

# Elementy statystyki bayesowskiej

Model statystyczny

$$(\mathcal{X}, \{P_\theta, \theta \in \Theta\})$$

Rozkład *a priori*:

rozkład prawdopodobieństwa  $\Pi$  na zbiorze  $\Theta$

Rozkład  $P_\theta$  oznaczamy będziemy  $P(\cdot|\theta)$ , a jego gęstość przez  $p(\cdot|\theta)$

Niech  $\pi(\cdot)$  oznacza gęstość rozkładu *a priori*

Rozkład *a posteriori*:

$$\pi(\theta|x) = \pi(\theta) \frac{p(x|\theta)}{p(x)}, \quad p(x) = \int_{\Theta} \pi(\theta) p(x|\theta) d\theta$$

## Estymacja bayesowska

Funkcja straty:  $L(\hat{\theta}, \theta)$

Ryzyko bayesowskie:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Theta} \left[ \int_{\mathcal{X}} L(\hat{\theta}(x), \theta) p(x|\theta) dx \right] \pi(\theta) d\theta \\ = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \left[ \int_{\Theta} L(\hat{\theta}(x), \theta) \pi(\theta|x) d\theta \right] p(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Estymator bayesowski minimalizuje

$$\int_{\Theta} L(\hat{\theta}(x), \theta) \pi(\theta|x) d\theta$$

Jeżeli  $L(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = (\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$ , to estymatorem bayesowskim jest wartość oczekiwana rozkładu *a posteriori*

# Bayesowskie testowanie hipotez

Zbiór decyzji

$$\mathcal{D} = \{d_1 = \{\theta = \theta_1\}, d_2 = \{\theta = \theta_2\}\}$$

Funkcja straty  $L(d, \theta)$

	$\theta = \theta_1$	$\theta = \theta_2$
$d_1$	$L_{11}$	$L_{12}$
$d_2$	$L_{21}$	$L_{22}$

Rozkład *a priori*

$$P\{\theta = \theta_1\} = \pi_1 \quad P\{\theta = \theta_2\} = \pi_2 \quad \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1$$

Oczekiwana strata *a posteriori* reguły  $\delta$

$$\delta(x) = d_1 : \pi_1 p(x|\theta_1)L_{11} + \pi_2 p(x|\theta_2)L_{12}$$

$$\delta(x) = d_2 : \pi_1 p(x|\theta_1)L_{21} + \pi_2 p(x|\theta_2)L_{22}$$

Reguła bayesowska: obszar przyjęć decyzji  $d_2$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : \frac{p(x|\theta_2)}{p(x|\theta_1)} > \frac{\pi_1[L_{21} - L_{11}]}{\pi_2[L_{12} - L_{22}]} \right\}$$

***Przykład (Model dwumianowy).***

Model pojedynczej obserwacji  $X$ :

$$(\{0, 1\}, \{D(\theta), \theta \in [0, 1]\})$$

Rozkład *a priori*  $U(0, 1)$ :  $\pi(\theta) = 1$  ( $\theta \in [0, 1]$ )

Rozkład *a posteriori* ( $n = 1$ )

$$P(1) = \int_0^1 P(1|\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta = \int_0^1 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(0) = \int_0^1 P(0|\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta = \int_0^1 (1 - \theta)d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi(\theta|1) = \frac{P(1|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{P(1)} = 2\theta$$

$$\pi(\theta|0) = \frac{P(0|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{P(0)} = 2(1 - \theta)$$

Rozkład *a posteriori* ( $n = 2$ )

$$P(2) = \int_0^1 P(1|\theta)^2 \pi(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^1 \theta^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(1) = 2 \int_0^1 P(1|\theta)P(0|\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta = 2 \int_0^1 \theta(1 - \theta)d\theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(0) = \int_0^1 P(0|\theta)^2 \pi(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^1 (1 - \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\pi(\theta|2) = \frac{P(1|\theta)^2 \pi(\theta)}{P(2)} = 3\theta^2$$

$$\pi(\theta|1) = \frac{P(1|\theta)P(0|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{P(1)} = 3\theta(1 - \theta)$$

$$\pi(\theta|0) = \frac{P(0|\theta)^2 \pi(\theta)}{P(0)} = 3(1 - \theta)^2$$

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$$\int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^l dx = \frac{m!l!}{(m+l+1)!}$$

## Rozkład *a posteriori*

$$\begin{aligned} P(k) &= \binom{n}{k} \int_0^1 P(1|\theta)^k P(0|\theta)^{n-k} \pi(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \int_0^1 \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k} d\theta = \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\theta|k) &= \frac{\binom{n}{k} P(1|\theta)^k P(0|\theta)^{n-k} \pi(\theta)}{P(k)} \\ &= (n+1) \binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1-\theta)^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

## Estymator bayesowski

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}(k) &= \int_0^1 \theta \pi(\theta|k) d\theta \\ &= (n+1) \binom{n}{k} \int_0^1 \theta^{k+1} (1-\theta)^{n-k} d\theta \\ &= (n+1) \binom{n}{k} \frac{(k+1)!(n-k)!}{(n+2)!} \\ &= \frac{k+1}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

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**Przykład (Model dwumianowy).**

Niech  $\theta_1 < \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$ . Model statystyczny

$$\{\{0, 1, \dots, n\}, \{B(n, \theta), \theta \in \Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2\}\}\}$$

Zbiór decyzji

$$\mathcal{D} = \{d_1 = \{\theta = \theta_1\}, d_2 = \{\theta = \theta_2\}\}$$

Bayesowski obszar przyjęć decyzji  $d_2$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : \frac{p(x|\theta_2)}{p(x|\theta_1)} > \frac{\pi_1[L_{21} - L_{11}]}{\pi_2[L_{12} - L_{22}]} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\theta_2^k (1 - \theta_2)^{n-k}}{\theta_1^k (1 - \theta_1)^{n-k}} > \gamma$$

$$\left[ \frac{\theta_2(1 - \theta_1)}{\theta_1(1 - \theta_2)} \right]^k > \gamma \left[ \frac{1 - \theta_1}{1 - \theta_2} \right]^n$$

Reguła bayesowska

$$k > n \frac{\log \left[ \frac{1 - \theta_1}{1 - \theta_2} \right]}{\log \left[ \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} \right] + \log \left[ \frac{1 - \theta_1}{1 - \theta_2} \right]} + \log \gamma$$

Niech  $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = 0.5$ . Funkcja straty  $L(d, \theta)$

	$\theta = \theta_1$	$\theta = \theta_2$
$d_1$	0	1
$d_2$	1	0

Reguła bayesowska

$$k > n \frac{\log \left[ \frac{1-\theta_1}{1-\theta_2} \right]}{\log \left[ \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} \right] + \log \left[ \frac{1-\theta_1}{1-\theta_2} \right]}$$

Ryzyko reguły: prawdopodobieństwo błędnej decyzji

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Niech  $n = 100$ ,  $\theta_1 = 0.05$ ,  $\theta_2 = 0.15$

Decyzja  $d_2$ , jeżeli  $k > 9.19$

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