

Meeting 10: More on the value of information

Sequential analysis

When the value of sample information concerns the entire sample (sometimes referred to as *single-stage sampling*) the expected net gain of sampling can be written

$$ENG S(n) = EVSI(n) - CS(n)$$

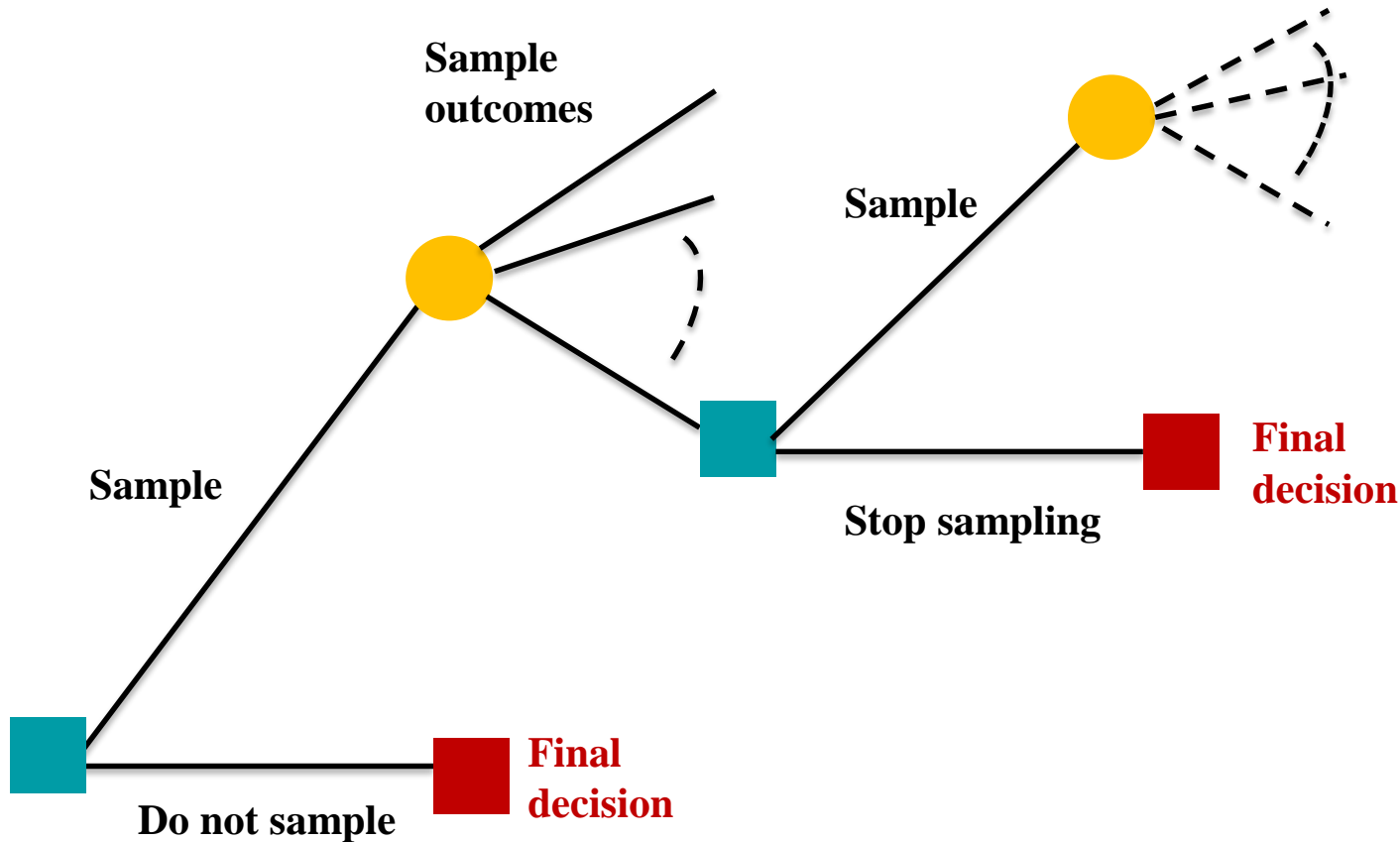
and the optimal sample size n^* satisfies

$$ENG S(n^*) \geq ENG S(n) \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

However, it is also possible to sample one unit at time and at each step decide whether further sampling should be conducted. This is referred to as *sequential sampling*.

In the textbook there is no attempt to formulate a general description of sequential sampling, since it is a concept closely related to the decision problem at hand.

However, to clarify things it may often be wise to draw decision trees.



Exercise 6.27

27. In Exercise 17, consider a sequential sampling plan with a maximum total sample size of two and analyze the problem as follows.
- (a) Represent the situation in terms of a tree diagram.
 - (b) Using backward induction, find the ENGS for the sequential plan.
 - (c) Compare the sequential plan with a single-stage plan having $n = 2$.
17. In Exercise 16, suppose that you also want to consider other sample sizes.
- (a) Find EVSI for a sample of size 2.
 - (b) Find EVSI for a sample of size 5.
 - (c) Find EVSI for a sample of size 10.
 - (d) If the cost of sampling is \$0.50 per unit sampled, find the expected net gain of sampling (ENGS) for samples of sizes 1, 2, 5, and 10.
16. In Exercise 15, suppose that sample information is available in the form of a random sample of consumers. For a sample of size *one*,
- (a) find the posterior distribution if the one person sampled will purchase the item, and find the value of this sample information;
 - (b) find the posterior distribution if the one person sampled will *not* purchase the item, and find the value of this sample information;
 - (c) find the expected value of sample information.

15. A store must decide whether or not to stock a new item. The decision depends on the reaction of consumers to the item, and the payoff table (in dollars) is as follows.

| | | PROPORTION OF CONSUMERS PURCHASING | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| DECISION | <i>Stock 100</i> | -10 | -2 | 12 | 22 | 40 |
| | <i>Stock 50</i> | -4 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| | <i>Do not stock</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

If $P(0.10) = 0.2$, $P(0.20) = 0.3$, $P(0.30) = 0.3$, $P(0.40) = 0.1$, and $P(0.50) = 0.1$, what decision maximizes expected payoff? If perfect information is available, find VPI for each of the five possible states of the world and compute EVPI.

| DECISION | PROPORTION OF CUSTOMERS BUYING | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Stock 100 | -10 | -2 | 12 | 22 | 40 |
| Stock 50 | -4 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| Do not stock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$VPI(\theta) = R(a_\theta, \theta) - R(a^*, \theta)$$

$$a^* = \arg \max_a \{ER(a)\}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}) = (-10) \cdot 0.2 + (-2) \cdot 0.3 + 12 \cdot 0.3 + 22 \cdot 0.1 + 40 \cdot 0.1 = 7.2$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}) = (-4) \cdot 0.2 + 6 \cdot 0.3 + 12 \cdot 0.3 + 16 \cdot 0.1 + 16 \cdot 0.1 = 7.8$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}) = 0 \cdot 0.2 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 0 \cdot 0.1 + 0 \cdot 0.1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^* = \text{Stock 50}$$

\Rightarrow

$$VPI(0.10) = 0 - (-4) = 4$$

$$VPI(0.20) = 6 - 6 = 0$$

$$VPI(0.30) = 12 - 12 = 0$$

$$VPI(0.40) = 22 - 16 = 6$$

$$VPI(0.50) = 40 - 16 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow EVPI = 4 \cdot 0.2 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 6 \cdot 0.1 + 24 \cdot 0.1 = 3.8$$

16. In Exercise 15, suppose that sample information is available in the form of a random sample of consumers. For a sample of size *one*,
- (a) find the posterior distribution if the one person sampled will purchase the item, and find the value of this sample information;
 - (b) find the posterior distribution if the one person sampled will *not* purchase the item, and find the value of this sample information;
 - (c) find the expected value of sample information.

Below we have used the word “BUY” instead of “PURCHASE”

(a) Posterior distribution :
$$P(\theta|\text{BUY}) = \frac{P(\text{BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{BUY})} = \frac{P(\text{BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{\sum_{\lambda} P(\text{BUY}|\lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}$$

$$P(\text{BUY}|\theta) = \theta$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(\text{BUY}) = 0.10 \cdot 0.2 + 0.20 \cdot 0.3 + 0.30 \cdot 0.3 + 0.40 \cdot 0.1 + 0.50 \cdot 0.1 = 0.26$$

$$P(0.10|\text{BUY}) = 0.10 \cdot 0.2 / 0.26 \approx 0.0769$$

$$P(0.20|\text{BUY}) = 0.20 \cdot 0.3 / 0.26 \approx 0.2308$$

$$P(0.30|\text{BUY}) = 0.30 \cdot 0.3 / 0.26 \approx 0.3462$$

$$P(0.40|\text{BUY}) = 0.40 \cdot 0.1 / 0.26 \approx 0.1538$$

$$P(0.50|\text{BUY}) = 0.50 \cdot 0.1 / 0.26 \approx 0.1923$$

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}) = E''R(a''|\text{BUY}) - E''R(a'|\text{BUY})$$

$$a' = \langle = a^* \text{ from exercise 6.15} \rangle = \text{Stock 50}$$

$$a'' = \arg \max_a ER(a|\text{BUY})$$

$$ER(a|\text{BUY}) = \sum_{\theta} R(a, \theta) \cdot P(\theta|\text{BUY})$$

\Rightarrow

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}) = (-10) \cdot 0.0769... + (-2) \cdot 0.2308... + 12 \cdot 0.3462... + \\ 22 \cdot 0.1538... + 40 \cdot 0.1923... = 14.00$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}) = (-4) \cdot 0.0769... + 6 \cdot 0.2308... + 12 \cdot 0.3462... + \\ 26 \cdot 0.1538... + 16 \cdot 0.1923... \approx 10.77$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}|\text{BUY}) = 0 \cdot 0.0769... + 0 \cdot 0.2308... + 0 \cdot 0.3462... + \\ 0 \cdot 0.1538... + 0 \cdot 0.1923... = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'' = \text{Stock 100}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}) = E''R(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}) - E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}) = 14.00 - 10.77 = 3.23$$

(b)

$$\text{Posterior distribution: } P(\theta | \text{NOT BUY}) = \frac{P(\text{NOT BUY} | \theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{NOT BUY})} = \frac{P(\text{NOT BUY} | \theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{\sum_{\lambda} P(\text{NOT BUY} | \lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}$$

$$P(\text{NOT BUY} | \theta) = 1 - \theta$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(\text{NOT BUY}) = 0.90 \cdot 0.2 + 0.80 \cdot 0.3 + 0.70 \cdot 0.3 + 0.60 \cdot 0.1 + 0.50 \cdot 0.1 = 0.74$$

$$P(0.10 | \text{NOT BUY}) = 0.90 \cdot 0.2 / 0.74 \approx 0.2432$$

$$P(0.20 | \text{NOT BUY}) = 0.80 \cdot 0.3 / 0.74 \approx 0.3243$$

$$P(0.30 | \text{NOT BUY}) = 0.70 \cdot 0.3 / 0.74 \approx 0.2838$$

$$P(0.40 | \text{NOT BUY}) = 0.60 \cdot 0.1 / 0.74 \approx 0.0811$$

$$P(0.50 | \text{NOT BUY}) = 0.50 \cdot 0.1 / 0.74 \approx 0.0676$$

$$VSI(\text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(a''|\text{NOT BUY}) - E''R(a'|\text{NOT BUY})$$

