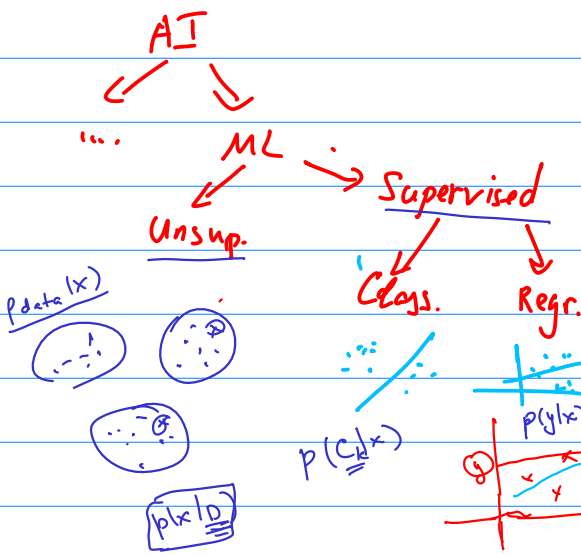


# Bayesian! - UData School 2018

## Bayes Theorem



$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{\text{likelihood} \cdot \text{prior}}{\text{evidence}}$$

$$p(D) = \int p(D|\theta) p(\theta) d\theta$$

ML:  $p(D|\theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta} \theta_{ML}$

MAP:  $p(\theta|D) \rightarrow \max_{\theta} \theta_{MAP}$

$\propto p(\theta) \cdot p(D|\theta)$

$$p(x|D) = \int p(x, \theta|D) d\theta = \int p(\theta|D) \cdot p(x|\theta) d\theta$$

posterior      likelihood

$$p(x|D) = \int p(x|\theta) p(\theta|D) d\theta \propto \int p(x|\theta) p(\theta|D) p(\theta) d\theta$$

predictive distribution

$\theta$  - "leaproskoro opcha" heads tails

$p(D|\theta)$

$D = t$

$p(t|\theta) = \theta$        $p(h|\theta) = 1 - \theta$

$p(ttht|\theta) = \theta^3(1-\theta)$

Bernoulli trials

$p(D|\theta) = \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_h}$

ML:  $\theta_{ML} = \frac{n_t}{n_h + n_t}$

$\theta_{ML} = \arg \max_{\theta} p(D|\theta) = \arg \max_{\theta} \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_h}$

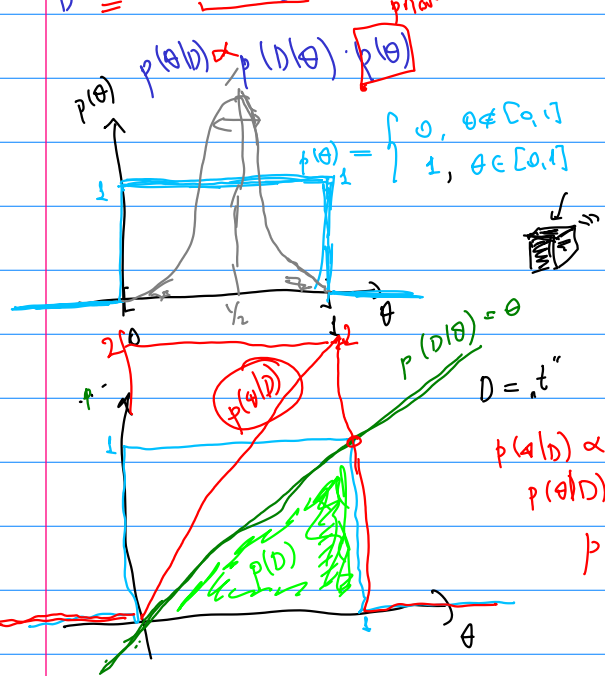
$n_t \cdot \theta^{n_t-1} (1-\theta)^{n_h} - n_h (1-\theta)^{n_h-1} \theta^{n_t} = 0$

$\theta^{n_t-1} (1-\theta)^{n_h-1} (n_t \cdot (1-\theta) - n_h \cdot \theta) = 0$

$\theta = 0$      $\theta = 1$

$\theta_{ML} = \frac{n_t}{n_h + n_t}$

$D = \{t, h\}$ :  $\theta_{ML} = 1$



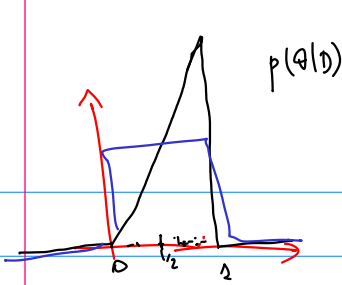
$p(D|\theta) = \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_h}$  - likelihood

$p(\theta|D) \propto \begin{cases} \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_h}, & \theta \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \theta \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$

$\theta_{MAP} = \arg \max_{\theta} p(\theta|D) = \frac{n_t}{n_h + n_t}$

$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(\theta) p(D|\theta)}{\int p(\theta) p(D|\theta) d\theta}$





