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CSC 591 ADBI

HW Solution (Bayesian Parameter Estimation)

1) Derive formula for posterior distribution of μ

Prior distribution of μ is: $p(\mu) \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$ (given)

$$\therefore p(\mu) = e^{\left[\frac{1}{-2\sigma_0^2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2 \right]}$$

Samples are drawn from a normal distribution $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ whose mean is not known but variance is known.

We can say the likelihood of samples having mean μ is, $p(\mu | X) \sim p(X | \mu) * p(\mu)$

$$p(X | \mu) = p(x_1 | \mu) * p(x_2 | \mu) * \dots * p(x_n | \mu)$$

$$\therefore p(X | \mu) \sim \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right)^n e^{\left(\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (x_i - \mu)^2 \right)}$$

Since the variance is known, $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right)^n$ is a constant. This is why we can ignore it from further derivation.

$$\therefore p(X | \mu) \sim e^{\left(\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (x_i - \mu)^2 \right)}$$

Substituting this in $p(\mu | X) \sim p(X | \mu) * p(\mu)$ we get,

$$p(\mu | X) \sim e^{\left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (x_i - \mu)^2 \right]} * e^{\left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma_0^2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2 \right]}$$

$$p(\mu | X) \sim e^{\left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (x_i^2 - 2x_i\mu + \mu^2) \right]} * e^{\left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma_0^2}(\mu^2 - 2\mu\mu_0 + \mu_0^2) \right]}$$

$$p(\mu | X) \sim e^{\left[\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (x_i^2 - 2x_i\mu + \mu^2) + \frac{-1}{2\sigma_0^2}(\mu^2 - 2\mu\mu_0 + \mu_0^2) \right]}$$

$$p(\mu | X) \sim \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sum_i x_i^2}{\sigma^2} - 2\mu \left(\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\sigma^2} \right) + \mu^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \right) + \frac{\mu_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right) \right]$$

Ignoring constant terms, we can write $p(\mu | X)$ as,

$$p(\mu | X) \sim \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(-2\mu \left(\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\sigma^2} \right) + \mu^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \right) \right) \right]$$

2) Show that the posterior distribution is the Gaussian, $p(\mu | X) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$

We can show this by simplifying equation obtained in problem 1.

We need to convert it to a form which is comparable to following form,

$$p(\mu | X) \sim e^{\left(\frac{-1}{2\sigma_n^2}(\mu - \mu_n)^2 \right)}$$

Comparing coefficients in (a) with this we get –

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right) \quad \text{and,}$$

$$-\frac{\mu_n}{2\sigma_n^2} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

After simplifying we get,

$$\sigma_n^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2}\right) \quad \text{and,}$$

$$\mu_n = \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_i x_i}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}\right)$$

3) Show the derivation and the final estimate for μ_n and $1/\sigma_n^2$

From problem 2 we have,

$$\sigma_n^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2 + n \sigma_0^2} \right)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 1/\sigma_n^2 &= \left(\frac{\sigma^2 + n \sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2} \right) \\ \mu_n &= \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_i x_i}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

4) If the mean of the posterior density (which is the MAP estimate), μ_n is written as the weighted average of the prior mean, μ_0 , and the sample (likelihood) mean, \bar{x} , then what are the formulas for the weights?

From problem 3 we have formula for mean of posterior distribution which is,

$$\mu_n = \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_i x_i}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right)$$

In this, $\sum_i x_i$ can be replaced by $n\bar{x}$.

Therefore,

$$\mu_n = \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 n \bar{x}}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_0^2 n}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \bar{x}$$

From this we can get weights w_0 and w_1 for μ_0 and \bar{x} respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \\ w_1 &= \frac{\sigma_0^2 n}{n \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

5) Are the weights in Question #4 directly or inversely proportional to their variances (justify)?

$$w_0 \propto \sigma^2 \quad \text{and} \quad w_0 \propto 1/\sigma_0^2$$

Weight of prior mean is directly proportional to sample variance, and inversely proportional to prior variance.

$$w_1 \propto \sigma_0^2 \quad \text{and} \quad w_1 \propto 1/\sigma^2$$

Weight of sample mean is directly proportional to prior variance, and inversely proportional to sample variance.

Therefore, the weights are inversely proportional to their variances.

6) Do the weights in Question #4 sum up to 1 (justify)?

From problem 4,

$$w_0 + w_1 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} + \frac{\sigma_0^2 n}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$\therefore w_0 + w_1 = \frac{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore w_0 + w_1 = 1$$

The weights sum up to 1.

7) Is each weight between 0 and 1 (justify)?

$$w_0 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{n\sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2} + 1}$$

If $n = 0$, then $w_0 = 1$ and as n increases w_0 tends to zero 0.

$$w_1 = \frac{n\sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2}}$$

Similarly, if $\sigma^2 = 0$, then $w_1 = 1$ and as σ^2 increases w_1 tends to 0.

Hence, both w_1 and w_2 are between 0 and 1.

