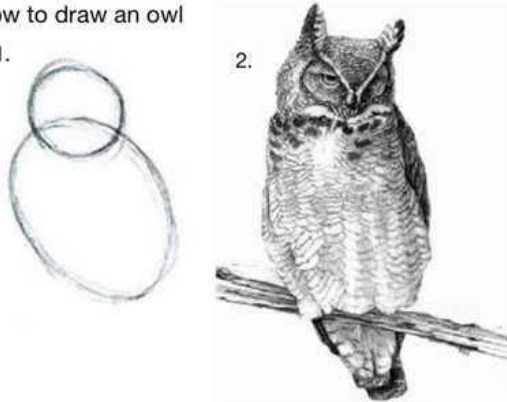


How to draw an owl

1. 2.




1. Draw some circles 2. Draw the rest of the owl

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0

Modelling Review

Preparing for Multi-level Models



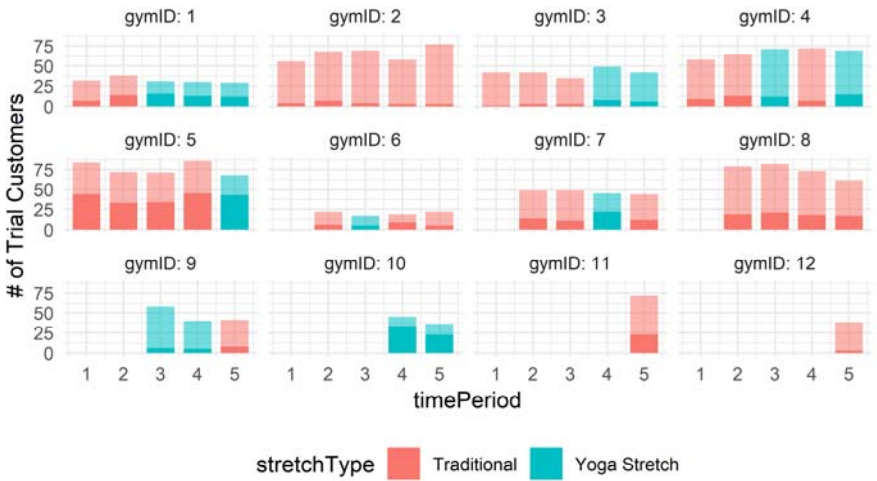
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Is it worthwhile to pay Beachbody to use its name?

