First-year Statistics for Psychology Students through Worked Examples

1. Probability and Bayes' Theorem

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Most recently, I have become much indebted to Dr Ed Knorr, who very kindly read through the complete typescript and made numerous suggestions and corrections, both large and small.

Any remaining errors or omissions are my responsibility. I would be pleased to receive information from anyone who spots any error, mathematical or otherwise. I can be contacted via e-mail at:

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I should also be pleased to hear from anyone who finds this tutorial helpful, either for themselves or for their students.

Charles McCreery

General Introduction[1]

There are usually three complementary methods for mastering any new intellectual or artistic task; these are, in ascending order of importance:

- reading books about it
- observing how other people do it
- actually doing it oneself

These tutorials focus on the second of these methods. They are based on handouts that I developed when teaching first-year psychology students at Magdalen College, Oxford. The core of each tutorial is a worked example from an Oxford University Prelims Statistics examination paper. I have therefore placed this section in prime position; however, in teaching the order of events was different, and more nearly corresponded to the three-fold hierarchy of methods given above:

1. Students were invited to read one of the chapters on the Recommended Reading list, given at the end of each tutorial. They were also expected to attend a lecture on the topic in question at the Department of Experimental Psychology.

2. Students would attend a tutorial, in which we would go through the worked example shown here. They would take away the handouts printed as Appendices at the end of each chapter, which were designed to give structure to the topic and help them when doing an example on their own.

3. They would be given another previous examination question to take away and do in their own time, which would be handed in later for marking.

I am strongly in favour of detailed worked examples; following one is the next best thing to attempting a question oneself. Even better than either method is doing a statistical test on data which one has collected oneself, and which therefore has some personal significance to one, but that is not usually practicable in a first-year course.

[1] This is a general introduction to the series of six tutorials available here: http://www.celiagreen.com/charlesmccreery.html

I list three books in the General Bibliography at the end of this tutorial which give worked examples. One of these is Spiegel (1992), in which each chapter has numerous ‘solved problems’ on the topic in question. These worked problems occupy more than half of each chapter. However, the solutions to the individual problems are not as detailed and discursive as the ones I give here.

Another book which is based on worked examples on each of the topics covered is Greene and D’Oliveira (1982), also listed in the General Bibliography. Their examples are as detailed as those I give here. However, they do not cover probability and Bayes’ theorem or Analysis of Variance.

Finally, I strongly recommend the *Introductory Statistics Guide* by Marija Norusis, designed to accompany the statistical package *SPSS-X*, and based on worked examples throughout. Even if the student does not have access to a computer with the *SPSS-X* package on it, this instruction manual contains excellent expositions of all the basic statistical concepts dealt with in my own examples.

Probability and Bayes' Theorem

Contents

1. Introduction

A word of encouragement

Probability theory is a subject which is well-known for producing what seem at first sight to be counter-intuitive results. In addition, Bayes' theorem may seem difficult to grasp at first, because it seems to involve us in 'thinking backwards' in a way we are not used to. However, like most ideas, it is actually quite simple, and indeed obvious, once grasped. The problem is that having grasped it once may not guarantee that the understanding of it sticks – it may be necessary to think it through a second and even a third time. To this end some people may find the visual method of representing probabilities, via 'probability trees', helpful.

An explanation of Bayes' theorem itself is given in the Appendix.

Concerning the layout of this tutorial

Although section 2.2 is called 'Answer', it is not intended to be a model answer, such as one might give in an examination. Even without the sections of commentary which I have hived off within square brackets for the sake of clarity, section 2.2 contains much more information than one would need to give in an examination, since I am attempting to explain what I am doing as I go along.

2. A worked examination question

2.1 The question[2]

M&M's and Smarties[3] are two different brands of small milk chocolates in a crisp coloured shell. Each item of confectionery is about the same size and each brand comes in a mixture of colours.

A large bowl contains a mixture of the two brands in the ratio of five M&M's to four Smarties in just four colours - red, yellow, orange and green.

The proportions of the M&M's which are red, yellow, orange and green are 0.3, 0.4, 0.1 and 0.2 respectively, while the equivalent proportions for Smarties are 0.25, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.25.

A sweet is chosen at random from the bowl. What is the probability that it is (i) a green Smartie; (ii) green; (iii) a Smartie if it is green?

The shades of green used by the two brands are very different and can be readily identified, but it is not possible to differentiate the two brands from the other colours. A single sweet is drawn at random from the container and a statistician is shown its colour. If it is green, the statistician will identify its brand correctly, but if it is not green, the statistician will toss a fair coin to decide which brand she thinks it is. What is the probability that she correctly identifies the brand?

