


REPASO

Bayes

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posterior *likelihood* *prior*

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Modelo moneda

$$\text{Beta}(.) \propto \text{Binomial}(.)\text{Beta}(.)$$


Media y varianza condicionales

$$E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y))$$

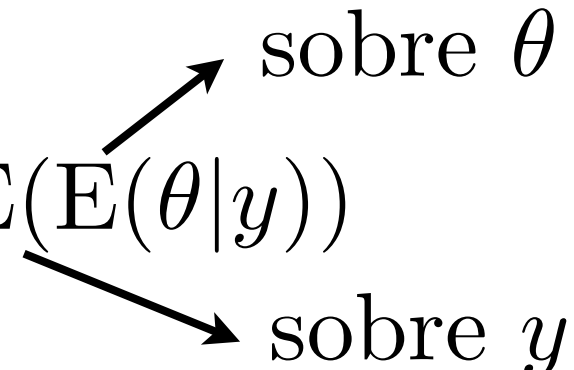
Media y varianza condicionales

$$E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y))$$

sobre θ



Media y varianza condicionales

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The diagram illustrates the law of iterated expectations. It shows the equation $E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y))$. An arrow points from the inner expectation $E(\theta|y)$ to the text "sobre θ ", indicating that the inner expectation is taken with respect to θ . Another arrow points from the outer expectation E to the text "sobre y ", indicating that the outer expectation is taken with respect to y .

Media y varianza condicionales

$$E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y))$$

sobre θ

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\mathbb{P}

The diagram illustrates the law of iterated expectations. The equation $E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y))$ is shown. An arrow points from the inner expectation $E(\theta|y)$ to the text 'sobre θ ', indicating the first step of integration. Another arrow points from the outer expectation E to the text 'sobre y ', indicating the second step. The probability measure \mathbb{P} is noted to the right.

Media y varianza condicionales

$$E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y)) \quad \mathbb{P}$$

sobre θ

sobre y

La media del *prior* es el promedio de todas las posibles medias del *posterior* sobre los posibles datos

Media y varianza condicionales

$$E(\theta) = E(E(\theta|y)) \quad \mathbb{P}$$

sobre θ

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$$\text{var}(\theta) = E(\text{var}(\theta|y)) + \text{var}(E(\theta|y))$$

Media y varianza condicionales

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varianza *a posteriori*

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varianza *a posteriori*

La varianza *a posteriori* es (en promedio) menor que la varianza *a priori*, en una cantidad que depende de la variación de las medias *a posteriori*.

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La varianza *a posteriori* es (en promedio) menor que la varianza *a priori*, en una cantidad que depende de la variación de las medias *a posteriori*.

Cuanto más grande esta variación, más chances de reducir nuestra incertidumbre sobre θ

Gaussianas (Normales)

likelihood

$$p(y|\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y-\theta)^2} \quad \sigma^2 \text{ conocida}$$

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$$y \sim \text{N}(\theta, \sigma^2)$$

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$$p(\theta) \propto e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau_0^2}(\theta-\mu_0)^2} \quad \mu_0, \tau_0^2 \text{ conocidos}$$

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(¡nuestros α, β anteriores!)

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con $\mu_0 = 0$ y $\tau_0 \rightarrow \infty$ *prior* plano, invariante
ante $\mu'_0 = \mu_0 + c$ (no informativo, impropio)

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(familia exponencial)

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$$\frac{1}{\tau_1^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\tau_0^2} \quad \mu_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{\tau_0^2}\mu_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}y}{\frac{1}{\tau_0^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

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promedio de las medias
a priori y de los datos,
pesado por las
precisiones

Casos extremos

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$$\mu_1 = \mu_0 \quad \text{si} \quad y = \mu_0 \quad \text{ó} \quad \tau_0^2 = 0$$

prior infinitamente preciso

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prior infinitamente preciso

$$\mu_1 = y \quad \text{si} \quad y = \mu_0 \quad \text{ó} \quad \sigma^2 = 0$$

datos infinitamente precisos

Posterior predictiva

$$p(\tilde{y}|y) = \int p(\tilde{y}|\theta)p(\theta|y)d\theta \propto \int e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\tilde{y}-\theta)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau_1^2}(\tilde{\theta}-\mu_1)^2} d\theta$$

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Gaussiana de dos variables, entonces marginalizando: \tilde{y} es Gaussiana