The Data

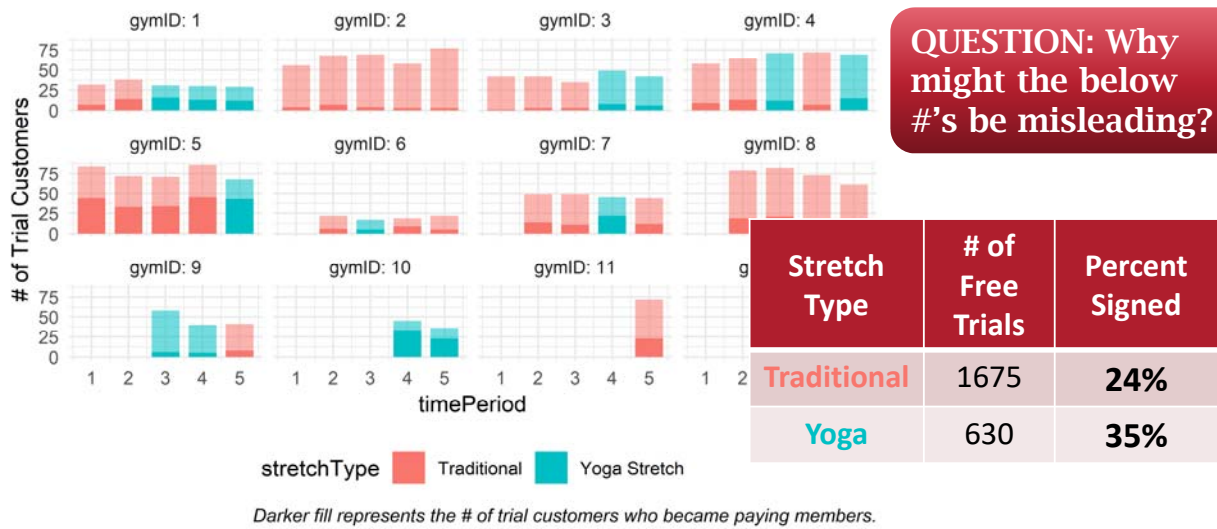
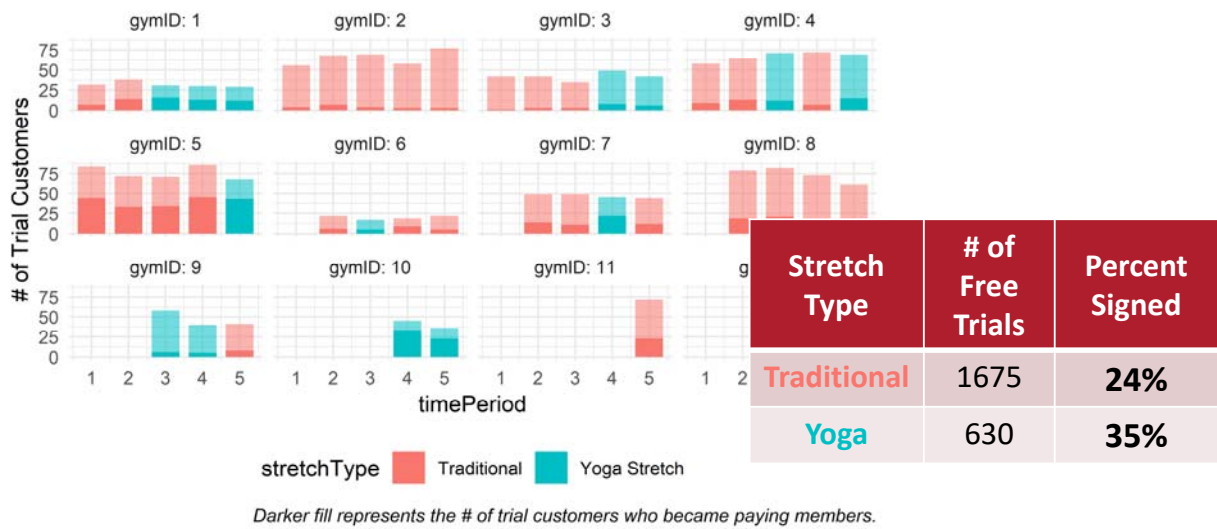
```
> gymDF
# A tibble: 44 x 5
  gymID timePeriod nTrialCustomers nSigned yogaStretch
  <int>   <dbl>         <int>    <int>    <dbl>
1     1     1         32      7      0
2     2     1         56      4      0
3     3     1         42      1      0
4     4     1         58      9      0
5     5     1         84     44      0
6     1     2         38     14      0
7     2     2         68      7      0
8     3     2         42      3      0
9     4     2         64     13      0
10    5     2         72     33      0
# ... with 34 more rows
```



QUESTION: Can you tell whether Yoga stretching helps?

stretchType Traditional Yoga Stretch
Darker fill represents the # of trial customers who became paying members.





The Data

```
> gymDF
# A tibble: 44 x 5
  gymID timePeriod nTrialCustomers nSigned yogaStretch
  <int>   <dbl>         <int>   <int>   <dbl>
1     1     1         32         7     0
2     2     1         56         4     0
3     3     1         42         1     0
4     4     1         58         9     0
5     5     1         84        44     0
6     1     2         38        14     0
7     2     2         68         7     0
8     3     2         42         3     0
9     4     2         64        13     0
10    5     2         72        33     0
# ... with 34 more rows
```

Really Complete Pooling Model

Success Probability
 $\text{succProb} \sim \text{beta}(2,2)$

QUESTION: Why is there a 44 in brackets next to the observed node descriptions?

```
> gymDF
# A tibble: 44 x 5
  gymID timePeriod nTrialCustomers nSigned yogaStretch
  <int>   <dbl>         <int>   <int>   <dbl>
1     1     1         32         7     0
2     2     1         56         4     0
3     3     1         42         1     0
4     4     1         58         9     0
5     5     1         84        44     0
6     1     2         38        14     0
7     2     2         68         7     0
8     3     2         42         3     0
9     4     2         64        13     0
10    5     2         72        33     0
# ... with 34 more rows
```

Number of Trials [44]
 $n\text{Trial}$ s

Number of Signups [44]
 $k \sim \text{binomial}(n\text{Trial}s, \text{succProb})$

Observation i

Really Complete Pooling Model

```
> gymid
# A tibble: 44 x 5
  gymid timePeriod nTrialCustomers nSigned yogaStretch
  <int>   <dbl>      <int>      <int>      <dbl>
1     1         1         32         7         0
2     2         1         56         4         0
3     3         1         42         1         0
4     4         1         58         9         0
5     5         1         84         4         0
6     1         2         38         7         0
7     2         2         68         7         0
8     3         2         42         3         0
9     4         2         64         13        0
10    5         2         72         33        0
# ... with 34 more rows
```

Success Probability
 $\text{succProb} \sim \text{beta}(2,2)$

QUESTION: How many success probability random variables are there in this model?