If four sweets are chosen from this very large pool of sweets, what is the probability that three will be of one brand and the other sweet of the other brand?

[2] The question is taken from the Prelims Statistics paper for first-year psychology students at Oxford University, Hilary Term, 1999.

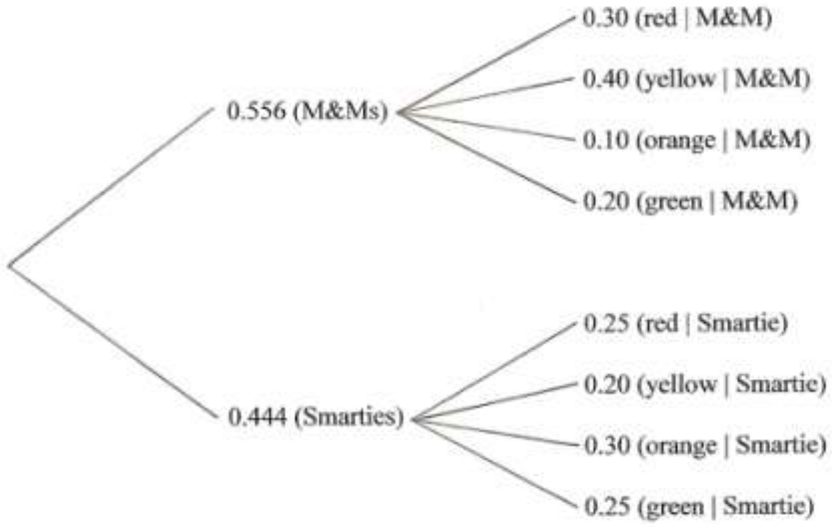
[3] 'M&M's' and 'Smarties' are registered trade names.

2.2 The answer

2.2.1 The data, and probability tree

Out of every nine items in the bowl five are M&M's and four are Smarties.
So the probability of picking an M&M's at random is 5/9 = 0.556.
The probability of picking a Smartie is 4/9 = 0.444.

Probability Tree:



2.2.2 Probability of randomly choosing a green Smartie

[*p* = probability
| = given that
x = multiplied by]

p(Smartie & green)
= p(Smartie) × p(green | Smartie)
= 0.444 × 0.25
= 0.111

[Illustrates the mnemonic: 'multiply for AND'. See paragraph 3.3 below.]

2.2.3 Probability of randomly choosing green

There are two ways of getting a green sweet: one can choose **EITHER** a green M&M **OR** a green Smartie, but not both at once—the possibilities are mutually exclusive, or 'disjunctive'. So this is a case of **addition** of probabilities.

[Remember the mnemonic: 'Add for OR'.]

p(Smartie and green) = 0.111 (from the first part of the question, above).
p(M&M and green) = *p*(M&M) × *p*(green | M&M)
= (0.556 × 0.20)
= 0.111

p(green) = *p*(Smartie and green) + *p*(M&M and green)
= 0.111 + 0.111
= 0.222

2.2.4 Probability of Smartie given green

[This is a Bayes-type question, since we are asked to find the probability of one of a number of possible antecedents to a given consequent.]

There are two ways of being green (as we saw in the previous part of the question): being an M&M and green, and being a Smartie and green. The probability that a given green sweet is a Smartie is therefore the probability of being a green Smartie expressed as a proportion of all the ways of being green; i.e., the probability of being a green Smartie divided by the probability of being green. More formally:

p(Smartie | green) = *p*(green | Smartie) / (*p*(green | Smartie) + *p*(green | M&M))

= 0.111 [from first part of question] / 0.222 [from second part]
= 0.5

[General point: the answer to a Bayes-type question may always be thought of as a fraction, in which the numerator (on the top) is the probability of the outcome arriving via the particular route you are interested in, while the denominator (on the bottom) consists of that same probability plus the probabilities of that same outcome arriving by all the other possible routes.

N.B. The probability questions in this paper are often progressive in the way this one is: i.e., successive parts of the question often make use of the results of previous parts, which can save you work if you notice it.]

2.2.5 Penultimate part of question

A single sweet is taken at random.

Probability it is green = 0.222 (from section 2.2.3). This means that fraction 0.222 of the time, we can correctly identify the sweet *without* having to flip a coin.

Probability it is not green = 1 − 0.222
[because the probabilities must sum to 1]
= 0.778.

Probability of guessing whether a non-green sweet is an M&M or a Smartie correctly by chance (e.g., by tossing a coin) = 0.5.

