

## BSTA 320 – TEST 1 FORMULA SHEET

### ***Decision Under Uncertainty***

Maximax

Maximin

Equally Likely (Laplace)

Criterion of Realism (Hurwicz):

$$\alpha \times (\text{best payoff for an alternative}) + (1 - \alpha) \times (\text{worst payoff for the alternative})$$

Minimax Regret

### ***Decision Making Under Risk***

(Outcomes are also known as States of Nature)

#### **Expected Monetary Value**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EMV} = & (\text{payoff of first outcome}) \times (\text{probability of first outcome}) \\ & + (\text{payoff of second outcome}) \times (\text{probability of second outcome}) \\ & + \dots + (\text{payoff of last outcome}) \times (\text{probability of last outcome}) \end{aligned}$$

#### **Expected Opportunity Loss**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EOL} = & (\text{regret of first outcome}) \times (\text{probability of first outcome}) \\ & + (\text{regret of second outcome}) \times (\text{probability of second outcome}) \\ & + \dots + (\text{regret of last outcome}) \times (\text{probability of last outcome}) \end{aligned}$$

#### **Expected Value with Perfect Information**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EVwPI} = & (\text{best payoff of the first outcome}) \times (\text{probability of first outcome}) \\ & + (\text{best payoff of the second outcome}) \times (\text{probability of second outcome}) \\ & + \dots + (\text{best payoff of the last outcome}) \times (\text{probability of last outcome}) \end{aligned}$$

#### **Expected Value of Perfect Information**

$$\text{EVPI} = \text{EVwPI} - \text{Max EMV}$$

Max EMV: The expected value without information.

### ***Decision Making with Sample Information***

#### **Expected Value of Sample Information**

$$\text{EVSI} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{expected value of best decision} \\ \text{with sample information,} \\ \text{assuming no cost to gather it} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{expected value of} \\ \text{best decision without} \\ \text{sample information} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \text{EVwSI} - \text{Max EMV}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{EVSI}}{\text{EVPI}}$$

**Table: Computation of Posterior Probabilities**

(1) Outcome	(2) Prior Probabilities	(3) Conditional Probabilities	(4) Joint Probabilities (2) x (3)	(5) Posterior Probabilities (4) / $\sum(4)$

**BAYES' THEOREM (for calculation of Posterior Probabilities)**

The probability of event  $B_i$  given that event  $A$  has occurred is given by the formula

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}{P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) + \dots + P(B_k)P(A|B_k)}$$

where  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$  are **mutually exclusive** and **collectively exhaustive** events.