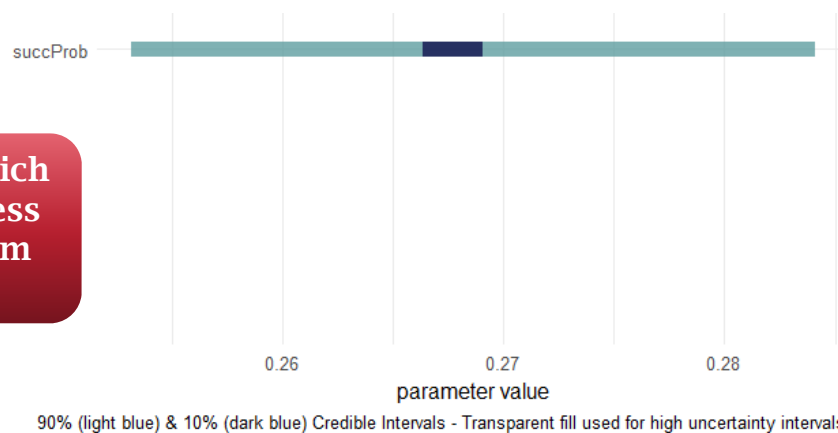
Number of Trials [44]
 $n\text{Trials}$

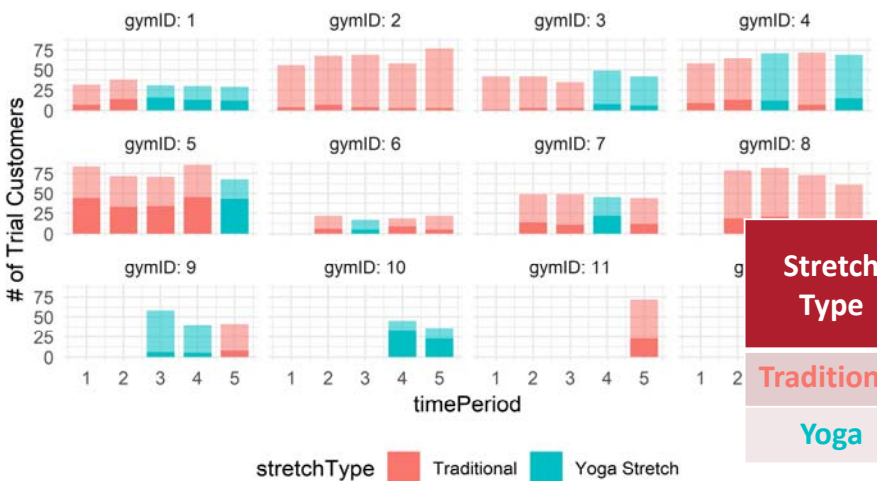
Number of Signups [44]
 $k \sim \text{binomial}(n\text{Trials}, \text{succProb})$

Observation i

The Posterior Distribution for the Really Complete Pooling Model

QUESTION: Which values of success probability seem plausible?





Really Complete Pooling ???

Stretch Type	# of Free Trials	Percent Signed
Traditional	1675	24%
Yoga	630	35%

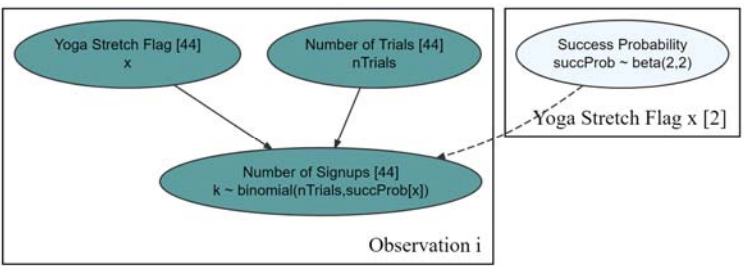
Darker fill represents the # of trial customers who became paying members.



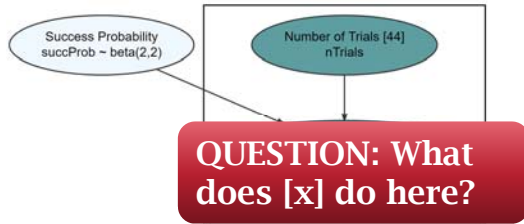
Really Complete Pooling Model

QUESTION: How many success probability random variables are there in the almost complete model?

