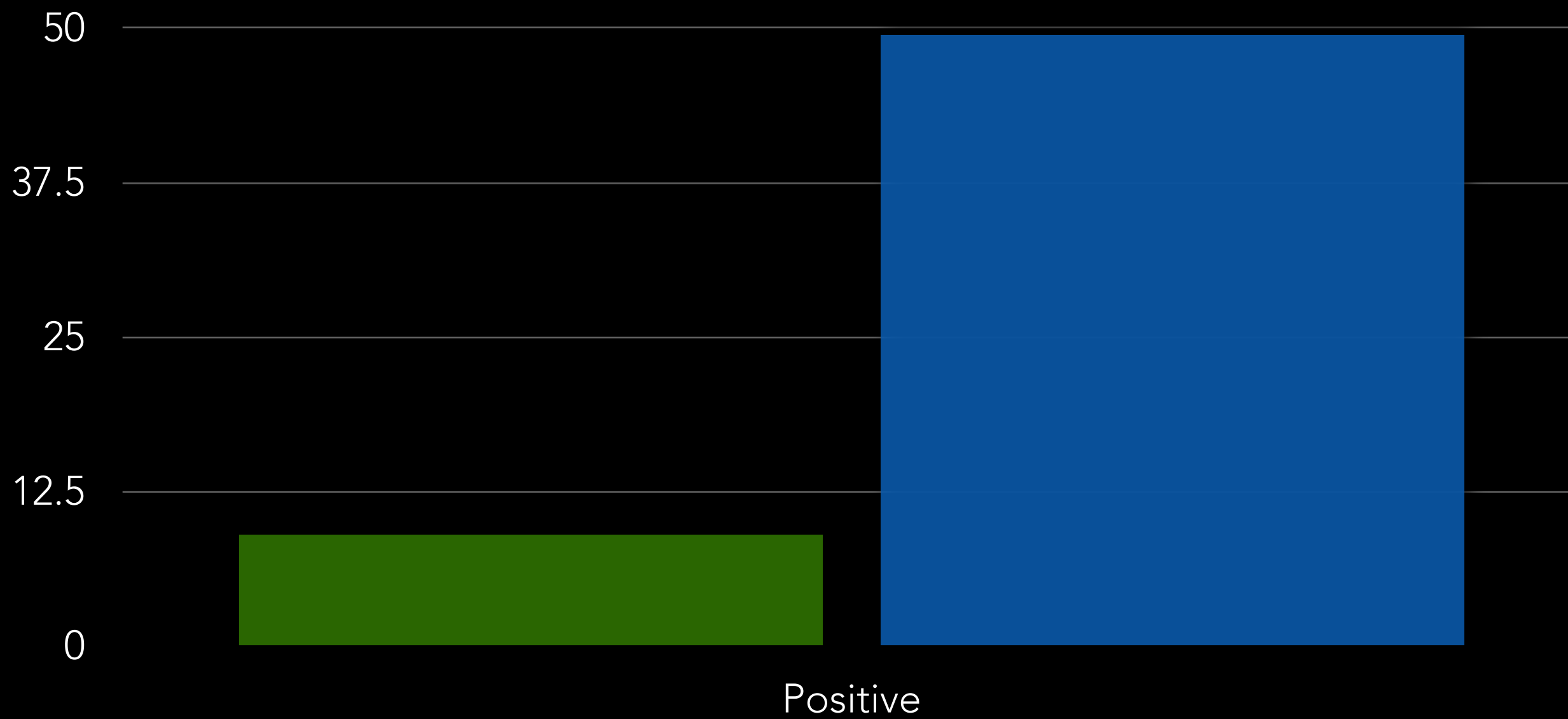
What is your probability of having the disease?

DID YOU GUESS HIGHER
THAN 18%?

- 1000 people take the test
- 10 have the disease, 990 don't
- 10 people have a 90% chance of testing positive correctly (9)
- 990 people each have a 5% chance of testing positive incorrectly (49)

■ Disease

■ No Disease



BAYESIAN REASONING
CAN HELP.

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

BAYES' THEOREM

$$p(H|E) \neq p(E|H)$$

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW!

THE DEFENCE

"ONLY 0.1% OF THE MEN WHO
ABUSE
THEIR WIVES END UP
MURDERING THEM.
THE FACT THAT SIMPSON
ABUSED HIS WIFE
IS IRRELEVANT TO THE CASE"



BASE RATES MATTER

THE BAYESIAN PROCESS

- Start with a prior belief
- Observe new evidence
- Update posterior belief based on Bayes' Rule

