

Семинар 1

2024 КУРС: ГЕНЕРАТИВНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ

CEMUKAP 1

$$X \sim U(0, \theta)$$

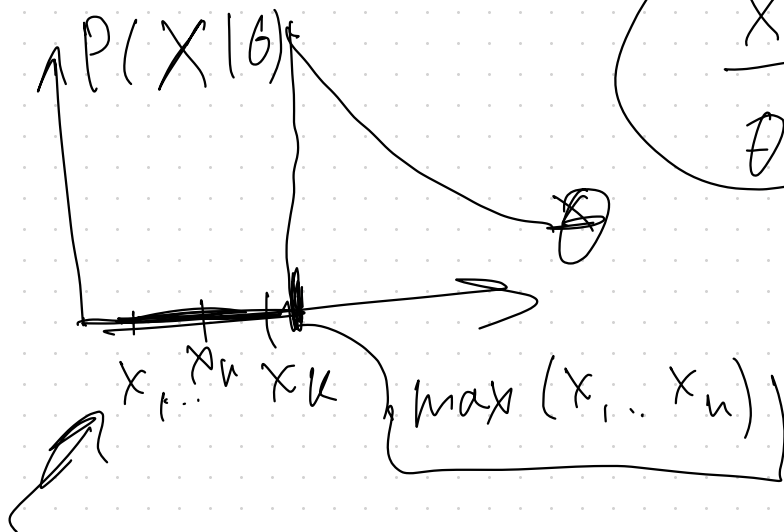
$$F_{U(0, \theta)}(x) = P(x < X) = \frac{x}{\theta}$$

$[0; \theta]$

$x \in [0, \theta]$ 0

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim U(0, \theta)$$

$$\frac{x^n}{\theta^n}$$



$$\theta_{ML} = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$F_{\theta_{ML}}(x) = P(\theta_{ML} < x) = P(\max(x_1, \dots, x_n) < x)$$

$$= P([x_1 < x] \cap [x_2 < x] \dots \cap [x_n < x]) =$$

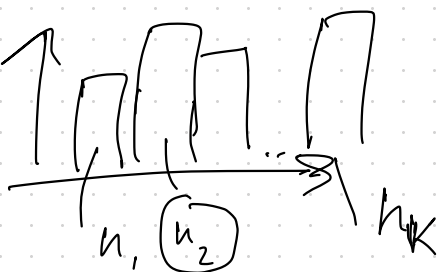
$$= \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i < x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n$$

$x_1 \dots x_n$

$$\log P(x|\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^K h_k \log \theta_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k = 1$$

$$K=1$$



$$L = \sum_{k=1}^K h_k \log \theta_k + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{h_i}{\theta_i} + \lambda = 0$$

$$\theta_i = -\frac{h_i}{\lambda}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^K \theta_i = 1$$

$$1 = -\sum_i \frac{h_i}{\lambda} = -\frac{N}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -\frac{N}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = -N$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{h_i} = \frac{h_i}{N}$$

$$P(+|3) = 0,01 \checkmark$$

$$P(+|5) = 0,9 \checkmark$$

$$P(5) = 0,001 \checkmark$$

$$P(3|+) = \frac{P(+^2|3) \cdot P(3)}{P(+^2) = P(+^2|3) \cdot P(3) + P(+^2|5) \cdot P(5)} \approx 0,917$$

$$P(3|+,+)$$

$$P(+, +|3) = P(+|3) \cdot P(+|3)$$

$$\sim 0,109$$