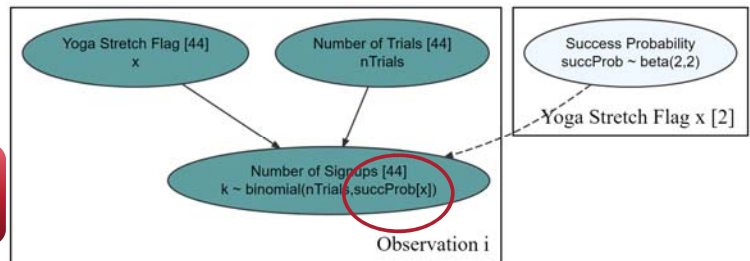
Almost Complete Pooling Model



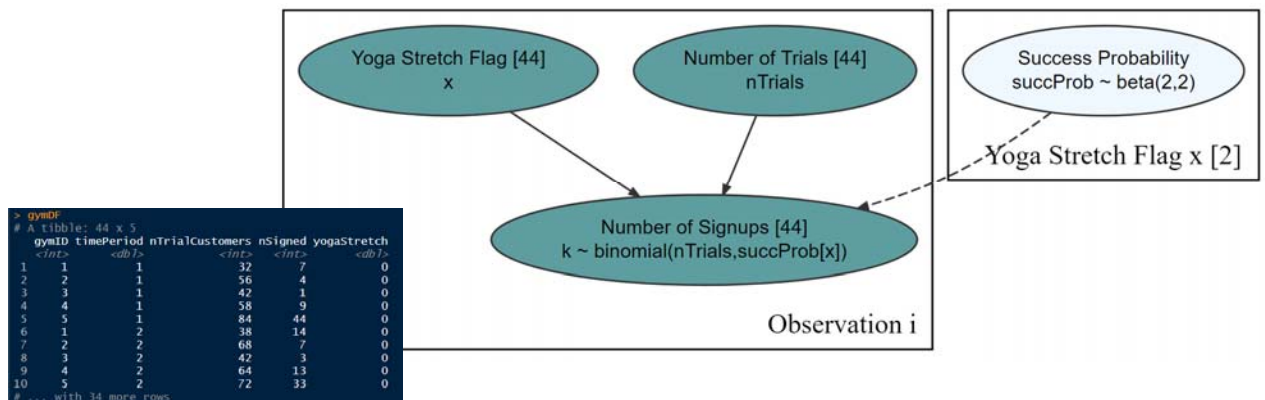
Really Complete Pooling Model

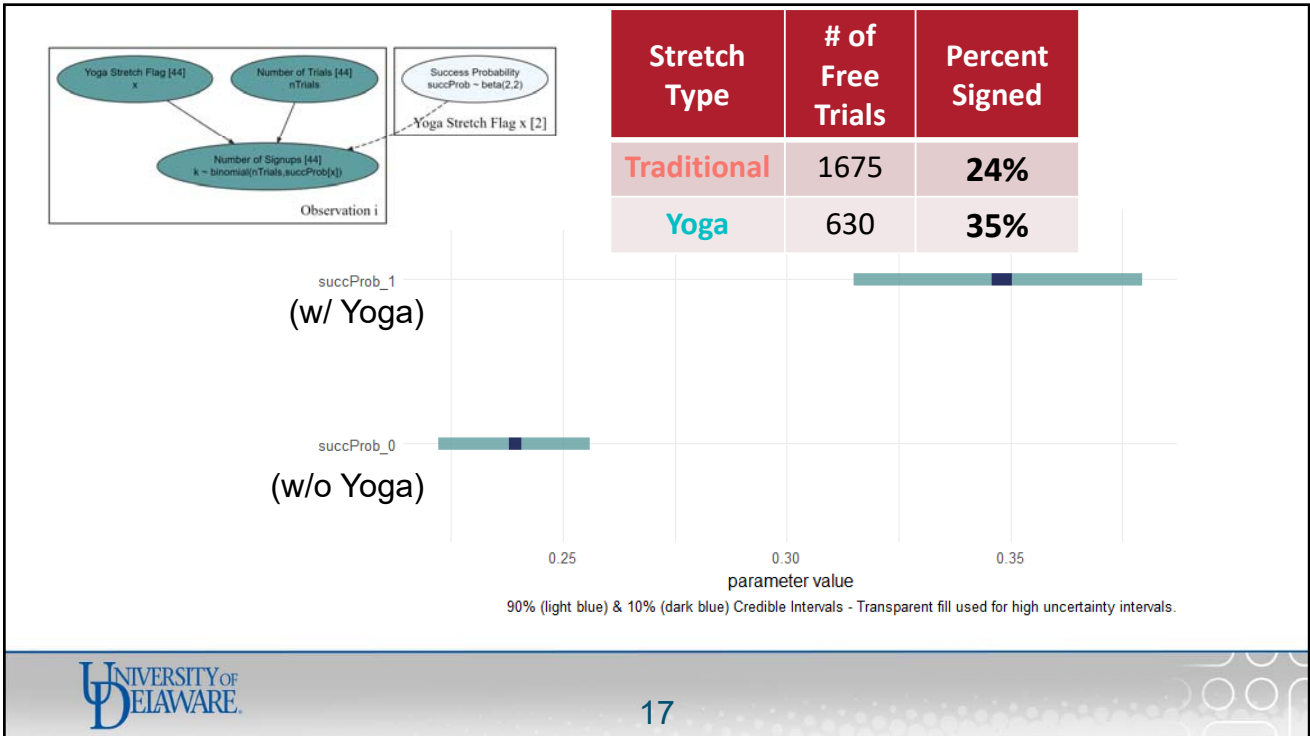
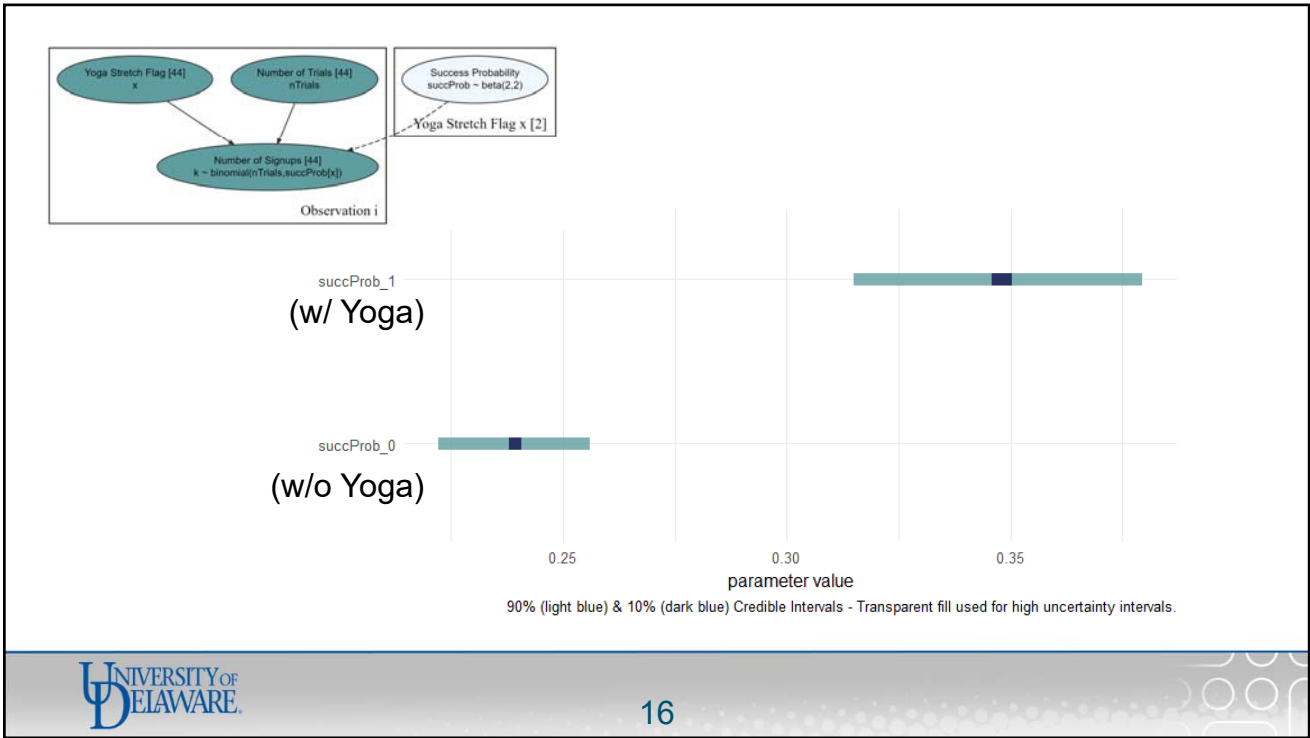