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parámetros \mathbb{P}

$$E(\tilde{y}|y) = \mu_1 \quad \text{media posterior de } \theta$$

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parámetros \mathbb{P}

$$E(\tilde{y}|y) = \mu_1$$

media posterior de θ

$$\text{var}(\tilde{y}|y) = \sigma^2 + \tau_1^2$$

varianza predictiva del modelo + incertidumbre posterior en θ

Múltiples observaciones

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

Método secuencial \mathbb{P}

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$$p(\theta|y_1, \dots, y_n) = p(\theta|\bar{y}) = \text{N}(\theta|\mu_n, \tau_n^2)$$

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O cómputo directo

$$p(\theta|y) \propto p(\theta) \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|\theta)$$

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Relevancia de la evidencia

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

Muchos datos

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$$p(\theta|y) \approx \text{N}(\theta|\bar{y}, \sigma^2/n)$$

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Relevancia de la evidencia

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

Muchos datos

ó

$$\tau_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

Prior difuso

$$p(\theta|y) \approx \text{N}(\theta|\bar{y}, \sigma^2/n)$$

Varianza conocida: parametro de escala

Gaussiana, μ conocida

$$p(y|\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y-\mu)^2}$$

Varianza conocida: parametro de escala

Gaussiana, μ conocida $p(y|\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y-\mu)^2}$

prior conjugado para σ^2 : distribución gamma inversa

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reparametrizamos $\tau = 1/\sigma^2$

$$p(\tau) = \Gamma(\alpha, \beta) \quad \tau > 0$$

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antes: $\mu'_0 = \mu_0 + k$

ahora: $\sigma' = k\sigma$

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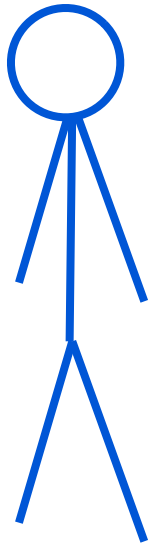
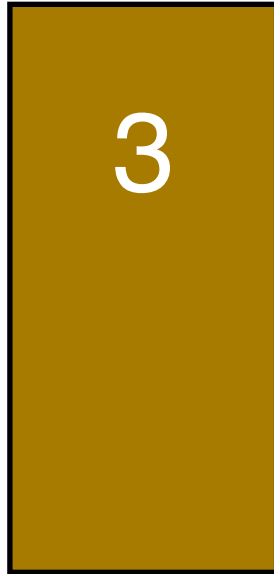
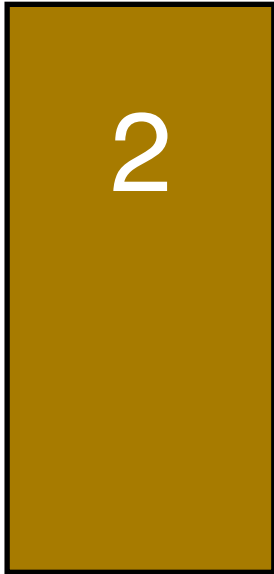
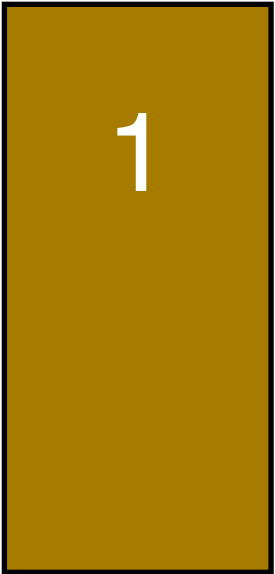
antes: $\mu'_0 = \mu_0 + k$

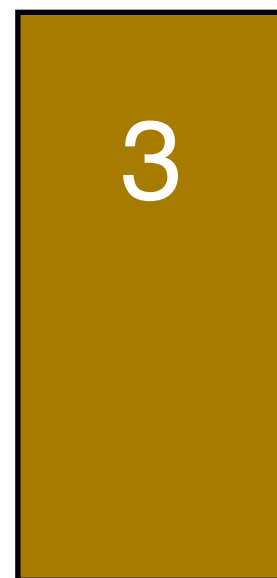
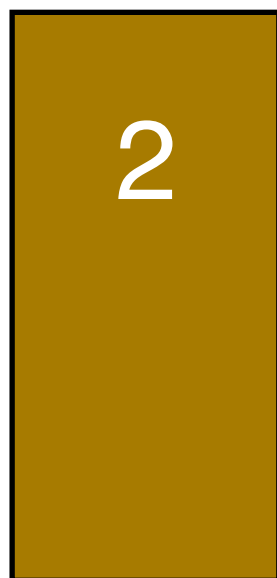
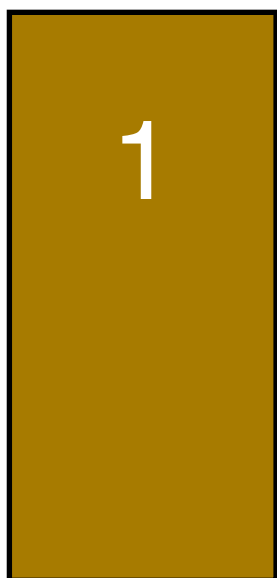
ahora: $\sigma' = k\sigma$

