### **Bayesian statistics**

Idea: inlei sont un'abili cusuali, nigetto alle minteli sont associate a distributioni di publichi. Abbicant conscenti del para estre, representant tale consecuta con un additivione d'episte

### Classical (frequentist) statistics

- Interpretation of probability as frequence of an event over a sufficiently long sequence of reproducible experiments.
- Parameters seen as constants to determine

### Bayesian statistics

- Interpretation of probability as degree of belief that an event may occur.
- Parameters seen as random variables

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- Qui quindi, la conoscenza d⊈ non è solo un valore come nell'ambito frequentista, nell'ambito Bayesiano possiamo dire che abbia una certa distribuzione di probabilità

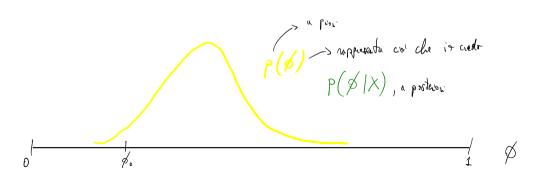
accade, questo può modificare come è fatta la distribuzione di probabilità di phi.

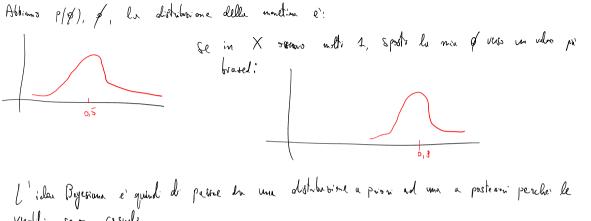
# - idea Bayesiana: - supponiamo che la conoscenza iniziale sia la distribuzione gialla. Se l'osservatore può vedere cosa

Non so quanto vale esattamente, poi vado a vedere l'elenco delle ultime 10 partire giocate e scopro che AA MAGGICA ha sempre vinto. Ora, posso rivedere la mia stima per aumentare questo 0.3 a 0.4,0.5 Quindi c'è una conoscenza pregressa e l'osservazione dei dati fanno si che questa conoscenza pregressa venga rivista.

es: prob. che la Roma vinca la prossima partita sta intorno a 0.3. con una certa probabilità è 0.3

- Se osservo quindi un certo insieme di dati X, in seguito all'osservazione la prob. di phi sarà data dal fatto che ho osservato X (verde) e che chiamo probabilità a posteriori.





l'idea Byesiana e' guindi de passue en une distribusione a priori ad una a posteriori perche le Millel sono-casuali.

# Bayes' rule

Ainta not protegio pron -> posterior.

Cornerstone of bayesian statistics is Bayes' rule

$$p(X = x | \Theta = \theta) = \frac{p(\Theta = \theta | X = x)p(X = x)}{p(\Theta = \theta)}$$

Given two random variables  $X, \Theta$ , it relates the conditional probabilities  $p(X = x | \Theta = \theta)$  and  $p(\Theta = \theta | X = x)$ .

A lively of algebraic 
$$P(x \mid \theta) = \frac{P(\theta \mid x) P(x)}{P(\theta)}$$
. C: interesson  $P(\theta \mid x) = \frac{P(\theta \mid x) P(\theta)}{P(\theta)}$ . Passion quind lague le due probabilité che si interessons.

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### Bayesian inference

Given an observed dataset **X** and a family of probability distributions  $p(x|\Theta)$  with parameter  $\Theta$  (a probabilistic model), we wish to find the parameter value which best allows to describe **X** through the model.

In the bayesian framework, we deal with the distribution probability  $p(\Theta)$  of the parameter  $\Theta$  considered here as a random variable. Bayes' rule states that

$$p(\Theta|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{X}|\Theta)p(\Theta)}{p(\mathbf{X})}$$

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### **Bayesian inference**

#### Interpretation

- $\odot$   $p(\Theta)$  stands as the knowledge available about  $\Theta$  before X is observed (a.k.a. prior distribution)
- $\odot p(\Theta|X)$  stands as the knowledge available about  $\Theta$  after X is observed (a.k.a. posterior distribution)
- $\underbrace{\quad p(\mathbf{X}|\Theta)}$  measures how much the observed data are coherent to the model, assuming a certain value  $\Theta$  of the parameter (a.k.a. likelihood)
- La débitorine de pade invasur freents & (3), qual e' la puble de visserure une certa segunda de lanci? (X) E' la like liberd.

