Bayesian Model Specification

2: Settings With No Model Uncertainty

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Optimal Sampling-Distribution Specification

You'll recall that **optimal model specification** consists of **conditioning only**, and **exhaustively**, on **propositions rendered true** by the **context** of the **problem** and the **design** of the **data-gathering process**.

In **Day 2 (Lecture Notes, Part 2)** we **looked** at **optimal prior distribution specification**; what about **sampling distributions**?

Optimal sampling-distribution specification. **Sometimes** the **sampling distribution** is **uniquely specified** by **problem context**.

These cases are of **two kinds: based** on **theoretical definition-matching** or **exchangeability**.

Case 1: Theoretical Definition-Matching

Example 6. In **random sampling** from a **finite population** with **dichotomous outcomes**, if **You** can **actually achieve** the **theoretical goal** of **sampling at random** either **with** or **without replacement**, then (by **definition**) **You have no uncertainty** about the **resulting sampling distribution**: **binomial with replacement**, **hypergeometric without replacement**.

Theoretical Definition-Matching

Example 7. **Consider estimating** the **number** $0 < N < \infty$ of **individuals** in a **finite population** (such as $\mathcal{P} = \{$the **deer living** on the **UCSC campus** as of **1 July 2013**$\}$).

One popular method for **performing** this **estimation** is **capture-recapture sampling**; the **simplest version** of **this approach** proceeds **as follows**.

In **stage I**, a **random sample** of m_0 **individuals** is **taken**, and **all** of **these individuals** are **tagged** and **released**; **then**, a **short time later**, in **stage II** a **second independent random sample** of n_1 **individuals** is **taken**, and the **number** m_1 of **these** n_1 **individuals** who were **previously tagged** is **noted**.

If **You** can **actually achieve** the **theoretical goals** of **simple random sampling** (**SRS: at random without replacement**) in **stage I** and **IID sampling** (**at random with replacement**) in **stage II**, then (by **definition**) the **conditional sampling distribution** for m_1 **given** N is $(m_1 | N \, \mathcal{B}) \sim \textbf{Binomial}\left(n_1, \frac{m_0}{N}\right)$.

Theoretical Definition-Matching (continued)

Example 8. **You're watching** a **counting process unfold** in **time, looking for** the **occurrences** of **specific events**; **if** this **process satisfies** the **following three basic assumptions**, then the **sampling distribution** for the **number** $N(t)$ of **events occurring** in $[0, t]$ is (by **definition**) **Poisson**(λt):

- $P[N(t) = 1|\mathcal{B}] = \lambda t + o(t)$;
- $P[N(t) = 2|\mathcal{B}] = o(t)$;
- The **numbers** of **events** in **disjoint time intervals** are **independent**.

Example 9. **You're watching** a **counting process unfold** in **time, keeping track** of the **elapsed times** $T_1, T_2, \ldots$ **between events**; **if** this **process satisfies** the **three basic assumptions above**, then the **sampling distribution** for the T_i is (by **definition**) **IID exponential** with **mean** $\frac{1}{\lambda}$.

Example 9, continued. **If** the **scientific context** of the **problem ensures** that the T_i are **memoryless** — i.e., if $P(T_i > s + t | T_i > t\, \mathcal{B}) = P(T_i > s|\mathcal{B})$ **for all** $s, t \geq 0$ — then **again**

(by **definition**) the **sampling distribution** for the T_i is **IID exponential**.

Example 10. **Paleobotanists estimate** the **moments** in the **remote past when** a **given species first arose** and **then became extinct** by taking **cylindrical, vertical core samples** well **below** the **earth's surface** and **looking for** the **first** and **last occurrences** of the **species** in the **fossil record, measured** in **meters above** the **unknown point** A **at which** the **species** first **emerged**.

Let y_{ij} $(j = 1, \ldots, J)$ **denote** the **distance** above A **at which fossil** j is **found** in **core sample** $i \in (1, \ldots, I)$.