Therefore the probability that the sweet is non-green and is guessed correctly
= 0.778 × 0.5
= 0.389

[Because we have just established above that 77.8% of the sweets are non-green, and that every time she has to guess a non-green sweet she is right half the time.]

0.222 [probability of correctly identifying a green] + 0.389 [probability of correctly guessing the identity of a non-green] = 0.611

So, the overall probability of correctly guessing the brand is 0.611.

[Here we have applied the additive rule, 'Add for OR'. The two possibilities on each trial - having to guess a green sweet, or having to guess a not-green sweet – are disjunctive, or mutually exclusive. So we have to add the probabilities of the two possible results.

One way of thinking of the logic of this part of the question is as follows: imagine the person choosing a succession of 100 sweets. 22 will be green and will therefore be correctly identified (rounding the proportions for ease of illustration). 78 will be other colours, so only half of them will be correctly identified: 78/2 = 39. Thus 22 + 39 = 61. So 61 out of the hundred sweets will be correctly identified. 61/100 = 0.61.

In general it is often helpful in probability questions to imagine the probabilities as percentages, i.e., as actual numbers of people/things out of a population of 100. This is equivalent to thinking of probabilities as areas, such as subsections of a pie-chart, which can also be helpful.]

2.2.6 Final part: probability of choosing three of one brand and one of the other

There are 8 ways of choosing 3 sweets of one brand and 1 of the other, which may be represented as follows:

MMMS
MMSM
MSMM
SMMM

SSSM
SSMS
SMSS
MSSS

Note that you are not likely to encounter each arrangement equally by chance.

The first four possible arrangements each have probability 0.555^3 x 0.444 = 0.0759, because this reflects the proportion of M&M's (0.555) and Smarties (0.444) in the overall collection of sweets.

Similarly, the second four each have probability 0.444^3 x 0.555 = 0.0486.

4 × 0.0759 = 0.304
4 × 0.0486 = 0.194
0.304 + 0.194 = 0.498

[Note that this last part of the question refers to a 'very large' pool of sweets. This is to allow you to assume that, although this is not a case of random selection ‘with replacement’, the pool is sufficiently large for the picking of four sweets from it not to affect the ratio of M&M’s to Smarties in what remains.]

3. Recommended reading

Hoel, Paul G. (1976). *Elementary Statistics* (4^{th} edition). New York: Wiley. Chapter 3.

> Covers the basic ideas of probability, the addition and multiplication rules, probability trees, and Bayes’ theorem.

Hays, William L. (1994). *Statistics* (5^{th} edition). Orlando, Florida: Harcourt Brace. Chapter 1.

> Also covers the basic ideas of probability, the addition and multiplication rules, and Bayes’ theorem, but does not introduce probability trees. Has a fuller discussion than Hoel of the concept of conditional probability.

Appendix

Probability and Bayes' theorem: summary of some key points

▪ Some key concepts

- Independence (of two or more events)

  Criterion: "If Al occurs, does that change the chances that A2 will occur from what they would be if Al were completely ignored?" (Hoel, 1976, p.55)

- Mutual exclusion (of two or more events)

  Criterion: "If Al occurs, does that make it impossible for A2 to occur?" (Ibid.)

- Conditional probability

  The probability of B given A, represented as $p(B \mid A)$.

  "Most of the information we deal with in everyday life as the basis for the choices we must make has a conditional character [...] The very best information we have to go on is usually no more than a probability. These probabilities are conditional, because virtually all our information is of an 'if-then' character." (Hays, 1994, p. 45)

▪ The Additive Rule

When Al and A2 are mutually exclusive events,

$$p(A1 \text{ or } A2) = p(A1) + p(A2)$$

"Given a set of mutually exclusive events, the occurrence of one event or another is equal to the sum of their separate probabilities." (Howell, 1997, p.112)

- ## The Multiplicative Rule

"The probability of the joint occurrence of two or more independent events is the product of their individual probabilities." (Hoel, op.cit., p.113)

$$p(\text{A1 and A2}) = p(\text{A1}) \times p(\text{A2})$$

Mnemonic: Add for 'OR',
Multiply for 'AND'

- ## Bayes' theorem

The theorem applies when we are 'working backwards' from a known outcome to the probability of one of several possible antecedent events.

General formulation:

$$p(A|B) = p(B|A) \times p(A) / p(B)$$

Where p = probability
| = given that
x = multiplied by
and B is a consequent of some antecedent A

E.g., A is one of the two possibilities on the left of the probability tree in section 2.2.1 above, and B is one of the four possibilities branching out from A, on the right of the tree.

