Trabajo Estadística Bayesiana

Eugenio Guzmán* Alejandra Molina† Jaquelin Morillo‡ Diego Ramirez§ Francisco Villarroel¶

2022-08-26

Introducción

HOLA ESTE ES UN TRABAJO MUY BACán

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

Driff Diffution model

You can also embed plots, for example:

Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.ç

Explicación del experimento

Se observó el comportamiento de veinte personas mientras participaban en un juego de ruleta. Su tarea era apostar por uno de los dos colores (naranjo o celeste). Cada uno de los colores se identifica con la probabilidad de obtener un premio determinado. Algunas ruletas cuentan con un área gris (máscara) que oculta el verdadero color de la sección (ambigüedad).

#Modelación

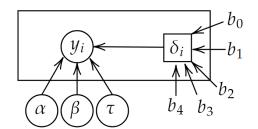
^{*}ejguzmanl@udd.cl

 $^{^{\}dagger} alejandramm@gmail.com$

[‡]jaquelin.morillo@gmail.com

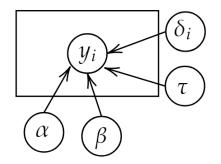
[§]diegoramirez.al34@gmail.com

[¶]fvillarroelr@udd.cl



$$y_i \sim wiener(\alpha, \beta, \tau, \delta_i)$$

 $\delta_i = f(p, o)$
 $\alpha \sim unif$
 $\beta \sim unif$
 $\tau \sim unif$
 $b \sim norm(\mu, \sigma)$



$$y_i \sim wiener(\alpha, \beta, \tau, \delta)$$

 $\delta_i = unif$
 $\alpha \sim unif$
 $\beta \sim unif$
 $\tau \sim unif$

Resultados - Modelos y tablas sumarias

Modelo 1

$$Y_{(ij)} \sim \text{Wiener } (\alpha_{(ij)}, \beta_{(ij)}, \tau_{(ij)}, \delta_{(ij)})$$

Este modelo supone una distribucion Wiener dependiente de los parámetros alfa, beta, tay y delta en función de los sujetos estudiados y los *trials*.

Table 1: Media de los parámetros modelados

Modelo 1							
Parámetro	A	В	\mathbf{C}	D	${f E}$		
α	0.76461	0.9084	0.92244	0.93057	0.95987		
eta	0.46303	0.51041	0.49342	0.5304	0.54067		
au	0.0045092	0.0081149	0.001054	0.017666	0.016152		
δ	0.66599	0.085327	0.36738	-0.13167	0.26716		

Modelo 2

$$Y_{(ij)} \sim \text{Wiener}(\alpha_{(ij)}, \beta_{(ij)}, \tau_{(ij)} \delta_{(p_{ij}, o_{ij})})$$

Al igual que el modelo 1 se contemplan los mismos parámetros, con la excepción que el parámetro delta depende linealmente de la probabilidad y del premio normalizado

[chantar toda la wea de graficos y tablas acá]

Table 2: Media de los parámetros modelados

Modelo 2								
Parámetro	A	D	E					
α	0.88527	0.9671	0.96805	0.95355	0.9938			
eta	0.45883	0.502	0.49792	0.52661	0.53689			
au	0.0021536	0.0061823	0.00085613	0.016333	0.015132			
b_0	11.642	6.8589	5.3276	3.0593	2.7807			
b_1	-13.817	-7.7817	-5.7075	-2.9145	-1.3458			
b_2	-8.503	-5.3981	-4.3687	-3.2749	-4.0697			

Modelo 3

$$Y_{(ij)} \sim \text{Wiener}(\alpha_{(ij)}, \beta_{(ij)}, \tau_{(ij)}, \delta_{(p_{ij}, o_{ij})})$$

En esta weá p y o dependen cuadráticamente [chantar toda la wea de graficos y tablas acá]

Table 3: Media de los parámetros modelados

Modelo 3							
Parámetro	A	В	С	D	E		
α	0.88881	0.96849	0.97048	0.95588	0.9952		
β	0.45816	0.50246	0.49924	0.5284	0.53707		
au	0.0021119	0.0061697	0.0010137	0.016375	0.015178		
b_0	10.486	6.9346	4.8691	1.8444	2.3766		
b_1	-10.635	-7.3161	-2.0708	-0.16917	1.3034		
b_2	-5.3338	-6.343	-6.2612	0.36938	-5.0773		
b_3	-3.264	-0.47105	-3.4009	-2.7109	-2.5218		
b_4	-3.2369	0.94515	2.0646	-3.6848	1.1816		

