

→ EARTH OBSERVATION SUMMER SCHOOL

Earth System Monitoring & Modelling

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Recapitulation of Bayes' Theorem

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Likelihood. Pdf of the observations given a value of the state variable.

Prior pdf. Pdf of the state variables coming from the model.

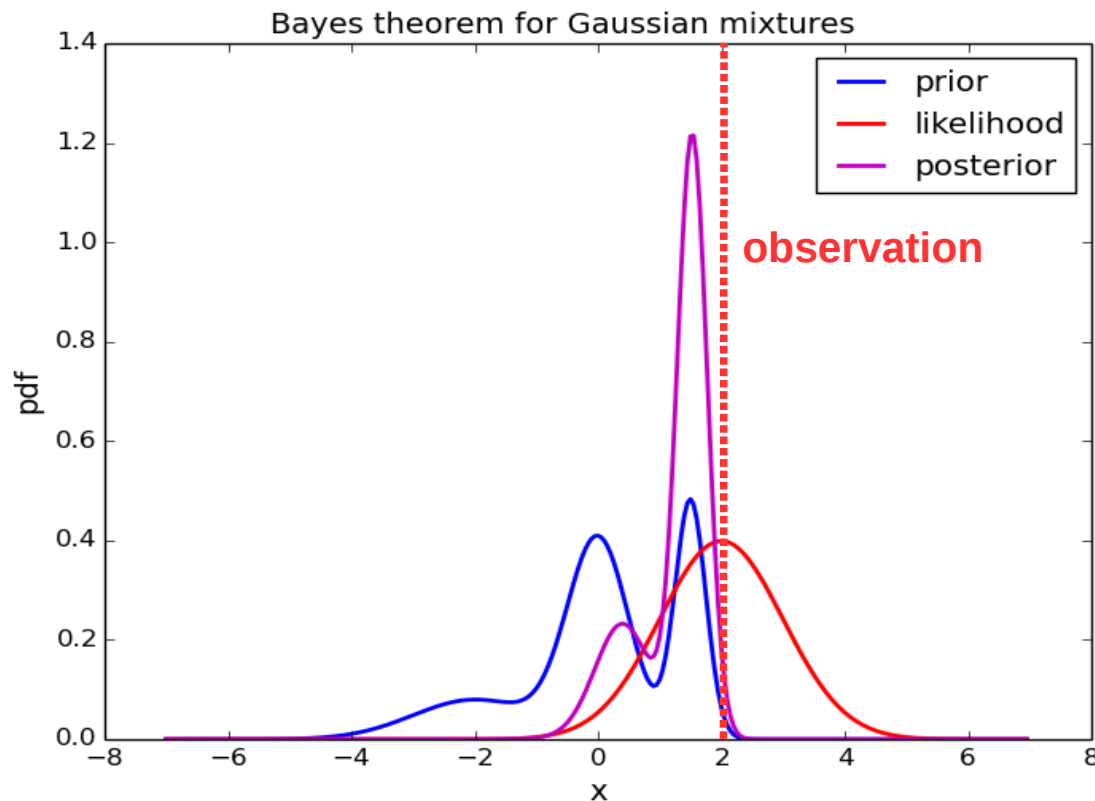
$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{y})}$$

Posterior pdf. Pdf of the state variables given the observations.

Marginal pdf of the observations. It acts as a normalisation constant. Usually not necessary to compute explicitly.

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}$$

Bayes' Theorem: illustration in 1D



Gaussian (or normal) pdf: $\phi(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

Gaussian mixture (convex linear combination of Gaussian pdf's):

$$p(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n \phi(x; \mu_n, \sigma_n)$$