Under the **scientifically reasonable assumption** that **these fossil records** are **found** at **random points** along the **core sample** (this **would be part** of $\mathcal{B}$), **then You again** have **no sampling-distribution uncertainty**: by **definition** $(y_{ij} | A\, B\, \mathcal{B}) \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim}$ **Uniform** (A, B), where B is the **unknown point** at which the **species** went **extinct**.

Example 11. The **astronomer John Herschel (1850)** was **interested** in **characterizing** the **two-dimensional probability distribution** of **errors** in **measuring** the **position** of a **star**.

Theoretical Definition-Matching (continued)

Let x and y be the **errors** in the **east-west** and **north-south directions, respectively**; **Herschel wanted** the **joint sampling distribution** $p(x\,y|\mathcal{B})$.

He took the **following two statements** as **axioms**, **based** on his **astronomical intuition**:

(A_1) **Errors** in **orthogonal directions** should be **independent**, i.e., $p(x\,y|\mathcal{B}) = p(x|\mathcal{B})\,p(y|\mathcal{B})$.

An **equivalent expression** for $p(x\,y|\mathcal{B})$ is **obtainable** by **transforming** to **polar coordinates**: $p(x\,y|\mathcal{B}) = f(r\,\theta|\mathcal{B})$.

(A_2) **In** this **new coordinate system**, the **probability density** of the **errors** should be the **same** no matter **at what angle** the **telescope** is **pointed**; i.e., f **should not depend** on θ, i.e., $f(r\,\theta|\mathcal{B}) = f(r|\mathcal{B})$.

He then **showed** that **under** these **two axioms** the **only possible sampling distribution** has x and y as **independently Normal** with **mean 0** and the **same SD** σ.

James Clerk Maxwell (1860) used the **same argument 10 years later**

to **characterize** the **unique three-dimensional sampling distribution** of **velocities** of **molecules** in a **gas**.

Case 2: Exchangeability

Example 3 (Day 2, Lecture Notes Part 2, continued. **We've** already **seen** an **example** in which **exchangeability led** to a **unique sampling distribution**: the **binary mortality indicators** y_i for the **heart attack patients** in **calendar 2014**.

Recall that **de Finetti's Representation Theorem** for **binary outcomes** said **informally** that if **Your uncertainty** about **binary** $(y_1, y_2, \dots)$ is **exchangeable**, then the **only logically-internally-consistent inferential model** (**prior** + **sampling distribution**) is

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta | \mathcal{B}) & \sim p(\theta | \mathcal{B}) \\ (y_i | \theta \, \mathcal{B}) & \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} \text{Bernoulli}(\theta) \, , \end{aligned} \qquad (1)$$

where θ is **both** the **marginal death probability** $P(y_i = 1 | \theta \, \mathcal{B})$ for **patient** i and the **limiting (population) mean** of $(y_1, y_2, \dots)$.

Sampling Distributions Via Exchangeability (continued)

This result can be **summarized as follows**:

For **binary observables** y_i, **exchangeability** + ________ $\rightarrow$ **unique Bernoulli sampling distribution**, where in **this case no additional assumptions** are **needed** to **fill** in the **blank**.

This gives rise **immediately** to **questions** like the **following**: what's **needed** in the **blank** to **make** this **statement true**?

For **non-negative integer observables** y_i,

$$\textbf{exchangeability} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (\lambda|\mathcal{B}) & \sim & p(\lambda|\mathcal{B}) \\ (y_i|\lambda\,\mathcal{B}) & \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} & \textbf{Poisson}(\lambda) \end{array} \right\} . \qquad (2)$$

Many people have **worked** on **de-Finetti-style Representation Theorems** of **this type**; here's an **example**.

Example 12. To **get** the **Poisson result** above, the **following assumption** has to **fill in** the **blank**:

the **conditional distribution** $(y_1, \ldots, y_n|s_n\,\mathcal{B})$, where $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ is a **minimal sufficient statistic** in the **Poisson**(λ) **sampling model**, is **Multinomial** on $\{n$-tuples of **non-negative integers** with **sum** $s_n\}$ with **Uniform probabilities** $(\frac{1}{n}, \ldots, \frac{1}{n})$.

Here are **two more examples** of this **basic idea**.