$a' = \text{Stock 50}$ (Same as in (a))

$$a'' = \arg \max_a ER(a|\text{NOT BUY})$$

$$ER(a|\text{NOT BUY}) = \sum_{\theta} R(a, \theta) \cdot P(\theta|\text{NOT BUY})$$

\Rightarrow

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}|\text{NOT BUY}) = (-10) \cdot 0.2432... + (-2) \cdot 0.3243... + 12 \cdot 0.2838... + \\ 22 \cdot 0.0811... + 40 \cdot 0.0676... \approx 4.81$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}) = (-4) \cdot 0.2432... + 6 \cdot 0.3243... + 12 \cdot 0.2838... + \\ 26 \cdot 0.0811... + 16 \cdot 0.0676... \approx 6.76$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}|\text{NOT BUY}) = 0 \cdot 0.2432... + 0 \cdot 0.3243... + 0 \cdot 0.2838... + \\ 0 \cdot 0.0811... + 0 \cdot 0.0676... = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'' = \text{Stock 50}$$

\Rightarrow

$$VSI(\text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}) - E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}) = 0$$

(c)

$$EVSI = \sum_y VSI(y)P(y) = 3.2 \cdot 0.26 + 0 \cdot 0.74 = 0.832$$

Alternatively :

$$EVSI = E''R(a'') - E''R(a')$$

$$\begin{aligned} E''R(a'') &= E''R(a''|BUY) \cdot P(BUY) + E''R(a''|NOT\ BUY) \cdot P(NOT\ BUY) = \\ &= E''R(\text{Stock } 100|BUY) \cdot P(BUY) + E''R(\text{Stock } 50|NOT\ BUY) \cdot P(NOT\ BUY) = \\ &= 14.00 \cdot 0.26 + 6.76 \cdot 0.74 = 8.64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E''R(a') &= E''R(a'|BUY) \cdot P(BUY) + E''R(a'|NOT\ BUY) \cdot P(NOT\ BUY) = \\ &= E''R(\text{Stock } 50|BUY) \cdot P(BUY) + E''R(\text{Stock } 50|NOT\ BUY) \cdot P(NOT\ BUY) = \\ &= 10.77 \cdot 0.26 + 6.76 \cdot 0.74 = 7.80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow EVSI = 8.64 - 7.80 = 0.84$$

17. In Exercise 16, suppose that you also want to consider other sample sizes.

- (a) Find EVSI for a sample of size 2.
- (b) Find EVSI for a sample of size 5.
- (c) Find EVSI for a sample of size 10.
- (d) If the cost of sampling is \$0.50 per unit sampled, find the expected net gain of sampling (ENGs) for samples of sizes 1, 2, 5, and 10.

(a) Just the case with $n = 2$

We need to consider all possible outcomes in a sample of size 2, i.e.

BUY, BUY

BUY, NOT BUY

NOT BUY, BUY

NOT BUY, NOT BUY

However, the second and third outcome are equal by symmetry

BUY, BUY:

$$\text{Posterior distribution : } P(\theta|\text{BUY, BUY}) = \frac{P(\text{BUY, BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{BUY, BUY})} = \frac{P(\text{BUY, BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{\sum_{\lambda} P(\text{BUY, BUY}|\lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}$$

$$P(\text{BUY, BUY}|\theta) = \theta^2$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.10^2 \cdot 0.2 + 0.20^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.30^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.40^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 = 0.082$$

$$P(0.10|\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.10^2 \cdot 0.2 / 0.082 \approx 0.0244$$

$$P(0.20|\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.20^2 \cdot 0.3 / 0.082 \approx 0.1463$$

$$P(0.30|\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.30^2 \cdot 0.3 / 0.082 \approx 0.3293$$

$$P(0.40|\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.40^2 \cdot 0.1 / 0.082 \approx 0.1951$$

$$P(0.50|\text{BUY, BUY}) = 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 / 0.082 \approx 0.3049$$

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = E''R(a''|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) - E''R(a'|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY})$$

$$a' = \langle = a^* \text{ from exercise 6.15} \rangle = \text{Stock 50}$$

$$a'' = \arg \max_a ER(a|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY})$$

$$ER(a|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = \sum_{\theta} R(a, \theta) \cdot P(\theta|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY})$$

\Rightarrow

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = (-10) \cdot 0.0244... + (-2) \cdot 0.1463... + 12 \cdot 0.3293... + \\ 22 \cdot 0.1951... + 40 \cdot 0.3049... \approx 19.90$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = (-4) \cdot 0.0244... + 6 \cdot 0.1463... + 12 \cdot 0.3293... + \\ 26 \cdot 0.1951... + 16 \cdot 0.3049... \approx 12.73$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = 0 \cdot 0.0244... + 0 \cdot 0.1463... + 0 \cdot 0.3293... + \\ 0 \cdot 0.1951... + 0 \cdot 0.3049... = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'' = \text{Stock 100}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) = E''R(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) - E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) \approx \\ 19.90 - 12.73 = 7.17$$

BUY, NOT BUY or NOT BUY, BUY:

$$\text{Posterior distribution : } P(\theta | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = \frac{P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY} | \theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY})} = \frac{P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY} | \theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{\sum_{\lambda} P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY} | \lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}$$

$$P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY} | \theta) = \theta \cdot (1 - \theta)$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(\text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.10 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.2 + 0.20 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 0.3 + 0.30 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.3 + 0.40 \cdot 0.50 \cdot 0.1 + 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 = 0.178$$

$$P(0.10 | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.10 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.2 / 0.178 \approx 0.1011$$

$$P(0.20 | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.20 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 0.3 / 0.178 \approx 0.2697$$

$$P(0.30 | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.30 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.3 / 0.178 \approx 0.3539$$

$$P(0.40 | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.40 \cdot 0.50 \cdot 0.1 / 0.178 \approx 0.1348$$

$$P(0.50 | \text{BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 / 0.178 \approx 0.1404$$

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(a''|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) - E''R(a'|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

$$a' = \text{Stock 50 (as before)}$$

$$a'' = \arg \max_a ER(a|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

$$ER(a|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = \sum_{\theta} R(a, \theta) \cdot P(\theta|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

\Rightarrow

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = (-10) \cdot 0.1011... + (-2) \cdot 0.2697... + 12 \cdot 0.3539... + \\ 22 \cdot 0.1348... + 40 \cdot 0.1404... \approx 11.28$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = (-4) \cdot 0.1011... + 6 \cdot 0.2697... + 12 \cdot 0.3539... + \\ 26 \cdot 0.1348... + 16 \cdot 0.1404... \approx 9.87$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = 0 \cdot 0.1011... + 0 \cdot 0.2697... + 0 \cdot 0.3539... + \\ 0 \cdot 0.1348... + 0 \cdot 0.1404... = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'' = \text{Stock 100}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(\text{Stock 100}|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) - \\ E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) \approx 11.28 - 9.87 = 1.41$$

NOT BUY, NOT BUY:

Posterior distribution : $P(\theta|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY})=$

$$\frac{P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY})} = \frac{P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{\sum_{\lambda} P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}|\lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}$$

$$P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}|\theta) = (1-\theta)^2$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.90^2 \cdot 0.2 + 0.80^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.70^2 \cdot 0.3 + \\ 0.60^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 = 0.562$$

$$P(0.10|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.90^2 \cdot 0.2 / 0.562 \approx 0.2883$$

$$P(0.20|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.80^2 \cdot 0.3 / 0.562 \approx 0.3416$$

$$P(0.30|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.70^2 \cdot 0.3 / 0.562 \approx 0.2616$$

$$P(0.40|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.60^2 \cdot 0.1 / 0.562 \approx 0.0641$$

$$P(0.50|\text{NOT BUY, NOT BUY}) = 0.50^2 \cdot 0.1 / 0.562 \approx 0.0445$$

$$\text{VSI}(\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(a''|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) - E''R(a'|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

$$a' = \text{Stock 50 (as before)} \quad a'' = \arg \max_a ER(a|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

$$ER(a|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = \sum_{\theta} R(a, \theta) \cdot P(\theta|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY})$$

\Rightarrow

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = (-10) \cdot 0.2883... + (-2) \cdot 0.3416... + 12 \cdot 0.2616... + 22 \cdot 0.0641... + 40 \cdot 0.0445... \approx 2.76$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = (-4) \cdot 0.2883... + 6 \cdot 0.3416... + 12 \cdot 0.2616... + 26 \cdot 0.0641... + 16 \cdot 0.0445... \approx 5.77$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = 0 \cdot 0.2883... + 0 \cdot 0.3416... + 0 \cdot 0.2616... + 0 \cdot 0.0641... + 0 \cdot 0.0445... = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a'' = \text{Stock 50}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{VSI}(\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) - E''R(\text{Stock 50}|\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = (5.77 - 5.77) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{EVSI} &= \sum_y \text{VSI}(y)P(y) = \\
 &= \text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) \cdot P(\text{BUY}, \text{BUY}) + 2 \cdot \text{VSI}(\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) \cdot P(\text{BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) + \\
 &\quad \text{VSI}(\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) \cdot P(\text{NOT BUY}, \text{NOT BUY}) = \\
 &= 7.17 \cdot 0.082 + 2 \cdot 1.41 \cdot 0.178 + 0 \cdot 0.652 \approx 1.09
 \end{aligned}$$