Modelo 4

$$Y_{(ij)} \sim \text{Wiener}(\alpha_{(ij)}, \beta_{(ij)}, \tau_{(ij)}, \delta_{(p_{ij})})$$

sólo p depende cuadráticamente

Table 4: Media de los parámetros modelados

Modelo 4								
Parámetro	A	В	С	D	E			
α	0.83153	0.93395	0.94481	0.93427	0.96406			
β	0.46895	0.50739	0.49798	0.52976	0.53892			
au	0.0029797	0.0070839	0.0011369	0.017322	0.015736			
b_0	2.5307	2.1188	0.92531	0.34464	-0.76552			
b_1	1.7668	-4.2162	2.2647	-0.33574	5.1825			
b_3	-8.9003	0.55325	-5.3849	-0.91345	-4.9913			

Modelo 5

$$Y_{(ij)} \sim \text{Wiener}(\alpha_{(ij)}, \beta_{(ij)}, \tau_{(ij)}, \delta_{(o_{ij})})$$

Sólo O depende cuadráticamente

[chantar toda la wea de graficos y tablas acá]

Table 5: Media de los parámetros modelados

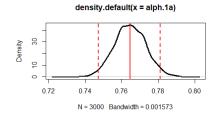
Table of Media de los parametros medelados								
Modelo 5								
Parámetro	A	В	С	D	E			
α	0.76539	0.90863	0.92702	0.9406	0.9907			
eta	0.46397	0.51086	0.49501	0.53197	0.53686			
au	0.0044623	0.0079759	0.0012098	0.017156	0.015165			
b_0	0.3456	0.21885	1.6944	-0.073462	2.3286			
b_2	0.70658	-0.45442	-5.3103	2.6437	-6.063			
b_4	-0.037301	0.27331	4.1839	-4.4153	2.5567			

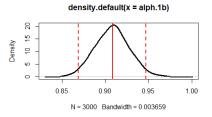
Resultados - análisis de parámetros comparados por modelo

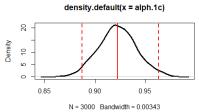
Alfa Modelo 1

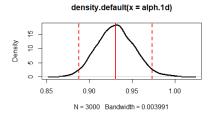
Mayores niveles de α (trade-off Speed-accuracy) está relacionado con un mayor nivel de accuracy que tuvieron los participantes. Si comparamos todos los α , como se muestran en la figura 1, desde la figura 1 "alph.1a" (sin ambigüedad) hasta la "alph1.e" (mayor nivel de ambigüedad); es posible apreciar que entre menor grado de ambigüedad, más bajo es el nivel de α , es decir, menor accuracy, el que iría aumentando a medida que el contraste incrementa.

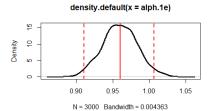
Esto podría deberse a que en "alpha.1a", la velocidad podría verse disminuida ya que los participantes pueden ver con claridad (no hay ambigüedad) la barra de la ruleta con los colores, y así, "tomarse más tiempo" para tomar una decisión; lo que no ocurriría en alpha1.e, ya que la barra tiene una máscara que oculta el verdadero color de esas áreas.





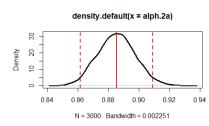


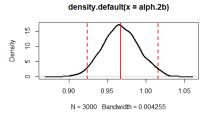


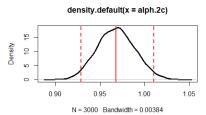


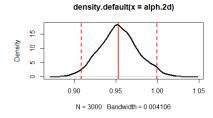
alfa modelo 2

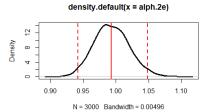
Con respecto a los α , a nivel general, al igual que en el modelo 1, cuando no se presenta el contraste o ambigüedad, el trade-off entre el tiempo y accuracy es menor, a que cuando hay ambigüedad.