Example 13. For **continuous observables** y_i on $(0, \infty)$,

$$\textbf{exchangeability} + \_\_\_\_\_\_ \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (\eta | \mathcal{B}) & \sim & p(\eta | \mathcal{B}) \\ (y_i | \eta \, \mathcal{B}) & \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} & \textbf{Exponential}(\eta) \end{array} \right\} , \tag{3}$$

where ______ is the **following**:

the **conditional distribution** $(y_1, \ldots, y_n | s_n \, \mathcal{B})$, where $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ is a **minimal sufficient statistic** in the **Exponential**(η) **sampling model**, is **Uniform** on the **simplex** $\{(y_1, \ldots, y_n) \colon y_i \geq 0$ **with** $\sum_{i=1}^n y_i = s_n\}$.

Example 14. For **continuous observables** y_i on $(-\infty, \infty)$,

$$\textbf{exchangeability} + \_\_\_\_\_\_ \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (\sigma | \mathcal{B}) & \sim & p(\sigma | \mathcal{B}) \\ (y_i | \sigma \, \mathcal{B}) & \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} & N(0, \sigma^2) \end{array} \right\} , \tag{4}$$

where ______ is the **following**:

the **conditional distribution** $(y_1, \ldots, y_n | t_n \, \mathcal{B})$, **where** $t_n = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2}$ is a **minimal sufficient statistic** in the $N(0, \sigma^2)$ **sampling model**,

Sampling Distributions Via Exchangeability (continued)

is **uniform** on the $(n-1)$–**dimensional sphere** of **radius** t_n in $\Re^n$ (this **condition** is **equivalent** to the **joint distribution** $(y_1, \ldots, y_n | \mathcal{B})$ being **rotationally symmetric**).

[short course web page: Singpurwallah (2006), pages 45–57, gives a comprehensive catalog of all known sampling-distribution-via-exchangeability results]

You can **see** that **all** of **these findings have** a **common pattern**:

(1) **You have** to be **prepared** to **assume** the _______ **condition**, which is **of the form** {the **conditional distribution** of the **data vector**, **given** a **minimal sufficient statistic** in the **desired sampling model**, is **uniform** on **some space**}, and

(2) **You** will **rarely work** on a **problem** in **which** that **condition** is **automatically rendered true** by the **problem context**.

This makes the **Bernoulli result look like** the **only useful one arising** from **exchangeability considerations**, but **de Finetti (1937)** himself **proved** one more **Representation Theorem** that's **even more important** and **potentially useful than** the **Bernoulli case**:

de Finetti's Representation Theorem for Continuous Outcomes.

You observe $(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$, with the y_i **conceptually continuous** in $\Re$;
Your uncertainty about the y_i is **exchangeable**.

If You're prepared to **extend Your judgment** of **exchangeability** from $(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ to $(y_1, y_2, \ldots)$, then — **letting** F denote the **empirical cumulative distribution function (CDF)** of the $(y_1, y_2, \ldots)$ **values** — the **only logically-internally-consistent inferential model** based on the **observables** is

$$
\begin{aligned}
(F|\mathcal{B}) &\sim p(F|\mathcal{B}) \\
(y_i|F\,\mathcal{B}) &\stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} F\,.
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}
$$

(**Note** that **de Finetti's Representation Theorem** for **binary outcomes** is a **special case** of this **result**.)

This new theorem requires You to **place** a **scientifically-meaningful prior distribution** on the **space** $\mathcal{F}$ of **all CDFs** on $\Re$, which **de Finetti didn't have** the **slightest idea how to do** in **1937**.

Bayesian Qualitative-Quantitative Inference

Putting priors on **functions** (rather than **scalars, vectors** or **matrices**) is the **subject addressed** by **Bayesian nonparametric methods**; **this** is an **issue we'll talk more about** in **Part 3** of the **Lecture Notes**.

One more example in which **both** the **prior** and the **sampling distribution arise directly** from **problem context**, i.e., in which **optimal Bayesian model specification** is **possible**:

[short course web page: Lecture Notes Part 2A (Bayesian Qualitative-Quantitative Inference)]