

Bayesian Thinking

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Agenda

- ① About Me
- ② Formal stuff
- ③ Motivation
- ④ Bayesian Probability
 - Prior
 - Likelihood
 - Posterior
- ⑤ Model
- ⑥ Discussion
- ⑦ Supplementary
 - Programming



About Me

- Graduated from
 - BS - MSU EF (2018)
 - MS - Skoltech DS (2020)
- Core developer at PyMC
- Principle Data Scientist at PyMC Labs
- BayesGroup alumni
- Experience with
 - Large scale Deep Learning and Computer Vision
 - Differential geometry for Graph Neural Networks
 - Bayesian Methods for Deep Learning
 - Applied Bayesian Statistics for industry (e.g. AB testing, Bio-Informatics)



In this course

You'll learn...

- how to think critically about your model
- tools to check the validity of the results
- how to present your results
- non-parametric models for time series

Grading

The grade consists of

- 60% Homework
- 40% Group project

Grades will be assigned as

- 5 - 85%+
- 4 - 65%+
- 3 - 40%+
- 2 - < 40%

Why learn Bayesian methods?

- Used in advanced research
 - CBR - Bayesian DSGE ([link](#))
 - Papers using PyMC from google scholar is overwhelming ([link](#))
- Used in top notch industry
 - Marketing at Indigo ([link](#))
 - Drug development at Roche ([link](#))
 - Portfolio Theory at Quantopian ([link](#))
 - Financial Advisory at Everysk ([link](#))
 - Conducting Surveys at Civiqs ([link](#))
- Growth opportunity
 - Links many disciplines and career transitions
 - Hot non-boring job offerings in industry
 - Opens new research possibilities

Bayesian Probability

$$p(\Theta|D) = \frac{\overbrace{p(D|\Theta)}^{\text{FACT}} \overbrace{p(\Theta)}^{\text{Thinking}}}{p(D)}$$



FACT



D = Data

Θ = World State

Prior Distribution



$$p(\Theta | \mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D} | \Theta) \overbrace{p(\Theta)}^{\text{Prior}}}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$

Case Study: Where do priors come from?

Authors: Marielle Zondervan-Zwijnenburg, Margot Peeters, Sarah Depaoli, Rens van de Schoot [3]. Bayesian Econometrics example

Policy question

Should we increase cannabis control for adolescents?

- Drugs long term influence on brain activity after early onset

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 - additional developing diseases

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- Expert knowledge feels important
- Statistics is required for an informed decision

Quick intro

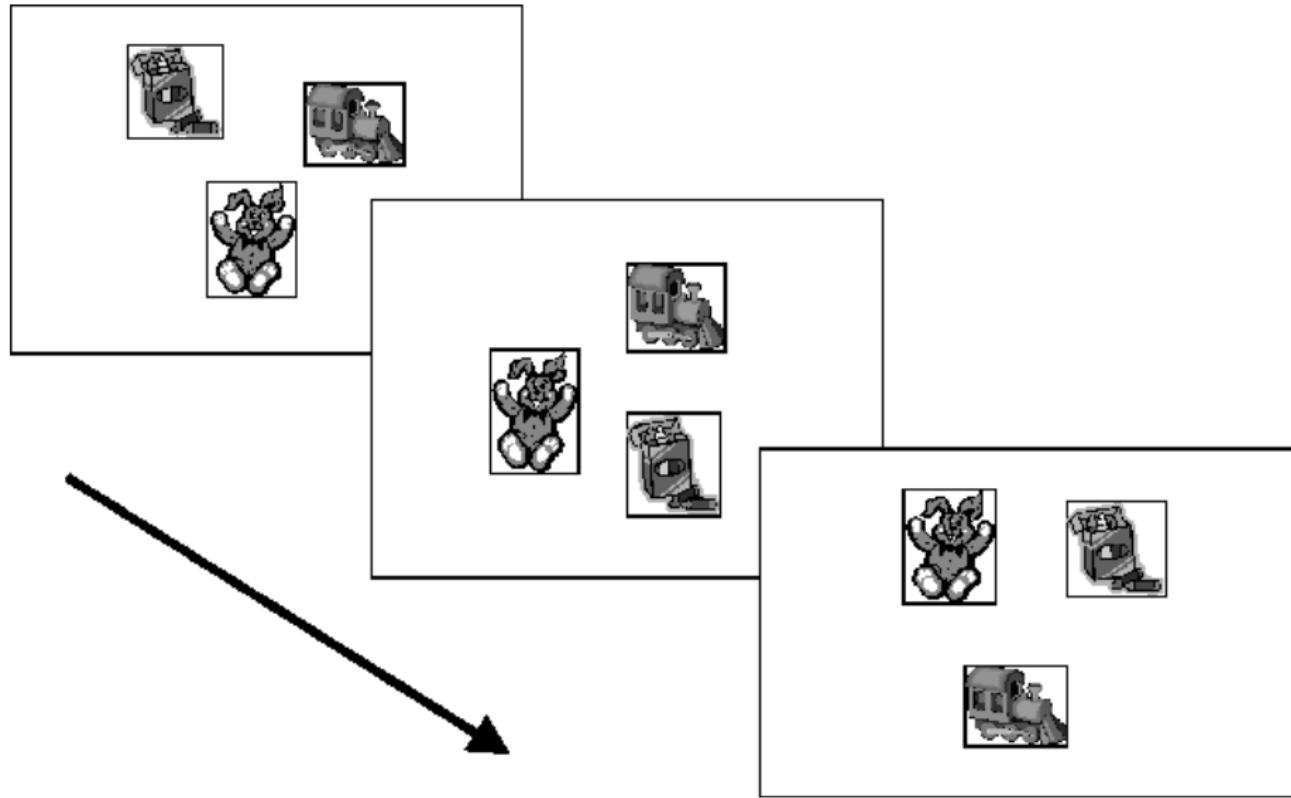
Measuring the existence and severity of cannabis usage