$$\alpha/\beta = 1, \alpha \rightarrow 0$$

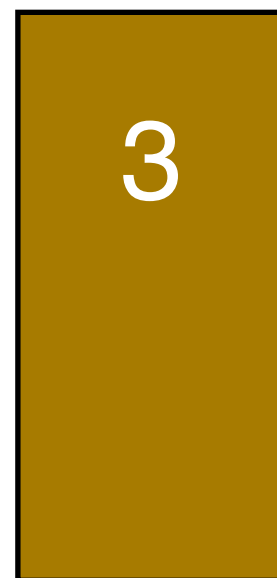
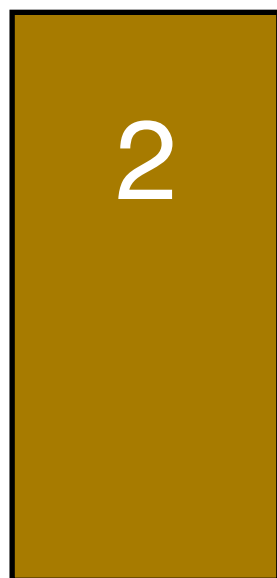
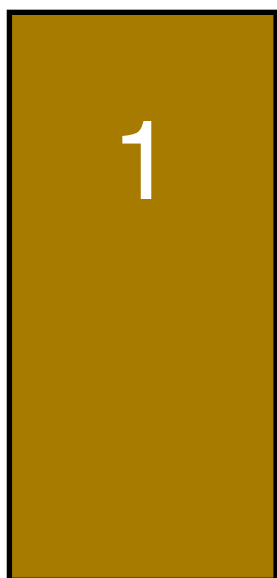
prior $1/\sigma$

plano en $\log(\sigma)$: podría ser 10, 1, 0.1...





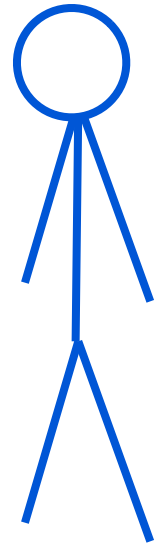
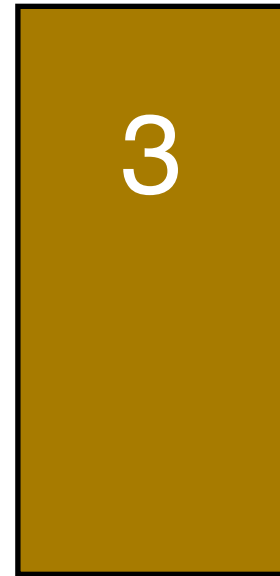
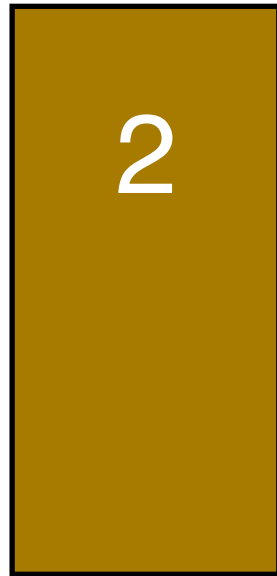
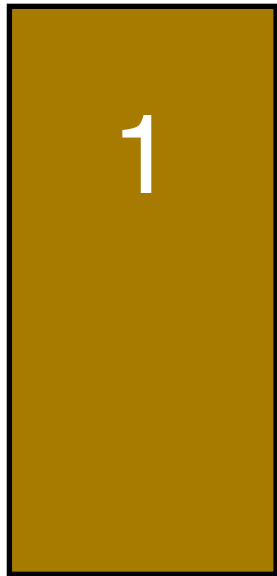
$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra } 2|h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra } 3|h_1) = 1/2$$