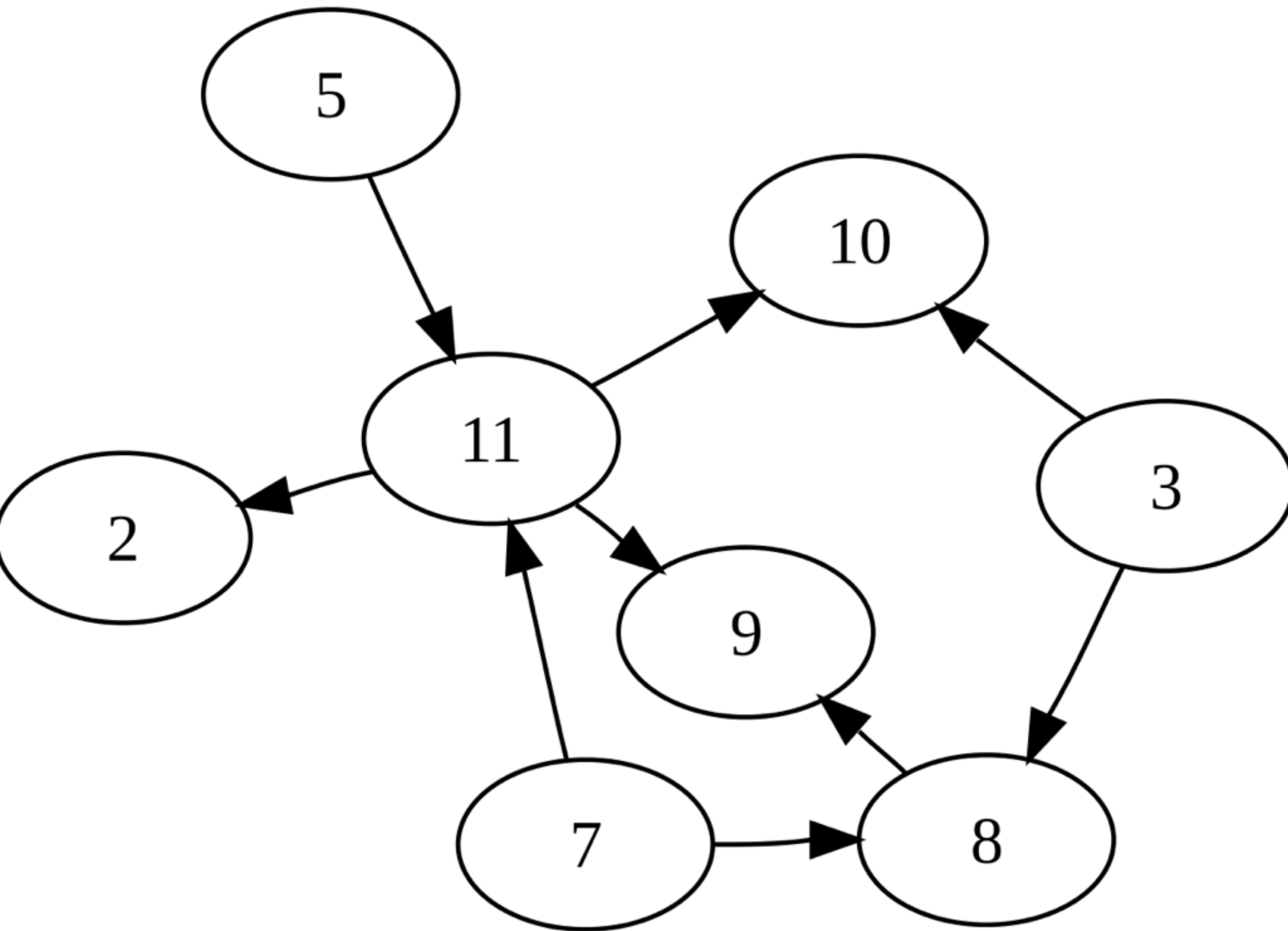
APPLICATIONS

BAYESIAN SEARCH



- Formulate location hypotheses.
- For each hypothesis, construct a probability density function for the location of the object.
- Construct a probability function for actually finding an object in a location when searching there if it really is in that location.
- Combine the two functions produce an overall probability density map.
- Construct a search path which starts at the point of highest probability and 'scans' over high probability areas, then intermediate probabilities, and finally low probability areas.
- Revise all the probabilities continuously during the search by applying Bayes' theorem.

BELIEF NETWORKS



- Represents conditional dependencies between beliefs
- Each node represents a belief or state
- Each node has a conditional probability with another

SPRINKLER	
RAIN	
T	F
F	0.4 0.0
T	0.01 0.0



RAIN	
T	F
0.2	0.8

	P(S=t)	P(S=f)
P(C=t)	0.1	0.9
P(C=f)	0.5	0.5

	P(R=t)	P(R=f)
P(C=t)	0.8	0.2
P(C=f)	0.2	0.8

	P(W=t)	P(W=f)
P(S=t^R=t)	0.99	0.01
P(S=t^R=f)	0.9	0.1
P(S=f^R=t)	0.9	0.1
P(S=f^R=f)	0	1

[HTTP://WWW.RA.CS.UNI-TUEBINGEN.DE/SOFTWARE/JCELL/TUTORIAL/CH03S03.HTML](http://www.ra.cs.uni-tuebingen.de/software/jcell/tutorial/ch03s03.html)

QUALIFYING BELIEF

“It strikes me as quite odd that these tubes are manufactured to a tolerance that far exceeds U.S. requirements for comparable rockets. Maybe Iraqis just manufacture their conventional weapons to a higher standard than we do, but I don't think so.”

— US SECRETARY OF STATE'S ADDRESS TO THE UNITED
NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

“It strikes me as quite odd that these tubes are manufactured to a tolerance that far exceeds U.S. requirements for comparable rockets ($p=0.21$).”

QUALIFYING CLAIMS FOR INTELLIGENCE CONSUMERS

“Beliefs expressed without reference to priors or comparable hypotheses are largely meaningless.”