- You can measure brain development with a Game (Self Ordered Pointing Test [1])
- Cannabis use is checked for participants
- Adolescents pass the Game 2 times a year
- The results are compared between the **heavy** and **light** cannabis users

Leftover questions

- How does the amount of cannabis used affects the brain development?
- What age is sufficient to minimize the effect of usage?
- What policy should be used to minimize the effect?

The Game



Case Study: Prior Distribution

To develop a prior researchers combined many sources of information

① Knowledge before seeing any data



② Prior research results



③ Expert knowledge



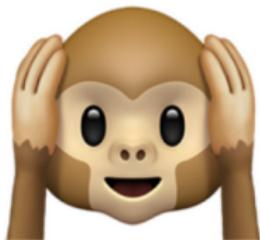
④ Constraints

⑤ Model properties

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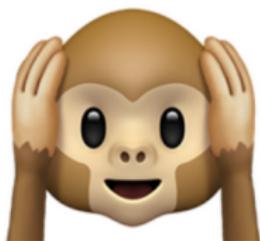
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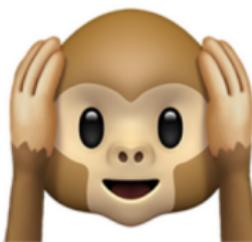
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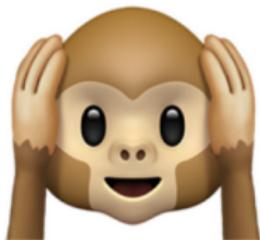
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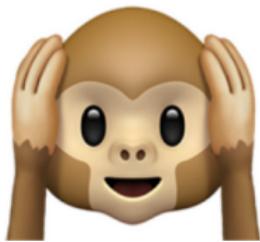
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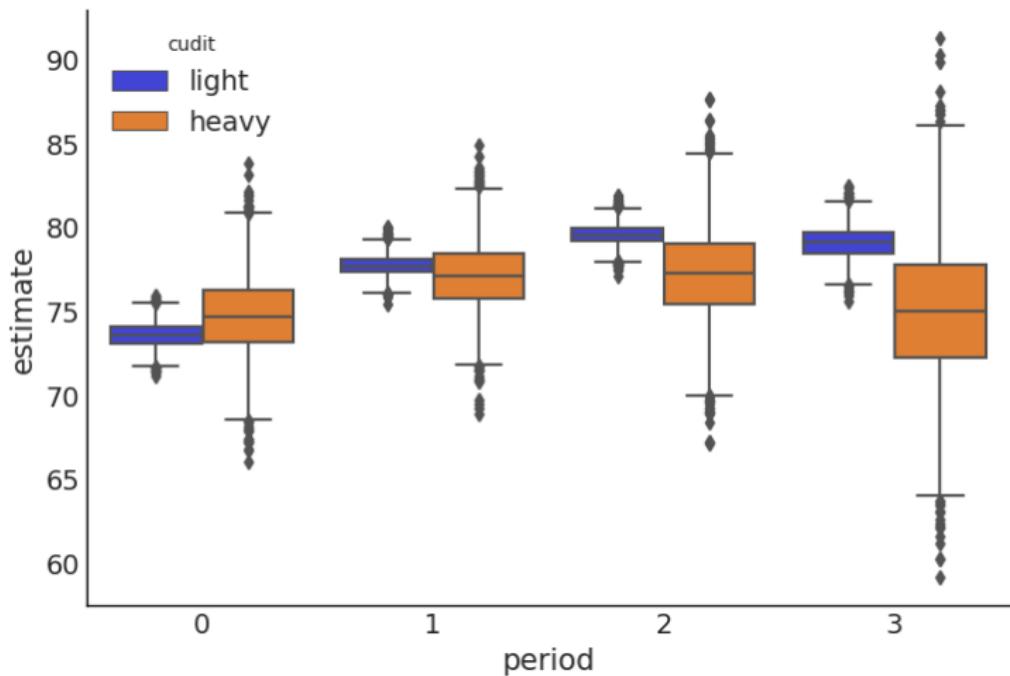
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- ④ Constraints
 - Slope (SOPT development rate) is more positive than negative
- ⑤ Model properties
 - Sign of the quadratic term



