Master Program in *Data Science and Business Informatics*

Statistics for Data Science

Lesson 03 - Bayes' rule and applications

Salvatore Ruggieri

Department of Computer Science
University of Pisa, Italy
salvatore.ruggieri@unipi.it

Exercise at home from Lesson 01

Exercise at home. Prove or disprove:

- If A is independent of B then A is conditionally independent of B given C

In formula, if $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ then $P(A \cap B|C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$

Counterexample.

- $\Omega = \{H, T\} \times \{H, T\}$ two coin toss
- $A = \{\text{first coin is H}\} = \{(H, H), (H, T)\} \quad P(A) = 1/2$
- $B = \{\text{second coin is H}\} = \{(H, H), (T, H)\} \quad P(B) = 1/2$

$$P(A \cap B) = 1/4 = P(A)P(B)$$

- $C = \{\text{both coins have same result}\} = \{(H, H), (T, T)\} \quad P(C) = 1/2$

$$P(A \cap B|C) = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(C)} = 1/2 \neq P(A|C)P(B|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)P(B \cap C)}{P(C)^2} = 1/4$$

Same counterexample shows that pairwise independence is weaker than independence: A, B, C are pairwise independent, but not independent!

Exercise

Exercise. Prove or disprove:

- If A, B and C are independent, then A is conditionally independent of B given C (i.e., $P(A \cap B|C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$)

Proof. Independence implies $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$ and then:

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

Independence also implies $P(A \cap C) = P(A)P(C)$ and $P(B \cap C) = P(B)P(C)$, and then:

$$P(A|C)P(B|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)P(B \cap C)}{P(C)^2} = \frac{P(A)P(C)P(B)P(C)}{P(C)^2} = P(A)P(B)$$

Testing for Covid-19

A new test for Covid-19 (or Mad-Cow desease, or drug use) has been developed.

- $\Omega = \{$ people aged 18 or higher $\}$
- $+ = \{$ people tested positive $\}$ $\quad - = \{$ people tested negative $\} = +^c$
- $C = \{$ people with Covid-19 $\}$ $\quad C^c = \{$ people without Covid-19 $\}$

In lab experiments, a sample of people with and without Covid-19 tested

- $P(+|C) = 0.99$ *[Sensitivity/Recall/True Positive Rate]*
- $P(-|C^c) = 0.99$ *[Specificity/True Negative Rate]*

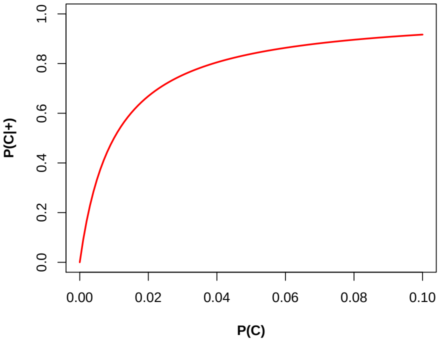
What is the probability I really have Covid-19 given that I tested positive? *[Precision]*

$$P(C|+) = \frac{P(C \cap +)}{P(+)} = \frac{P(+|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(+)} = \frac{P(+|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(+|C) \cdot P(C) + P(+|C^c) \cdot P(C^c)}$$

$$P(C|+) = \frac{0.99 \cdot P(C)}{0.99 \cdot P(C) + 0.01 \cdot (1 - P(C))}$$

Testing for Covid-19

$P(C)$, the probability of having Covid-19, **is unknown**. Let's plot $P(C|+)$ over $P(C)$:



- For $P(C) = 0.02$, $P(C|+) = .67$
- For $P(C) = 0.06$, $P(C|+) = .86$
- For $P(C) = 0.10$, $P(C|+) = .92$

See R script

Bayes' Rule

BAYES' RULE. Suppose the events $C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_m$ are disjoint and $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \cdots \cup C_m = \Omega$. The conditional probability of C_i, given an arbitrary event A, can be expressed as:

$$\mathrm{P}(C_i \mid A) = \frac{\mathrm{P}(A \mid C_i) \cdot \mathrm{P}(C_i)}{\mathrm{P}(A \mid C_1)\mathrm{P}(C_1) + \mathrm{P}(A \mid C_2)\mathrm{P}(C_2) + \cdots + \mathrm{P}(A \mid C_m)\mathrm{P}(C_m)}.$$

- It follows from $P(C_i|A) = \frac{P(A|C_i) \cdot P(C_i)}{P(A)}$ and the law of total probability
- Useful when:
  - $P(C_i|A)$ not easy to calculate
  - while $P(A|C_j)$ and $P(C_j)$ are known for $j = 1, \ldots, m$
  - E.g., in classification problems (see Bayesian classifiers from Data Mining)
- $P(C_i)$ is called the *prior* probability
- $P(A|C_i)$ is called the *posterior* probability (after seeing event C_i)

