

Bayesian Inference

Miles Erickson

(with Ryan Henning and Hutch Brock)

- Solve by hand for the posterior distribution for a prior based on coin flips
- Solve Discrete Bayes problem with some data

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1. Frequentists vs. Bayesian
2. Bayes' Rule
3. Prior, likelihood, posterior distributions

Frequentist vs. Bayesian

Frequentist Probability

“Long Run” frequency of an outcome

Subjective Probability

A measure of degree of belief

Bayesians consider both types

Experiment 1:

A fine classical musician says he's able to distinguish Haydn from Mozart.
Small excerpts are selected at random and played for the musician.
Musician makes 10 correct guesses in exactly 10 trials.



Experiment 2:

Drunken man says he can correctly guess what face of the coin will fall down, mid air.
Coins are tossed and the drunken man shouts out guesses while the coins are mid air.
Drunken man correctly guesses the outcomes of the 10 throws. Is he a psychic?



Frequentist vs. Bayesian



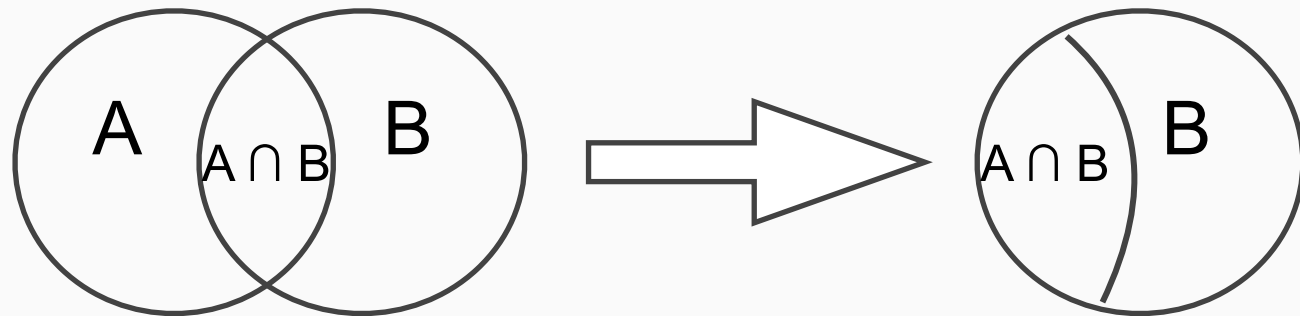
Frequentist: “They’re both so skilled! I have **as much confidence** in musician’s ability to distinguish Haydn and Mozart as I do the drunk’s to predict coin tosses”

Bayesian: “I’m not convinced by the drunken man...”

The Bayesian approach is to incorporate prior knowledge into the experimental results.

Definition:

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$



Definition:

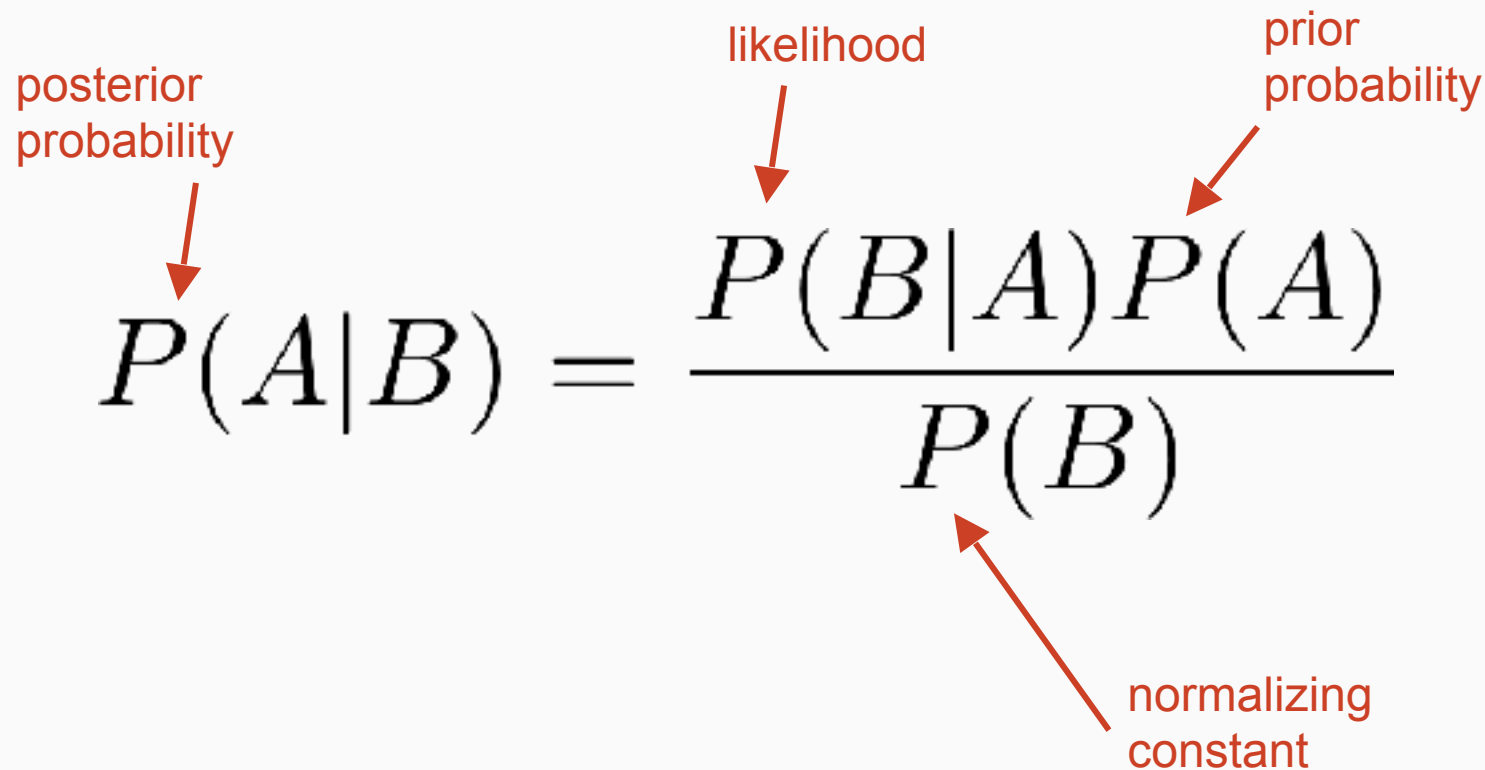
$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Or:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A \mid B) * P(B)$$

Or...

Bayes' Rule



The diagram illustrates Bayes' Rule with the following equation and annotations:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Annotations:

- posterior probability (points to $P(A|B)$)
- likelihood (points to $P(B|A)$)
- prior probability (points to $P(A)$)
- normalizing constant (points to $P(B)$)

Bayes' Rule: Example

$$P(\text{psychic}|\text{correct}) = \frac{P(\text{correct}|\text{psychic})P(\text{psychic})}{P(\text{correct})}$$