(a) Just the cases with $n = 1$ and $n = 2$

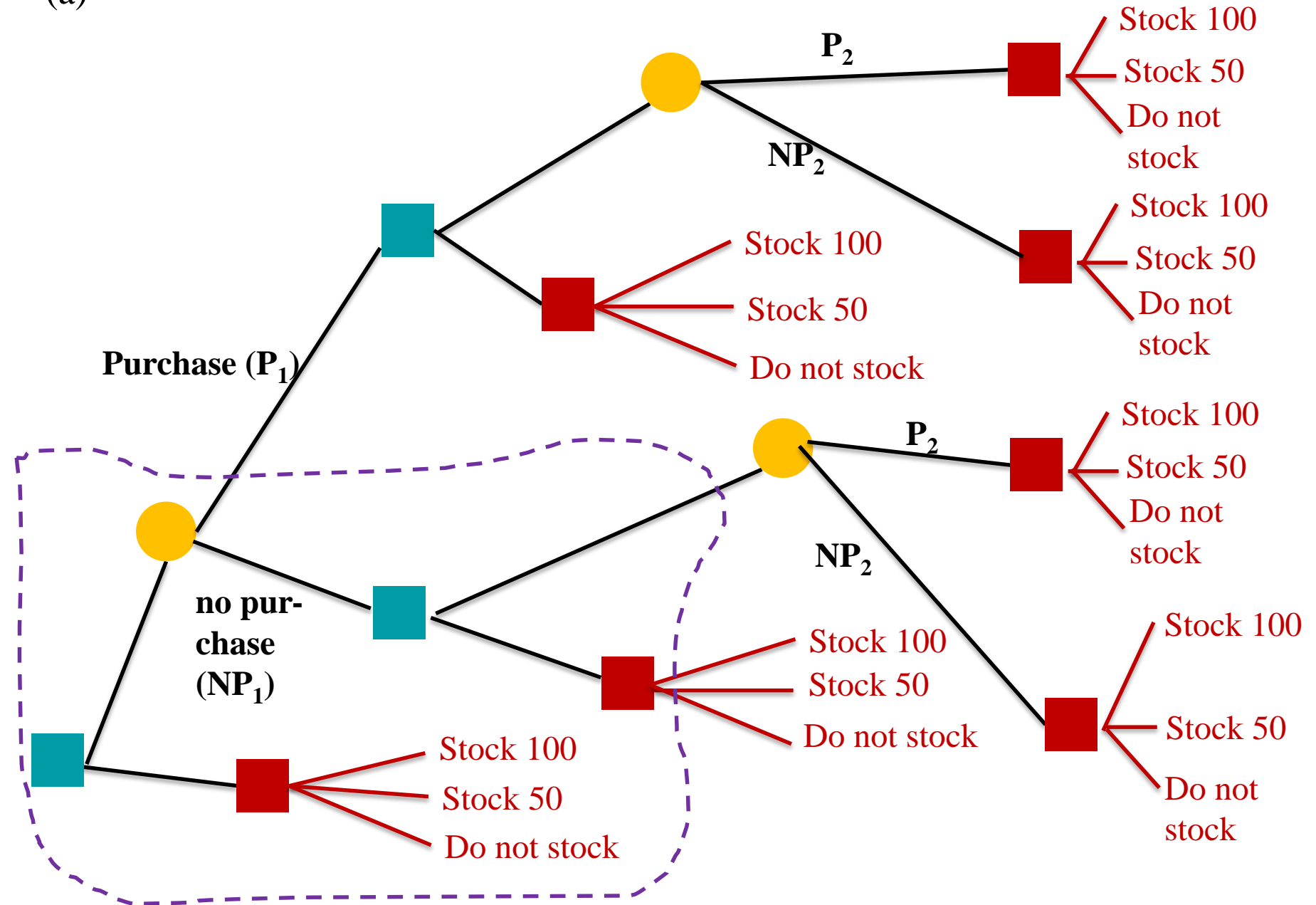
$$\text{ENGs}(1) = \text{EVSI}(1) - \text{CS}(1) \approx 0.84 - 0.50 \cdot 1 = 0.34$$

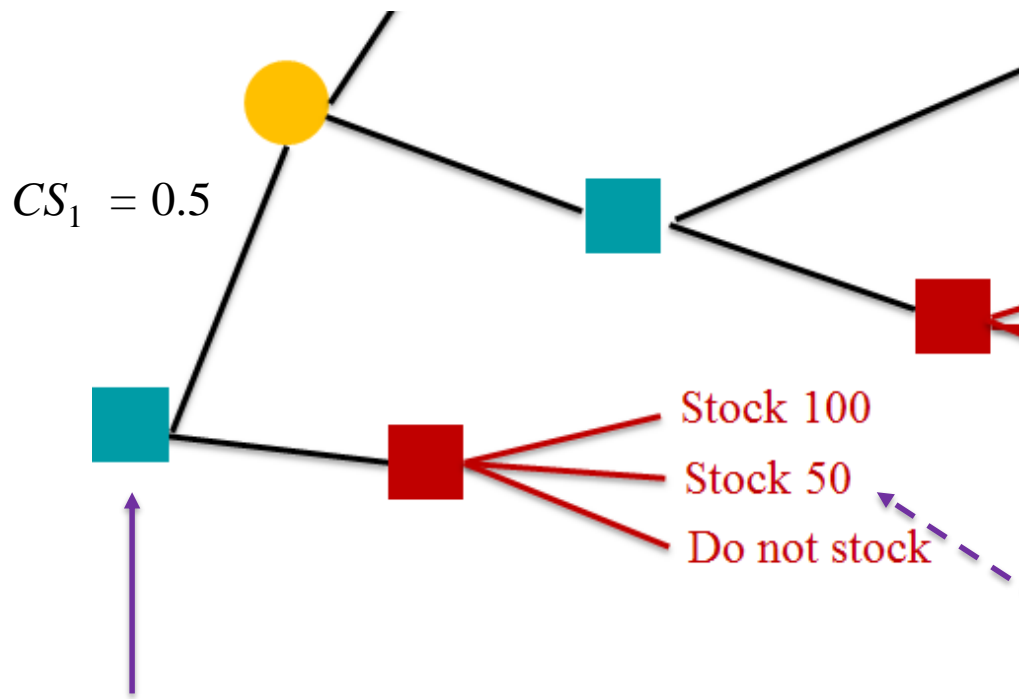
$$\text{ENGs}(2) = \text{EVSI}(2) - \text{CS}(2) \approx 1.09 - 0.50 \cdot 2 = 0.09$$

Finally, Exercise 6.27

27. In Exercise 17, consider a sequential sampling plan with a maximum total sample size of two and analyze the problem as follows.
- (a) Represent the situation in terms of a tree diagram.
 - (b) Using backward induction, find the ENGTS for the sequential plan.
 - (c) Compare the sequential plan with a single-stage plan having $n = 2$.

(a)



θ


| | | PROPORTION OF CONSUMERS PURCHASING | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| DECISION | Stock 100 | -10 | -2 | 12 | 22 | 40 |
| | Stock 50 | -4 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| | Do not stock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Prior distribution:

| θ | $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)$ |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 0.10 | 0.2 |
| 0.20 | 0.3 |
| 0.30 | 0.3 |
| 0.40 | 0.1 |
| 0.50 | 0.1 |

$$ER(\text{Stock 100}) =$$

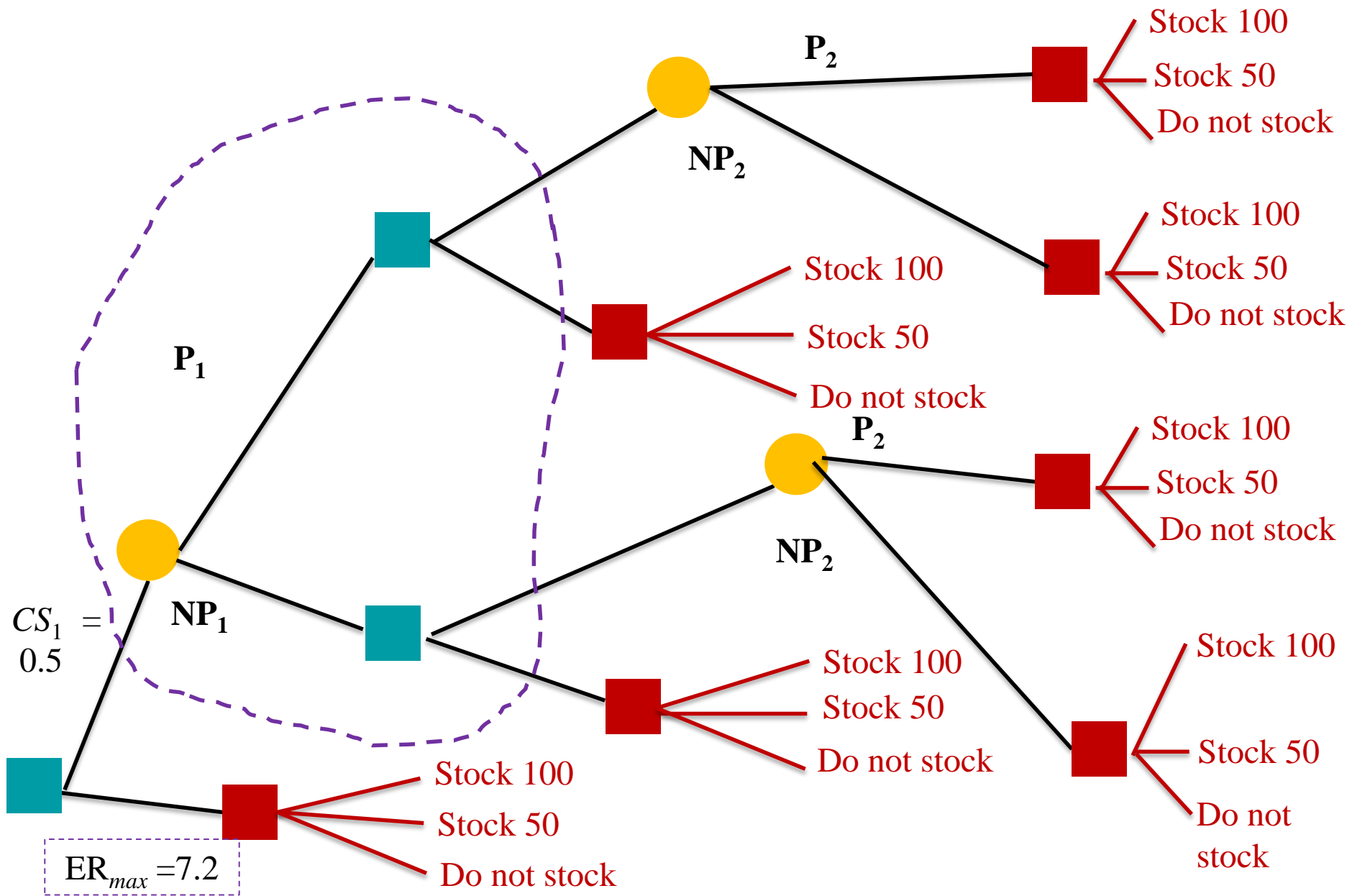
$$(-10) \cdot 0.2 + (-2) \cdot 0.3 + 12 \cdot 0.3 + 22 \cdot 0.1 + 40 \cdot 0.1 = \underline{\underline{7.2}}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50}) =$$

