

$X$  - наблюдаемые переменные,  $t$  - скрытые  
вероятностные модели

$$p(T|X, \theta), p(X, T|\theta)$$

discriminative generative

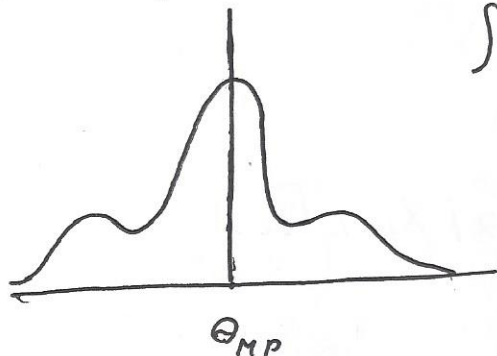
$$(X_{t2}, T_{t2})$$

$$p(T, \theta | X) \quad p(X, T, \theta)$$

$$p(T, \theta | X) = p(T | X, \theta) \cdot p(\theta | X) = p(T | X, \theta) \cdot p(\theta)$$

| Stage    | Given            | Unknown    | Wanted (Bayes)  | Wanted (Freq.)  |
|----------|------------------|------------|---|---|
| Training | $X_{t2}, T_{t2}$ | $\theta$   | $p(\theta   X_{t2}, T_{t2})$  | $\theta_{ML} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} (p(T_{t2}   X_{t2}, \theta))$ |
| Testing  | $X_{test}$       | $T_{test}$ | $p(T_{test}   X_{test}, X_{t2}, T_{t2}) = \int p(T_{test}   X_{test}, \theta) \cdot p(\theta   X_{t2}, T_{t2}) d\theta$ | $p(T_{test}   X_{test}, \theta_{ML})$   |

$$p(\theta | X_{t2}, T_{t2}) = \frac{p(T_{t2}, \theta | X_{t2})}{\int p(T_{t2}, \theta | X_{t2}) d\theta} = \frac{p(T_{t2} | X_{t2}, \theta) p(\theta)}{\int p(T_{t2} | X_{t2}, \theta) p(\theta) d\theta}$$



$$\theta_{MP} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\theta | X_{t2}, T_{t2})$$

$$p(\theta | X_{t2}, T_{t2}) \approx \delta(\theta - \theta_{MP})$$

$$p(T_{test} | X_{test}, X_{t2}, T_{t2}) = \int p(T_{test} | X_{test}, \theta) \delta(\theta - \theta_{MP}) d\theta = p(T_{test} | X_{test}, \theta_{MP})$$

emp

$$1) \quad p_1(T, \theta | X) = p(T | X, \theta) p_1(\theta) \quad \text{задача выбора}$$

$$p_2(T, \theta | X) = p(T | X, \theta) p_2(\theta) \quad \text{модели}$$

$$2) \quad p(X, T | \theta) p_1(\theta)$$

$$p(X, T | \theta) p_2(\theta)$$

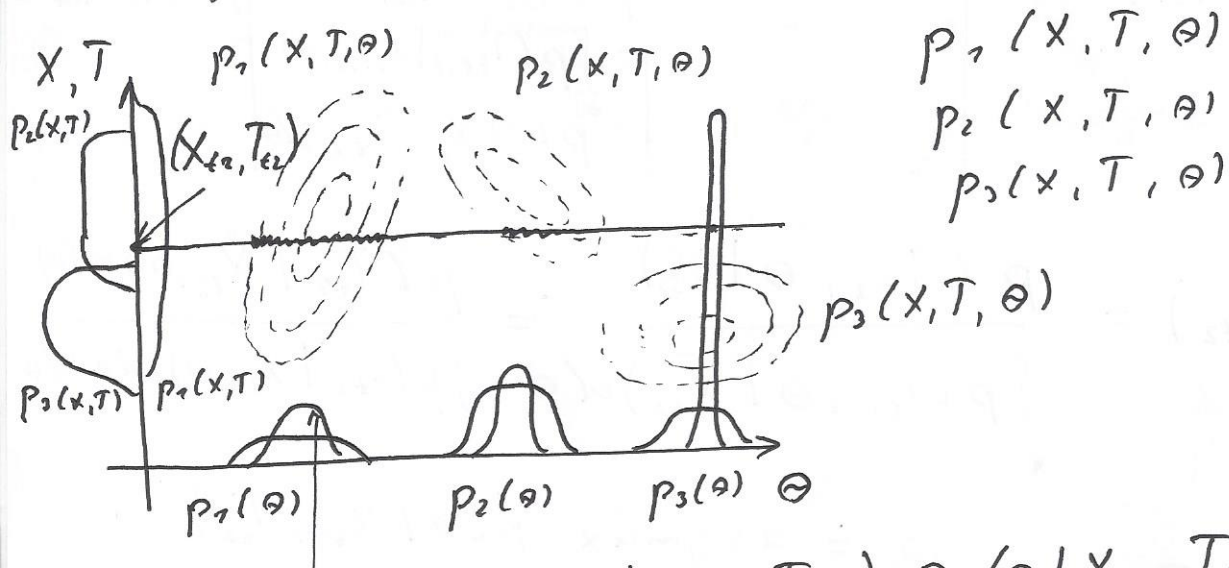
$$1) \quad \hat{j} = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} p_j(T_{t_2} | X_{t_2}) = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \int p_j(T_{t_2} | X_{t_2}, \theta) p_j(\theta) d\theta$$