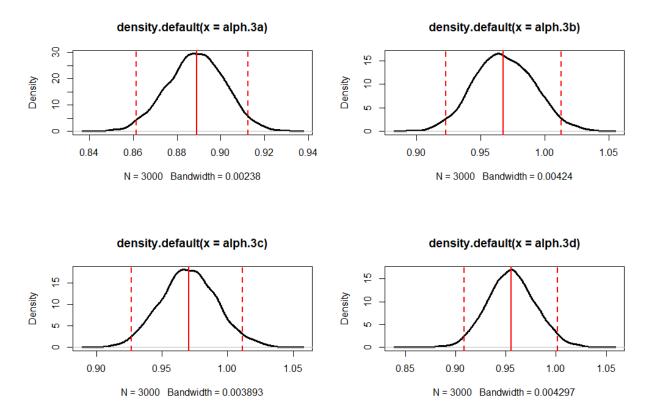






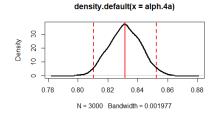
Alfa Modelo 3

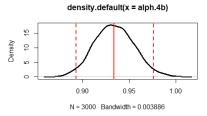
En relación a los α , al igual que en los modelos anteriores (1 y 2), cuando no hay presencia de ambigüedad (contraste que oscurece la barra), el trade-off entre el tiempo y accuracy es menor a cuando si hay presencia de ambigüedad.

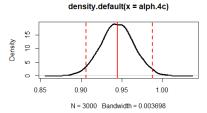


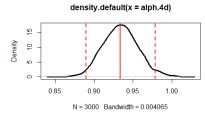
Alfa modelo 4

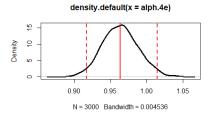
En relación a los α del modelo 3, al igual que en los modelos anteriores (1,2 y 3), cuando no hay presencia de ambigüedad (contraste que oscurece la barra), el trade-off entre el tiempo y accuracy, es menor a cuando si hay ambigüedad.





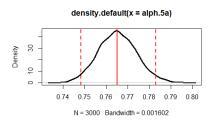


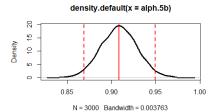


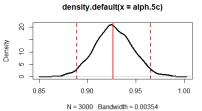


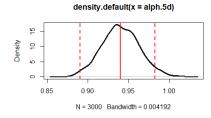
Alfa modelo 5

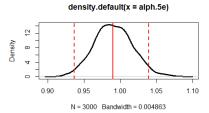
Con respecto a los α , a nivel general, al igual que en los modelos 1,2,3 y 4, cuando no se presenta el contraste o ambigüedad, el trade-off entre el tiempo y accuracy es menor a que cuando hay ambigüedad, o el contraste es ambiguo.







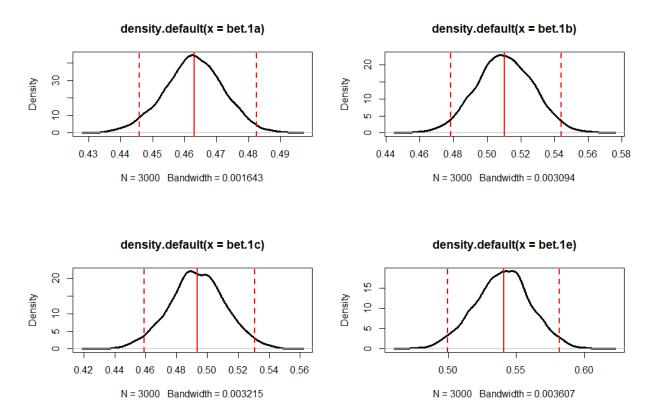




Betas

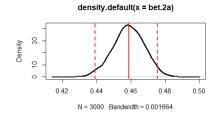
Betas modelo 1

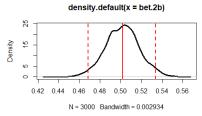
Respecto a los β , cuando no se presenta ambigüedad, es posible apreciar que existe cierto margen de sesgo (bias) hacia presionar el botón de la ruleta izquierdo. Sin embargo, a medida que se va presentando ambigüedad, el sesgo deja de presentarse.