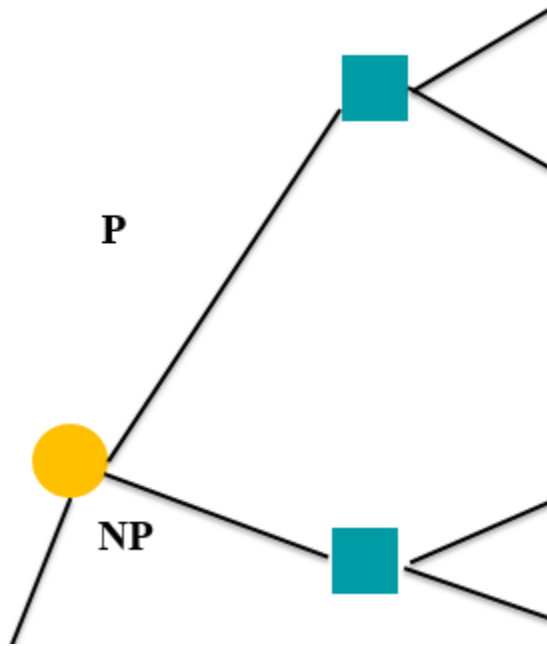
$$(-4) \cdot 0.2 + 6 \cdot 0.3 + 12 \cdot 0.3 + 16 \cdot 0.1 + 16 \cdot 0.1 = \underline{\underline{7.8}} \text{ Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock}) =$$

$$0 \cdot 0.2 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 0 \cdot 0.3 + 0 \cdot 0.1 + 0 \cdot 0.1 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



First sampled consumer



If outcome = Purchase

Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | P_1) = \frac{P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.1) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1) + P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.2) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2) + P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.3) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3) + P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.4) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4) + P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5)}$$

$$= \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.2 + 0.2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.3 + 0.4 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5 \cdot 0.1}{0.26} = \frac{P(P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.26}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | P_1) = 0.1 \cdot 0.2 / 0.26 = 2/26; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | P_1) = 6/26;$$

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | P_1) = 9/26; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | P_1) = 4/26; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | P_1) = 5/26;$$

If outcome = No purchase

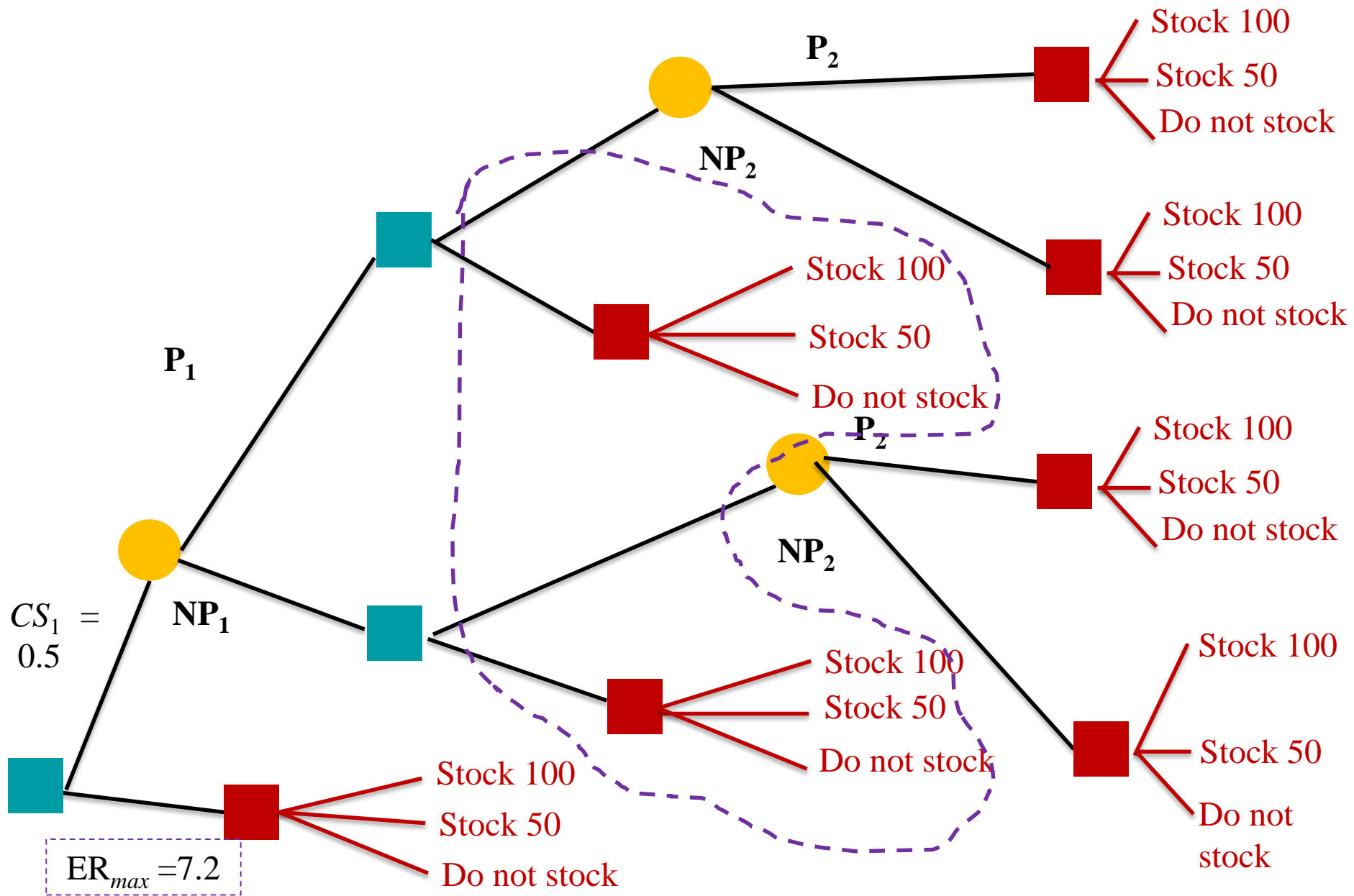
Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | NP_1) = \frac{P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.1) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1) + P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.2) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2) + P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.3) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3) + P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.4) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4) + P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5)}$$

$$= \frac{0.9 \cdot 0.2 + 0.8 \cdot 0.3 + 0.7 \cdot 0.3 + 0.6 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5 \cdot 0.1}{0.74} = \frac{P(NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.74}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | NP_1) = 0.9 \cdot 0.2 / 0.74 = 18/74; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | NP_1) = 24/74;$$

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | NP_1) = 21/74; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | NP_1) = 6/74; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | NP_1) = 5/74;$$



| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta P_1)$ | 2/26 | 6/26 | 9/26 | 4/26 | 5/26 |

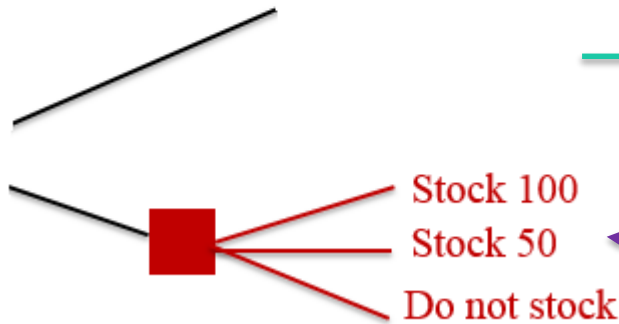
$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | P_1) =$$

$$(-10) \cdot \frac{2}{26} + (-2) \cdot \frac{6}{26} + 12 \cdot \frac{9}{26} + 22 \cdot \frac{4}{26} + 40 \cdot \frac{5}{26} \approx \underline{\underline{14.0}} \text{ Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | P_1) =$$

$$(-4) \cdot \frac{2}{26} + 6 \cdot \frac{6}{26} + 12 \cdot \frac{9}{26} + 16 \cdot \frac{4}{26} + 16 \cdot \frac{5}{26} \approx \underline{\underline{10.8}}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | P_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | NP_1) =$$

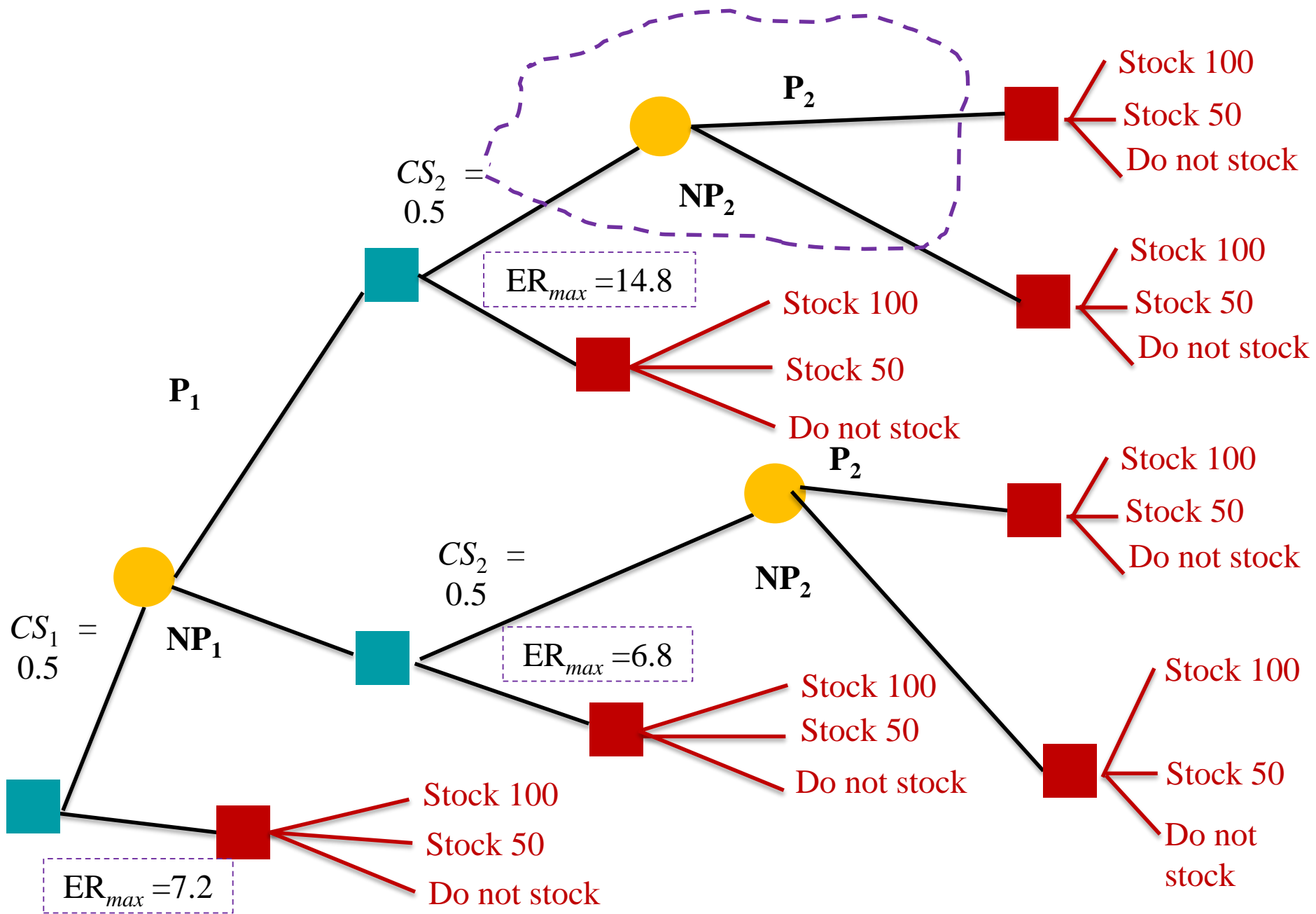
$$(-10) \cdot \frac{18}{74} + (-2) \cdot \frac{24}{74} + 12 \cdot \frac{21}{74} + 22 \cdot \frac{6}{74} + 40 \cdot \frac{5}{74} \approx \underline{\underline{4.8}}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | NP_1) =$$

