

# BUAD621: Representing Uncertainty

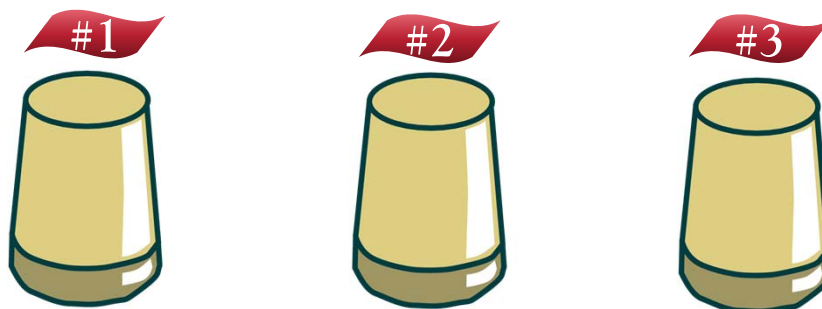
Intro to RV's and Probability Calibration



## Complete Uncertainty (i.e. ignorance) is Unsettling

Would you pay \$2 for the right to choose a cup and receive its contents?

If so, which cup will you choose?



## CERTAINTY IS EASIER

Would you pay \$2 for the right to choose a cup and receive its contents?

If so, which cup will you choose?



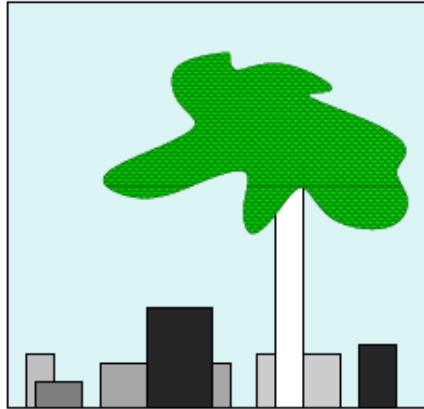
## Real-Life is Between Certainty And Ignorance

Would you pay \$2 for the right to choose a cup and receive its contents?

If so, which cup will you choose?

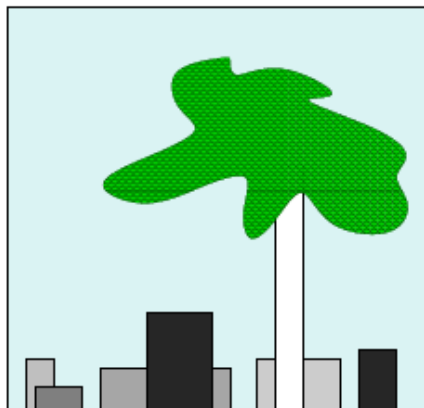


## In Real-Life, We Combine Expectations And Data

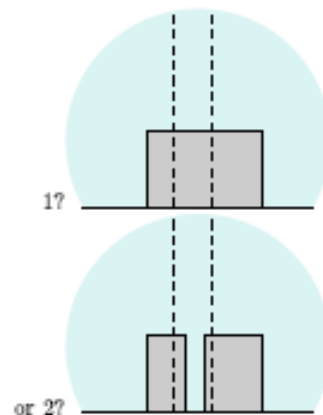


How many boxes  
are shown in this  
picture?

## In Real-Life, We Combine Expectations And Data



Which is behind the tree?