Almost Complete Pooling Model

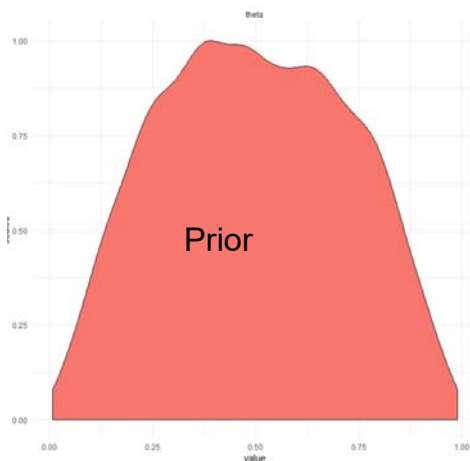


Almost Complete Pooling Model – Two Types of Rows





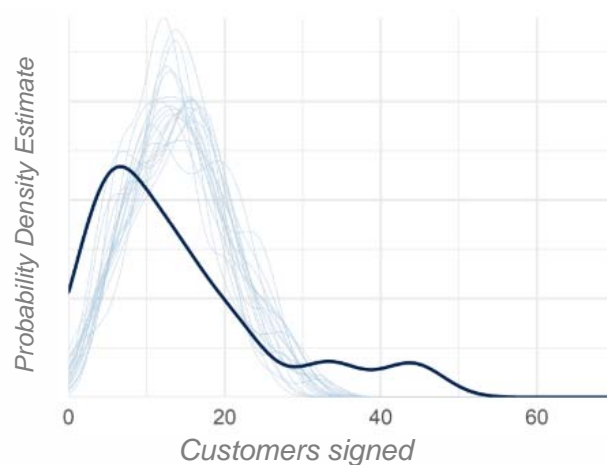
Prior versus Posterior for Success Probability