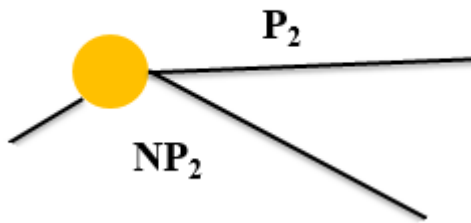
$$(-4) \cdot \frac{18}{74} + 6 \cdot \frac{24}{74} + 12 \cdot \frac{21}{74} + 16 \cdot \frac{6}{74} + 16 \cdot \frac{5}{74} \approx \underline{\underline{6.8}} \text{ Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | NP_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta NP_1)$ | 18/74 | 24/74 | 21/74 | 6/74 | 5/74 |



Second sampled consumer, case 1



If outcome = Purchase

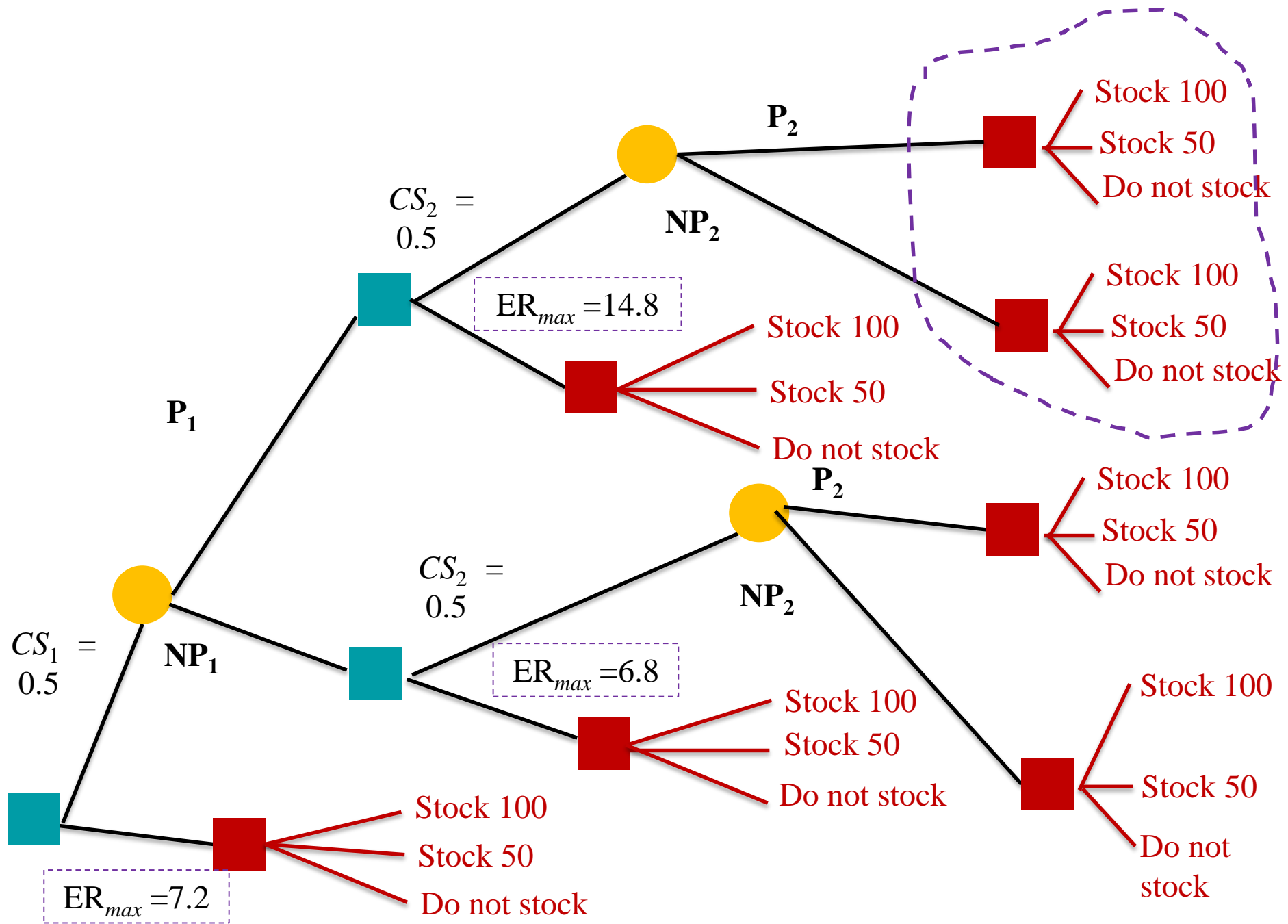
Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | P_2, P_1) &= \frac{P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{\left[P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.1) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1) + P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.2) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.3) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3) + P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.4) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \right]} \\
 &= \frac{P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.1^2 \cdot 0.2 + 0.2^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.3^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.4^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5^2 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{P(P_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.082} \\
 \Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | P_2, P_1) &= 0.1^2 \cdot 0.2 / 0.26 = 2/82; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | P_2, P_1) = 12/82; \\
 P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | P_2, P_1) &= 27/82; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | P_2, P_1) = 16/82; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | P_2, P_1) = 25/82;
 \end{aligned}$$

If outcome = No purchase

Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | NP_2, P_1) &= \frac{P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{\left[P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.1) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1) + P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.2) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.3) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3) + P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.4) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \right]} \\
 &= \frac{P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.1 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.2 + 0.2 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 0.3 + 0.4 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5^2 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.178} \\
 \Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | NP_2, P_1) &= 0.1 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.2 / 0.26 = 18/178; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | NP_2, P_1) = 48/178; \\
 P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | NP_2, P_1) &= 63/178; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | NP_2, P_1) = 24/178; \quad P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | NP_2, P_1) = 25/178;
 \end{aligned}$$



| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta P_2, P_1)$ | 2/82 | 12/82 | 27/82 | 16/82 | 25/82 |



$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | P_1) =$$

$$(-10) \cdot \frac{2}{82} + (-2) \cdot \frac{12}{82} + 12 \cdot \frac{27}{82} + 22 \cdot \frac{16}{82} + 40 \cdot \frac{25}{82} \approx \underline{\underline{19.9}} \text{ Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | P_1) =$$

$$(-4) \cdot \frac{2}{82} + 6 \cdot \frac{12}{82} + 12 \cdot \frac{27}{82} + 16 \cdot \frac{16}{82} + 16 \cdot \frac{25}{82} \approx \underline{\underline{12.7}}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | P_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | NP_2, P_1) =$$

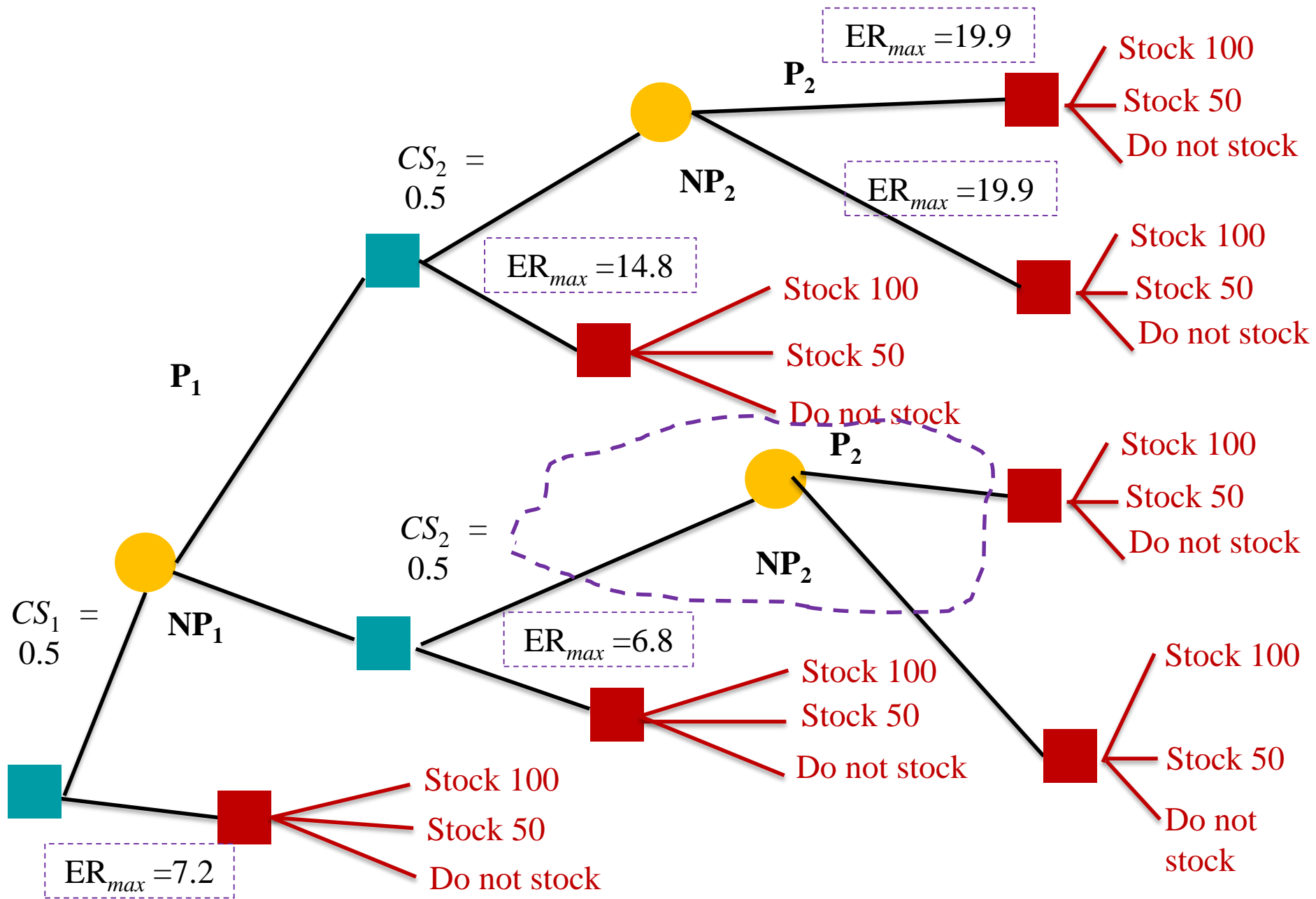
$$(-10) \cdot \frac{18}{178} + (-2) \cdot \frac{48}{178} + 12 \cdot \frac{63}{178} + 22 \cdot \frac{24}{178} + 40 \cdot \frac{25}{178} \approx \underline{\underline{11.3}} \text{ Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | NP_2, P_1) =$$