$$2) \quad \hat{j} = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} p_j(X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}) = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \int p(X_{t_2}, T_{t_2} | \theta) p_j(\theta) d\theta$$

$$p(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}) = \frac{p(X_{t_2}, T_{t_2} | \theta) p(\theta)}{\int p(X_{t_2}, T_{t_2} | \theta) p(\theta) d\theta}$$

evidence

нельзя использовать обоснованности.



$$p_1(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}), p_2(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}), p_3(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2})$$

однородная задача регрессии



$$m = \begin{cases} 0 - \text{девич} \\ 1 - \text{чёрный} \end{cases}, v = \begin{cases} 0 - \text{девич} \\ 1 - \text{чёрный} \end{cases}$$

$$d = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ казнь} \\ 0, \text{ морема} \end{cases}$$

$$m=0$$

|       | $d=1$ | $d=0$ |
|-------|-------|-------|
| $v=0$ | 19    | 132   |
| $v=1$ | 0     | 9     |

$$m=1$$

|       | $d=1$ | $d=0$ |
|-------|-------|-------|
| $v=0$ | 11    | 52    |
| $v=1$ | 6     | 97    |

$$(1) p(d=1) = \theta = p(d=1 | v, m) \quad \forall v, m$$

$$(2) p(d=1 | v=0) = \alpha$$

$$p(d=1 | v=1) = \beta$$

$$(3) p(d=1 | m=0) = \gamma$$

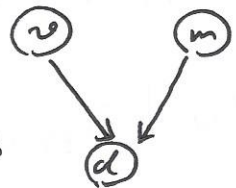
$$p(d=1 | m=1) = \delta$$

$$p(d=1 | v=0) \approx 74\%$$

$$p(d=1 | v=1) \approx 5\%$$

$$p(d=1 | m=0) \approx 12\%$$

$$p(d=1 | m=1) \approx 70\%$$



$$(4)$$

| $p(d=1   m, v)$ | $m=0$ | $m=1$ |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| $v=0$           | 1     | 2     |
| $v=1$           | 3     | 3     |

$$p_i(k | w, \theta) p_i(\theta), \quad p_i \sim U[0, 1]$$

$$\text{Evidence}_1 = \int \theta^{19} (1-\theta)^{132} C_{151}^{19} \cdot \theta^0 (1-\theta)^9 C_9^0 \cdot \theta^{11} (1-\theta)^{52} C_{63}^{11}$$

$$\cdot \theta^{63} (1-\theta)^{97} C_{160}^6 d\theta = (C.C.C.C. \cdot B(37, 297)) = (C.C.C.C. \cdot 2.8 \cdot 10^{-57})$$

$$\text{Evidence}_2 = \iint \alpha^{19} (1-\alpha)^{132} C_{151}^{19} \cdot \beta^0 (1-\beta)^9 C_9^0 \cdot \alpha^{11} (1-\alpha)^{52} C_{63}^{11}$$

$$\cdot \beta^6 (1-\beta)^{97} C_{103}^6 d\alpha d\beta = (C(C.C. \cdot B(\cdot) \cdot B(\cdot)) = 4 \cdot C.C.C.C. \cdot 4.7 \cdot 10^{-57})$$

$$\text{Evidence}_3 = \iiint \gamma^{19} (1-\gamma)^{132} \cdot \gamma^0 (1-\gamma)^9 \cdot \delta^{11} (1-\delta)^{52} \cdot \delta^6 (1-\delta)^{97} d\gamma d\delta =$$

$$= CCCC \cdot 0.27 \cdot 10^{-57}$$

$$\text{Evidence}_4 = CCCC \iiint \tau^{19} (1-\tau)^{132} \gamma^0 (1-\gamma)^9 \chi^{11} (1-\chi)^{52} \zeta^6 (1-\zeta)^{97} d\tau d\gamma d\chi d\zeta =$$