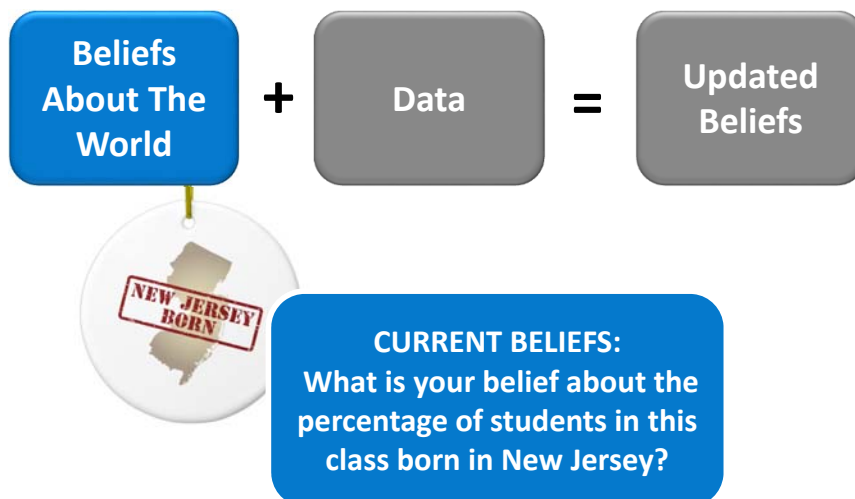


## Data Helps Us To Better Calibrate Our Uncertainty

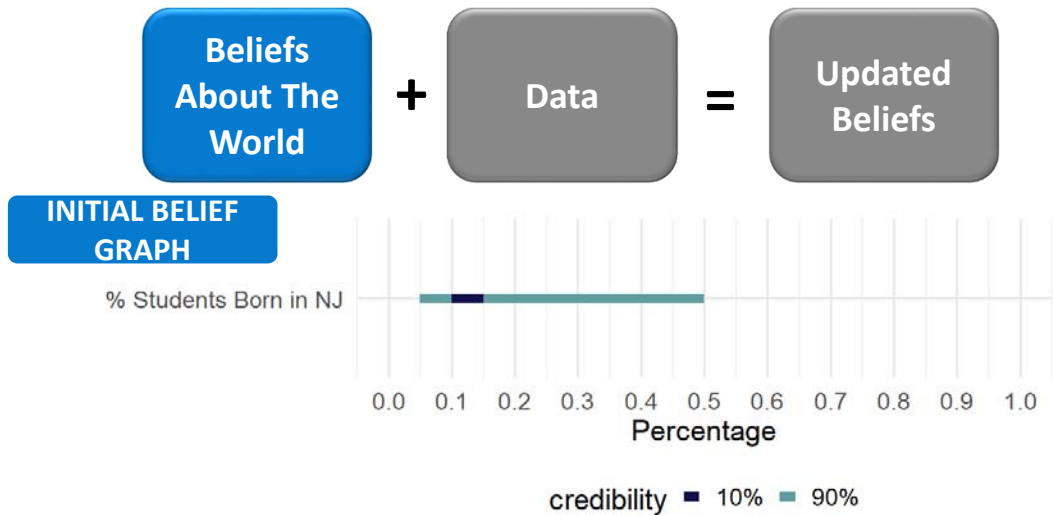


1. Beliefs that are consistent with the data become more plausible
2. Beliefs that are inconsistent with the data become less plausible

