THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH **informatics**

Probabilistic Modelling and Reasoning
Tutorial 5 — Notes

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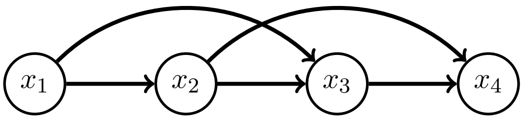
Zack Hodari

These notes are intended to give a summary of relevant concepts from the lectures which are helpful to complete the tutorial sheet. It is not intended to cover the lectures thoroughly. Learning this content is not a replacement for working through the lecture material and the tutorial sheet.

Markov chains — A distribution factorised such that each variable x_i depends on L previous (contiguous) nodes $\{x_{i-L}, \dots, x_{i-1}\}$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} p(x_i \mid x_{i-L}, \dots, x_{i-1})$$

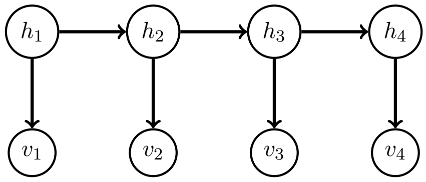


For $L = 1$ we have a 1st-order Markov chain, $p(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} p(x_i \mid x_{i-1})$

The transition distribution $p(x_i, \mid x_{i-1})$ gives the probability of transitioning to different states. However, if this does not depend on i, then the Markov chain is said to be homogeneous.

Hidden Markov model (HMM) — A 1st-order Markov chain on latent variables h_i (hiddens), with an additional set of visible varaibles v_i that represent observations. An emission distribution $p(v_i \mid h_i)$ gives the probabilities of the observations v_i (visibles) taking different values, if the observations are real-valued then $p(v_i \mid h_i)$ will be a probability density function.

$$p(h_{1:d}, v_{1:d}) = p(v_1 \mid h_1)p(h_1) \prod_{i=2}^{d} p(v_i \mid h_i)p(h_i \mid h_{i-1})$$



An HMM is said to be stationary if its transition and emission distributions don't depend on i.

Alpha-recursion A recursive process that propagates information forwards, from h_{s-1} to h_s

$$\alpha(h_s) = p(v_s \mid h_s) \sum_{h_{s-1}} p(h_s \mid h_{s-1})\alpha(h_{s-1}) \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha(h_1) = p(h_1)p(v_1 \mid h_1) \propto p(h_1 \mid v_1) \tag{2}$$

Beta-recursion A recursive process that propagates information backwards, from h_{s+1} to h_s

$$\beta(h_s) = \sum_{h_{s+1}} p(h_{s+1} \mid h_s)p(v_{s+1} \mid h_{s+1})\beta(h_{s+1}) \tag{3}$$

$$\beta(h_u) = 1 \tag{4}$$

Filtering — Given previous observations $v_{1:t-1}$, and the current observation v_t, infer the current hidden state at time t

$$p(h_t \mid v_{1:t}) \tag{5}$$

Smoothing — Given previous observations $v_{1:t-1}$, and some future observations $v_{t:u}$, infer the hidden state at time t

$$p(h_t \mid v_{1:u}) \tag{6}$$

Prediction — Given some previous observations $v_{1:u}$, infer the hidden state at time t

$$p(h_t \mid v_{1:u}) \tag{7}$$

Most likely hidden path (Viterbi alignment) — Given previous observations $v_{1:t-1}$, and the current observation v_t, find the most likely hidden path

$$\underset{h_{1:t}}{\operatorname{argmax}}\, p(h_{1:t} \mid v_{1:t}) \tag{8}$$