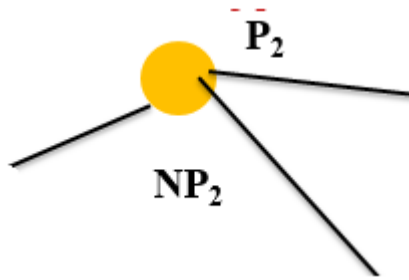
$$(-4) \cdot \frac{18}{178} + 6 \cdot \frac{48}{178} + 12 \cdot \frac{63}{178} + 16 \cdot \frac{24}{178} + 16 \cdot \frac{25}{178} \approx \underline{\underline{9.9}}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | NP_2, P_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta NP_2, P_1)$ | 18/178 | 48/178 | 63/178 | 24/178 | 25/178 |



Second sampled consumer, case 2



If outcome = Purchase

Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | P_2, NP_1) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{Independent} \\ \text{samples (Bernoulli} \\ \text{trials)} \end{array} \right\rangle = P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | NP_2, P_1) = \frac{P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.178}$$

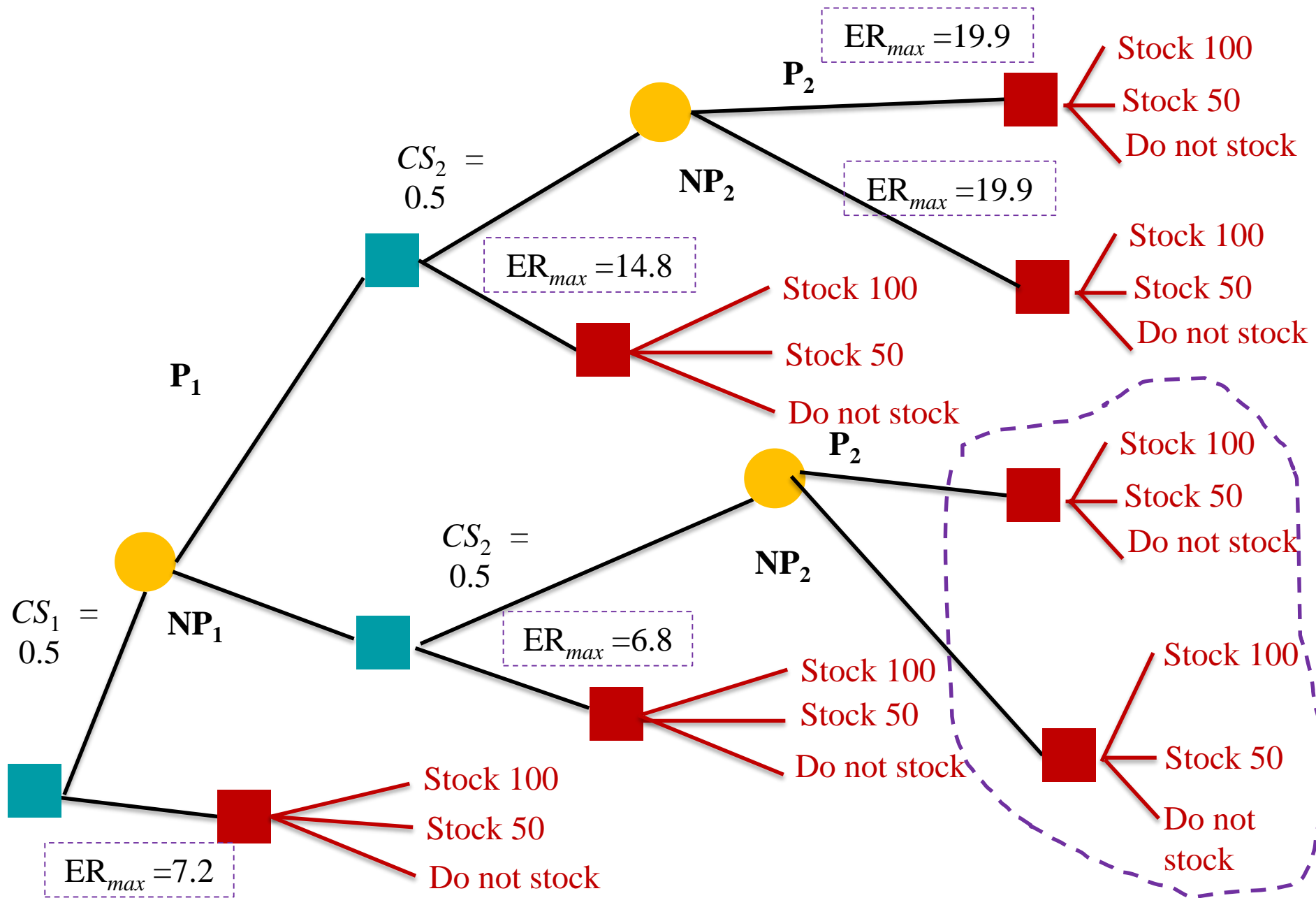
$$\Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | P_2, NP_1) = 18/178; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | P_2, NP_1) = 48/178;$$

$$P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | P_2, NP_1) = 63/178; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | P_2, NP_1) = 24/178; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | P_2, NP_1) = 25/178;$$

If outcome = No purchase

Posterior probabilities of θ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta | NP_2, NP_1) &= \frac{P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{\left[P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.1) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1) + P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.2) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.3) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3) + P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.4) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5) \right]} \\ &= \frac{P(NP_2, NP_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.9^2 \cdot 0.2 + 0.8^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.7^2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.6^2 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5^2 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{P(NP_2, P_1 | \tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta)}{0.562} \\ &\Rightarrow P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.1 | NP_2, P_1) = 0.9^2 \cdot 0.2 / 0.562 = 162/562; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.2 | NP_2, P_1) = 192/562; \\ &P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.3 | NP_2, P_1) = 147/562; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.4 | NP_2, P_1) = 36/562; P(\tilde{\theta} = 0.5 | NP_2, P_1) = 25/562; \end{aligned}$$



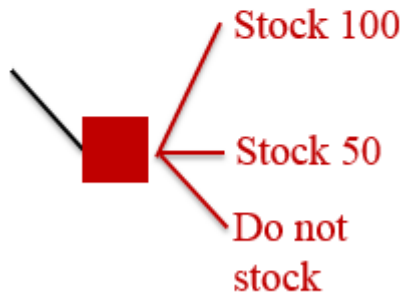
| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta P_2, NP_1)$ | 18/178 | 48/178 | 63/178 | 24/178 | 25/178 |



$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | P_2, NP_1) = ER(\text{Stock 100} | NP_2, P_1) \approx \underline{\underline{11.3}} \quad \text{Max}$$

$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | P_2, NP_1) = ER(\text{Stock 50} | NP_2, P_1) \approx \underline{\underline{9.9}}$$

$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | P_2, NP_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



$$ER(\text{Stock 100} | NP_2, NP_1) =$$

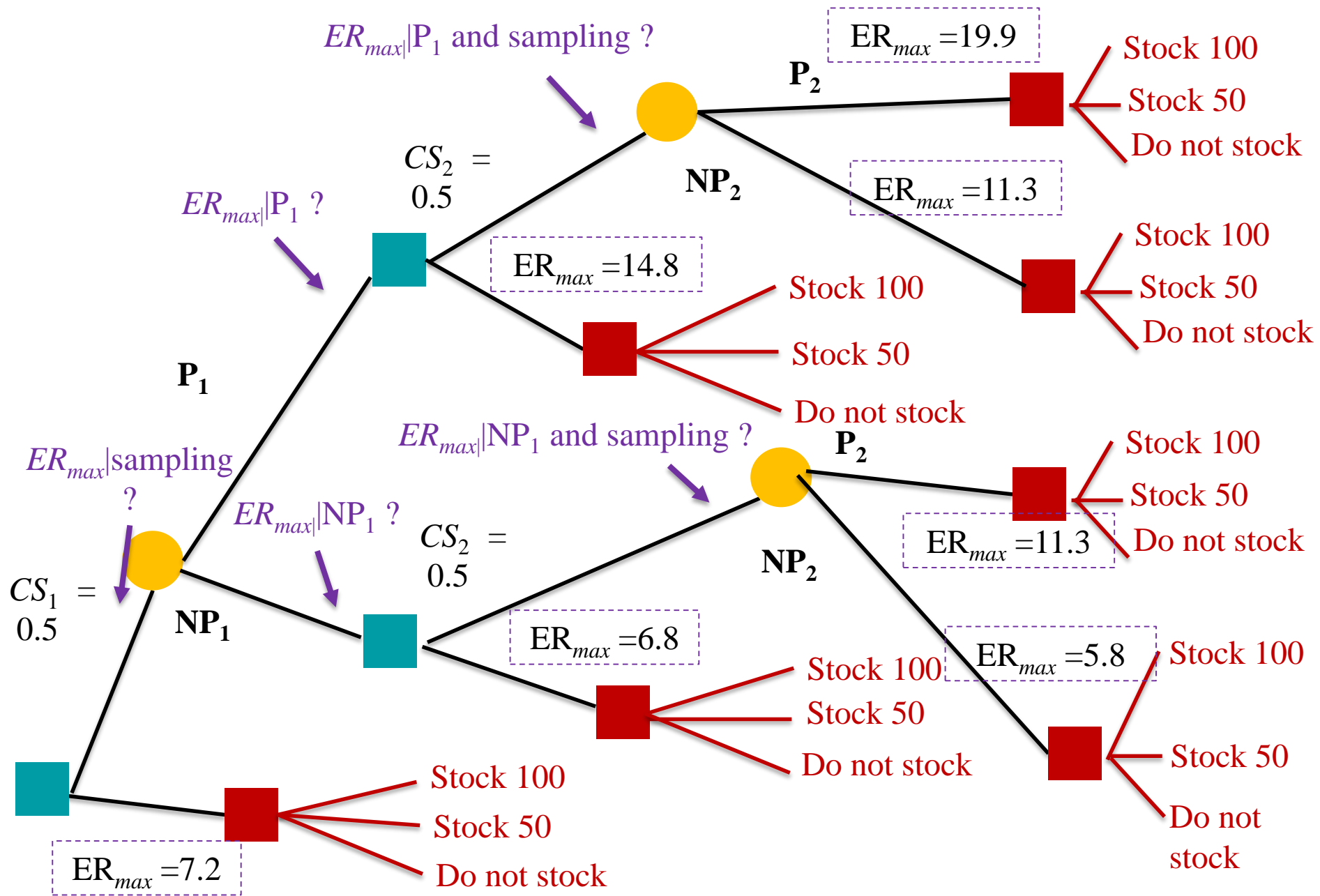
$$(-10) \cdot \frac{162}{562} + (-2) \cdot \frac{192}{562} + 12 \cdot \frac{147}{562} + 22 \cdot \frac{36}{562} + 40 \cdot \frac{25}{562} \approx \underline{\underline{2.8}}$$