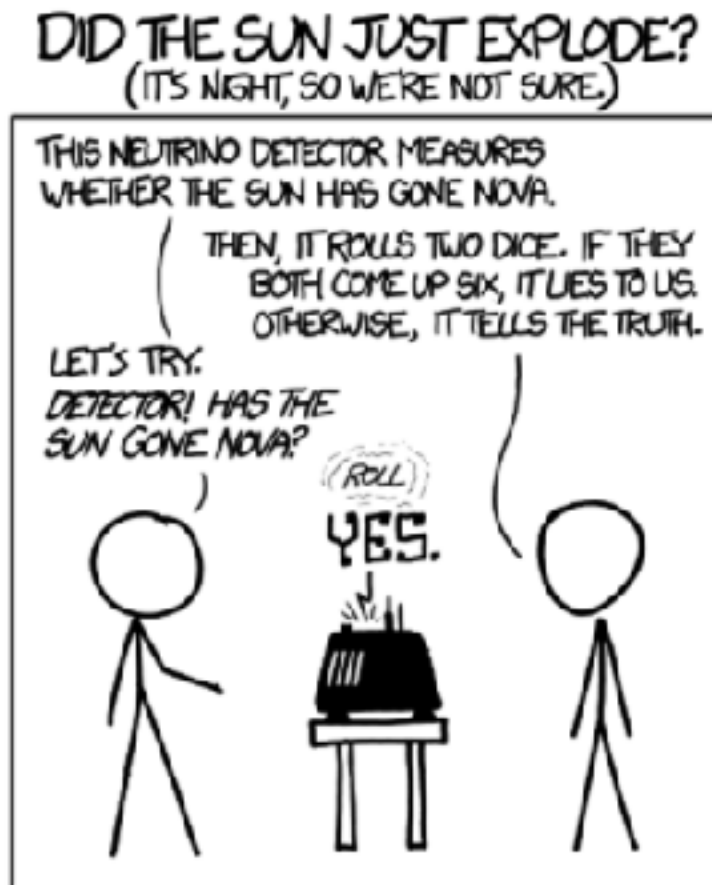
$$= \frac{1.0 * 0.0001}{1.0 * 0.0001 + .9999 * .5^{10}}$$

← arbitrary?

$$= 9.3\%$$



xkcd: Frequentists vs. Bayesians (#1132)



FREQUENTIST STATISTICIAN:

THE PROBABILITY OF THIS RESULT
HAPPENING BY CHANCE IS $\frac{1}{36} = 0.027$.
SINCE $p < 0.05$, I CONCLUDE
THAT THE SUN HAS EXPLODED.