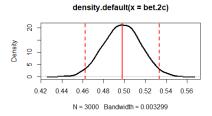


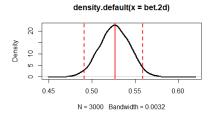
Betas modelo 2

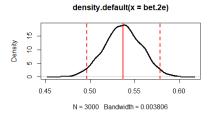
Respecto al β o bias inicial, cuando no hay ambigüedad, nuevamente (al igual que el Beta del modelo 1), existe un sesgo hacia presionar la barra izquierda, versus la derecha. Fenómeno que tendería a desaparecer a medida que el contraste de la barra y/o ambigüedad que se va presentando aumenta.





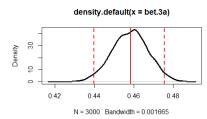


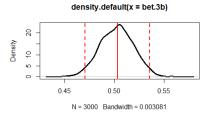


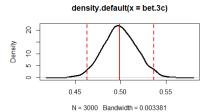


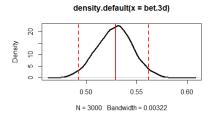
Beta modelo 3

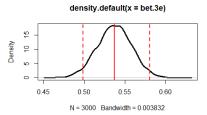
Respecto al β , cuando no hay ambigüedad, nuevamente, existe un sesgo hacia presionar la barra izquierda, versus la derecha. Fenómeno que tendería a desaparecer a medida que el contraste de la barra y/o ambigüedad que va teniendo el participante, aumenta.





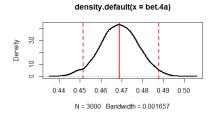


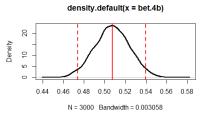


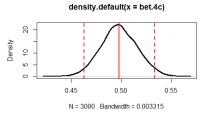


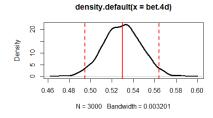
Beta modelo 4

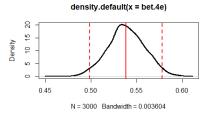
Respecto al β o bias inicial, cuando no hay ambigüedad, nuevamente, existe un sesgo hacia presionar la barra izquierda, versus la derecha. Fenómeno que tendería a desaparecer a medida que el contraste de la barra y/o ambigüedad que va teniendo el participante, aumenta.





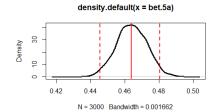


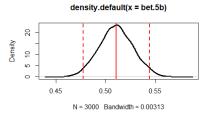


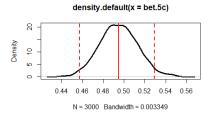


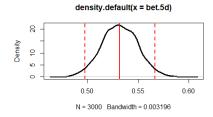
Beta modelo 5

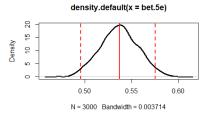
Respecto al β o bias inicial, cuando no hay ambigüedad, nuevamente, existe un sesgo hacia presionar la barra izquierda, versus la derecha. Fenómeno que tendería a desaparecer a medida que el contraste de la barra y/o ambigüedad que va teniendo el participante, aumenta.