Posterior

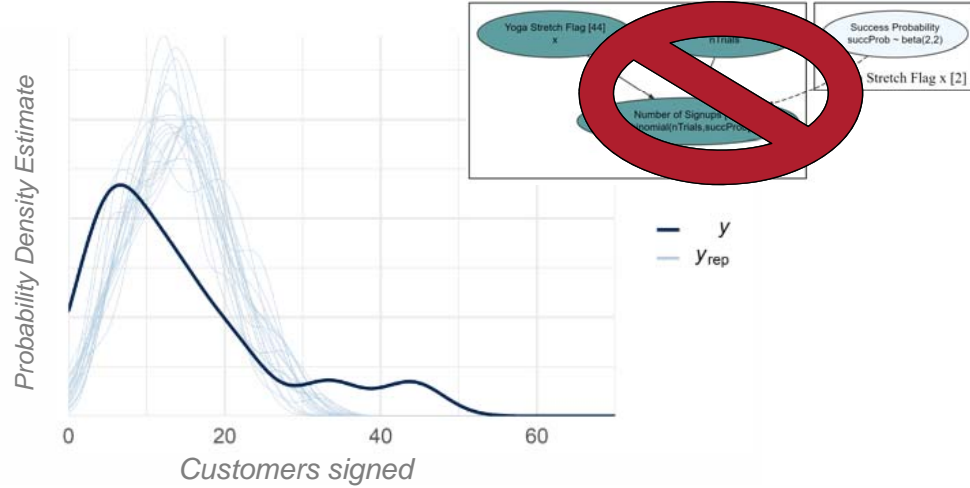
```
> drawsDF
# A tibble: 4,000 x 2
  succProb_0 succProb_1
    <dbl>      <dbl>
1      0.236      0.369
2      0.236      0.369
3      0.236      0.369
4      0.236      0.369
5      0.236      0.369
6      0.248      0.344
7      0.236      0.349
8      0.233      0.335
9      0.254      0.363
10     0.255      0.319
# ... with 3,990 more rows
```

Posterior Predictive Check



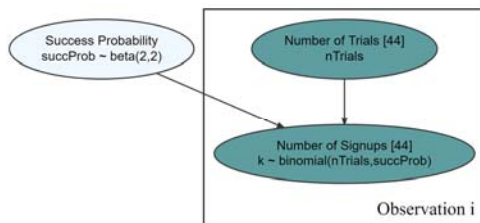
QUESTION: Does this model under-estimate or overestimate the number of observations that sign-up 20 customers in a month?

