

DNA Identification: Bayesian Belief Update

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TrueAllele® Lectures
Fall, 2010



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Prior Probability

$$\Pr\{X = x\}$$

What do we believe before we see any data?

Likelihood Function

$$\Pr\{data|X = x\}$$

How well does each hypothesis explain the data?

Posterior Probability

$$\Pr\{X = x|data\}$$

What do we believe after we see the data?

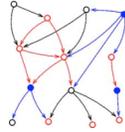
Bayes Theorem



Rev Bayes, 1763

Bayes Theorem

Our belief in a hypothesis after seeing data *is proportional to* how well that hypothesis explains the data times our initial belief.



Computers, 1992

All hypotheses must be considered.
Need computers to do this properly.

Find the probability of causes by examining effects.

Bayesian Update

$$\Pr\{X = x|data\} \propto \Pr\{data|X = x\} \cdot \Pr\{X = x\}$$

Posterior probability Likelihood function Prior probability

Bayesian Update

$$\Pr\{X = x | data\} \propto \Pr\{data | X = x\} \cdot \Pr\{X = x\}$$

Posterior probability Likelihood function Prior probability

$$\Pr\{X = x | data\} = \frac{\Pr\{data | X = x\} \cdot \Pr\{X = x\}}{\sum_{x' \in X} \Pr\{data | X = x'\} \cdot \Pr\{X = x'\}}$$

Consider all possibilities

Parameter Update

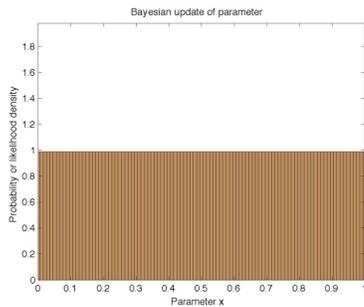
Bayes original example

$$\Pr(X = x) \propto x^{a-1} \cdot (1-x)^{b-1} \quad \text{Beta distribution}$$

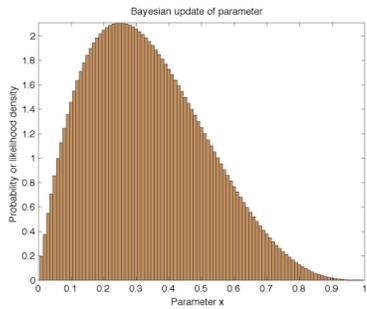
$$\Pr(k | X = x) \propto x^k \cdot (1-x)^{n-k} \quad \text{Binomial distribution}$$

$$\Pr(X = x | k) \propto \Pr(k | X = x) \cdot \Pr(X = x) \\ \propto x^{(k+a)-1} \cdot (1-x)^{(b+n-k)-1} \quad \text{Beta distribution}$$