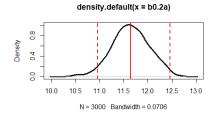


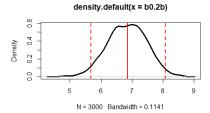


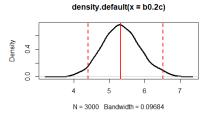


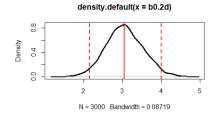


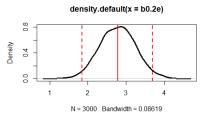
###b0modelo 2

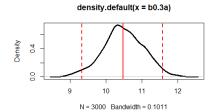


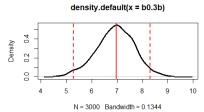


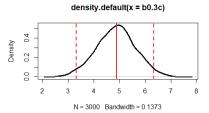


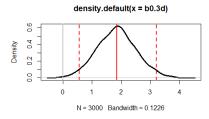


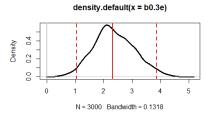




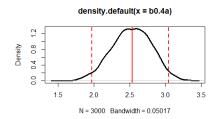


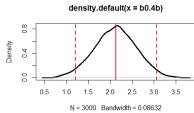


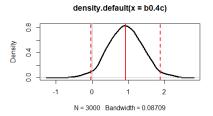


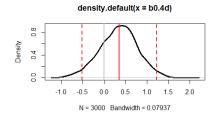


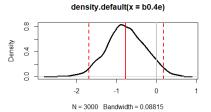
B0 modelo 3





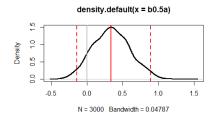


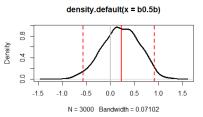


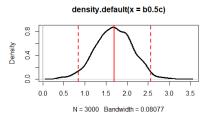


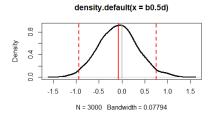
B0 modelo 4

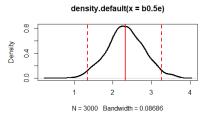
Beta0 . modelo 5





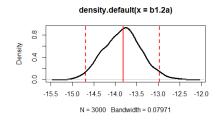


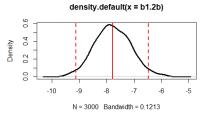


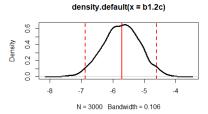


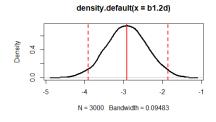
B1 modelo 2

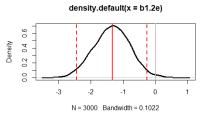
De acuerdo a los b1, tanto en condiciones de ambigüedad como de no ambigüedad, la probabilidad que acompaña al b1 si influye en el cálculo del drift.



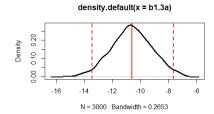


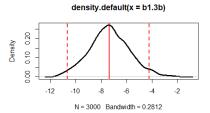


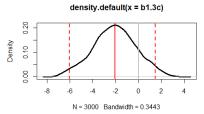


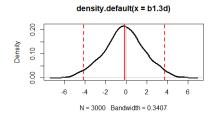


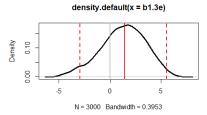
###B1 modelo 3



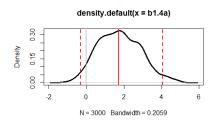


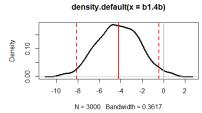


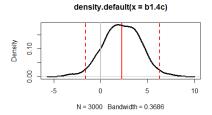


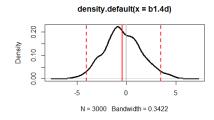


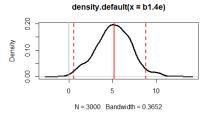
 $\#\#\#\mathrm{B1}$ modelo4





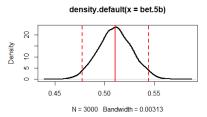


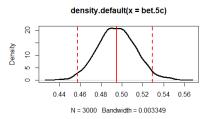


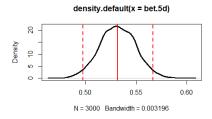


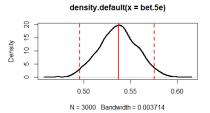
B1 modelo 5

density.default(x = bet.5a) 2 0.42 0.44 0.46 0.48 0.50 N = 3000 Bandwidth = 0.001662



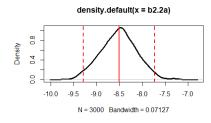


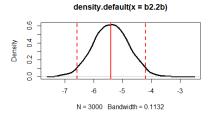


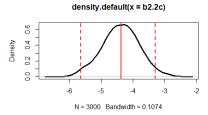


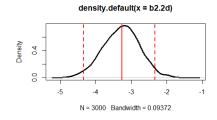
$\#\#\#\mathrm{B2}$ modelo2

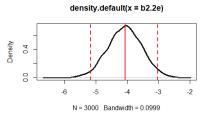
Finalmente, respecto a b2, tanto en condiciones de ambigüedad como de no ambigüedad, el pago que acompaña al b2 si influye en el cálculo del drift.



