
Réponses aux exercices du Chapitre 8

MTH3302 - Méthodes probabilistes et statistiques pour l'I.A.
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Réponses aux exercices inclus dans le chapitre

Exercice 1

C'est long... Avec $\mathbf{y} = (-1/2, 0, 1/2)$, on a que

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(\mathbf{Y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}(\mathbf{y}) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \right] \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (0)^2 \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (-1)^2 \right\} \right] \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2

Avec $\mathbf{y} = (-1/2, 0, 1/2)$ et $\mathbf{z} = (0, 0, 1)$, on a que

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{Z}=\mathbf{z},\boldsymbol{\theta})}(\mathbf{y}) &= \mathcal{N}(-1/2 \mid 0, 1^2) \times \mathcal{N}(0 \mid 0, 1^2) \times \mathcal{N}(1/2 \mid 1, 1^2) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \right] \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3

Similaires au chapitre 5.

Réponses aux exercices de fin de chapitre

1. Pour $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, 5\}$,

$$\mathbb{P}(N = k) = 1/3 \times \text{Binomiale}(k \mid 5, 1/2) + 2/3 \times \text{Binomiale}(k \mid 5, 1/5)$$

2. a) $\mathbb{E}(Y) = (1 - \omega) \times 0 + \omega \times 0 = 0$.

- b) $\mathbb{V}\text{ar}(Y) = (1 - \omega) \sigma_0^2 + \omega \sigma_1^2$. Attention, ce n'est pas vraie si μ_0 et μ_1 ne sont pas nulles.

- c) $\mathbb{P}(Y < 0) = (1 - \omega) \int_{-\infty}^1 \mathcal{N}(y \mid 0, \sigma_0^2) dy + \omega \int_{-\infty}^1 \mathcal{N}(y \mid 0, \sigma_1^2) dy$.

3. a)

$$f_{(Z_i|-)}(z_i) = \text{Bernoulli} \left\{ \frac{\omega \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_1, \sigma^2)}{(1 - \omega) \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_0, \sigma^2) + \omega \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_1, \sigma^2)} \right\};$$

$$f_{(\omega|-)}(\omega) = \text{Beta}(\omega \mid n_1, n_0);$$

$$f_{(\mu_0|-)}(\mu_0) = \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_0 \mid \bar{y}_0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_0} \right);$$

$$f_{(\mu_1|-)}(\mu_1) = \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_1 \mid \bar{y}_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} \right);$$

$$f_{(\sigma^2|-)}(\sigma^2) = \text{InvGamma} \left[\sigma^2 \mid \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{\{i: z_i=0\}} (y_i - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{\{i: z_i=1\}} (y_i - \mu_1)^2 \right\} \right].$$

- b)

$$\sigma^{2(1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)(y_i - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (y_i - \mu_1)^2}{n},$$

où

$$p_i = \frac{\omega \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_1, \sigma^2)}{(1 - \omega) \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_0, \sigma^2) + \omega \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid \mu_1, \sigma^2)}.$$

4. a)

$$f_{(Y_i|Z_i=z_i, \theta)}(y_i) = \{\text{Poisson}(y_i \mid \lambda_0)\}^{1-z_i} \{\text{Poisson}(y_i \mid \lambda_1)\}^{z_i}$$

b)

$$f_{(z_i|-)}(z_i) = \mathcal{Bernoulli} \left(\frac{\omega \mathcal{Poisson}(\lambda_1)}{(1 - \omega) \mathcal{Poisson}(\lambda_0) + \omega \mathcal{Poisson}(\lambda_1)} \right).$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(\lambda_0|-)}(\lambda_0) &= \mathcal{Gamma} \left(\lambda_0 \middle| \alpha_0 + \sum_{\{i: z_i=0\}} y_i, \beta_0 + n_0 \right); \\ f_{(\lambda_1|-)}(\lambda_1) &= \mathcal{Gamma} \left(\lambda_1 \middle| \alpha_1 + \sum_{\{i: z_i=1\}} y_i, \beta_1 + n_1 \right); \\ f_{(\omega|-)}(\omega) &= \mathcal{Beta}(\omega | \alpha + n_1, \beta + n_0); \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i; \\ \lambda_0^{(1)} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)}; \\ \lambda_1^{(1)} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}; \end{aligned}$$

où

$$p_i = \frac{\omega^{(0)} \mathcal{Poisson}(y_i | \lambda_1^{(0)})}{(1 - \omega^{(0)}) \mathcal{Poisson}(y_i | \lambda_0^{(0)}) + \omega^{(0)} \mathcal{Poisson}(y_i | \lambda_1^{(0)})}.$$