Posterior Predictive Check

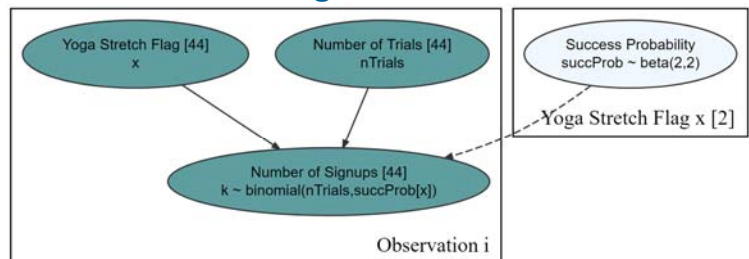


Recap So Far

Really Complete Pooling Model



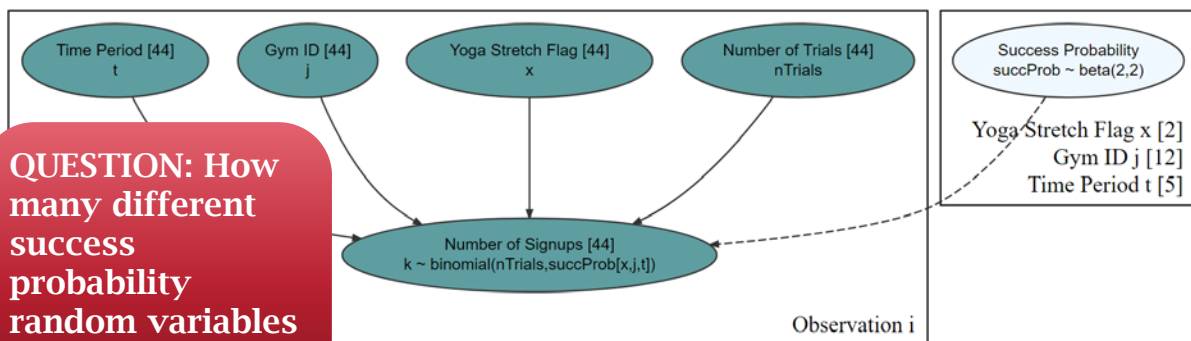
Almost Complete Pooling Model



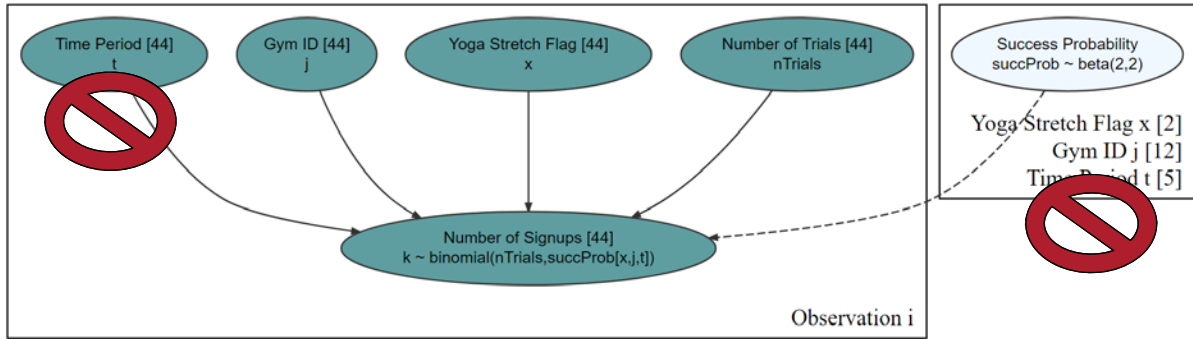
Zero Pooling (we will not run this model)

```
> gymDF
# A tibble: 44 x 5
  gymID timePeriod nTrialCustomers nSigned yogaStretch
  <int>   <dbl>         <int>    <int>    <dbl>
1     1     1         32         7         0
2     2     1         56         4         0
3     3     1         42         1         0
4     4     1         58         9         0
5     5     1         84        44         0
6     1     2         38        14         0
7     2     2         68         7         0
8     3     2         42         3         0
9     4     2         64        13         0
10    5     2         72        33         0
# ... with 34 more rows
```

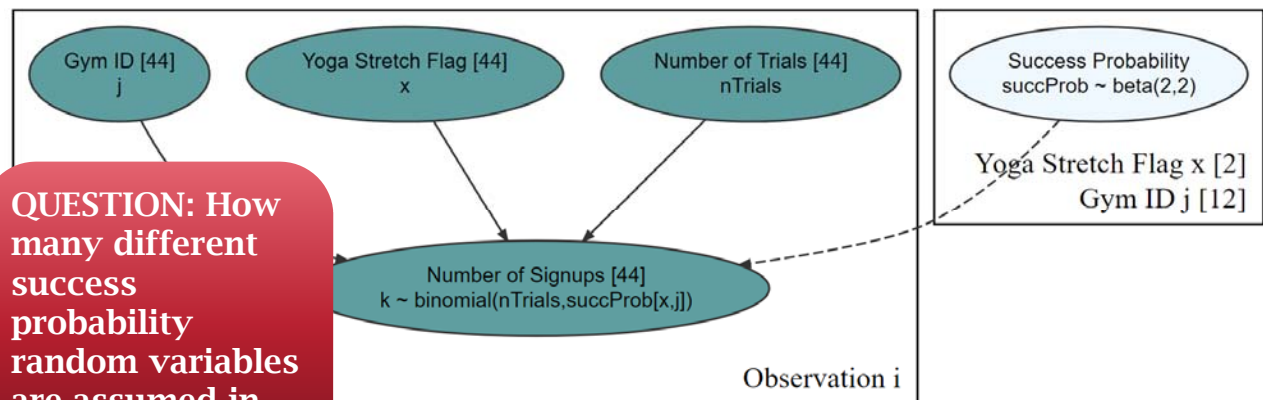
Zero Pooling (we will not run this model)



QUESTION: How many different success probability random variables are assumed in this model?



