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# Programming in Python<sup>1</sup>

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## Lecture XXI: Probabilistic programming



Describing one single “scientific method” is problematic, but a schema many will accept is:

- 1 Imagine a **hypothesis**
- 2 Design (mathematical/convenient) **models** consistent with the hypothesis
- 3 Collect experimental **data**
- 4 Discuss the fitness of data given the models

It is worth noting that the falsification of models is not *automatically* a rejection of hypotheses (and, more obviously, neither a validation).



# The role of Bayes Theorem

In this discussion, a useful relationship between data and models is Bayes Theorem.

$$P(M, D) = P(M|D) \cdot P(D) = P(D|M) \cdot P(M)$$

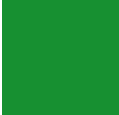
Therefore:

$$P(M|D) = \frac{P(D|M) \cdot P(M)}{P(D)}$$

The plausibility of the model given some observed data, is proportional to the number of ways data can be *produced* by the model and the prior plausibility of the model itself.

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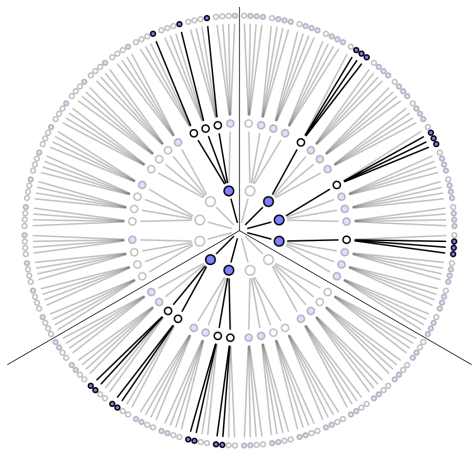
# Simple example



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- Model: a bag with 4 balls in 2 colors B/W (but we don't know which of BBBB, BBBW, BBWW, BWWW, WWWW)
- Observed: BWB
- Which is the plausibility of BBBB, BBBW, BBWW, BWWW, WWWW?



Bayes Theorem is  
**counting**

Picture from: R. McElreath, Statistical Rethinking



This Bayesian strategy is (conceptually) easy to transform in a computational process.

- 1 Code the models
- 2 Run the models
- 3 Compute the plausibility of the models based on observed data



# Classical binomial example

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- Which is the proportion  $p$  of water covering Earth? The models are indexed by the float  $0 < p < 1$
- Given  $p$ , the probability of observing some  $W, L$  in a series of **independent random observations** is:

$$P(W, L|p) = \frac{(W+L)!}{W! \cdot L!} p^W \cdot (1-p)^L \text{ (binomial distribution).}$$

- Do we have an initial (prior) idea?
- Make observations, apply Bayes, update prior!



# A conventional way of expressing the model

$$\begin{aligned}W &\sim \text{Binomial}(W + L, p) \\ p &\sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)\end{aligned}$$

**Probabilistic programming** is systematic way of coding this kind of models, combining predefined statistical distributions and Monte Carlo methods for computing the posterior plausibility of parameters.

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# In principle you can do it by hand

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```
def dbinom(success: int, size: int, prob: float) -> float:
    fail = size - success
    return np.math.factorial(size)/(np.math.factorial(success)*np.math.factorial(fail))*p ]
    ↪ rob**success*(1-prob)**(fail)

W, L = 7, 3 # for example 'WWLLWLLWW'
p_grid = np.linspace(start=0, stop=1, num=20)
prior = np.ones(20)/20

likelihood = dbinom(W, n=W+L, p=p_grid)

unstd_posterior = likelihood * prior

posterior = unstd_posterior / unstd_posterior.sum()
```

Unfeasible with many variables!