

Latent variable models in biology and ecology

Chapter 1: Introduction

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- Classical statistical models are quite limited in practice

$$Y_i \sim \mathcal{F}_\theta(\cdot)$$

- Purpose of statistical modeling is often to retrieve some hidden process that is at work behind what is observed.
- **Purpose of this lecture:** present a series of statistical models involving hidden (also called **latent**) variables with application to biology and ecology.

- **Here:** strong focus on cases where the hidden process refers to some unobserved classification
- **Thus** the hidden process is supposed to have a **discrete state-space**
- **But:** most of the techniques presented hereafter can be generalized to continuous state-space models.

Such models are part of so-called **incomplete data models**.

- Estimation of the parameters, classification of the observations, estimation of the number of clusters
- Inference requires some specific developments
- Presented techniques : variations around the **expectation-maximization** (EM) algorithm [Dempster et al., 1977]
- Variational versions: see [Jaakkola, 2000] for an introduction or [Wainwright and Jordan, 2008] for a very complete review

Critical step

- Determination of the **conditional distribution of the hidden variables Z given the observed ones Z**

$$p(Z|Y)$$

- Or at least the calculation of some of its moments.
- Organization of these course is based on this point.
 - The calculation is straightforward

Mixture models

- The calculation is not straightforward but still possible.

Hidden Markov models

- The calculation is not possible and approximations are needed.

Stochastic Block models

Chapter 2 Mixture models and EM algorithm:

Chapter 3 Hidden Markov models

Chapter 4 Stochastic block models and variational EM

Chapter 5 Bayesian inference in latent variable models

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References



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