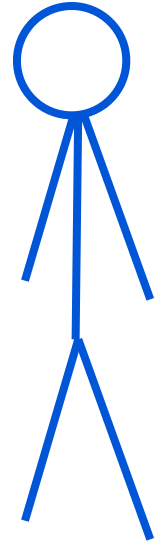
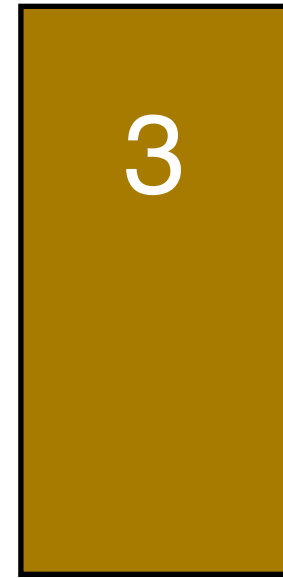
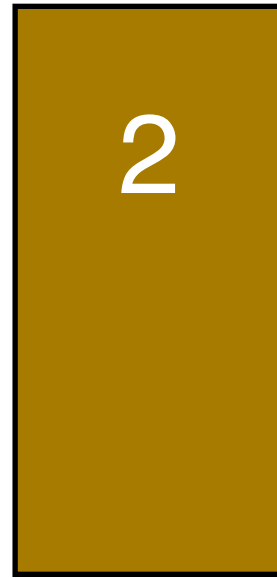
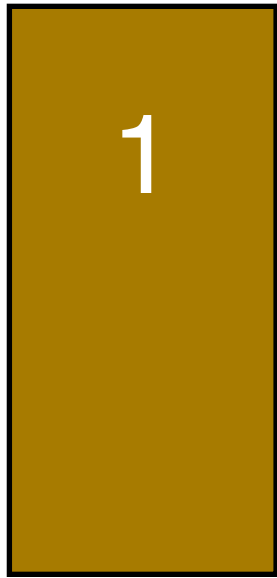
$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

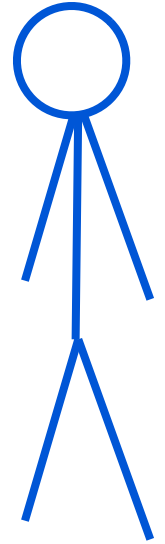
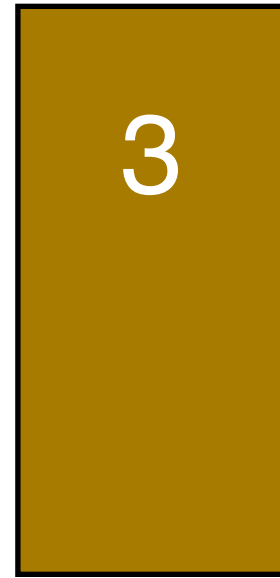
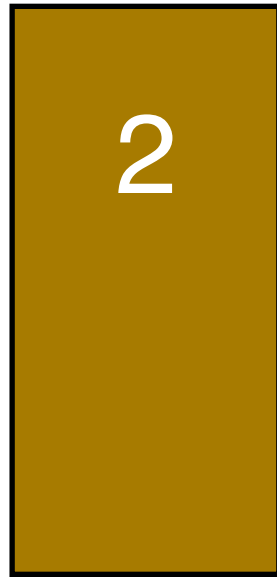
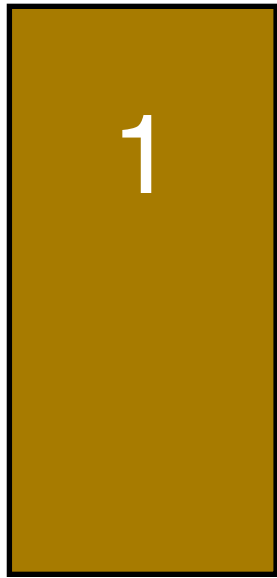
$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_3) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_3) = 0$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