Results



We'll reproduce this plot on the seminar

Common Issues

In the research the prior was defended

- ① Prior is subjective
- ② Prior specification is unclear
- ③ Prior is incorrectly specified

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 - <https://osf.io/aw8fy/>
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 - <https://osf.io/aw8fy/>
- ③ Prior is incorrectly specified
 - There are still some issues with the analysis, we'll review them on the seminar

Likelihood Distribution

FACT

$$p(\Theta | \mathcal{D}) = \frac{\overbrace{p(\mathcal{D} | \Theta)} p(\Theta)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$

Case Study: AB Test

You sell nuts. You want sell more nuts! How to increase sales?

- increase purchase probability



- increase order size



Case Study: AB Test

You sell nuts. You want sell more nuts! How to increase sales?

- increase purchase probability
 - Create a banner about healthy food
 - Add a banner with recipes
 - Improve the layout
- increase order size



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 - Lower the price
 - Increase quality
 - Make better packaging



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What is better?

AB testing can answer the question



Not all customers buy nuts



- A significant portion of data are just zeros
- A classical 2 sample t-test assumes normality, not our case
- Researchers admit t-test weaknesses in these cases [2]

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Solution

Think of a non-normal likelihood

Zero inflation

Zero Inflation

Data property, when a significant portion of data is exactly zero

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1

Examples:

- Wait times in a queue (no queue is zero)
- Defects on a production line (no defects is zero)
- Rain water level (sunny weather is 0 water level)
- Purchase order statement (no nuts is zero)

Zero Inflated Distribution

Wisdom

Any distribution can be made zero inflated

Example: Zero Inflated Gamma.

We'll have parameters α, β (from Gamma) and p - probability of non-zero

Sampling:

$$z \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$$

$$\text{sample} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) & , z = 1 \\ 0 & , z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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Log Probability Density Function

$$\log p(x | p, \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \log(1 - p) & , x = 0 \\ \log(p) + \frac{x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} \beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

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Zero inflation as a mixture

Wisdom

Zero inflation is a special case of a Mixture

Components:

- ① Constant(0)
- ② Gamma(α, β)

Mixture probability is p

$$\text{ZI-Gamma}(p, \alpha, \beta) \equiv \text{Mixture}([1 - p, p], [\text{Constant}(0), \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)])$$

Back to the example

make an order $\sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

order amount $\sim \begin{cases} \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) & , \text{make an order} = 1 \\ 0 & , \text{make an order} = 0 \end{cases}$



Takeouts

- Good likelihood helps to get better sense of the problem
 - split purchase probability and purchase amount
 - more possibilities over a classical t-test
- Understanding a problem is a first step to a good likelihood