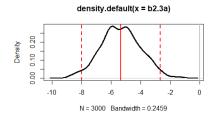


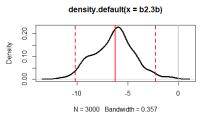


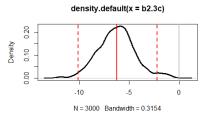


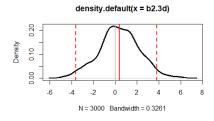


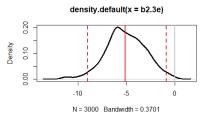
B2 Modelo 3



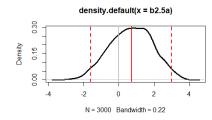


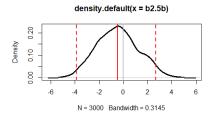


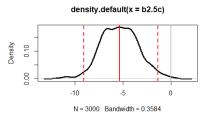


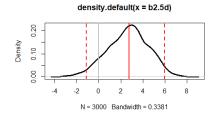


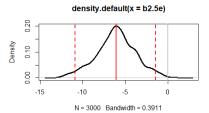
###B2 modelo 5



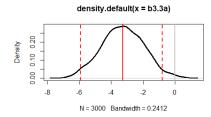


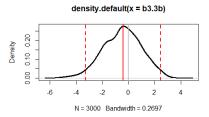


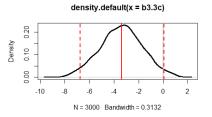


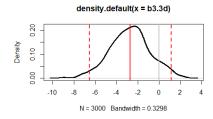


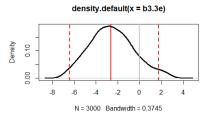
B3 modelo 3



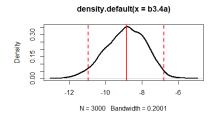


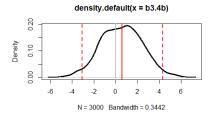


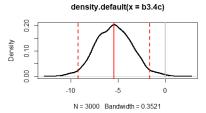


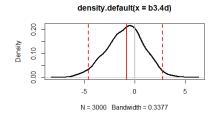


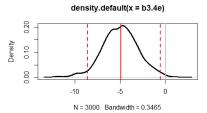
B3 modelo 4



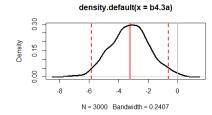


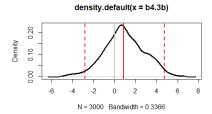


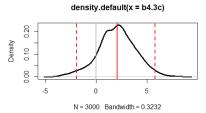


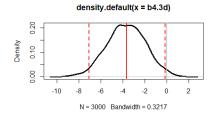


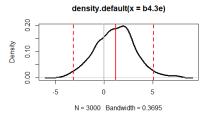
 $\#\mathrm{B4}$ modelo 3



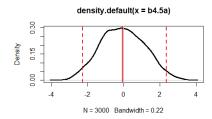


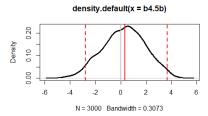


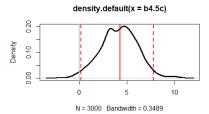


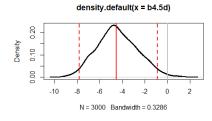


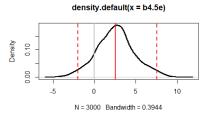
B4 modelo 5





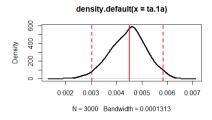


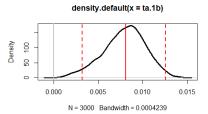


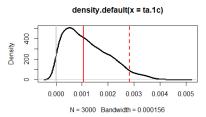


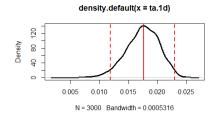
Tau

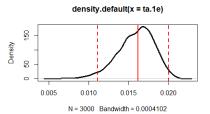
Tau modelo 1



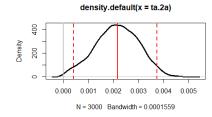


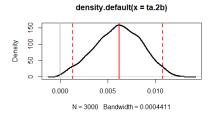


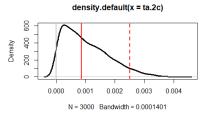


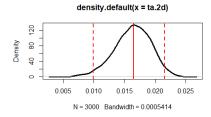


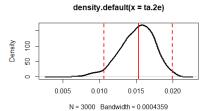
Tau Modelo 2



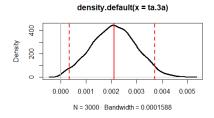


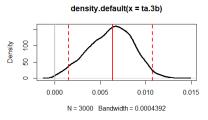


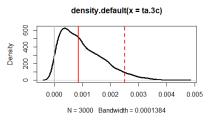


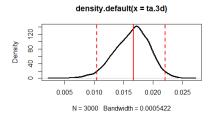


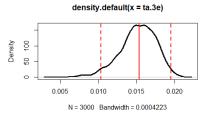
Tau modelo 3



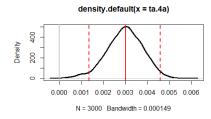


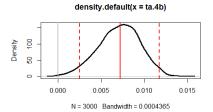


