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Apresenta: Modelos Hierárquicos



- Ilustração dos modelos Hierárquicos;
 - Conceito e definição;
- Modelos Hierárquicos Bayesianos.

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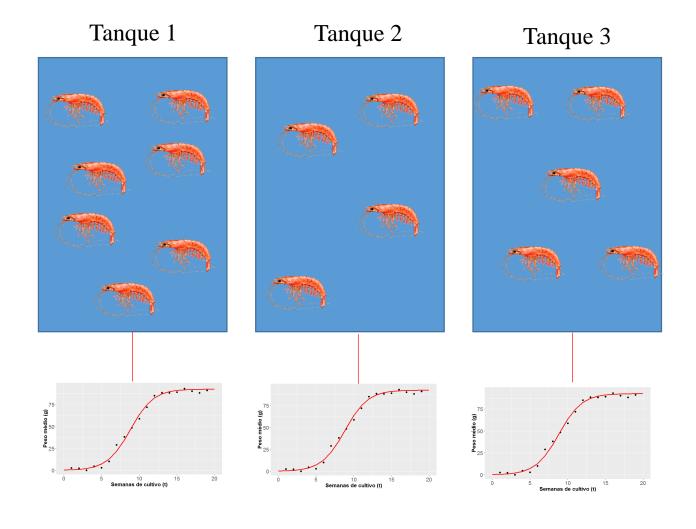
Atenção: Pausa para reflexão

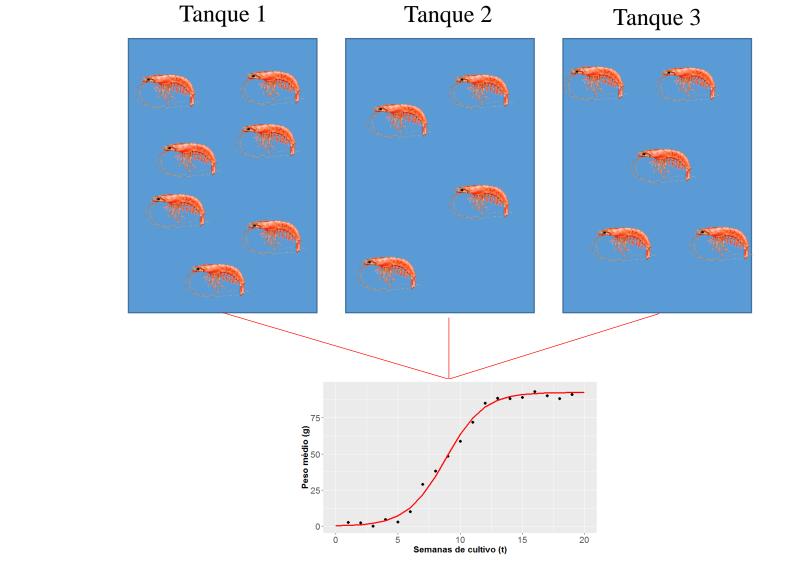




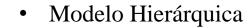


Tanque 1 Tanque 2 Tanque 3

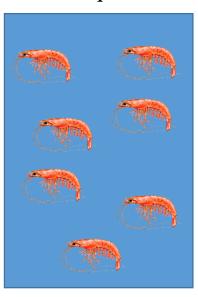




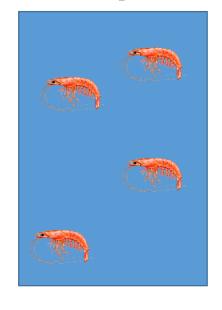




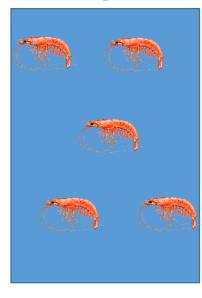
Tanque 1



Tanque 2



Tanque 3



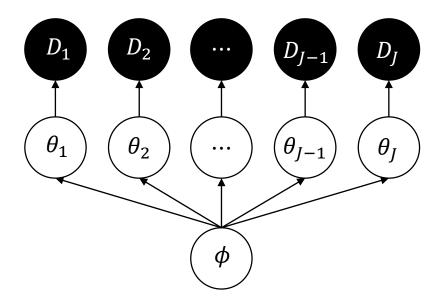
Ano:
Ciclo 1
Ciclo 2
Ciclo 3

Ano:
Ciclo 1
Ciclo 2
Ciclo 3

 ${\bf J}$ grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, n_j$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi)$$
para todo $j = 1, \dots, J$



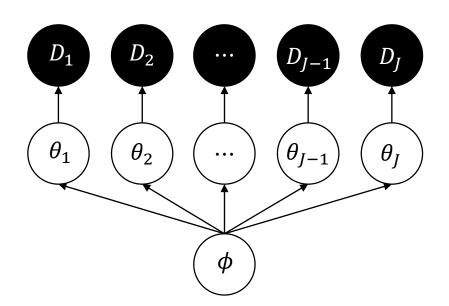
J grupos diferentes e n_1, \ldots, n_J observações