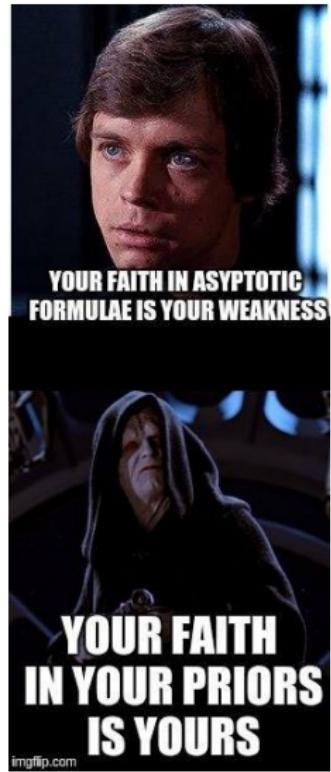
Posterior Distribution

$$\underbrace{p(\Theta | \mathcal{D})}_{\text{Posterior}} = \frac{p(\mathcal{D} | \Theta) p(\Theta)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



Posterior Distribution

$$\begin{aligned} p(\text{what you think} | \text{data}) \\ \propto p(\text{data} | \text{what you think}) p(\text{what you think}) \end{aligned}$$



Case Study: Marketing



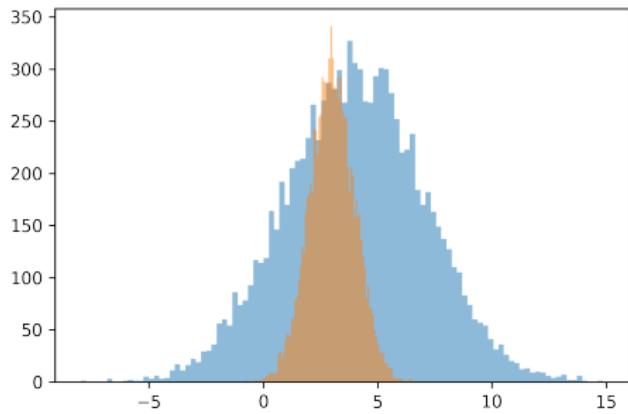
Marketing Mix Model

MMM - helps to evaluate marketing channels from historical data

Uncertainty

Marketing Mix Models ([read more here](#))

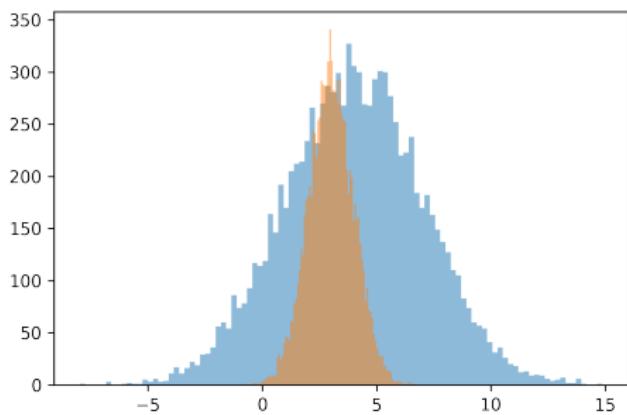
- How valuable is additional \$1000 invested in VK? Or Facebook?
- How certain is the model estimation?
- High value, high uncertainty or low value low uncertainty?
- How to allocate money?



Uncertainty

Marketing Mix Models ([read more here](#))

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Takeout

Uncertainty helps to make more informed decision

Recap

In Bayesian framework you have:

- Prior = What I think the problem is
- Likelihood = What the facts I have
- Posterior = What the problem actually is *given priors and data*

The Model

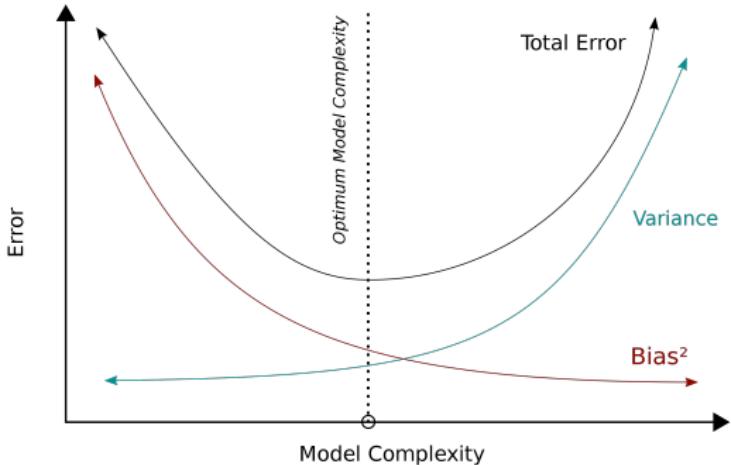
$$p_{\mathcal{M}}(\Theta | \mathcal{D}) = \frac{p_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{D} | \Theta) p_{\mathcal{M}}(\Theta)}{p_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{D})}$$