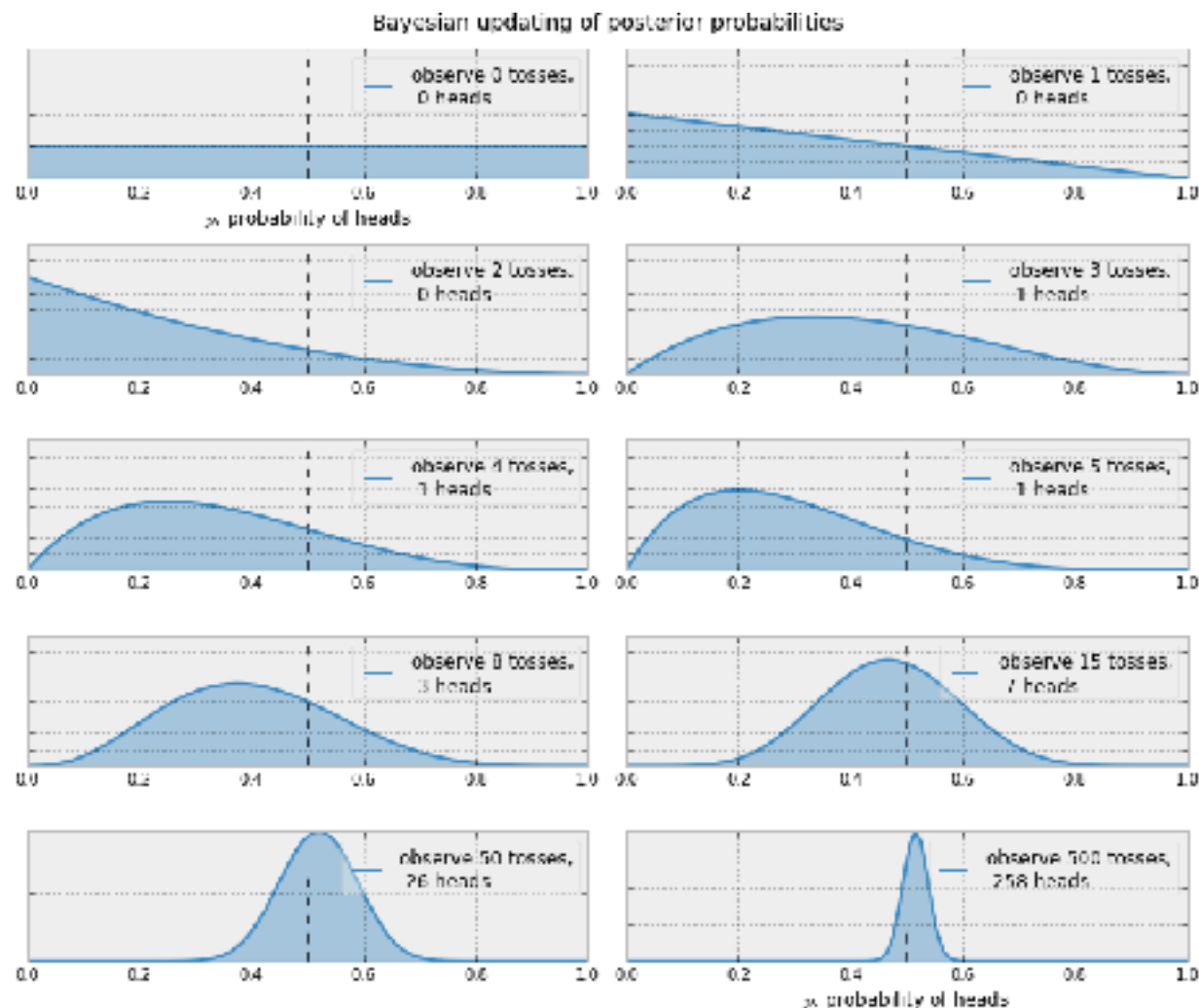


BAYESIAN STATISTICIAN:

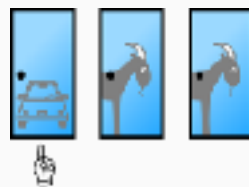
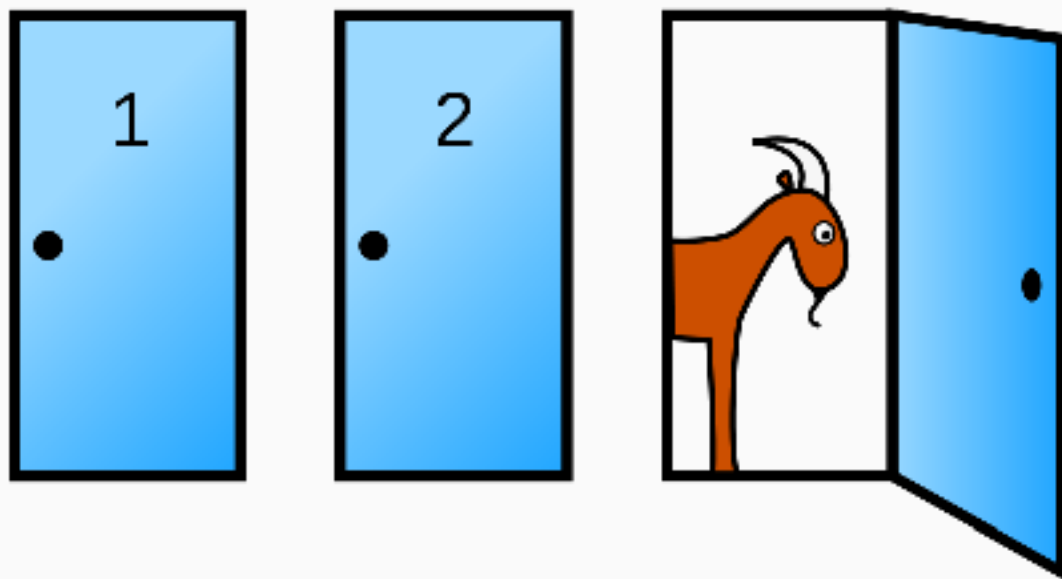
BET YOU \$50
IT HASN'T.



Bayesian Updates



Monty Hall Problem



Conclusions

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