

# Introduction to Bayesian inference

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# Outline

- Bayes' theorem
- Bayesian inference
- Maximum likelihood estimation
- Maximum a posteriori
- Markov chain Monte Carlo

# Bayesian statistics

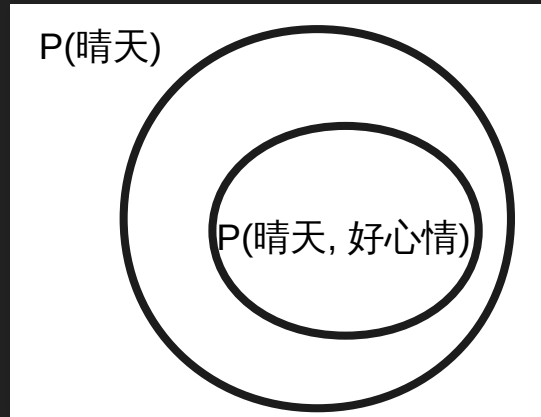


Thomas Bayes (1701–1761)

# Conditional Probability

$$P(y \mid x) = \frac{P(x,y)}{P(x)}$$

$$P(\text{好心情} \mid \text{晴天}) = \frac{P(\text{晴天}, \text{好心情})}{P(\text{晴天})}$$



# Description of cause-effect

$$P(y \mid x)$$

$$x \longrightarrow y$$

$$\text{因} \longrightarrow \text{果}$$

*ex.* 晴天  $\rightarrow$  好心情

# Bayes' theorem

$$P(y \mid x) = \frac{P(x,y)}{P(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x, y) &= P(x)P(y \mid x) \\ &= P(y)P(x \mid y) \end{aligned}$$

# Bayes' theorem

$$P(y \mid x) = \frac{P(y)P(x|y)}{P(x)}$$

# Example

## 檢驗方法

疾病\檢驗	陽性 (+)	陰性 (-)	Total
有病 (T)	89	11	100
沒病 (F)	9	152	161
Total	98	163	261



# Example

疾病  $\rightarrow$  檢驗

疾病\檢驗	陽性 (+)	陰性 (-)	Total
有病 (T)	0.340	0.043	0.383
沒病 (F)	0.035	0.582	0.617
Total	0.375	0.625	1.0

$P(\text{疾病}, \text{檢驗})$

# Example

對病人來說，檢驗結果為陽性，有多少機率是有病？

$$P(\text{疾病} = T \mid \text{檢驗} = +) = ?$$

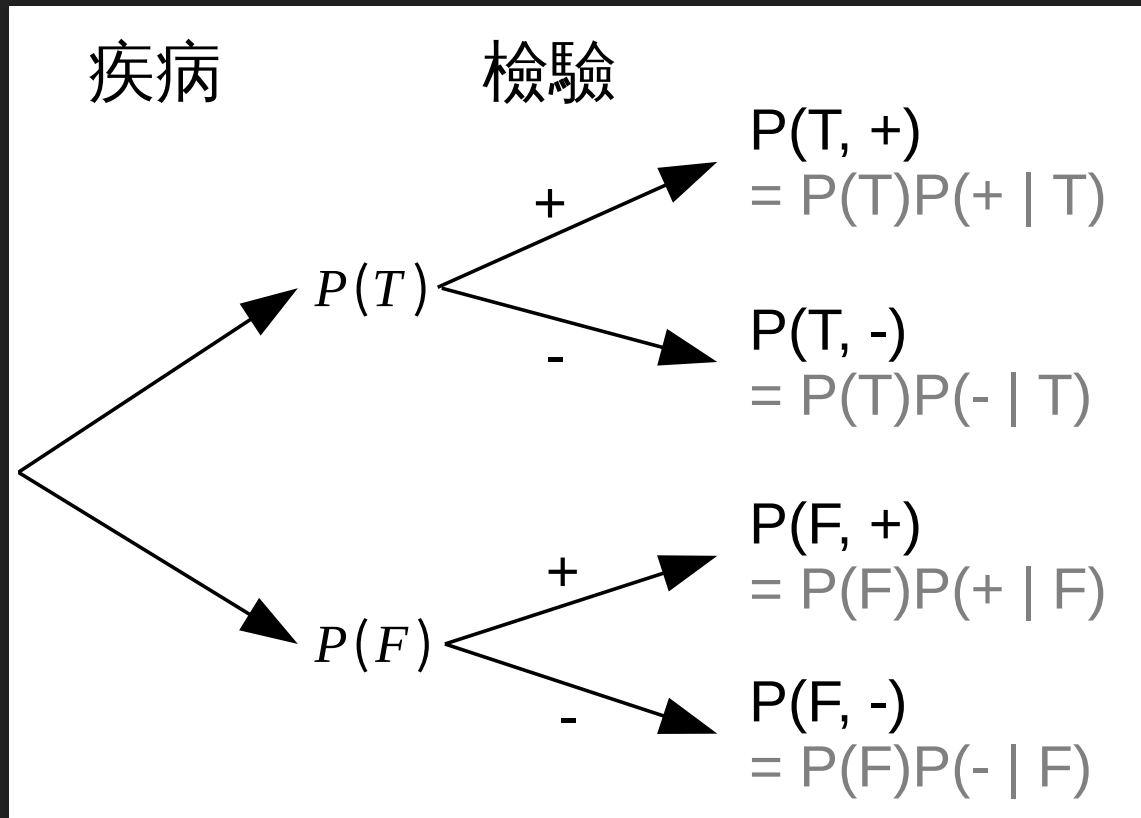
$$P(T \mid +) = \frac{P(T)P(+|T)}{P(+)}$$

