

Math 481

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Office hours: 10-11 am Tu, Wed or by appointment

Grading policy: 10% weekly homework (lowest dropped), 20% each of the two midterms, 50% final exam.

Main topics we will cover:

- ▶ Review of probability
- ▶ Point estimate
- ▶ p-values and hypothesis testing
- ▶ Confidence intervals
- ▶ Bayesian statistics

# Bayesian and non-Bayesian approaches to statistics

- ▶ Non-Bayesian approach: Set up a null hypothesis and try to show that observation is highly unlikely if null hypothesis is true.
- ▶ Bayesian approach: Assume prior distribution of some parameter, calculate posterior via Bayes formula

# DID THE SUN JUST EXPLODE?

(IT'S NIGHT, SO WE'RE NOT SURE.)

THIS NEUTRINO DETECTOR MEASURES  
WHETHER THE SUN HAS GONE NOVA.

THEN, IT ROLLS TWO DICE. IF THEY  
BOTH COME UP SIX, IT LIES TO US.  
OTHERWISE, IT TELLS THE TRUTH.

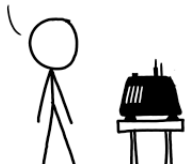
LET'S TRY.

DETECTOR! HAS THE  
SUN GONE NOVA?



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.



## Some review of basic probability

- ▶ Two random events  $A$  and  $B$  are called **independent** if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$
- ▶ If  $A$  and  $B$  are two random events,  $P(A) > 0$ . The conditional probability of  $B$  when  $A$  is given is  $P(B|A) = P(A \cap B)/P(A)$ .

# Example

Suppose you are given a coin, you flip it 5 times and get head on all 5 of them.

- ▶ Suppose the coin is fair, what is the odds that it gets head for 5 times in 5 flips?
- ▶ **Null hypothesis**
- ▶ **p-value**

- ▶ Suppose the coin is biased and gets head at probability  $p$ .
  - ▶ What is the probability that it gets head for 5 times in 5 flips?
  - ▶ What is the  $p$  that maximizes this probability?
  - ▶ What is the range of  $p$  such that the probability for 5 heads in 5 flips is no less than 0.05?
- ▶ **Maximum likelihood estimate (MLE)**
- ▶ **Confidence interval**

- ▶ Suppose you pick the coin among a pile of 100 coins, 99 of which is fair and 1 has head on both sides. What is the chance of the coin being unfair given the results of the 5 flips?
- ▶ **Prior and posterior**
- ▶ **Maximum a posteriori (MAP) estimate**



- ▶ Suppose the odds for getting a head is uniformly distributed in  $[0, 1]$ , given the results of the 5 flips, what do you think is the most likely value for  $p$ ?

JELLY BEANS  
CAUSE ACNE!

SCIENTISTS!  
INVESTIGATE!

BUT WE'RE  
PLAYING  
MINECRAFT!

... FINE.



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
JELLY BEANS AND  
ACNE ( $P > 0.05$ ).



THAT SETTLES THAT.

I HEAR IT'S ONLY  
A CERTAIN COLOR  
THAT CAUSES IT.

SCIENTISTS!

BUT  
MINECRAFT!



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
PURPLE JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
BROWN JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
PINK JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
BLUE JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
TEAL JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



LINK BETWEEN  
GREY JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



LINK BETWEEN  
TAN JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



LINK BETWEEN  
CYAN JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



LINK BETWEEN  
GREEN JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P < 0.05$ ).

WHOA!



LINK BETWEEN  
MAUVE JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
BEIGE JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
LILAC JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
BLACK JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
PEACH JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



WE FOUND NO  
LINK BETWEEN  
ORANGE JELLY  
BEANS AND ACNE  
( $P > 0.05$ ).



# News

## GREEN JELLY BEANS LINKED TO ACNE!

95% CONFIDENCE

ONLY 5% CHANCE  
OF COINCIDENCE!



SCIENTISTS...