

Discussion  
Section

$Y_1$  = you initially pick door 1  
 $Y_2$   
 $Y_3$

AMS13,  
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$C_1$  = car really is behind door 1  
 $C_2, C_3$

$M_1 = M_2$  show you a goat behind door 1;  $M_2, M_3$

(truth) unknown: where car is  $(C_1, C_2, C_3)$

data: MH shows you goat behind door -

without loss of generality (WLOG)

let's choose  $Y_1$  and  $M_2$

this is a job for Bayes's Thm.

let's use Bayes's thm. in odd form

$$\frac{P(C_3 | Y_1, M_2)}{P(C_1 | Y_1, M_2)} = \left[ \frac{P(C_3)}{P(C_1)} \right] \left[ \frac{P(Y_1, M_2 | C_3)}{P(Y_1, M_2 | C_1)} \right]$$

posterior odds ratio in favor of  $C_3$  given  $Y_1$  &  $M_2$

prior odds ratio in favor of  $C_3$

Bayes factor in favor of  $C_3$  given  $Y_1$  &  $M_2$

$$P(C3) = P(C1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{P(C3)}{P(C1)} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$P(\underbrace{Y1, M2}_{A} | C3) = \frac{P(\underbrace{Y1, M2, C3}_{B})}{P(C3)}$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B | C) = ?$$

$$= P(A|C) \cdot P(B|A, C)$$

$$= P(B|C) \cdot P(A|B, C)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) =$$

$$P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$$

$$= P(B) \cdot P(A|B)$$

$$P(Y1, M2 | C3) = \frac{P(\cancel{Y1 | C3}) \cdot P(M2 | Y1, C3)}{1}$$

$$P(Y1, M2 | C1) = \frac{P(\cancel{Y1 | C1}) \cdot P(M2 | Y1, C1)}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

= 2 to 1 (Bayes factor)  
data odds

in favor of C3  
given Y1 & M2

$$\frac{P(C3 | Y1, M2)}{P(C1 | Y1, M2)} = 1 \cdot 2 = O_{C3}$$

$$P_{C3} = \frac{O_{C3}}{1 + O_{C3}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

cond. prob. cur is behind door given  $Y1 \& M2$

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∴ you should switch

$A = \text{unknown (truth)}$

$D = \text{data}$

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

if  $P(A) = 0$  then  $P(A|D) = 0$

no matter how the

data  $D$  come out

if  $P(A) = 1$

$$P(A|D) = \frac{\cancel{P(A)}^1 P(D|A)}{P(D)}$$

$$= \frac{P(D \text{ and } A)}{P(D) \cancel{P(A)}^1} = \frac{P(D)}{P(D)}$$

$= 1$  no matter how  
data comes out

try not to assume  $P(A) = 0$  or  $1$  unless  
you're ok with never learning that you're  
wrong

$\mathcal{Y} = \text{death penalty} = \begin{cases} \text{yes} \\ \text{no} \end{cases}$  (DP)

$\mathcal{X} = \text{race of defendant} = \begin{cases} \text{white (DW)} \\ \text{black (DB)} \end{cases}$

$P(\text{DP}) = \frac{36}{326} \approx 11\%$  ELM?  $\checkmark$

$P(\text{DP} | \text{DW}) = \frac{19}{160} \approx 12\%$

$P(\text{DP} | \text{DB}) = \frac{17}{166} \approx 10\%$

mildly surprising

obs. study } enemy: bias from confounding factors (CF)

$\mathcal{Z}$  is a CF  $\leftrightarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{Z}_1, \mathcal{Y} \text{ associated } \checkmark \\ \text{and } \mathcal{Z}_1, \mathcal{X} \text{ associated } \checkmark \end{array} \right.$

race of victim | how defeat enemy  $\mathcal{Z}$ ?  
hold  $\mathcal{Z}$  constant in examining relation between  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{Y}$