(Machine Learning) Binary Classifiers

- $\Omega = \{\text{f}, \text{m}\} \times \mathbb{N} \times \{+, -\}$
- Features:
  - G gender, $G = f$ is $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega = (f, \_, \_)\}$
  - A age, $A = 25$ is $\{\omega \in \Omega \mid \omega = (\_, 25, \_)\}$
  - Y true class
    - $Y = +$ is $\{\ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega = (\_, \_, +)\}$, e.g., Covid-19 positive
    - $Y = -$ is $\{\ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega = (\_, \_, -)\}$, e.g., Covid-19 negative $\quad (Y = +)^c$
- Binary Classifier: $\hat{Y} : \{\text{f}, \text{m}\} \times \mathbb{N} \to \{+, -\}$ predicted class
  - $\hat{Y} = +$ is $\{\ (g, a, c) \in \Omega \mid \hat{Y}((g, a)) = +\}$, e.g, predicted Covid-19 positive
  - $\hat{Y} = -$ is $\{\ (g, a, c) \in \Omega \mid \hat{Y}((g, a)) = -\}$, e.g., predicted Covid-19 negative $\quad (\hat{Y} = +)^c$
- $P(Y = \hat{Y})$, i.e., $P(Y = + \cap \hat{Y} = +) + P(Y = - \cap \hat{Y} = -)$ *[True Accuracy]*
- $P(Y = + | \hat{Y} = +)$ *[True Precision]*
- $P(\hat{Y} = + | Y = +)$ *[True Recall]*
- Such probabilities are unknown! They can only be estimated on a sample (*test set*)

Precision of classifiers

Confusion matrix over the test set!

		True Y +	True Y −	Total
Predicted $\hat{Y}$	+	TP	FP	PP
	−	FN	TN	PN
	Total	P	N	$P+N$

- $P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+) \approx TP/P$ *[Sensitivity/Recall/TPR]*
- $P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-) \approx TN/N$ *[Specificity/TNR]*
- "$\approx$" reads as "approximatively" *[Probability estimation]*

What is the probability I really am positive given that I was predicted positive? *[Precision]*

$$P(Y=+|\hat{Y}=+) = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \quad ???$$

Precision of classifiers

Confusion matrix over the test set!

		True Y		
		$+$	$-$	Total
Predicted $\hat{Y}$	$+$	TP	FP	PP
	$-$	FN	TN	PN
	Total	P	N	$P+N$

- $P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+) \approx TP/P$ *[Sensitivity/Recall/TPR]*
- $P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-) \approx TN/N$ *[Specificity/TNR]*
- "$\approx$" reads as "approximatively" *[Probability estimation]*

What is the probability I really am positive given that I was predicted positive? *[Precision]*

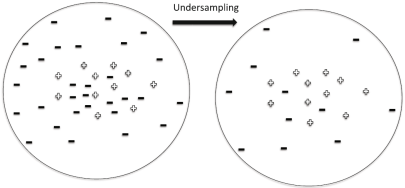
$$P(Y=+|\hat{Y}=+) = \frac{P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+)\cdot P(Y=+)}{P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+)\cdot P(Y=+) + (1-P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-))\cdot P(Y=-)}$$

$$\approx \frac{TP/P\cdot P(Y=+)}{TP/P\cdot P(Y=+) + (1-TN/N)\cdot(1-P(Y=+))}$$

$$\approx^{(\star)} \frac{TP/P\cdot P/(P+N)}{TP/P\cdot P/(P+N) + (1-TN/N)\cdot(1-P/(P+N))} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$(\star)$ if $P(Y=+)\approx P/(P+N)$, i.e., if fraction of positives in the test set is same as population

Dataset selection



- Let $\Omega' = \Omega \times \{0,1\}$, where:
  - $(\omega, 1) \in \Omega'$ iff ω is selectionable in the dataset
  - let S be the name of the new feature
- Class independent selection:

$$P(S=1) = P(S=1|Y=+) = P(S=1|Y=-)$$

- Class dependent selection
  - Under-sampling negatives: $P(S=1|Y=-) < P(S=1|Y=+) = P(S=1)$
  - Over-sampling positives: $P(S=1|Y=+) > P(S=1|Y=-) = P(S=1)$
  - Prior probability shift: $P(S=1|Y=-) \neq P(S=1|Y=+) \neq P(S=1)$
- How confident are we that selection of our (training/test) dataset is class independent?
  - Bias in data collection *[Selection bias]*
  - Change of distribution over time/domain *[Distribution shift]*

Then, confusion matrix is unpredictive of true precision/accuracy!

Precision of classifiers: correction under shift

		True Y		
		$+$	$-$	Total
Predicted $\hat{Y}$	$+$	TP	FP	PP
	$-$	FN	TN	PN
	Total	P	N	$P+N$

When class dependent selection can occur?

