Bayesian Learning

Lecture 4 - Predictions and decisions

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Lecture overview

- **Prediction**
  - Normal model
  - More complicated examples
- **Decision theory**
  - The elements of a decision problem
  - The Bayesian way
  - Point estimation as a decision problem

Prediction/Forecasting

- **Posterior predictive density** for future $\tilde{y}$ given observed y

$$p(\tilde{y}|y) = \int_\theta p(\tilde{y}|\theta, y)p(\theta|y)d\theta$$

- If $p(\tilde{y}|\theta, y) = p(\tilde{y}|\theta)$ [not true for time series], then

$$p(\tilde{y}|y) = \int_\theta p(\tilde{y}|\theta)p(\theta|y)d\theta$$

- **Parameter uncertainty** in $p(\tilde{y}|y)$ by **averaging over** $p(\theta|y)$.

Prediction - Normal data, known variance

- Under the uniform prior $p(\theta) \propto c$, then

$$p(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) = \int_\theta p(\tilde{y}|\theta)p(\theta|\mathrm{y})d\theta$$
$$\theta|\mathrm{y} \sim N(\bar{y}, \sigma^2/n)$$
$$\tilde{y}|\theta \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$$

Simulation algorithm:

1. Generate a **posterior draw** of θ ($\theta^{(1)}$) from $N(\bar{y}, \sigma^2/n)$
2. Generate a **predictive draw** of $\tilde{y}$ ($\tilde{y}^{(1)}$) from $N(\theta^{(1)}, \sigma^2)$
3. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 N times to output:
   - Sequence of posterior draws: $\theta^{(1)}, ..., \theta^{(N)}$
   - Sequence of predictive draws: $\tilde{y}^{(1)}, ..., \tilde{y}^{(N)}$.

Predictive distribution - Normal model

- $\theta^{(1)} = \bar{y} + \varepsilon^{(1)}$, where $\varepsilon^{(1)} \sim N(0, \sigma^2/n)$. (Step 1).
- $\tilde{y}^{(1)} = \theta^{(1)} + \upsilon^{(1)}$, where $\upsilon^{(1)} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. (Step 2).
- $\tilde{y}^{(1)} = \bar{y} + \varepsilon^{(1)} + \upsilon^{(1)}$.
- $\varepsilon^{(1)}$ and $\upsilon^{(1)}$ are independent.
- The sum of two independent normal random variables is normal, so

$$
\begin{aligned}
E(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) &= \bar{y} \\
V(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \sigma^2 = \sigma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y} \sim N\left[\bar{y}, \sigma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right]
$$

Predictive distribution - Normal model and prior

- $\theta^{(1)} = \mu_n + \varepsilon^{(1)}$, where $\varepsilon^{(1)} \sim N(0, \tau_n^2)$. (Step 1).
- $\tilde{y}^{(1)} = \theta^{(1)} + \upsilon^{(1)}$, where $\upsilon^{(1)} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. (Step 2).
- $\tilde{y}^{(1)} = \mu_n + \varepsilon^{(1)} + \upsilon^{(1)}$.
- $\varepsilon^{(1)}$ and $\upsilon^{(1)}$ are independent.
- The sum of two independent normal random variables is normal, so

$$
\begin{aligned}
E(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) &= \mu_n \\
V(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) &= \tau_n^2 + \sigma^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y} \sim N\left[\mu_n, \tau_n^2 + \sigma^2\right]
$$

Predictive distribution - Normal model and prior

- The mean from the **law of iterated expectations**:

$$E(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) = E\left[E(\tilde{y}|\theta,\mathrm{y})|y\right] = E\left[\theta|y\right] = \mu_n$$

- The variance from the **law of total variance**:

$$\begin{aligned} V(\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y}) &= E[V(\tilde{y}|\theta,\mathrm{y})|y] + V[E(\tilde{y}|\theta,\mathrm{y})|y] \\ &= E\left[\sigma^2|y\right] + V\left[\theta|y\right] \\ &= \sigma^2 + \tau_n^2 \\ &= (\text{Population variance} + \text{Posterior variance of } \theta). \end{aligned}$$

- In summary:

$$\tilde{y}|\mathrm{y} \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma^2 + \tau_n^2).$$

Bayesian prediction for time series

- **Autoregressive process**

$$y_t = \mu + \phi_1(y_{t-1} - \mu) + \dots + \phi_p(y_{t-p} - \mu) + \varepsilon_t,\ \ \varepsilon_t \overset{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Simulation algorithm. Repeat N times:

1. Generate a **posterior draw** of $\theta^{(1)} = (\phi_1^{(1)}, \dots, \phi_p^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}, \sigma^{(1)})$ from $p(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_p, \mu, \sigma | \mathrm{y}_{1:T})$.
2. Generate a **predictive draw** of future time series by:
   1. $\tilde{y}_{T+1} \sim p(y_{T+1} | y_T, y_{T-1}, \dots, y_{T-p}, \theta^{(1)})$
   2. $\tilde{y}_{T+2} \sim p(y_{T+2} | \tilde{y}_{T+1}, y_T, \dots, y_{T-p}, \theta^{(1)})$
   3. $\tilde{y}_{T+3} \sim p(y_{T+3} | \tilde{y}_{T+2}, \tilde{y}_{T+1}, y_T, \dots, y_{T-p}, \theta^{(1)})$
   4. ...