General Bibliography

Textbooks of the kind listed below are usually updated every few years. If the reader finds there is an edition later than the one listed here, he or she is recommended to buy the latest version.

Greene, Judith and D'Oliveira, Manuela (1982). *Learning to Use Statistical Tests in Psychology.* Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Hays, William L. (1994). *Statistics* (5th edition). Orlando, Florida: Harcourt Brace.

Hoel, Paul G. (1976). *Elementary Statistics* (4th edition). New York: Wiley.

Howell, David C. (1997). *Statistical Methods for Psychology* (4th edition). London: Duxbury Press.

Norusis, Marija J. (1988). *SPSS-X Introductory Statistics Guide, for SPSS-X Release 3*. Chicago, Illinois: SPSS Inc.

Spiegel, Murray R. (1992). *Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Statistics* (2nd edition). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Tabachnick, Barbara G. and Fidell, Linda S. (1983). *Using Multivariate Statistics.* London: Pearson Education Ltd.

Charles McCreery is a Research Director at Oxford Forum, an independent association of academics, set up to research and publish in currently neglected areas of psychology, theoretical physics, philosophy and economics.

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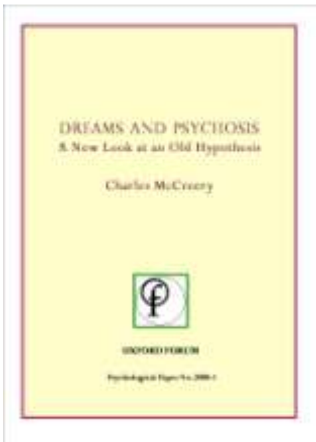

This paper proposes a theory of psychosis based on a link between sleep and hyperarousal. It is argued that the phenomenological similarities between psychosis and dreams arise from the fact that sleep can occur, not only in states of deafferentation and low arousal, but also in states of hyperarousal resulting from extreme stress.

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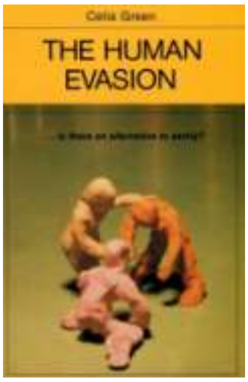

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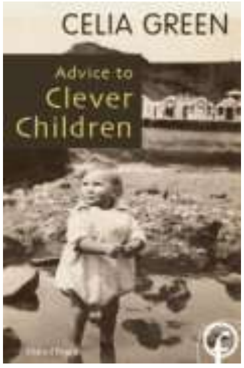

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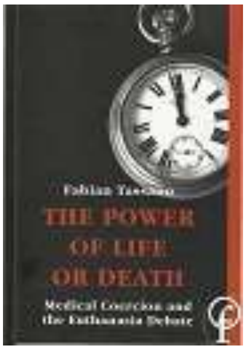

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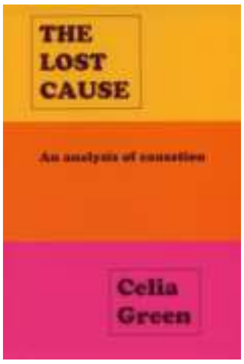

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The Human Nature Review

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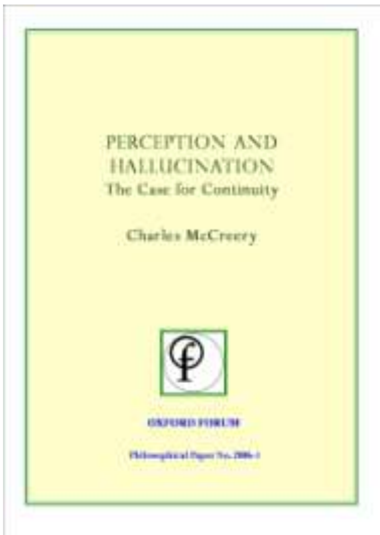

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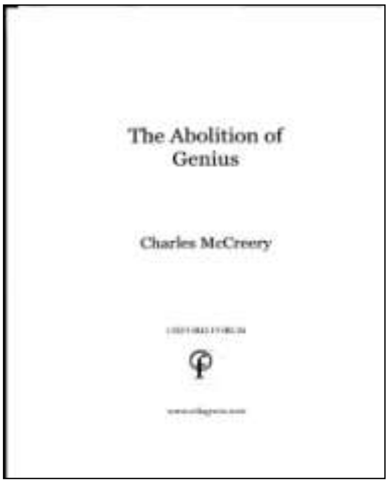

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