$$P(T \mid +) = \frac{P(T)P(+|T)}{P(T)P(+|T) + P(F)P(+|F)}$$

# Example

疾病\檢驗	陽性 (+)	陰性 (-)	Total
有病 (T)	$P(T, +)$		$P(T)$
沒病 (F)			$P(F)$
Total	$P(+)$	$P(-)$	1.0

# Example



# Example

$$P(T \mid +) = \frac{P(T)P(+|T)}{P(T)P(+|T) + P(F)P(+|F)}$$

$$P(T \mid +) = \frac{0.383 \times P(+|T)}{0.383 \times P(+|T) + 0.617 \times P(+|F)}$$

$$P(T \mid +) = \frac{0.340}{0.340 + 0.035}$$

$$P(T \mid +) = 0.907$$

# Example

對病人來說，檢驗結果為陰性，有多少機率是沒病？

$$P(\text{疾病} = F \mid \text{檢驗} = -) = ?$$

# Example

$$P(F \mid -) = \frac{P(F)P(-|F)}{P(T)P(-|T)+P(F)P(-|F)}$$

$$P(F \mid -) = \frac{0.617 \times P(-|F)}{0.383 \times P(-|T) + 0.617 \times P(-|F)}$$

$$P(F \mid -) = \frac{0.582}{0.043 + 0.582}$$

$$P(F \mid -) = 0.931$$

# Bayesian Inference

$$x \rightarrow y$$

$$P(y \mid x) = \frac{P(y)P(x|y)}{P(x)}$$



# Bayesian Inference

$$P(\textit{Model} \mid \textit{Data}) = \frac{P(\textit{Model})P(\textit{Data} \mid \textit{Model})}{P(\textit{Data})}$$

$$\textit{Posterior} = \frac{\textit{Prior} \times \textit{Likelihood}}{\textit{Evidence}}$$

# Prior distribution

先驗機率

在看過資料或證據**之前**的假設或信念  
獨立於資料或證據的

$$P(Model)$$

$$P(Model = 1), P(Model = 2) \dots$$

# Posterior distribution

後驗機率

在看過資料或證據之後的假設或信念  
依賴資料或證據的

$$P(\textit{Model} \mid \textit{Data})$$

# Evidence

證據

考慮所蒐集到的證據多寡

Normalizing factor

$P(Data)$

# Likelihood (function)

可能性

根據這些 model，有多少的可能性可以符合這些  
data

$$P(Data \mid Model)$$

# Maximum likelihood estimation

$$P(Data \mid Model)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = P(X \mid \theta)$$

找出一個 model，讓符合這些 data 的可能性最大

$$Model(\text{因}) \rightarrow Data(\text{果})$$

# Maximum likelihood estimation

找出一個 model，讓符合這些 data 的可能性最大

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta)$$

# Maximum likelihood estimation

實務上，為了計算方便

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \log \mathcal{L}(\theta)$$



# Maximum a posteriori

$$P(\textit{Model} \mid \textit{Data}) = \frac{P(\textit{Model})P(\textit{Data}|\textit{Model})}{P(\textit{Data})}$$

$$\textit{Posterior} = \frac{\textit{Prior} \times \textit{Likelihood}}{\textit{Evidence}}$$

最大化後驗機率的 model

# Maximum a posteriori

跟 MLE 的差別？

Prior distribution!

希望加入人類知識進行運算

# Markov chain Monte Carlo method

一種 sampling method，是一類方法的總稱

- Metropolis-Hastings method
- Gibbs sampling
- Slicing method
- Hamiltonian Monte Carlo (HMC)
- No-U-Turn Sampler (NUT, 2011)

# Markov chain Monte Carlo method

我沒有要講

Q & A