Predicting auction prices on eBay

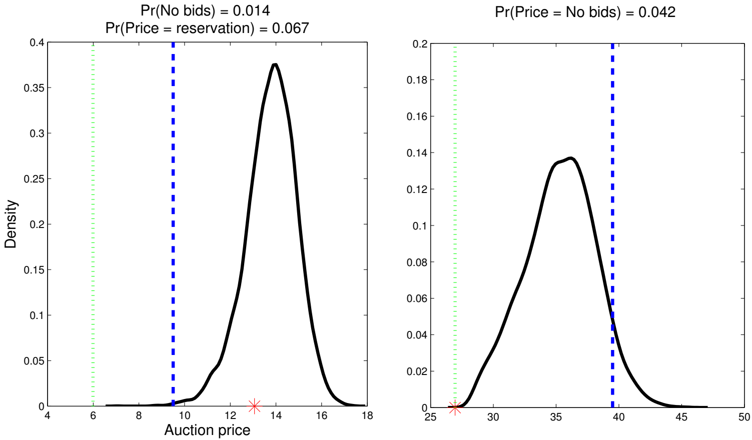
- Problem: **Predicting the auctioned price** in eBay coin auctions.
- **Data**: Bid from 1000 auctions on eBay.
  - The highest bid is not observed.
  - The lowest bids are also not observed because of the seller's reservation price.
- **Covariates**: auction-specific, e.g. Book value from catalog, seller's reservation price, quality of sold object, rating of seller, powerseller, verified seller ID etc
- Buyers are **strategic**. Their bids does not fully reflect their valuation. **Game theory**. Very complicated likelihood.

Simulating auction prices on eBay

- Simulate from posterior predictive distibution of the price in a new auction:

1. Simulate a draw $\theta^{(i)}$ from the posterior $p(\theta|\text{historical bids})$
2. Simulate the number of bidders conditional on $\theta^{(i)}$ (Poisson)
3. Simulate the bidders' valuations, $\mathrm{v}^{(i)}$
4. Simulate all bids, $\mathrm{b}^{(i)}$, conditional on the valuations
5. For $\mathrm{b}^{(i)}$, return the next to largest bid (proxy bidding).

Predicting auction prices on eBay



Decision Theory

- Let θ be an **unknown quantity**. **State of nature**. Examples: Future inflation, Global temperature, Disease.
- Let $a \in \mathcal{A}$ be an **action**. Ex: Interest rate, Energy tax, Surgery.
- Choosing action a when state of nature is θ gives **utility**

$$U(a, \theta)$$

- Alternatively **loss** $L(a, \theta) = -U(a, \theta)$.
- Loss table:

	θ_1	θ_2
a_1	$L(a_1, \theta_1)$	$L(a_1, \theta_2)$
a_2	$L(a_2, \theta_1)$	$L(a_2, \theta_2)$

- Example:

	Rainy	Sunny
Umbrella	20	10
No umbrella	50	0

Decision Theory, cont.

- Example **loss functions** when both a and θ are continuous:
  - **Linear**: $L(a, \theta) = |a - \theta|$
  - **Quadratic**: $L(a, \theta) = (a - \theta)^2$
  - **Lin-Lin**:

$$L(a, \theta) = \begin{cases} c_1 \cdot |a - \theta| & \text{if } a \leq \theta \\ c_2 \cdot |a - \theta| & \text{if } a > \theta \end{cases}$$

- Example:
  - θ is the number of items demanded of a product
  - a is the number of items in stock
  - Utility

$$U(a, \theta) = \begin{cases} p \cdot \theta - c_1(a - \theta) & \text{if } a > \theta \text{ [too much stock]} \\ p \cdot a - c_2(\theta - a)^2 & \text{if } a \leq \theta \text{ [too little stock]} \end{cases}$$

Optimal decision

- Ad hoc decision rules: *Minimax*. *Minimax regret* ...
- **Bayesian theory**: maximize the **posterior expected utility**:

$$a_{bayes} = \mathrm{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \; E_{p(\theta|y)}[U(a, \theta)],$$

where $E_{p(\theta|y)}$ denotes the posterior expectation.

- Using simulated draws $\theta^{(1)}, \theta^{(2)}, ..., \theta^{(N)}$ from $p(\theta|y)$:

$$E_{p(\theta|y)}[U(a, \theta)] \approx N^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} U(a, \theta^{(i)})$$

- **Separation principle**:

1. First do inference, $p(\theta|y)$
2. then form utility $U(a, \theta)$ and finally
3. choose action a that maximes $E_{p(\theta|y)}[U(a, \theta)]$.

Choosing a point estimate is a decision

- Choosing a **point estimator** is a decision problem.
- Which to choose: posterior median, mean or mode?
- It depends on your loss function:
  - **Linear loss** $\rightarrow$ Posterior median
  - **Quadratic loss** $\rightarrow$ Posterior mean
  - **Zero-one loss** $\rightarrow$ Posterior mode
  - **Lin-Lin loss** $\rightarrow$ $c_2/(c_1+c_2)$ quantile of the posterior