$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(\theta)p(D|\theta)}{p(D)}$$

$$D = n_t, n_k, \dots$$

$$p(D|\theta) = \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k}$$

$$p(\theta|D) = \begin{cases} 0, & \theta \notin [0,1] \\ \frac{\theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k}}{p(D)}, & \theta \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_{ML} \quad \theta_{MAP} \\ p(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$p(D) = \int_0^1 \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k} d\theta$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!}{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$p(D) = \int_0^1 \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k} d\theta = \frac{n_t! n_k!}{(n_t+n_k+1)!}$$

$$p(\theta|D) = \begin{cases} 0, & \theta \notin [0,1] \\ \frac{(n_t+n_k+1)!}{n_t! n_k!} \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k}, & \theta \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$p(i|D) = \int p(i, \theta|D) d\theta = \int p(i|\theta, D) p(\theta|D) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \theta \cdot \frac{(n_t+n_k+1)!}{n_t! n_k!} \cdot \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k} d\theta = \dots = \frac{(n_t+n_k+1)!}{n_t! n_k!} \cdot \frac{(n_t+1)! n_k!}{(n_t+n_k+2)!} = \frac{n_t+1}{n_t+n_k+2}$$

Bayesian smoothing

$\theta_{ML}, \theta_{MAP} \rightarrow \frac{n_t}{n_t+n_k} \rightarrow \frac{n_t+1}{n_t+n_k+2}$

Language models

$$p(w | w_1, \dots, w_d)$$

n-grams # of occurrences  
# of unique occurrences

$$p(w | \dots) = 0$$

k spins  $\bar{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$   $(\theta_i = 1, \theta_i > 0)$

$$p(D|\bar{\theta}) = \theta_1^{n_1} \theta_2^{n_2} \dots \theta_k^{n_k}$$

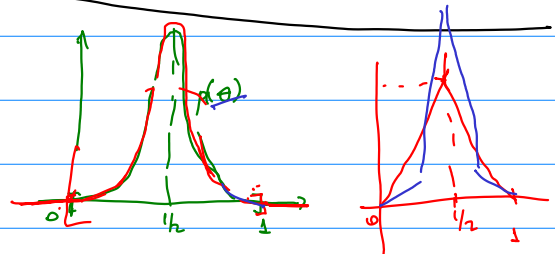
$p(\bar{\theta}) = 1, \bar{\theta} \in \dots$

$$p(i|D) = \frac{n_i+1}{\sum n_j + k}$$

$$p(D|\theta) = \theta^{n_t} (1-\theta)^{n_k}$$

$$p(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$p(\theta|D), \theta_{MAP}, p(i|D)$



$$p(\theta) \times p(D|\theta) \propto p(\theta|D)$$

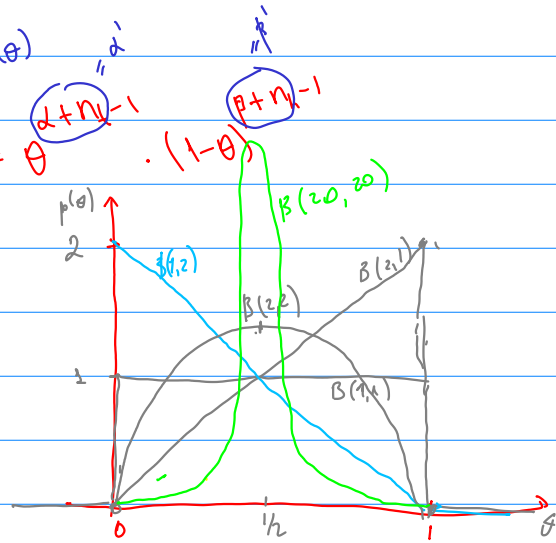
$$p(\theta|D) \cdot p(D|\theta) \propto p(\theta|D) = p(\theta|\bar{\theta}^1) \cdot p(D|\theta) \propto p(\theta|\bar{\theta}^2)$$

Conjugate priors: começado  $p(\theta|d)$  sh. comp. amp. de  $p(d|\theta)$ ,  
 ecau  $p(\theta|d) \cdot p(d|\theta) \propto p(\theta|d')$

beta distribution

$$\frac{p(\theta) \cdot \theta^{n_1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{n_2}}{\theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1}} \approx p(\theta) = \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1}$$

$$p(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta)} & , \theta \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & , \theta \notin [0, 1] \end{cases}$$



$B(\alpha, \beta)$   
 $\alpha=2$

$D = \{n_1, n_2\} \rightarrow p(\theta|D) = B(n_1+1, n_2+1)$

$p(D|\theta) = \theta^{n_1} (1-\theta)^{n_2}$

$p(\theta; 1, 1)$   
 $p(\theta; 2, 1)$   
 $p(\theta; 2, 2) \propto \theta(1-\theta)$

$p(\theta) = B(20, 20)$

$B(x; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \propto x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$

$\frac{d}{d\theta} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1} \rightarrow \max$   
 $\theta = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+\beta-2}$

$p(D|\bar{\theta}) = \theta_1^{n_1} \theta_2^{n_2} \dots \theta_k^{n_k}$

$p(\bar{\theta}|\bar{\alpha}) \cdot p(D|\bar{\theta}) \propto p(\bar{\theta}|\bar{\alpha} + \bar{n})$

$p(\bar{\theta}) \propto \theta_1^{\alpha_1-1} \theta_2^{\alpha_2-1} \dots \theta_k^{\alpha_k-1}$

Dirichlet  $p(\bar{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\text{Dir}(\bar{\alpha})}$

$\text{Dir}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1) \Gamma(\alpha_2) \dots \Gamma(\alpha_k)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k)}$