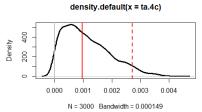


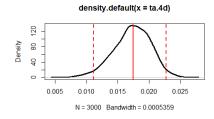


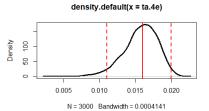
Tau modelo 4



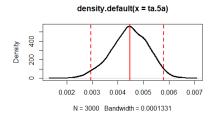


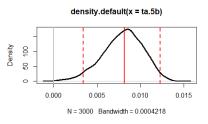


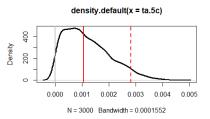


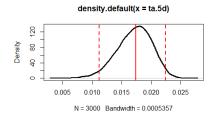


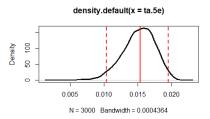
${\bf Tau\ modelo\ 5}$



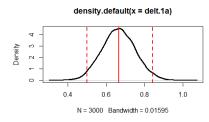


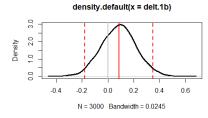


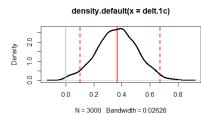


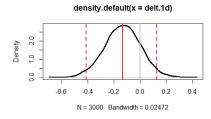


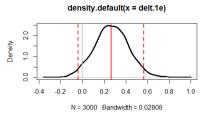
Delta











Delta modelo 1

[chantar toda la wea de graficos y tablas acá]

Ajuste de modelo DIC y LOO

Como queda en evidencia en la tabla 6, el DIC indica que en el experimento sin máscara (A), el modelo que mas se ajusta a los datos es aquel que incorpora la probabilidad y el premio en una relación cuadrática. Este hallazgo se repite para todos los niveles de ambigüedad, exceptuando la máscara al 0.6 (E) y y al 0.3 (B). No obstante, esta diferencia es marginal.

Table 6: Resultados DIC							
	Mascaras						
Modelo	A	В	С	D	Е		
1	-1367	-31	-76	25	-20		
2	-2367	-168	-176	-16	-71		
3	-2390	-166	-176	-19	-69		
4	-1977	-92	-126	21	-22		
5	-1369	-29	-82	7	-65		

Los hallazgos resultantes del DIC son concordantes al revisar el Leave-One-Out (LOO), dado que el modelo 3 sigue siendo el de mejor ajuste en función a la muestra trabajada, con una diferencia marginal con el modelo 2 (el cual muestra un ajuste ligeramente mejor en las máscaras al 0.3 y 0.6).

Table 7: Resultados LOO							
	Mascaras						
Modelo	A	В	С	D	\mathbf{E}		
1	683	16	36	-13	8		
2	1188	84	86	8	34		
3	1195	82	86	9	33		
4	988	46	62	-11	9		
5	684	14	40	-4	31		

Los hallazgos resultantes del DIC son concordantes al revisar el Leave-One-Out (LOO), dado que el modelo 3 sigue siendo el de mejor ajuste en función a la muestra trabajada, con una diferencia marginal con el modelo 2 (el cual muestra un ajuste ligeramente mejor en las máscaras al 0.3 y 0.6).

Finalmente, como próximos desafíos, sería interesante ahondar en otras funciones para la relación de la probabilidad y el premio con el Drift.

Comentarios finales