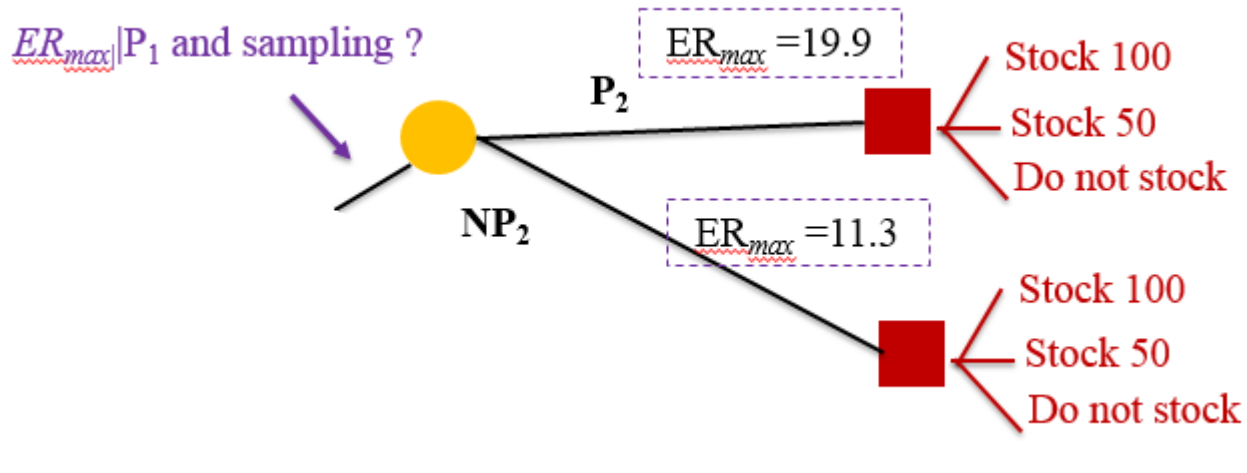
$$ER(\text{Stock 50} | NP_2, NP_1) =$$

$$(-4) \cdot \frac{162}{562} + 6 \cdot \frac{192}{562} + 12 \cdot \frac{147}{562} + 16 \cdot \frac{36}{562} + 16 \cdot \frac{25}{562} \approx \underline{\underline{5.8}} \quad \text{Max}$$

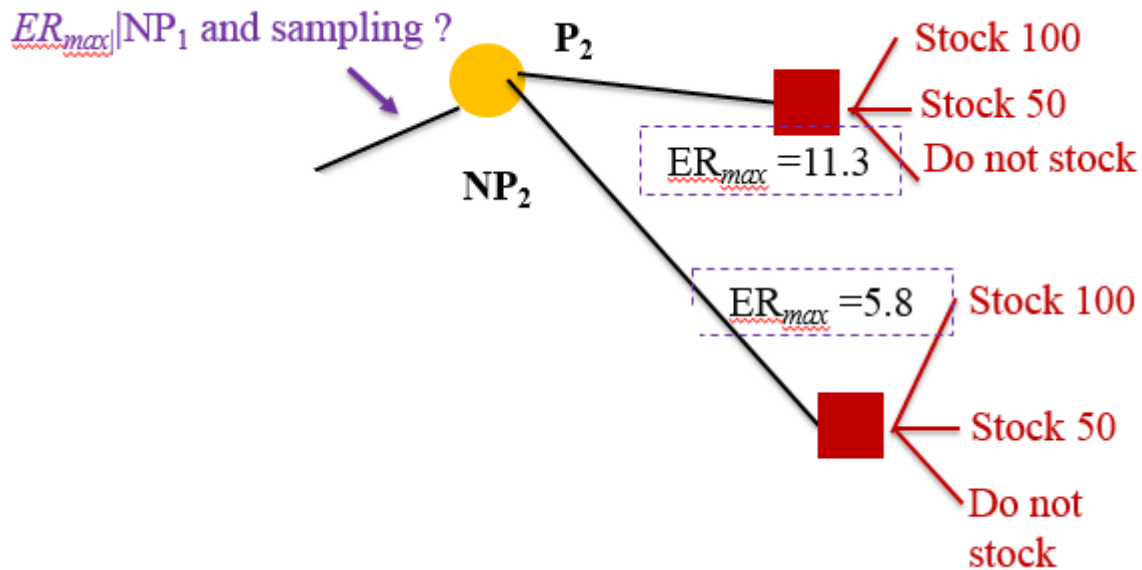
$$ER(\text{Do not stock} | NP_2, NP_1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

| θ | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| $P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta NP_2, P_1)$ | 162/562 | 192/562 | 147/562 | 36/562 | 25/562 |



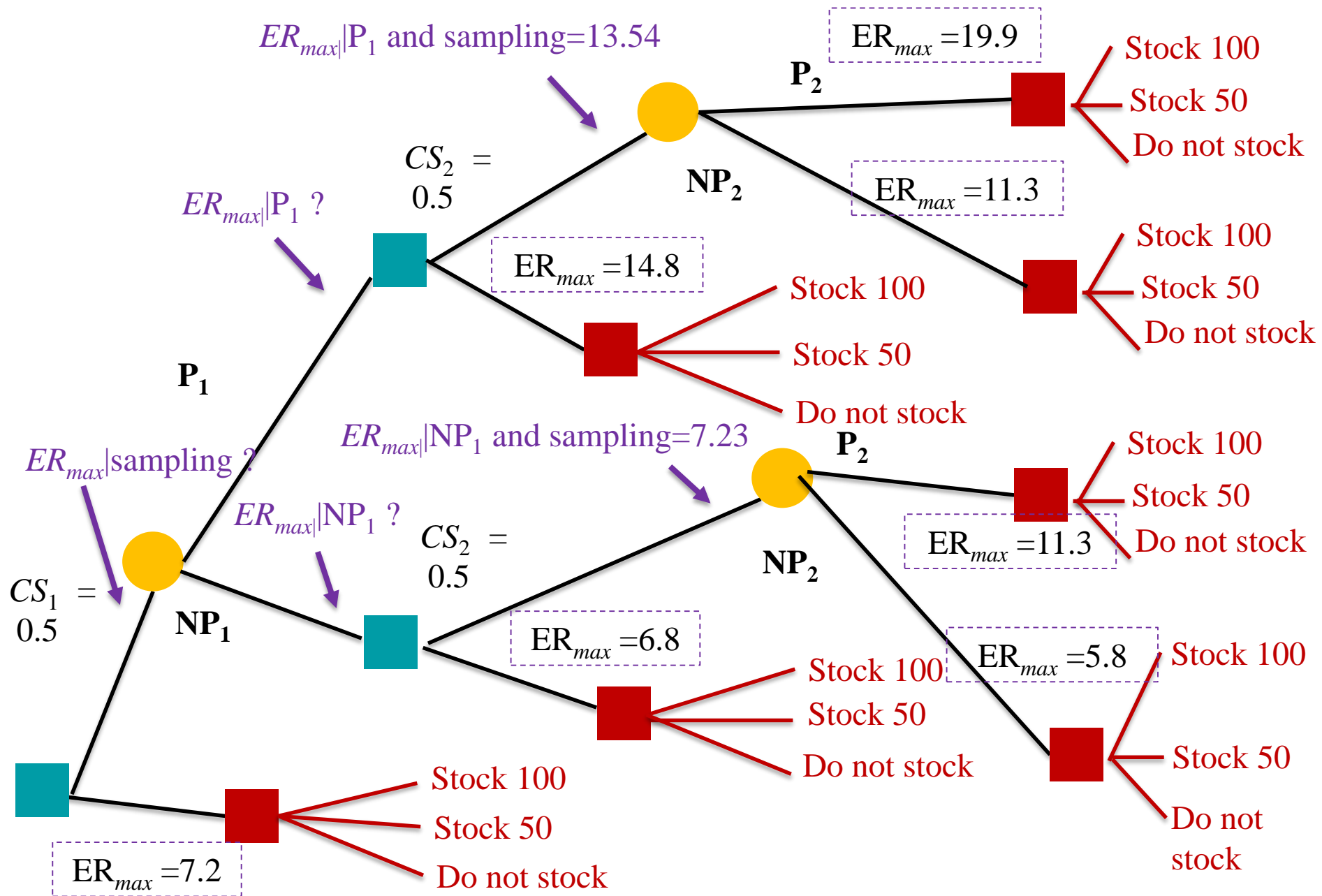


$$\begin{aligned}
 ER_{max}|P_1 \text{ and sampling} &= 19.9 \cdot P(P_2|P_1) + 11.3 \cdot P(NP_2|P_1) = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{Sampling in stage 2} \\ \text{is assumed to be} \\ \text{independent of} \\ \text{sampling in stage 1} \end{array} \right\rangle = \\
 &= 19.9 \cdot P(P_2) + 11.3 \cdot P(NP_2) = 19.9 \cdot \sum_{\theta} P(P_2|\tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta) + \\
 &+ 11.3 \cdot \sum_{\theta} P(NP_2|\tilde{\theta} = \theta) \cdot P(\tilde{\theta} = \theta) = 19.9 \cdot 0.26 + 11.3 \cdot 0.74 \approx 13.54
 \end{aligned}$$

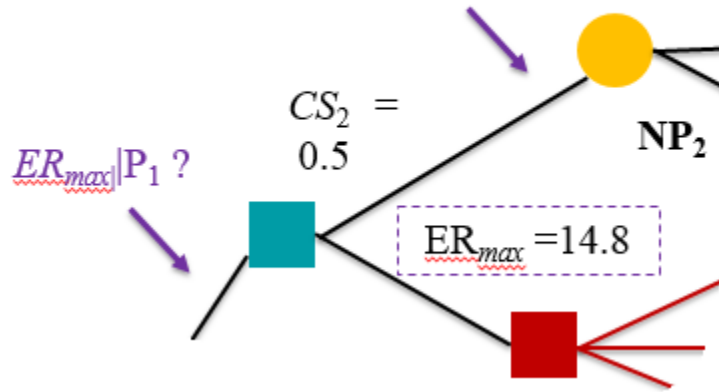


$$ER_{max}|NP_1 \text{ and sampling} = 11.3 \cdot P(P_2|NP_1) + 5.8 \cdot P(NP_2|NP_1) =$$

$$= 11.3 \cdot P(P_2) + 5.8 \cdot P(NP_2) = 11.3 \cdot 0.26 + 5.8 \cdot 0.74 \approx 7.23$$

