

Estimation, MLE

Machine Learning Techniques

Karthik Thiagarajan

References and Credits

- The content presented in these slides is derived from professor [Arun Rajkumar](#)'s lectures and slides in the [MLT course](#). This is the "ground truth" for almost all the content in these slides. As a result, these slides should be viewed as a presentation of the same content in the professor's lectures using a different medium. At the same time, these slides are not meant to be a replacement for the lectures.
- These slides were prepared using the tool [mathcha.io](#).

Story so far

Unsupervised Learning

- Representation learning
 - PCA
 - Kernel PCA
- Clustering
 - Lloyd's algorithm (K-means)
- Estimation

Story so far

Comprehension via Compression

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 - k principal components
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Estimation

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- Model the data-generation process
 - Where does the data come from?
 - What is the process that generates the data?
 - What are the parameters that govern this process?

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Estimation

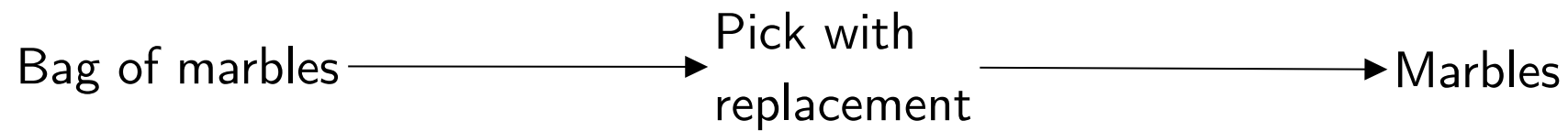
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 - Present → Future
 - * Start with what is given and try to explain patterns in it

Estimation

- Model the data-generation process
 - Where does the data come from?
 - What is the process that generates the data?
 - What are the parameters that govern this process?
- How is it different from clustering and representation learning?
 - Present \rightarrow Future
 - * Start with what is given and try to explain patterns in it
 - Present \rightarrow Past
 - * Explore the process that could have given rise to the data