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$$Y_{11},\ldots,Y_{n_11},\ldots,Y_{1J},\ldots,Y_{n_JJ}\perp \perp \mid \theta$$

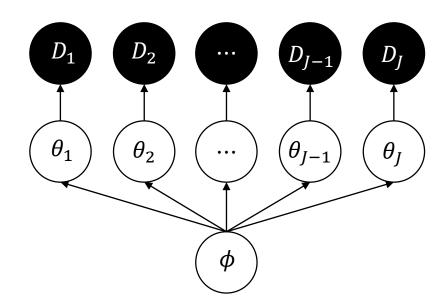
$$\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_J \perp \perp \mid \phi,$$



J grupos diferentes e $n_1, ..., n_J$ observações $p(\mathbf{y}_j \mid \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{n_j} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j).$ $Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j) \text{ para todo } i = 1, ..., n_j \qquad p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$ $\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi) \text{ para todo } j = 1, ..., J$

$$Y_{11},\ldots,Y_{n_11},\ldots,Y_{1J},\ldots,Y_{n_JJ}\perp \perp \mid \theta$$

$$\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_J \perp \perp \mid \phi,$$



 ${\bf J}$ grupos diferentes e n_1,\ldots,n_J observações

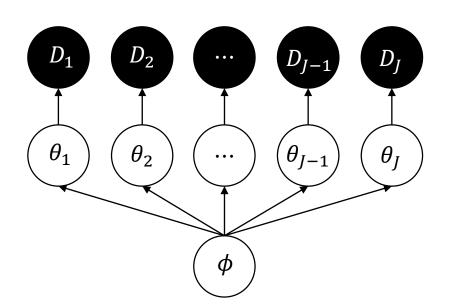
$$\phi \sim p(\phi)$$

grupos diferentes e
$$n_1, ..., n_J$$
 observações
$$p(\mathbf{y}_j \mid \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j).$$

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j) \text{para todo } i = 1, ..., n_j$$

$$p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^J p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi) \text{para todo } j = 1, ..., J$$



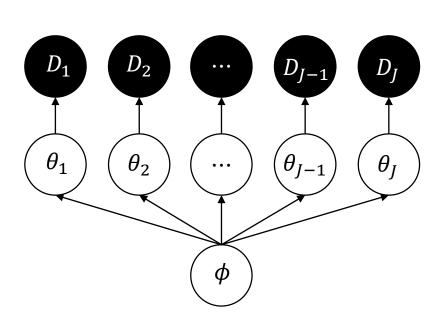
 $\phi \sim p(\phi)$

 ${\bf J}$ grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
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1. Fixa-los a alguns valores constantes;

 $\phi \sim p(\phi)$

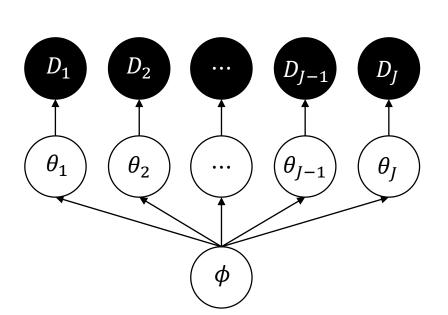
• Modelo Hierárquica

 ${\bf J}$ grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, n_j$

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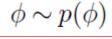
- 1. Fixa-los a alguns valores constantes;
 - 2. Usar estimativas pontuais estimadas a partir dos dados;

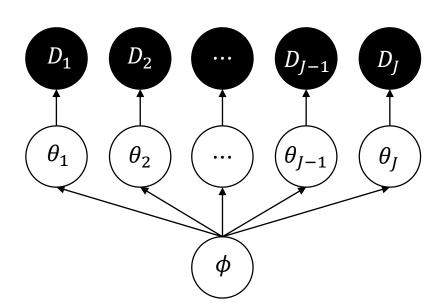
 ${\bf J}$ grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, n_j$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi)$$
para todo $j = 1, \dots, J$

$$p(\mathbf{y}_j \mid \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{n_j} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j).$$
$$p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$$





- 1. Fixa-los a alguns valores constantes;
- 2. Usar estimativas pontuais estimadas a partir dos dados;
- 3. Definir uma distribuição de probabilidade sobre eles.

 $\phi \sim p(\phi)$



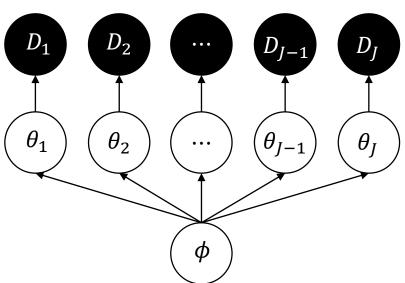
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- 1. Fixa-los a alguns valores constantes;
- 2. Usar estimativas pontuais estimadas a partir dos dados;
- 3. Definir uma distribuição de probabilidade sobre eles.

