

## Class 16 in-class problems, 18.05, Spring 2022

### Concept questions

#### Concept question 1. Increasing probability

To convert an 80% probability interval to a 90% interval should you shrink it or stretch it?

1. Shrink
2. Stretch.

### Board questions

#### Problem 1. Treating severe respiratory failure\*

Two treatments for newborns with severe respiratory failure.

1. CVT: conventional therapy (hyperventilation and drugs)
2. ECMO: extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (invasive procedure)

In 1983 in Michigan:

19/19 ECMO babies survived and 0/3 CVT babies survived.

Later Harvard ran a randomized study:

28/29 ECMO babies survived and 6/10 CVT babies survived.

\*Adapted from *Statistics: a Bayesian Perspective* by Donald Berry

Name the probabilities of survival:

$\theta_E$  = probability that an ECMO baby survives

$\theta_C$  = probability that a CVT baby survives.

Consider the values 0.125, 0.375, 0.625, 0.875 for  $\theta_E$  and  $\theta_C$ .

- (a) Make the  $4 \times 4$  prior table for a flat prior.
  - (b) Based on the Michigan results, create a reasonable informed prior table for analyzing the Harvard results (unnormalized is fine).
  - (c) Make the likelihood table for the Harvard results. (You might use R to compute some of the values.)
  - (d) Find the posterior table for the informed prior.
  - (e) Using the informed posterior, compute the probability that ECMO is better than CVT.
  - (f) Also compute the posterior probability that  $\theta_E - \theta_C \geq 0.6$ .
- (The posted solutions will also show 4-6 for the flat prior.)

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18.05 Introduction to Probability and Statistics

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