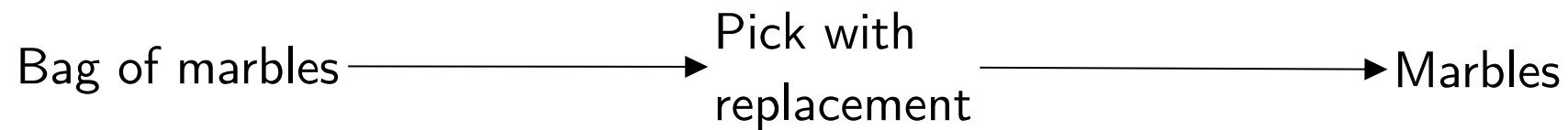
Generative Process

$$D = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$$



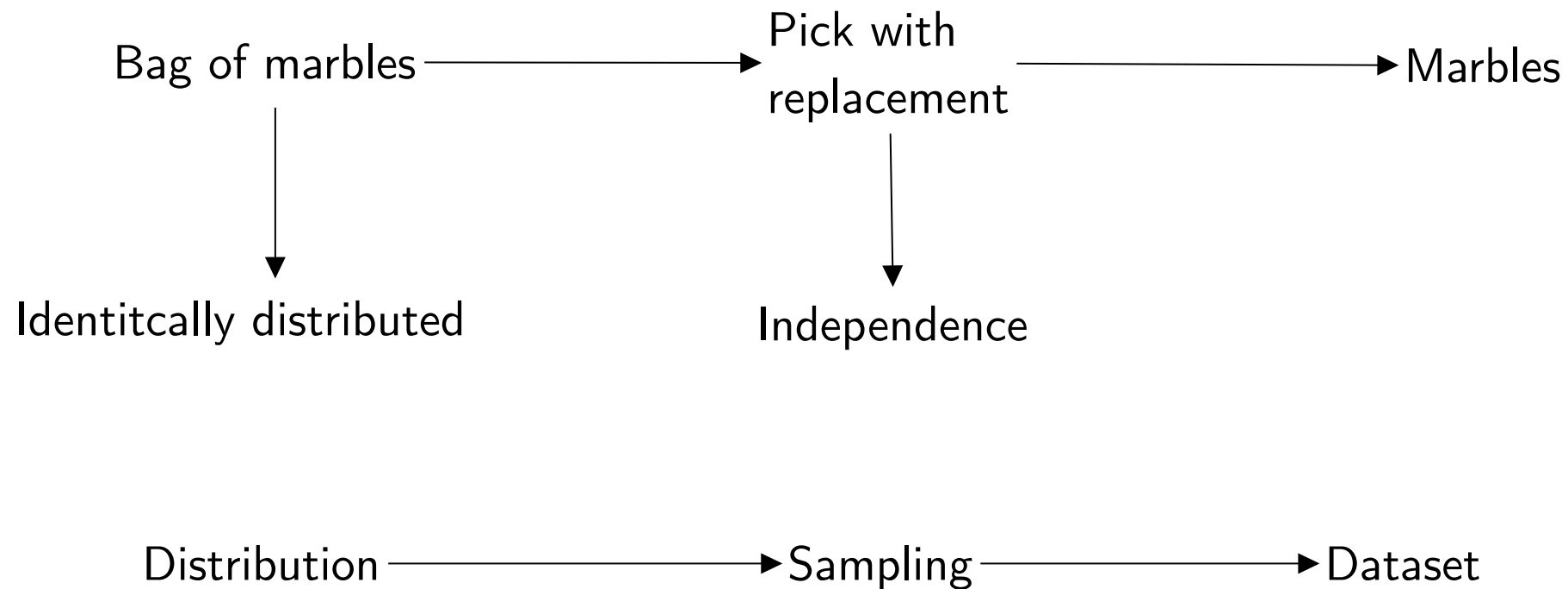
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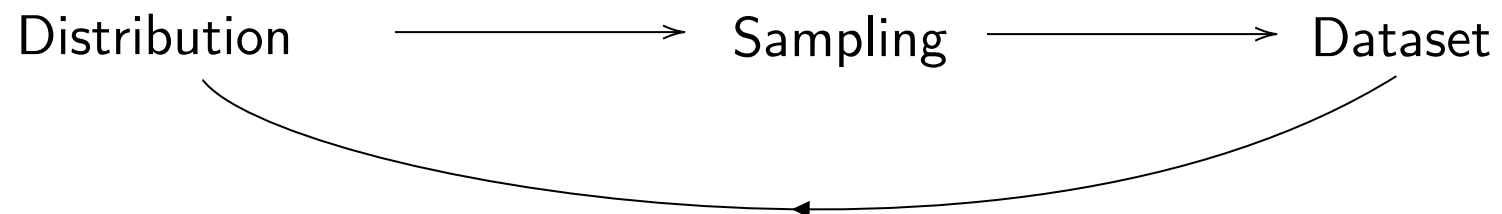


Generative Process

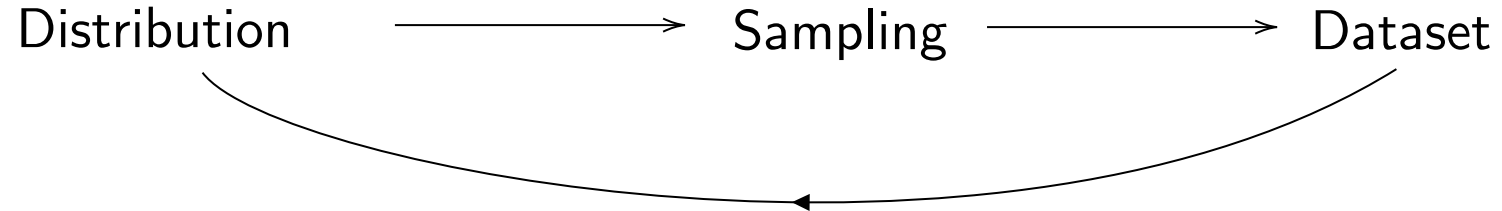
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Maximum Likelihood