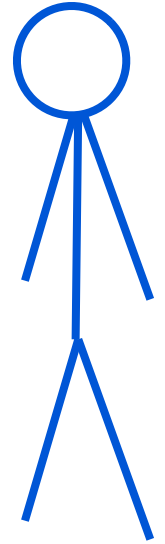
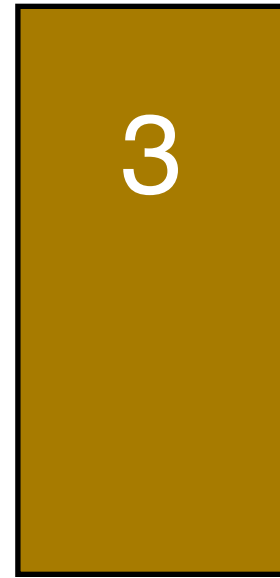
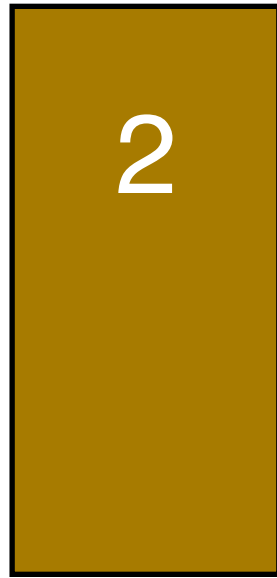
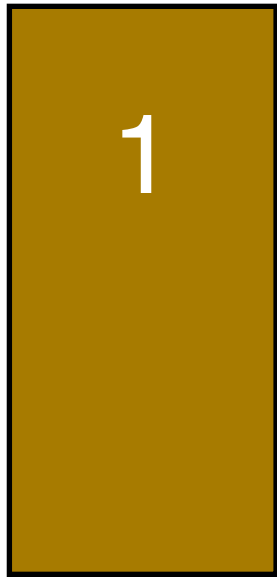
$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_3) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_3) = 0$$

$$p(h_i | \text{abra 3}) = \frac{p(\text{abra 3} | h_i) p(h_i)}{p(\text{abra 3})}$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2}|h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2}|h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 2}|h_3) = 1$$

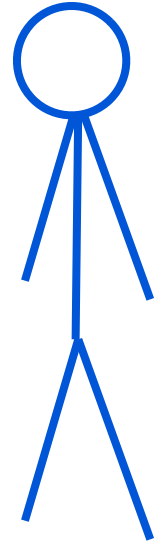
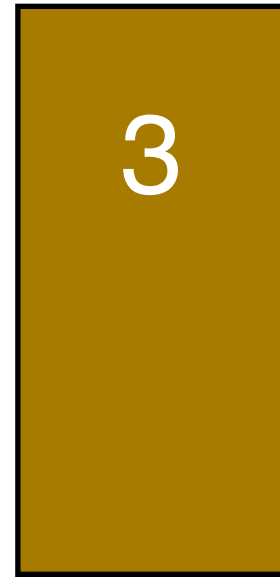
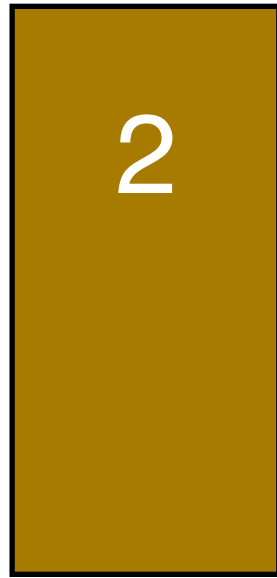
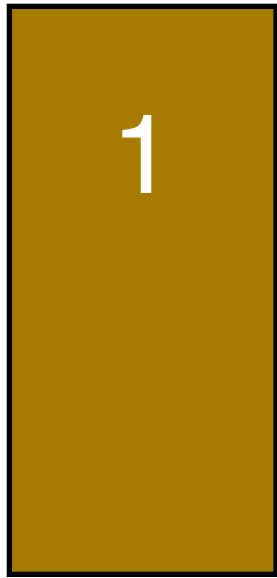
$$p(\text{abra 3}|h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3}|h_2) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3}|h_3) = 0$$

$$p(h_i|\text{abra 3}) = \frac{p(\text{abra 3}|h_i)p(h_i)}{p(\text{abra 3})}$$

$$p(h_1|\text{abra 3}) = 1/3$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_3) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

