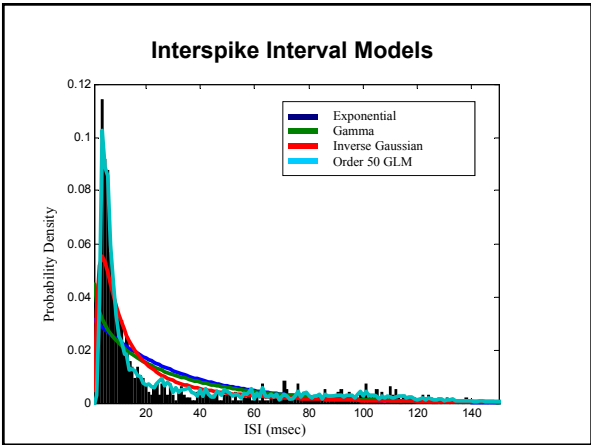
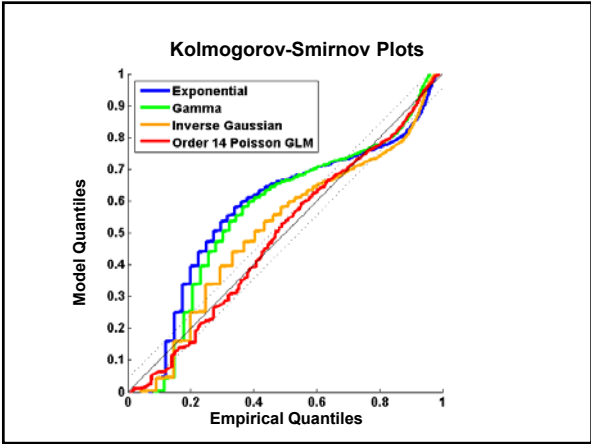


9.07 INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS FOR BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES
Emery N. Brown

Lecture 3: Examples of Probability Models Applied to Data
Addendum

1. Gaussian Probability Model : Tetrode Recordings
2. Exponential Probability Model
 - a. Channel Opening Times at the from NMJ
 - b. Miniature Excitatory Post-Synaptic Currents
3. Gamma and Inverse Gaussian Probability Model: Interspike Interval Distributions
4. Beta Probability Model: Waking Up from General Anesthesia.





Reanimation from General Anesthesia by Administering Ritalin
 Animals are anesthetized with propofol.

| | |
|--|---|
| Group 1: Saline Group 0 of 6 animals have return of righting | Group 2: Ritalin Group 11 of 12 animals have return of righting |
|--|---|

Are animals more likely to have return of the righting reflex after Ritalin than after saline?

Probability Model: Binomial

Is p in one group different from p in the other group?

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Group 1: Binomial (n = 6, k = 0) | Group 2: Binomial (n = 12, k = 11) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| p = 0/6 = 0 | p = 11/12 = 0.92 |
|-------------|------------------|

Chemali et al. Anesthesiology 2012

Bayes' Theory
 What is the best estimate of p given the observed data?

$$f(p|k) = \frac{f(p)f(k|p)}{f(k)}$$

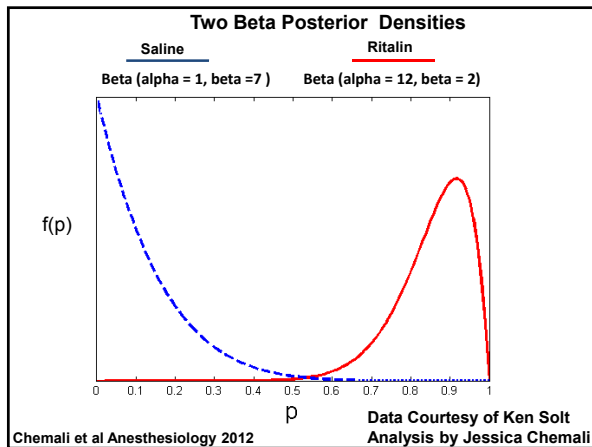
| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Probability Model for the Data | Prior Probability Model |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

$$f(k|p_i) = \binom{n}{k_i} p_i^{k_i} (1-p_i)^{n-k_i}$$

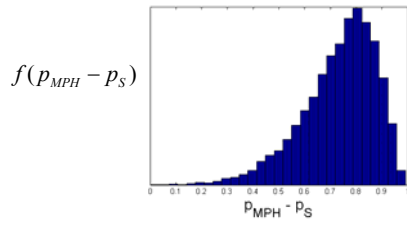
$$f(p_i) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} p_i^{\alpha-1} (1-p_i)^{\beta-1}$$

Posterior Probability Model

$$f(p_i|k_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(k_i + \alpha)\Gamma(n - k_i + \beta)} \times p_i^{k_i + \alpha - 1} (1 - p_i)^{n - k_i + \beta - 1}$$



Probability Density of the Difference in the Probabilities



$$\Pr(p_{MPH} > p_S) = \Pr(p_{MPH} - p_S > 0) > 0.95$$

MIT OpenCourseWare
<https://ocw.mit.edu>

9.07 Statistics for Brain and Cognitive Science
Fall 2016

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.