> p(X) e' la prob. oli quel obstrato in a solut. La calcoli umo fiscado m mboe D, calcola p(X/d) e
los focio per huth: D: E' la mono importante oblle 4 peche non objende do D, e a noi
interesso, il relore d D.

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 $p(9) \stackrel{\times}{\to} p(9|X) \stackrel{\times}{\to} p(9|X,X')$  se miania X' ho une polo. A pain the 1 P(9|X), quind: il processo er ite notivo. anual : duti seu poeli, allow p(O|X) e' dotermint grosses met du p(J), mentre se i duti direntant tunt, l'effetto d'es else si cae devae tendens a soumire.

E' un processo d'acquisifine di consecutu, un che iterati.

## Conjugate distributions

$$p(\theta)$$
 fixen il ruoto thieve

#### Definition

Given a likelihood function p(y|x), a (prior) distribution p(x) is conjugate to p(y|x) if the posterior distribution p(x|y) is of the same type as p(x).

### Consequence

If we look at p(x) as our knowledge of the random variable x before knowing y and with p(x|y) our knowledge once y is known, the new knowledge can be expressed as the old one.

$$P(\theta|X) = \frac{P(X|\theta) P(\theta)}{P(X)}$$

$$P(X|\theta) P(\theta)$$

$$P(X|\theta)$$

$$P(X|\theta) P(\theta)$$

$$P(X|\theta)$$

$$P(X$$

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### Examples of conjugate distributions: beta-bernoulli

The Beta distribution is conjugate to the Bernoulli distribution. In fact, given  $x \in [0, 1]$  and  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ , if

$$\rho(\phi) \longrightarrow p(\phi|\alpha,\beta) = \text{Beta}(\phi|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}\phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1}$$

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^{x}(1-\phi)^{1-x}$$

then

$$p(\phi|x) = \frac{1}{Z}\phi^{\alpha - 1}(1 - \phi)^{\beta - 1}\phi^{x}(1 - \phi)^{1 - x} = \text{Beta}(x|\alpha + x - 1, \beta - x)$$

where Z is the normalization coefficient

$$Z = \int_0^1 \phi^{\alpha+x-1} (1-\phi)^{\beta-x} d\phi = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+x)\Gamma(\beta-x+1)}$$

produto:  $\phi$   $(1-\phi)^{\beta-\chi}$ , stesse forme della Bonoulli an men della costrute  $\frac{1}{2}$  => distributione a posteriori la la stessa forma ma i presente sono:  $\beta \to \beta-\chi$  } modificati da  $\chi$ , ma  $\chi$  sono popos i deti.

### Examples of conjugate distributions: beta-binomial

The Beta distribution is also conjugate to the Binomial distribution. In fact, given  $x \in [0, 1]$  and  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ , if

$$\begin{split} p(\phi|\alpha,\beta) &= \mathrm{Beta}(\phi|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \phi^{\alpha-1} (1-\phi)^{\beta-1} \\ p(k|\phi,N) &= \binom{N}{k} \phi^k (1-\phi)^{N-k} = \frac{N!}{(N-k)!k!} \phi^N (1-\phi)^{N-k} \end{split}$$

then

$$p(\phi|k,N,\alpha,\beta) = \frac{1}{Z}\phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1}\phi^k(1-\phi)^{N-k} = \mathrm{Beta}(\phi|\alpha+k-1,\beta+N-k-1)$$

with the normalization coefficient

$$Z = \int_0^1 \phi^{\alpha+k-1} (1-\phi)^{\beta+N-k-1} d\phi = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+N)}{\Gamma(\alpha+k)\Gamma(\beta+N-k)}$$