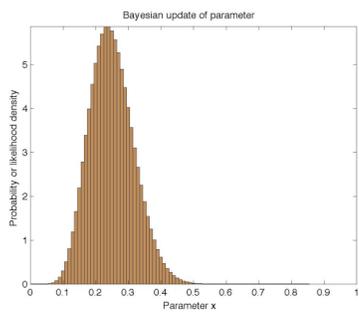
Beta distribution: uniform prior



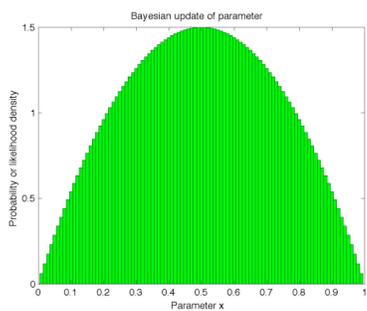
Weak prior probability of 1/3



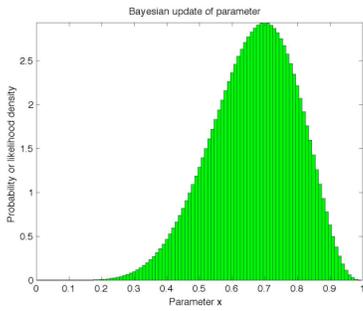
Strong prior around 1/4



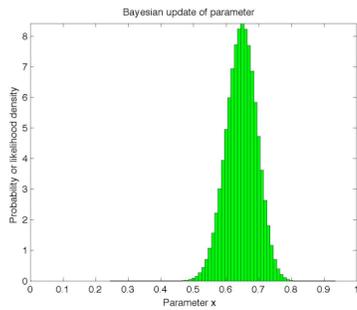
Binomial likelihood: 1 in 2



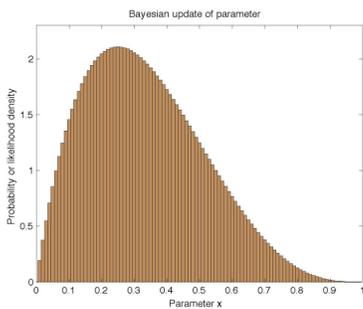
Observe: 7 counts in 10 trials



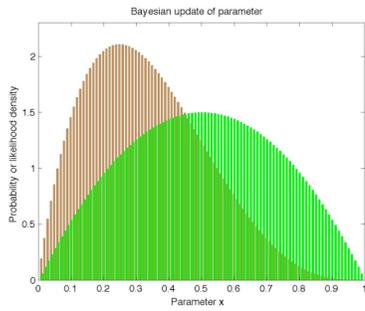
65 counts in 100 trials



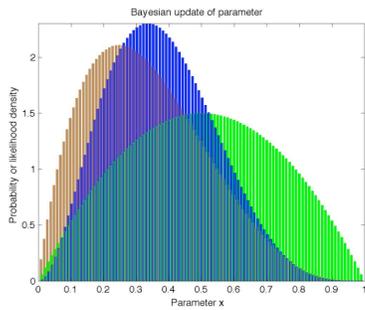
Initial belief around 1/3



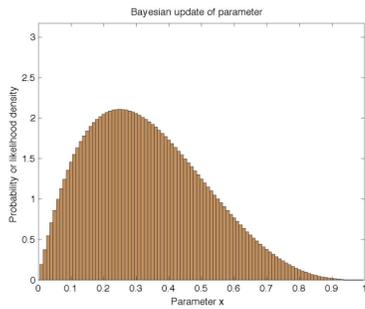
Observe 1 count in 2 trials



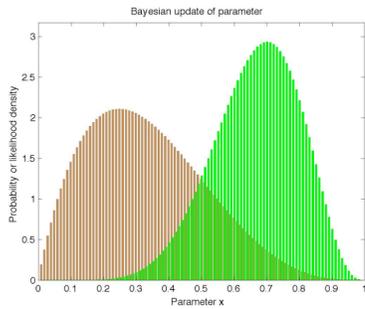
Final belief: posterior probability



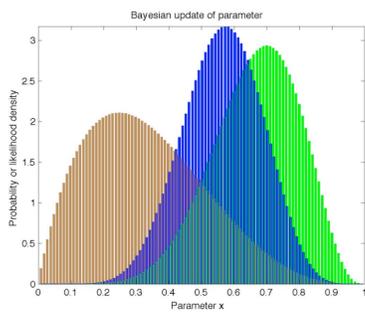
Initial belief (prior probability)



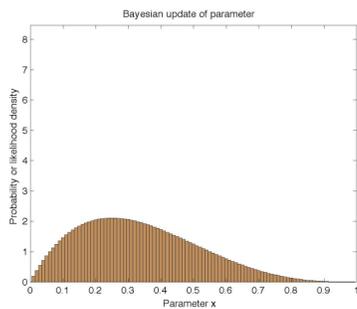
Data: 7 counts in 10 trials



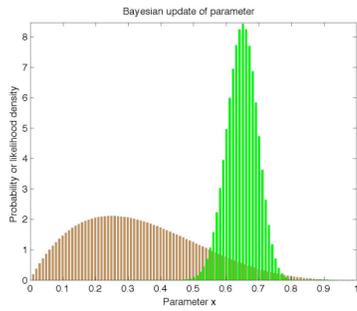
Final belief (posterior probability)



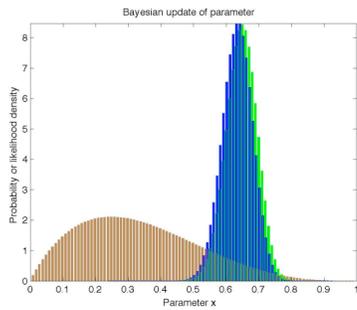
Weak prior probability (1/3)



Strong likelihood (65 in 100)



Strong posterior probability



Disease Prevalence

Free of Disease	Got the Disease
Pr(Free) 99.9% (= 100% - 0.1%)	Pr(Got) 0.1% 1 in a thousand

With a positive medical test result,
what is the chance of having this rare disease?