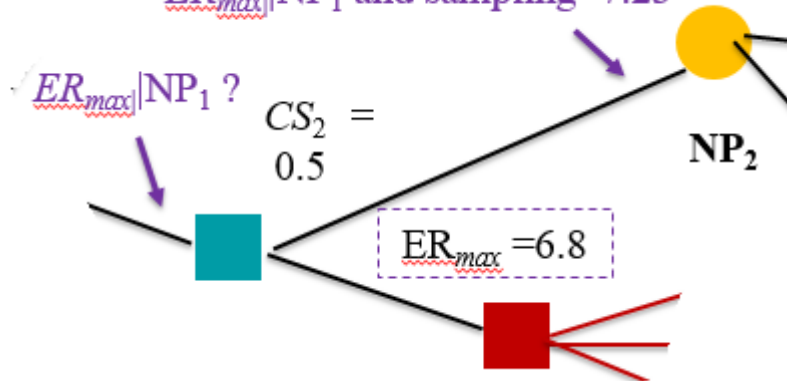


$ER_{max}|P_1 \text{ and sampling} = 13.54$

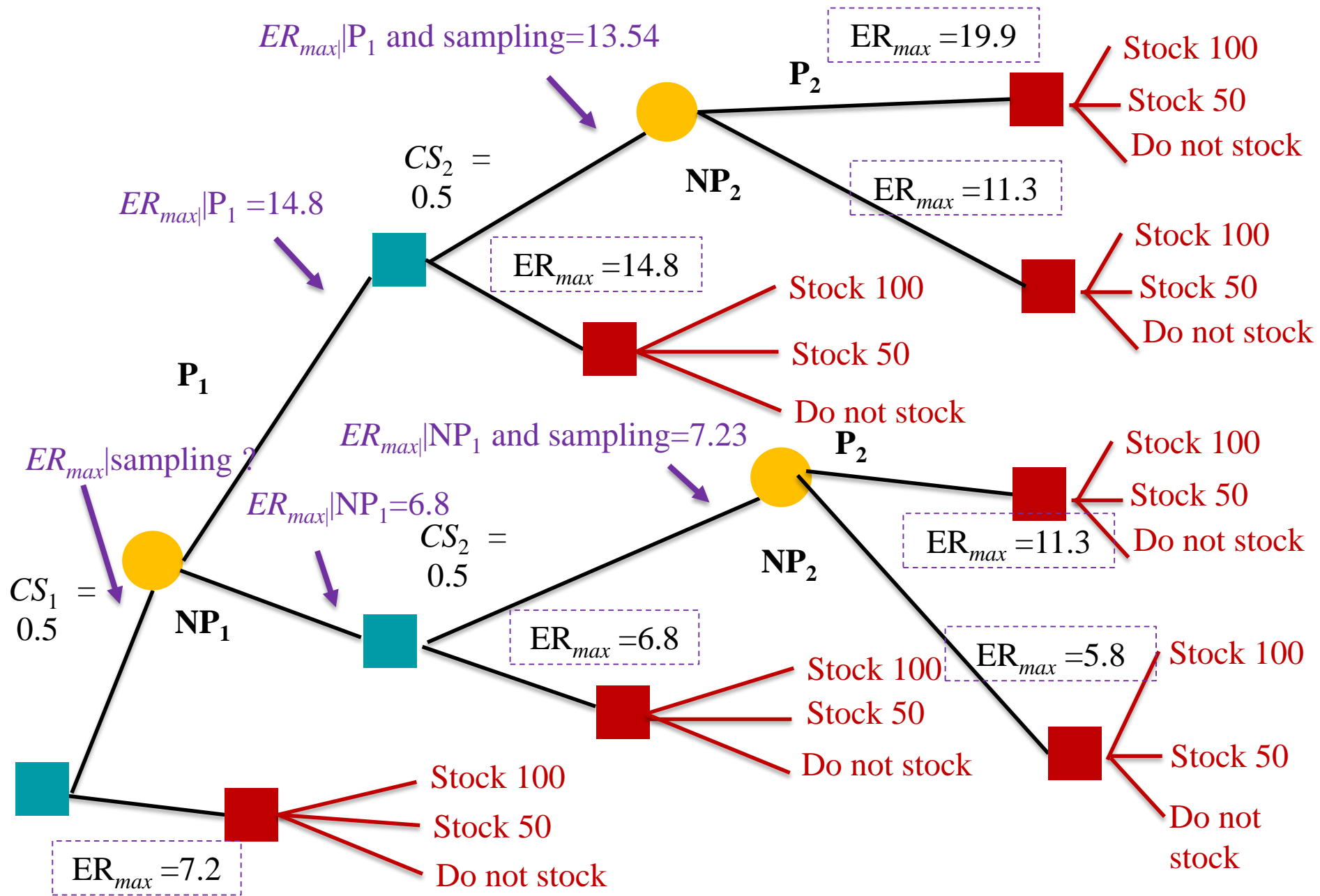


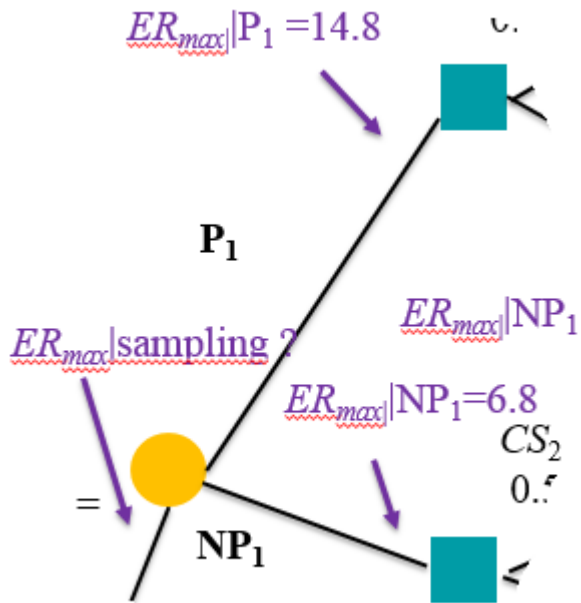
$$ER_{max}|P_1 = \max(13.54 - 0.5, 14.8) = 14.8$$

$ER_{max}|NP_1 \text{ and sampling} = 7.23$

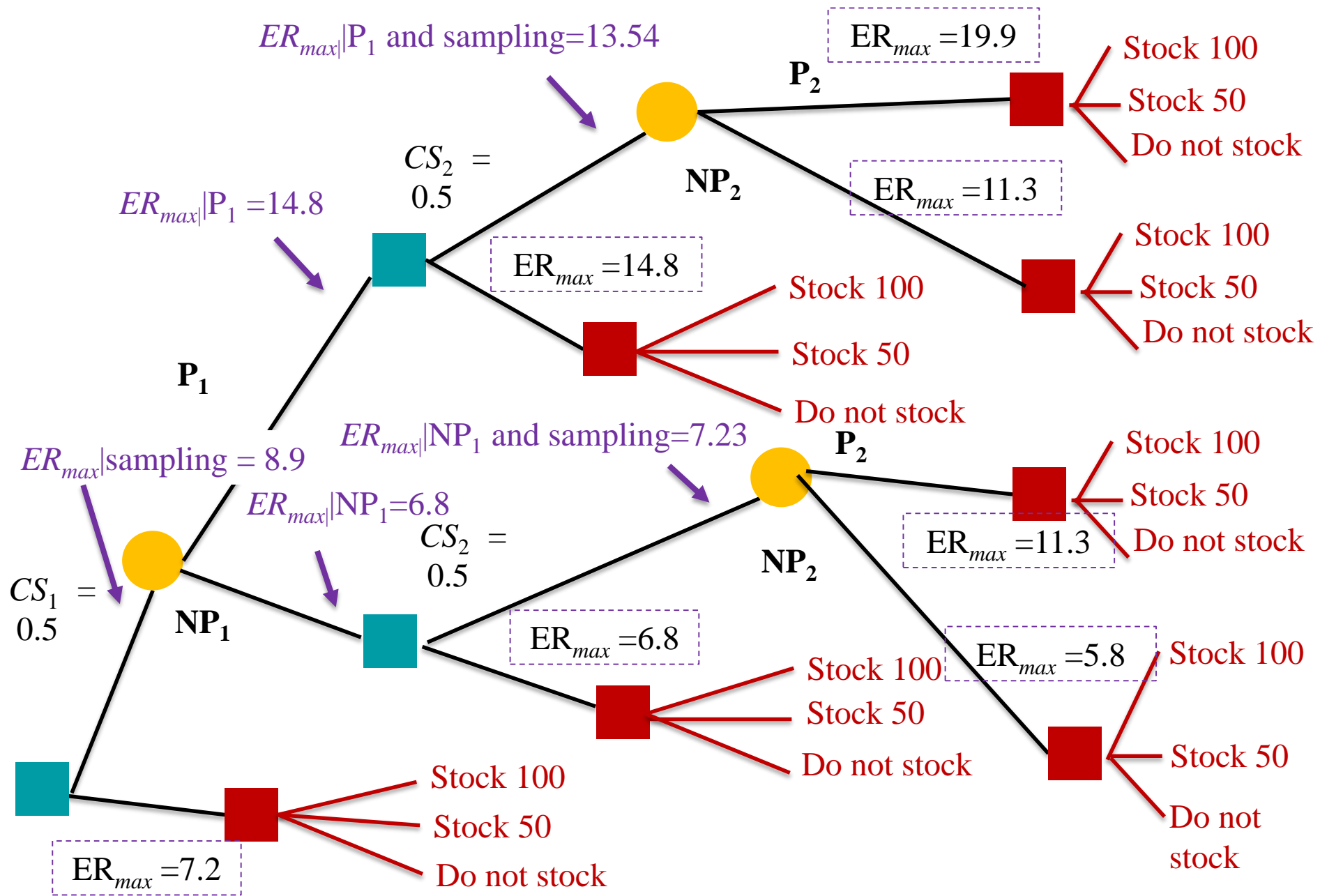


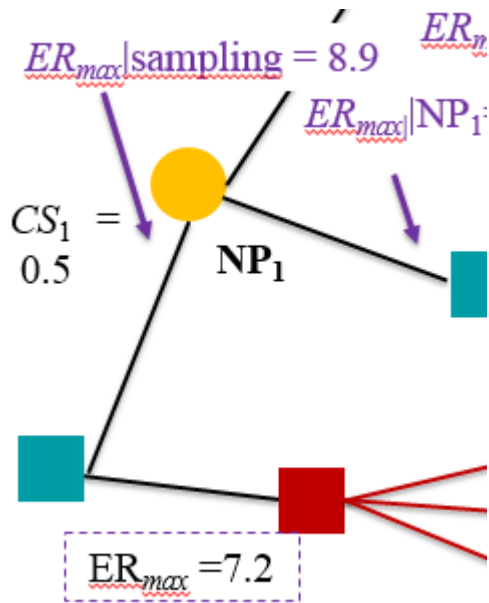
$$ER_{max}|NP_1 = \max(7.23 - 0.5, 6.8) = 6.8$$





$$ER_{max}|sampling = 14.8 \cdot P(P_1) + 6.8 \cdot P(NP_1) = 14.8 \cdot 0.26 + 6.8 \cdot 0.74 \approx 8.9$$





$$ER_{max} | \text{optimal} = ER_{max} | \text{sampling} = 8.9$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ENGs} = 8.9 - 7.2 = 1.7$$

Single-stage plan (from Exercise 6.17): $\text{ENGs}(2) = 0.09$