Probabilistic Machine Learning

Exercise Sheet #2

1. **Exam-Type Question** Assume that N binary observations $X := [x_1, \ldots, x_N]$, with $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ have been drawn independently from the Bernoulli distribution

likelihood
$$p(x_i \mid f) = f^{x_i} \cdot (1 - f)^{1 - x_i}$$
 for $i = 1, \dots, N$.

That is, p(x=1) = f and p(x=0) = 1 - f with an unknown probability $f \in [0,1]$. As a prior for f, consider the Beta distribution with parameters $a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and a normalization constant B(a, b) (the Beta function),

What is the posterior distribution $p(f \mid X)$? = B(f; \alpha+x_i , \beta+ 1-x_i) $\frac{\text{https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conjugate_prior}}{\text{Conjugate_prior}}$

2. Theory Question: Random Variables The normalization constant B(a, b) of the Beta distribution $\mathcal{B}(f; a, b)$ (see Ex. 1 above) can also be written with the Gamma function as

$$B(a,b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}.$$

(The Gamma function $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} \exp(-t) dt$ is a continuation of the factorial function, and satisfies $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$).

(a) The standard way to draw one Beta distributed random number is to use an existing method to draw two random variables X, Y with $Gamma\ distributions$,

$$p(X,Y) = \mathcal{G}(X;a,1) \cdot \mathcal{G}(Y;b,1)$$
 where $\mathcal{G}(x;\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha-1}e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$.

Show that the random variable

$$Z = \frac{X}{X+Y} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{https://bookdown.org/probability/beta/beta-and-gamma.html} \end{array}$$

has the pdf $p(Z = f) = \mathcal{B}(f; a, b)$.

- (b) Show that the mean of the Beta distribution is given by $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{B}(f;a,b)}[f] = \frac{a}{a+b}$. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_distribution#Mean
- 3. **Practical Question** This week marks the start of a two-week project in which you get to build an autonomous agent that can play the pen-and-paper game *Battleships*. For more, refer to Exercise_02.ipynb