8) What can you say about μ_n w.r.t values of μ_0 and \bar{X} .

Since the weights sum up to 1, both cannot be zero at a time. In corner case, one if the weights in 1 and other is 0. Thus, range μ_n will be,

μ_n lies between $[\min(\mu_0, \bar{X}), \max(\mu_0, \bar{X})]$

9) If σ^2 is known, then for the new instance x^{new} , show that $p(x^{\text{new}} | X) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2)$

If variance is known,

$$p(x^{\text{new}} | X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x^{\text{new}} | \mu) p(\mu, X) d\mu$$

Substituting values from problem 1 and 2,

$$p(x^{\text{new}} | X) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2 \sigma_n^2 \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\left(\left(\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2}\right)(x^{\text{new}} - \mu)^2\right)} e^{\left(\left(\frac{-1}{2\sigma_n^2}\right)(\mu - \mu_n)^2\right)} d\mu$$

After simplifying the equation,

$$p(x^{\text{new}} | X) = \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2) \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left(\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \frac{(x^{\text{new}} - \mu_n)^2}{\sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2}\right)}$$

Comparing with equation for Gaussian function,

$$\sigma = \sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = \mu_n$$

Hence,

$$p(x^{\text{new}} | X) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2)$$

10) Generate a plot that displays $p(x) \sim N(6, 1.5^2)$, prior $p(\mu) \sim N(4, 0.8^2)$ and posterior $p(\mu | X) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$ for $n=20$ sample points. What are the values for μ_n and σ_n^2 ?

Given,

$$n = 20$$

$$\bar{x} = 6 \text{ (likelihood)}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 1.5^2 \text{ (likelihood)}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4 \text{ (prior)}$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = 0.8^2 \text{ (prior)}$$

From question 2 we have,

$$\sigma_n^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_n = \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right)$$

Substituting these values,

$$\sigma_n^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2} \right) = \left(\frac{2.25 * 0.64}{2.25 + 12.8} \right) = \left(\frac{1.44}{15.05} \right) = 0.0957$$

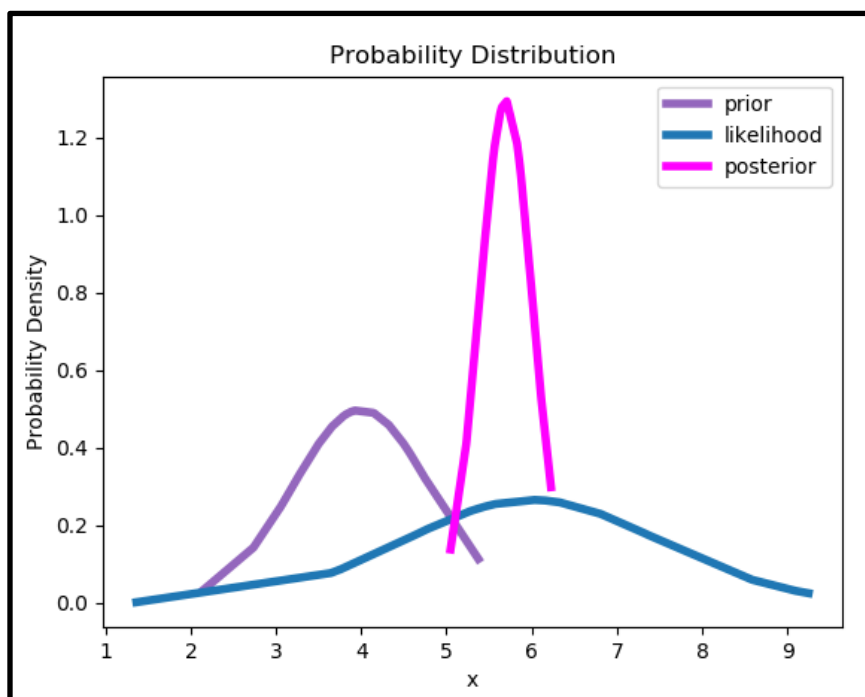
$$\mu_n = \left(\frac{\mu_0 \sigma^2 + \sigma_0^2 n\bar{x}}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right) = \left(\frac{(4 * 2.25) + (0.64 * 120)}{2.25 + 12.8} \right) = \frac{85.8}{15.05} = 5.7$$

Posterior = Prior * likelihood

Therefore, $p(\mu | X) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2) \sim N(5.7, 0.0957)$

$p(\mu | X) \sim N(5.7, 0.0957)$

Plot: (Python script attached named 'asshahan_hw_q10.py')



References:

- 1] "Conjugate Bayesian analysis of the Gaussian distribution" by Kevin P Murphy,
<https://www.cs.ubc.ca/~murphyk/Papers/bayesGauss.pdf>
- 2] "Sum of normally distributed random variables",
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sum_of_normally_distributed_random_variables
- 3] "Posterior Predictive Distribution",
<http://people.stat.sc.edu/Hitchcock/stat535slidesday18.pdf>