Treat the model as a "one of many" descriptions of the problem.

Bias - Variance trade-off

Getting to a good model

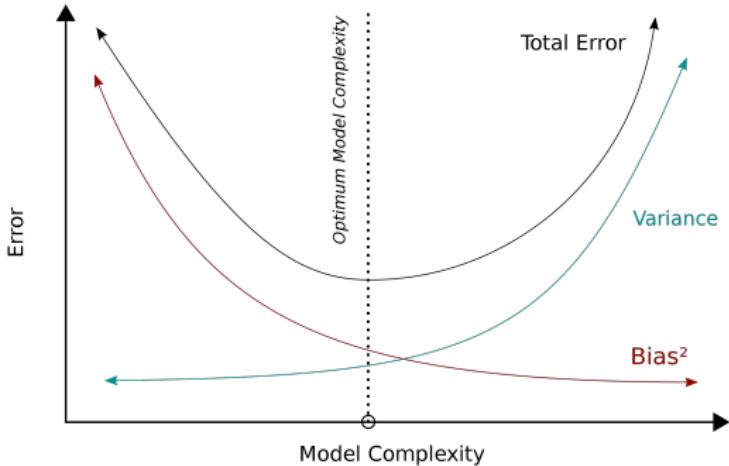
- ① Start with a over-simplified model
- ② Make sure it samples well
- ③ Increase the complexity
- ④ ...
- ⑤ Choose the best model using cross validation



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Getting to a good model

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Common mistake

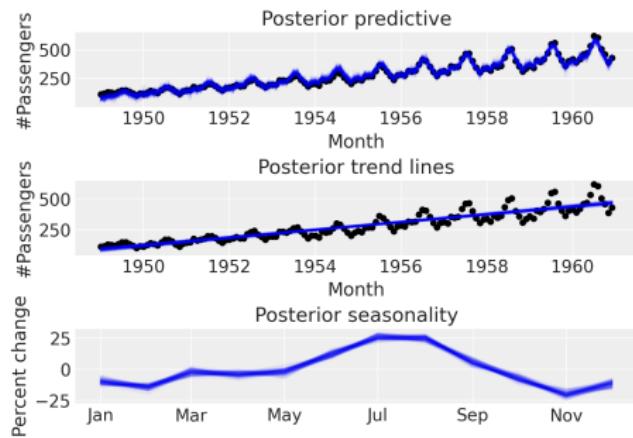
Starting with a complicated model make debugging painful

Case Study: generalized additive models

$$y(t) = \underbrace{g(t)}_{\text{trend}} + \underbrace{s(t)}_{\text{seasonality}} + \underbrace{r(X_t)}_{\text{regressors}} + \varepsilon_t$$

Adding more and more complexity

- ① start with a simple trend model
- ② add seasonality
- ③ add fine seasonality details, holidays or other features



When Bayes?

Bayesian modeling does not fit all the use cases at once

- It requires extra skills compared to classical machine learning
- You might not need the extra "uncertainty"

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Proposition

Bayesian modeling starts when fit-predict is useless

- You have interpretable confidence intervals
- You have flexibility and control over the model
- You have reliable low data applications
- You ultimately HAVE to understand the model

PyMC

- ① Pure Python!
- ② Automated inference
- ③ No complicated formulas for MCMC!
- ④ Visualizations with ArviZ
- ⑤ Reproducible research
- ⑥ Used in industry applications
- ⑦ Huge community
- ⑧ Active development

<https://github.com/pymc-devs/pymc>



Discussion Time

- Bayesian model is rarely a default choice
- Frequentist methods are good for fit-predict
- Bayesian modelling is a time consuming work
- Some problems are easier to solve without Bayesian methods

References I

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