## An Example



## An Example

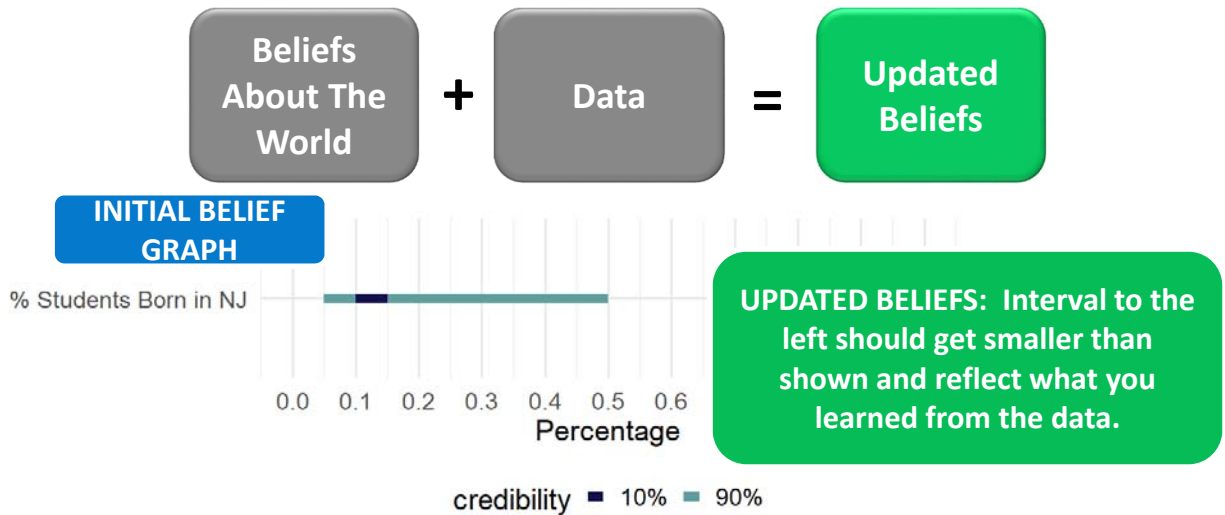


## An Example

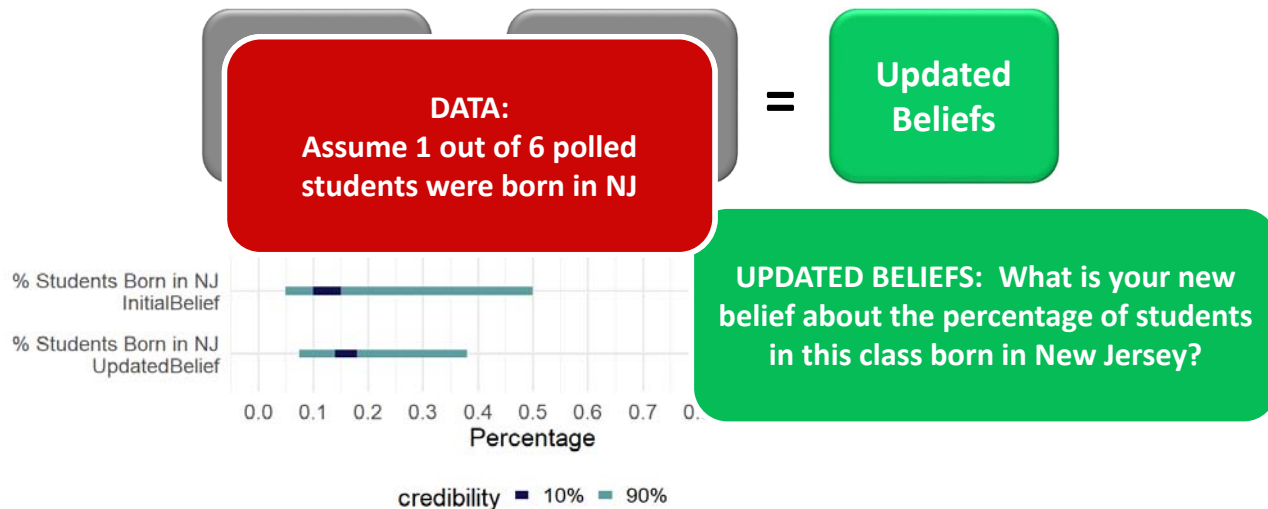


**DATA:**  
**IF YOU ARE SITTING IN THE  
 FIRST ROW OF THE CLASSROOM,**  
*raise your hand and keep it raised if you were  
 born in New Jersey?*

## An Example



## An Example



## Data Helps Us To Better Calibrate Our Uncertainty



1. Beliefs that are consistent with the data become more plausible
2. Beliefs that are inconsistent with the data become less plausible

## Analytics is Simply Using Data to Inform What “Guesses” Seem to Be Better Than Others



## All Data (i.e. measurements) Are Random Variables



Drives A Honda  
X

$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda



14

## All Data (i.e. measurements) Are Random Variables



Drives A Honda  
X

What values of X  
are possible?

$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Room Drives a Honda



15



## Random Variables Map Outcomes to Real Numbers



What values of  $X$   
are possible?

$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda

$$X \equiv \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if person does not drive a Honda} \\ 1, & \text{if person does drive a Honda} \end{cases}$$



16

## Probability Describes Uncertainty in Random Variables



$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda

$$X \equiv \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if person does not drive a Honda} \\ 1, & \text{if person does drive a Honda} \end{cases}$$

Outcome	Realization ( $x$ )	$P(X = x)$
No Honda	0	80%
Honda	1	20%



17

## A Probability Distribution Tells Us Everything



Outcome	Realization ( $x$ )	$P(X = x)$
No Honda	0	80%
Honda	1	20%

What values of  $X$  are possible?

What is the probability someone drives a Honda?

What is the probability  $X = 0$ ?

What is the probability  $X = 2$ ?

What is the probability  $X \leq 2$ ?



18

## Some Probability Distributions Get Special Names

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$$

$$X \equiv \begin{cases} 0, & \text{failure} \\ 1, & \text{success} \end{cases}$$

Outcome	Realization ( $x$ )	$P(X = x)$
Failure	0	$1 - \theta$
Success	1	$\theta$



19

## A Probability Distribution Tells Us Everything (revisited)

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta = 60\%)$$

What values of  $X$   
are possible?

What is the  
probability  $X = 0$ ?

What is the  
probability  $X = 0.6$ ?

What is the  
probability  $X \leq 1$ ?



20

Same questions, just answer without knowing  $\theta$

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$$

What values of  $X$   
are possible?

What is the  
probability  $X = 0$ ?

What is the  
probability  $X = 0.6$ ?

What is the  
probability  $X \leq 1$ ?



21

## Two Ways of Mathematically Specifying a Bernoulli Random Variable

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$$

Math Notation

Outcome	Realization ( $x$ )	$P(X = x)$
Failure	0	$1 - \theta$
Success	1	$\theta$

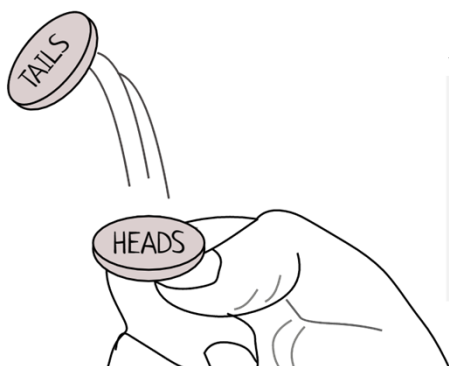
A Lookup Table

## Examples of Bernoulli Random Variables

- Will the user click my ad?
- Will the drug lower a patient's cholesterol?
- Will the new store layout increase sales?
- Will the well yield oil?
- Will the customer pay back their loan?
- Will the passenger show up for their flight?
- Is this credit card transaction fraudulent?