- Undersampling $P(Y=+) \approx P/(P+\beta N)$ with $\beta = N_{orig}/N \geq 1$ rate in original dataset
- Oversampling $P(Y=+) \approx \alpha P/(\alpha P + N) = P/(P+N/\alpha)$ with $\alpha = P_{orig}/P \leq 1$
- Prior shift $P(Y=+) \approx \alpha P/(\alpha P + \beta N) = P/(P+\gamma N)$ with $\gamma = \beta/\alpha = (N_{orig}/P_{orig})/(N/P)$

What is the probability I really am positive given that I was predicted positive? *[Precision]*

$$P(Y=+|\hat{Y}=+) \approx \frac{TP/P \cdot P/(P+\gamma N)}{TP/P \cdot P/(P+\gamma N) + (1-TN/N)\cdot(1-P/(P+\gamma N))} = \frac{TP}{TP+\gamma FP}$$

Called $Prec = TP/(TP+FP)$, we have: **See R script**

$$P(Y=+|\hat{Y}=+) \approx \frac{Prec}{Prec + \gamma(1-Prec)}$$

Example: for $\gamma = 5$, $Prec = 0.9$, we have $P(Y=+|\hat{Y}=+) \approx 0.9/(0.9+5\cdot 0.1) \approx 0.642$

Accuracy of classifiers

		True Y		
		$+$	$-$	Total
Predicted $\hat{Y}$	$+$	TP	FP	PP
	$-$	FN	TN	PN
	Total	P	N	$P+N$

- $P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+) \approx TP/P$ *[Sensitivity/Recall/TPR]*
- $P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-) \approx TN/N$ *[Specificity/TNR]*

What is the probability that prediction is correct? *[Accuracy]*

$$P(\hat{Y}=Y) = P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+)P(Y=+) + P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-)P(Y=-) \approx^{(\star)}$$

$$\approx^{(\star)} \frac{TP}{P}\frac{P}{P+N} + \frac{TN}{N}\frac{N}{P+N} = \frac{TP+TN}{P+N}$$

$(\star)$ if $P(Y=+) \approx P/(P+N)$, i.e., if dataset selection is **class independent**!

Accuracy of classifiers: correction under shift

		True Y		
		$+$	$-$	Total
Predicted $\hat{Y}$	$+$	TP	FP	PP
	$-$	FN	TN	PN
	Total	P	N	$P+N$

- Shift $P(Y=+) \approx \alpha P/(\alpha P + \beta N) = P/(P+\gamma N)$ with $\gamma = \beta/\alpha = (N_{orig}/P_{orig})/(N/P)$

What is the probability that prediction is correct? *[Accuracy]*

$$P(\hat{Y}=Y) = P(\hat{Y}=+|Y=+)P(Y=+) + P(\hat{Y}=-|Y=-)P(Y=-) \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{TP}{P}\frac{P}{P+\gamma N} + \frac{TN}{N}\frac{\gamma N}{P+\gamma N} = \frac{TP+\gamma TN}{P+\gamma N}$$

Example: for $\gamma = 10$, $P = N = 1000$, $TP = 950$, $TN = 800$:

$Acc = (TP+TN)/(P+N) = .875$ $\qquad$ $P(\hat{Y}=Y) = (TP+\gamma TN)/(P+\gamma N) \approx .814$

Probabilistic classifier predictions: correction under shift

A probabilistic classifier predicts the posterior probability $P(Y=+|G=g,A=a)$

[predict_proba in Python]

Assume a *biased* posterior probability $\hat{S}((g,a)) \approx P(Y=+|S=1,G=g,A=a)$, due to data shift

How to compute unbiased prediction $P(Y=+|G=g,A=a)$?

- Class dependent selection, but feature independent selection:

$$P(S=1) \neq P(S=1|Y=+) = P(S=1|Y=+,G=g,A=a)$$

- From Bayes rule applied to $P'(\cdot) = P(\cdot|G=g,A=a)$:

$$P'(Y=+|S=1) = \frac{P'(Y=+)}{P'(Y=+) + \frac{P'(S=1|Y=-)}{P'(S=1|Y=+)}(1-P'(Y=+))}$$

- For prior shift: $\frac{P'(S=1|Y=-)}{P'(S=1|Y=+)} \approx \frac{N/N_{orig}}{P/P_{orig}} = \alpha/\beta = 1/\gamma$, hence:

$$P'(Y=+|S=1) = \frac{P'(Y=+)}{P'(Y=+) + (1-P'(Y=+))/\gamma}$$

Probabilistic classifier predictions: correction under shift

A probabilistic classifier predicts the posterior probability $P(Y = +|G = g, A = a)$

[predict_proba in Python]

Assume a *biased* posterior probability $\hat{S}((g, a)) \approx P(Y = +|S = 1, G = g, A = a) = P'(Y = +|S = 1)$
How to compute unbiased prediction $P(Y = +|G = g, A = a)$?

- and then, solving for $P'(Y = +) = P(Y = +|G = g, A = a)$:

$$P'(Y = +) = \frac{P'(Y = +|S = 1)}{P'(Y = +|S = 1) + \gamma(1 - P'(Y = +|S = 1))}$$

- Correction under prior probability shift:

$$\frac{\hat{S}((g, a))}{\hat{S}((g, a)) + \gamma(1 - \hat{S}((g, a)))}$$

Same formula as for precision!

Optional references

Optional readings: [Pozzolo, 2015], [Sipka, 2022]

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Tomáš Šipka, Milan Šulc, and Jiří Matas (2022)
The Hitchhiker's Guide to Prior-Shift Adaptation.
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https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.11695