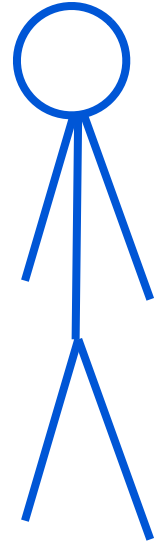
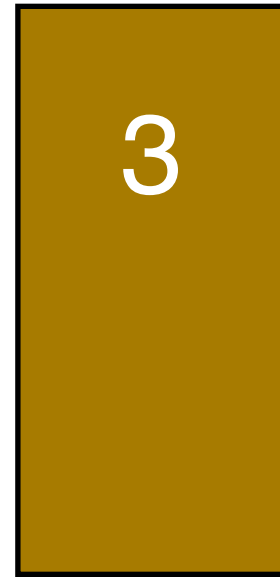
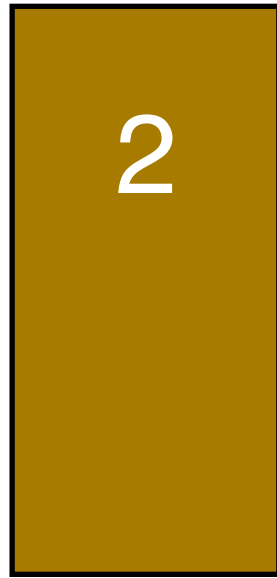
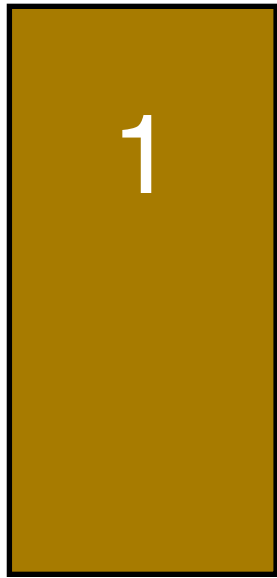
$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_3) = 0$$

$$p(h_i | \text{abra 3}) = \frac{p(\text{abra 3} | h_i) p(h_i)}{p(\text{abra 3})}$$

$$p(h_1 | \text{abra 3}) = 1/3$$

$$p(h_2 | \text{abra 3}) = 2/3$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_3) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$

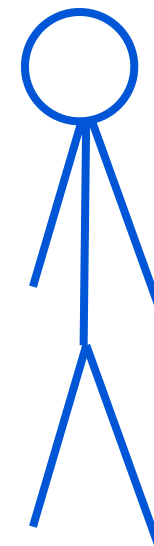
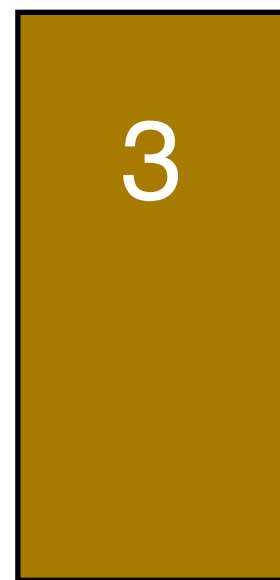
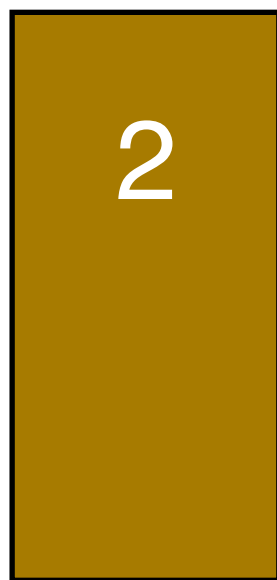
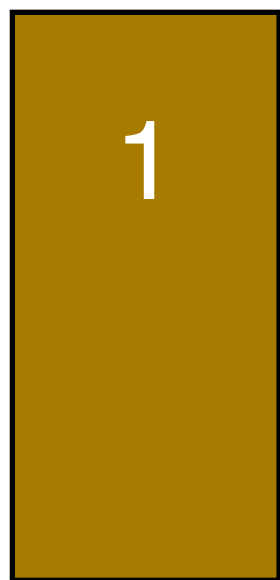
$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_3) = 0$$

$$p(h_i | \text{abra 3}) = \frac{p(\text{abra 3} | h_i) p(h_i)}{p(\text{abra 3})}$$

$$p(h_1 | \text{abra 3}) = 1/3$$

$$p(h_2 | \text{abra 3}) = 2/3$$

$$p(h_3 | \text{abra 3}) = 0$$



$$p(h_1) = p(h_2) = p(h_3) = 1/3$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_2) = 0$$

$$p(\text{abra 2} | h_3) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_1) = 1/2$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_2) = 1$$

$$p(\text{abra 3} | h_3) = 0$$

$$p(h_i | \text{abra 3}) = \frac{p(\text{abra 3} | h_i) p(h_i)}{p(\text{abra 3})}$$

$$p(h_1 | \text{abra 3}) = 1/3$$

$$p(h_2 | \text{abra 3}) = 2/3$$

$$p(h_3 | \text{abra 3}) = 0$$