## The Real World Lacks Mathematical Precision

$X \equiv \text{Outcome of Coin Flip is Heads}$



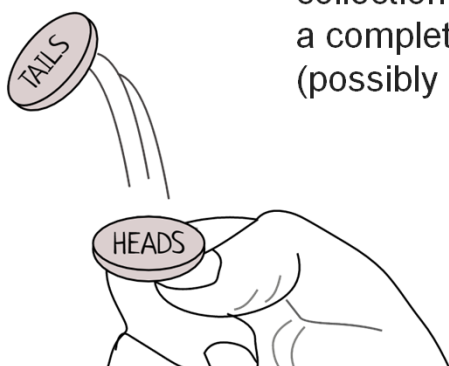
Simulating seven flips of a mathematically perfect coin

```
library(causact)
set.seed(123)
rbern(n=7, prob=0.5)
```

Based only these seven flips, what might you estimate for  $P(X = 1)$ ?

## Representative Samples

A **representative sample** is an incomplete collection or subset of data that exhibits similarity to a complete collection of data from an entire (possibly infinite) population.



Do you think seven coin flips:  
0 1 0 1 1 0 1  
gives a representative sample?

## How many flips do you think you need to get a representative sample of coin flips?



$X \equiv \text{Outcome of Coin Flip is Heads}$

```
library(tidyverse)
set.seed(123)

numFlips = 7
df = data.frame(flipNum = 1:numFlips,
                 coinFlip = rbern(n=numFlips,prob=0.5)) %>%
  mutate(headsProportion = cummean(coinFlip))

ggplot(df, aes(x = flipNum, y = headsProportion)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0.5, color = "red")
```



26

## How many flips do you think you need to get a representative sample of coin flips?



$X \equiv \text{Outcome of Coin Flip is Heads}$

```
library(tidyverse)
set.seed(123)

numFlips = 7
df = data.frame(flipNum = 1:numFlips,
                 coinFlip = rbern(n=numFlips,prob=0.5)) %>%
  mutate(headsProportion = cummean(coinFlip))

ggplot(df, aes(x = flipNum, y = headsProportion)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0.5, color = "red")
```



27

1) Open numFlips.R

2) Change the value of:  
numflips

and see how many flips you need to get a representative sample?

## All Data (i.e. measurements) Are Random Variables



Drives A Honda  
 $X$

$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda



28

## Often Interested in Parameters of Probability Dist



Honda Driver Prob.  
 $\theta$

Drives A Honda  
 $X \sim \text{bernoulli}(\theta)$

$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda



29

# Do we know anything about $\theta$ ?



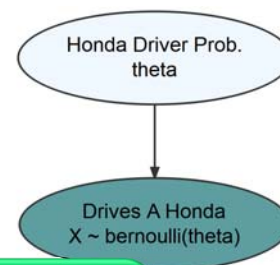
**Beliefs  
About The  
World**

+

**Data**

=

**Updated  
Beliefs**



$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda



30

# Do we know anything about $\theta$ ?

What is your 90% confidence interval for  $\theta$ ? Give me a lower bound that has a 5% chance that the true proportion is less than it and an upper bound with a 5% chance that the true proportion is greater than it?



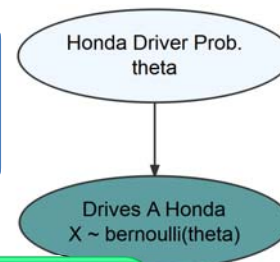
**Beliefs  
About The  
World**

+

**Data**

=

**Updated  
Beliefs**



$X \equiv$  Randomly Chosen Person In This Class Drives a Honda



31

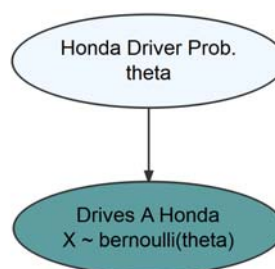


## Calibrating Your Beliefs

- Create a 90% confidence interval
    - Provide both an upper bound and a lower bound that you believe there is a 90% chance that the answer will be between your bound
1. You will win \$1,000 if the true answer is between the numbers you gave for the upper and lower bound
  2. You win \$1,000 if you draw a red marble from a sack of marbles with 9 red marbles and 1 white marble. (i.e. there is a 90% chance you win \$1,000).

## Let's Get Calibrated

Poll for true value of  $\theta$



See CANVAS for calibration activity