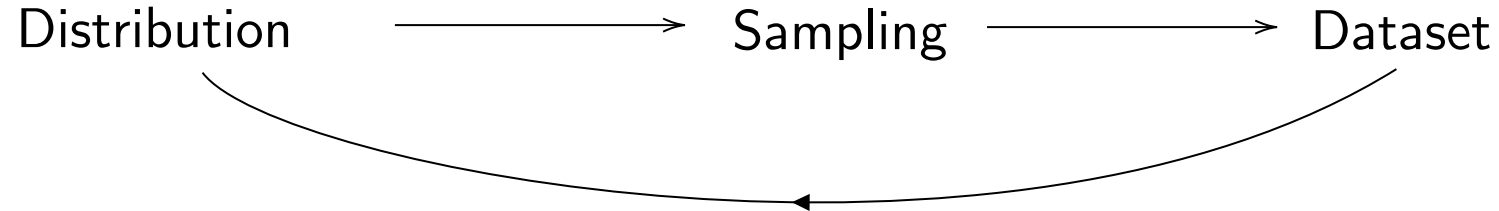


Maximum Likelihood



- (1) Choose a distribution
- (2) Estimate the parameters

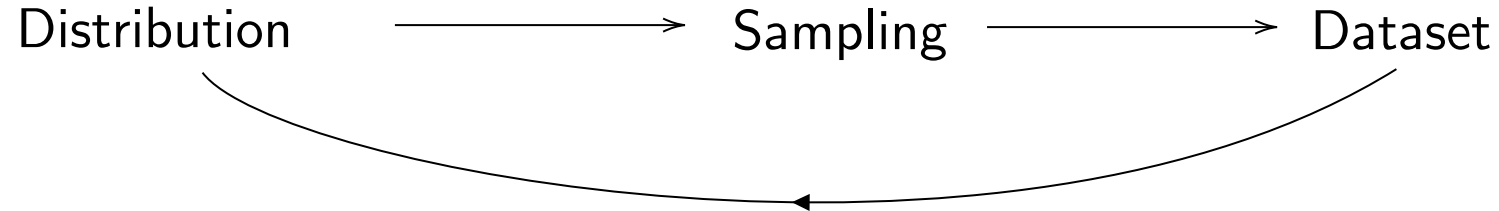
Maximum Likelihood



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- (2) Estimate the parameters

$$L(\theta; \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}) = P(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}; \theta)$$

Maximum Likelihood

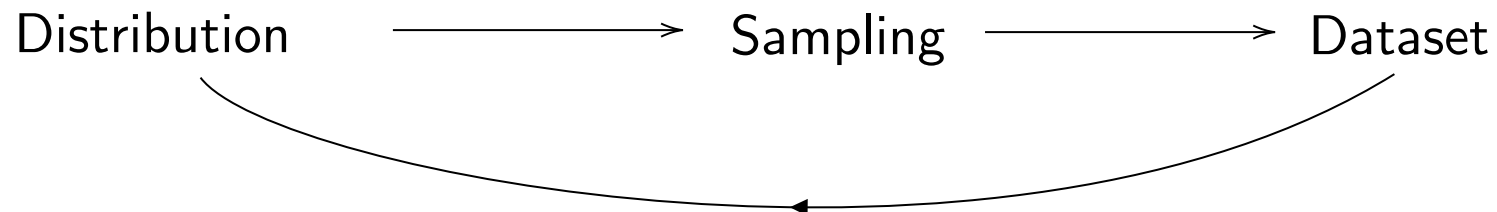


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Likelihood is treated as a function of θ

Maximum Likelihood



- (1) Choose a distribution
- (2) Estimate the parameters

$$\max_{\theta} L(\theta; \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$$

$$L(\theta; \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}) = P(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}; \theta)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} L(\theta; \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$$

Likelihood is treated as a function of θ

Likelihood and Log-Likelihood

$$D = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$$

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Likelihood and Log-Likelihood

$$D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

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- **Allowed:** log is strictly increasing

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$$x^* \text{ maximizes } f \iff x^* \text{ maximizes } \log f$$

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Likelihood and Log-Likelihood

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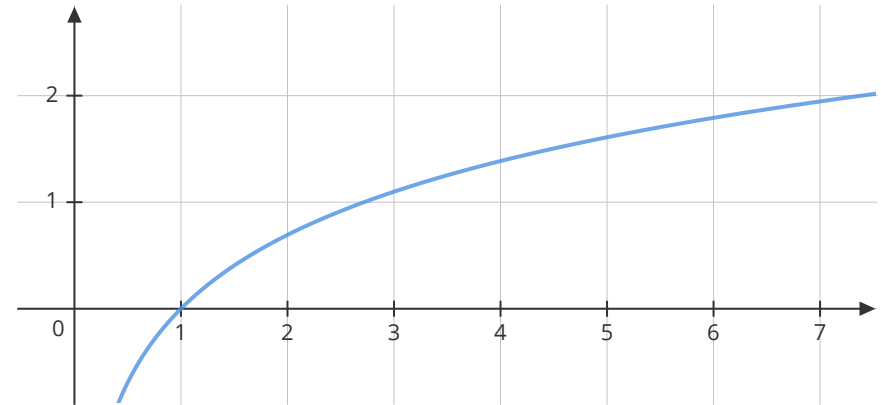
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$$f(x) \leq f(x^*) \iff \log(f(x)) \leq \log(f(x^*))$$

- **Problem:** Likelihood involves product of quantities less than 1
- **Solution:** Use \log as it converts products to sums
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Bernoulli

$$X_i \sim Br(p)$$

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$$P(X_i = 1) = p$$

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Bernoulli

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$$l(p; D) = n_h \log p + (n - n_h) \log(1 - p)$$

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$$\frac{dl(p; D)}{dp} = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned} l(p; D) &= n_h \log p + (n - n_h) \log(1 - p) \\ \frac{dl(p; D)}{dp} &= \frac{n_h}{p} - \frac{n - n_h}{1 - p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dl(p; D)}{dp} &= 0 \\ (1 - p)n_h - (n - n_h)p &= 0 \\ p &= \frac{n_h}{n} \end{aligned}$$