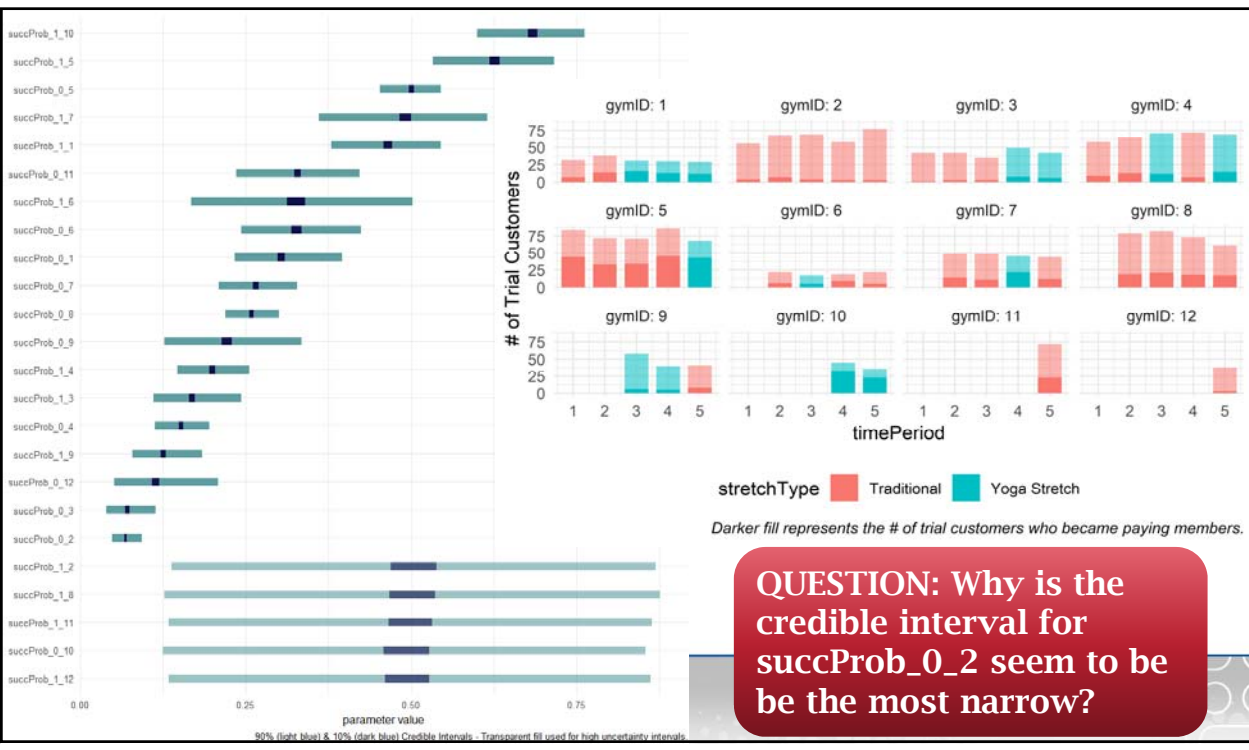
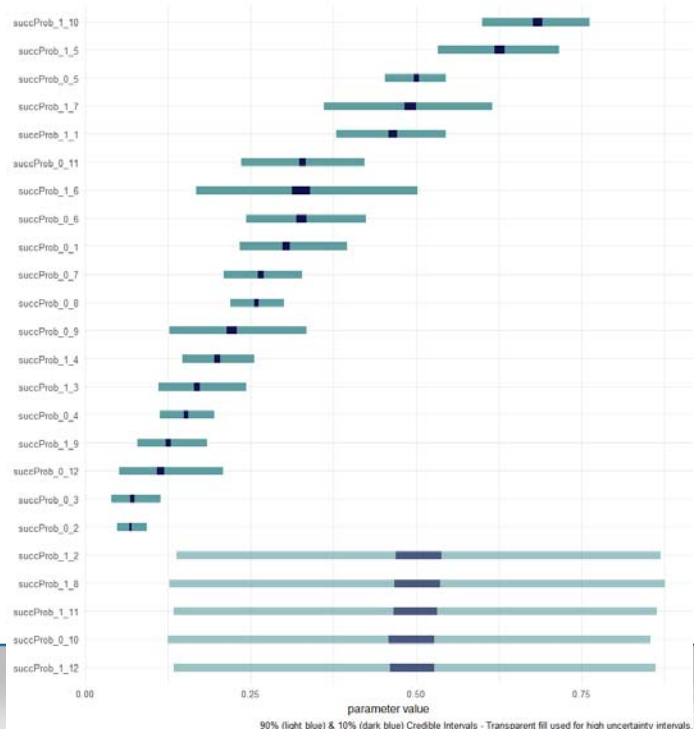
Almost Zero Pooling



QUESTION: How many different success probability random variables are assumed in this model?

Posterior Distribution

QUESTION: What do the numbers mean on the y-axis (e.g. succProb_1_10)?



QUESTION: Why is the credible interval for succProb_0_2 seem to be the most narrow?