Multivariate probabilty and statistics

Jussi Martin

Date of Presentation

Introduction

This presentation is a breef summary of some of the topics introduced in chapter 4 of the book **Natural Image Statistics** (reference at the last slide).
Since there won't be enough time to cover the whole chapter 4, I decide to go trough the things that are needed for understanding the *Baye's rule*, which I think is part of the core content in this chapter.
I will also introduce *expectation* and *variance* in these slides, since they are needed in the exercises.

Random variables

Discrete random variable is a variable which can have any value from some given range with some given probabilty. Example: outcome of throwing a dice. The outcome can have any value from 1 to 6, each with the probability $\frac{1}{6}$.
Continuos random variable is a variable which can have any value from some given continuous range of values, with some given probabilities for the value been in any given interval. Example WRITE THIS!

Random vectors

Random vector is a n-tuple of random variables. Each of these can be either similar or different types of variables. Formally:

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\mathbf{z}$ is the random vector and the random variables z_i are its components.

Probability density

(Function, Examples)

$$p_z(a) = \frac{p(z \text{ is in } [a, a+\nu])}{\nu}$$

$$p_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{p(z_i \text{ is in } [a_i, a_i+\nu] \text{ for all } i)}{\nu^n}$$

Marginal and joint probabilities

(Definition, examples)
Marginal:

$$p_{z_1}(z_1) = \int p(z_1, z_2) dz_2$$

or more rigorosly:

$$p_{z_1}(\nu_1) = \int p(\nu_1, \nu_2) d\nu_2$$

Conditional probabilities

(continuous case, discrete case)

$$p(z_2|z_1 = a) = \frac{p_{\mathbf{z}}(a, z_2)}{\int p_{\mathbf{z}}(a, z_2) dz_2}$$

or more concisely:

$$p(z_2|z_1 = a) = \frac{p_{\mathbf{z}}(a, z_2)}{p_{z_1}(a)} = \text{e.t.c.}$$

for discrete case the integral is replaced by sum, that is

$$P_{z_1}(z_1) = \sum_{z_2} P_{\mathbf{z}}(z_1, z_2)$$

Independence

definition

$$p(z_2|z_1) = p(z_2) \text{for every } z_1 \text{ and } z_2$$

which implies that

$$\frac{p(z_1, z_2)}{p(z_1)} = p(z_2) \text{ or otherway around that } p(z_1, z_2) = p(z_1)p(z_2)$$

for all z_1 and z_2S

Expectation

Expectation $E\{z\}$ of a random variable z is a weighted average of the outcomes which the variable can obtain, with the weights been the individual propablities (or probability densities in continuous cases).

$$\text{Discrete case:} \qquad E\{z\} = \sum_z P_z(z)z$$

$$\text{Continuous case:} \qquad E\{z\} = \int p_z(z)zdz$$

The expectation can be also defined for random vectors component wise:

$$E\{\mathbf{z}\} = \begin{pmatrix} E\{z_1\} \\ E\{z_2\} \\ \vdots \\ E\{z_n\} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $E\{z_i\}$ is defined as above with z repleced by z_i for all i.

Variance

Variance in some sense tells how close the probablity mass is concentrated near the ecpectation value. Its defined as follows:

$$var(z) = E\{z^2\} - (E\{z\})^2.$$

Alternatively it can defined as

$$var(z) = E\{(z - E\{z\})^2\}.$$

WRITE THIS IN A BETTER WAY!

Baye's rule

Baye's rule

$$p(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{s})p_{\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{s})}{\int p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{s})p_{\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{s})ds}$$

Or more rigorously WRITE HERE?

References

Aapo Hyvärinen, Jarmo Hurri, and Patrik O. Hoyer
Natural Image Statistics: A Probabilistic Approach to Early Computational Vision
Springer-Verlag, 2009