

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Mathematics for Computer Science
MIT 6.042J/18.062J

Confidence versus Truth



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.1

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

99% accurate TB testing

Your doctor tests you, and
it says TB! He says

"The hypothesis that you
have TB holds at the **99%
confidence level.**"



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.2

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

99% accurate TB testing

Actually, it's a rare doctor
who would say this. Most
likely they would say

"The **probability** you have
TB is **99%.**"



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.3

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Probability of TB?

But we know probability
someone has **TB, given** they
test positive



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.4

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Random Person

But we know probability someone has TB, given they test positive depends on the probability a random person has TB.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.5

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Random Person?

But you personally are not a random person. Either you have TB, or you don't.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.7

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Random Person?

But you personally are not a random person. Either you have TB, or you don't. Nothing probabilistic about this.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.8

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

You are not Random

Whether you personally have TB is unknown, but not a random event!



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.9

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

You are **not** Random

Talking about
"the ~~probability~~ that you
~~personally~~ have TB"
--**technically meaningless**



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.10

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

We can model the **outcomes**
of our **TB test** as random.
Then we can talk about the
probability the test is
correct.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.11

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

We can model the **outcomes**
of our **TB test** as random.
Then we can talk about the
probability the test is
correct. We can say "A test
which is correct 99% of the
time shows you have TB."



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.12

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

For simplicity say
**The hypothesis that you
have TB holds at the
99% confidence level.**



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.13

6	9	13	7
12	10	5	
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

In other words,
either you have TB or
something unlikely (1%)
happened.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.14

6	9	13	7
12	10	5	
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

But lots of things happen
all the time, and many
are unlikely.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.15

6	9	13	7
12	10	5	
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

But lots of things happen
all the time, and many
are unlikely. The unlikely
event may offer little
information about TB.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.16

6	9	13	7
12	10	5	
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Confidence

Claiming a fact holds at a
high confidence level,
does **not** mean that it is
true or even probable.



Albert R Meyer, April 29, 2016

truth.17