Medical Test: Likelihood

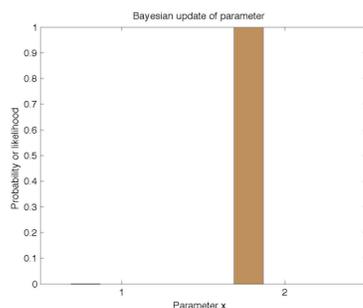
Data	Free of Disease	Got the Disease
Positive Test	False positive Pr(Pos Free) 5% 5 in a hundred	True positive Pr(Pos Got) 99% (= 100% - 1%)
Negative Test	True negative Pr(Neg Free) 95% (= 100% - 5%)	False negative Pr(Neg Got) 1% 1 in a hundred

Probability of Disease

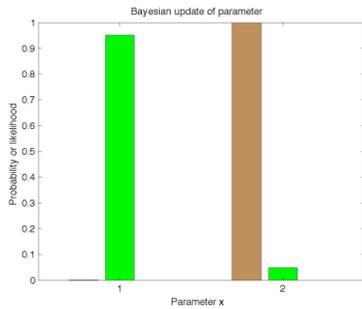
With a positive test (Pos),
what is the probability of having the disease (Got)?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr(Got | Pos) &= \frac{\Pr(Pos | Got) \cdot \Pr(Got)}{\Pr(Pos | Got) \cdot \Pr(Got) + \Pr(Pos | Free) \cdot \Pr(Free)} \\
 &= \frac{(99\%) \cdot (0.1\%)}{(99\%) \cdot (0.1\%) + (5\%) \cdot (99.9\%)} \\
 &= \frac{0.1\%}{0.1\% + 5\%} \\
 &= \frac{0.1\%}{5.1\%} = \frac{1}{51} \\
 &= 2\%
 \end{aligned}$$

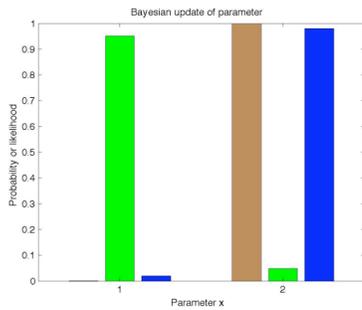
Prior: 99.9% disease free



Positive test: 99% true, 5% false



Posterior: 98% disease free



Odds of Disease

With a positive test (Pos),
what are the odds of having the disease (Got vs. Free)?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Posterior Odds} &= \frac{\Pr(\text{Got}|\text{Pos})}{\Pr(\text{Free}|\text{Pos})} = \frac{\Pr(\text{Pos}|\text{Got}) \cdot \Pr(\text{Got})}{\Pr(\text{Pos}|\text{Free}) \cdot \Pr(\text{Free})} \\
 &= \frac{\Pr(\text{Pos}|\text{Got})}{\Pr(\text{Pos}|\text{Free})} \cdot \frac{\Pr(\text{Got})}{\Pr(\text{Free})} \\
 &= \frac{99\%}{5\%} \cdot \frac{0.1\%}{99.9\%} \\
 &= \text{Likelihood Ratio} \cdot \text{Prior Odds} \\
 &= \frac{20}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \\
 &= \frac{1}{50} = 2\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Likelihood Ratio

Data	Free of Disease	Got the Disease
Positive Test	False positive Pr(Pos Free) 5% 5 in a hundred	True positive Pr(Pos Got) 99% (= 100% - 1%)
Negative Test	True negative Pr(Neg Free) 95% (= 100% - 5%)	False negative Pr(Neg Got) 1% 1 in a hundred