Modelo Hierárquico totalmente Bayesiano

 $\phi \sim p(\phi)$

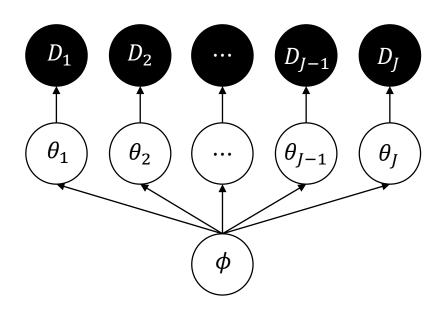
Modelo Hierárquica

J grupos diferentes e
$$n_1, \ldots, n_J$$
 observações
$$p(\mathbf{y}_j \mid \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_J} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j).$$

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j) \text{para todo } i = 1, \ldots, n_j$$

$$p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi) \text{para todo } j = 1, \ldots, J$$



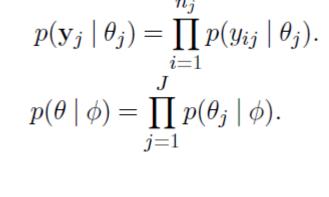
$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \!\!\!\perp \phi \mid \theta$$

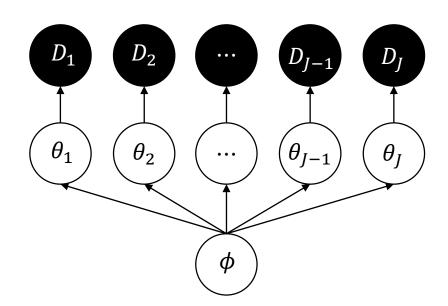
J grupos diferentes e
$$n_1, \dots, n_J$$
 observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, n_j$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi)$$
para todo $j = 1, \dots, J$

$$\phi \sim p(\phi)$$





$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$

 $p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta, \phi) p(\theta, \phi)$

 $p(\mathbf{y}_j \mid \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j).$

 $p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$

• Modelo Hierárquica

$${\bf J}$$
 grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, n_j$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi)$$
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$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$

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$$p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{n_j} p(\theta_j \mid \phi).$$

$$\phi \sim p(\phi)$$

Distribuição condicional

Verossimilhança

$$p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta, \phi) p(\theta, \phi)$$

 $p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta) p(\theta | \phi) p(\phi)$

$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$

J grupos diferentes e
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$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j) \text{para todo } i = 1, ..., n_j$$

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$$\phi \sim p(\phi)$$

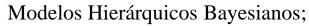
Distribuição conjunta

A priori

$$p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta, \phi) p(\theta, \phi)$$

 $p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta) p(\theta | \phi) p(\phi)$

$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$



J grupos diferentes e n_1, \ldots, n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
para todo $i = 1, \dots, p_j$

$$\theta_j \mid \phi \sim p(\theta_j \mid \phi)$$
 para todo $j = 1, ..., J$

$$\phi \sim p(\phi)$$

$$p(\mathbf{y}_{j} \mid \theta_{j}) = \prod_{i=1}^{J} p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_{j})$$

$$p(\theta \mid \phi) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(\theta_{j} \mid \phi).$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi})$$
$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, | \mathbf{y}) \propto \underline{p(\mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\theta})} \underline{p(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \boldsymbol{\phi})} p(\boldsymbol{\phi})$$
$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, | \mathbf{y}) \propto \underline{p(\mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\theta})} \underline{p(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \boldsymbol{\phi})} p(\boldsymbol{\phi})$$
$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\boldsymbol{\phi}) \prod_{i=1}^{J} \underline{p(\mathbf{y}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i})} p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\phi}).$$

$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$

$${\bf J}$$
 grupos diferentes e n_1,\dots,n_J observações

$$Y_{ij} \mid \theta_j \sim p(y_{ij} \mid \theta_j)$$
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Dados dependem do hiperparâmetro apenas através dos parâmetros a nível do seu grupo.

$$\mathbf{Y} \perp \perp \phi \mid \theta \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta, \phi) = p(\mathbf{y} \mid \theta),$$

A posteriori

Modelos Hierárquicos Bayesianos;

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{y}) = \int p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}|\mathbf{y}) d\boldsymbol{\phi} = \int p(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\boldsymbol{\phi}, \mathbf{y}) p(\boldsymbol{\phi}|\mathbf{y}) d\boldsymbol{\phi}$$

$$p(\theta, \phi, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \theta, \phi) p(\theta, \phi)$$

$$p(\theta, \phi, |\mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{y}|\theta) \ p(\theta|\phi) \ p(\phi)$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\boldsymbol{\phi}) \prod_{j=1}^{J} p(\mathbf{y}_j | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) \ p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j | \boldsymbol{\phi}).$$

Distribuição marginal a posteriori dos θ a nível de grupo

A posteriori Modelos Hierárquicos Bayesianos;

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Obrigado! Bons estudos!

"Hierarquia, as vezes é necessário, entretanto nem sempre é preciso."