$$= CCCC \cdot 0.78 \cdot 10^{-57}$$

comp 3



16.09.16 sumo seminar

Будем считать  $(T, X)$

$$p(\theta, T | X, \alpha) = p(T | X, \theta) p(\theta | \alpha)$$

$\alpha$  - семейство мер

$$- \sum_{k=1}^n (\theta^T x_i - t_{ik})^2 - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \|\theta\|^2 + \text{const}(\alpha)$$

$$p(T_{t_2} | X_{t_2}, \alpha) = \int p(T_{t_2}, \theta | X_{t_2}, \alpha) d\theta \rightarrow \max_{\alpha}$$

$$p(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}, \alpha) = \frac{p(T_{t_2}, \theta | X_{t_2}, \alpha)}{p(T_{t_2} | X_{t_2}, X_{t_1}, T_{t_1}, \alpha)}$$

$X_{t_1}, T_{t_1}$

$$p(T_{t_1} | X_{t_1}, X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}, \alpha) = \int p(T_{t_1} | X_{t_1}, \theta) \cdot p(\theta | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}, \alpha) d\theta$$

$$p(\theta, T, \alpha | X) = p(\theta, T | X, \alpha) p(\alpha) = p(T | X, \theta) \cdot p(\theta | \alpha) \cdot p(\alpha)$$

$$p(T_{t_1} | X_{t_1}, X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}) = \int p(T_{t_1} | X_{t_1}, X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}, \alpha) \cdot p(\alpha | X_{t_2}, T_{t_2}) d\alpha$$

$$\# \quad p(k | N, q) = \binom{N}{k} q^k (1-q)^{N-k}$$

$$p(q | \alpha) = \sum_i w_i^\alpha B(q | a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)$$

$$\alpha \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad \alpha = 1, 3$$

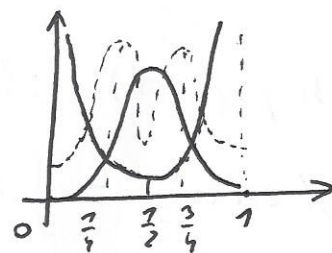
$$p(k, q | N, \alpha) = p(k | N, q) \cdot p(q | \alpha)$$

$$p(k | N, \alpha) = \int p(k, q | N, \alpha) dq = \int p(k | N, q) p(q | \alpha) dq =$$

$$= \int \binom{N}{k} q^k (1-q)^{N-k} \left[ \sum_i w_i^\alpha \frac{1}{B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)} q^{a_i^\alpha - 1} (1-q)^{b_i^\alpha - 1} \right] dq =$$

$$= \binom{N}{k} \sum_i w_i^\alpha \frac{1}{B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)} \int q^{k+a_i^\alpha-1} (1-q)^{N-k+b_i^\alpha-1} dq =$$

$$= \binom{N}{k} \sum_i w_i^\alpha B(k+a_i^\alpha, N-k+b_i^\alpha) / B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)$$



$$p(q|k, N, \alpha) = \frac{p(q|\alpha) \cdot p(k, q|N, \alpha)}{p(k|N, \alpha)} \propto C_N^k q^k (1-q)^{N-k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i w_i^\alpha B(q|a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha) &= C_N^k \sum_i w_i \frac{1}{B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)} q^{k+a_i^\alpha-1} (1-q)^{N+b_i^\alpha-1-k} \\ &= C_N^k \sum_i \frac{w_i}{B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)} q^{\frac{k+a_i^\alpha-1}{B(a_i^\alpha+k, N-k+b_i^\alpha)}} (1-q)^{\frac{N+b_i^\alpha-1-k}{B(a_i^\alpha+k, N-k+b_i^\alpha)}} B(a_i^\alpha+k, N-k+b_i^\alpha) \\ &\propto C_N^k \sum_i \frac{w_i^\alpha \text{Beta}(q|a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)}{B(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha) \cdot B(a_i^\alpha+k, N-k+b_i^\alpha)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beta}(q|a, b) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} q^{a-1} (1-q)^{b-1}$$

$N_1, k_1$

$$p(k_1|N_1, k, N, \alpha) = \int p(k_1|N_1, q) p(q|N, k, \alpha) dq =$$

$$= \int C_{N_1}^{k_1} q^{k_1} (1-q)^{N_1-k_1} \sum_i w_i^\alpha \text{Beta}(q|\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha) dq =$$

$$= \int C_{N_1}^{k_1} \sum_i \frac{w_i^\alpha}{B(\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha)} q^{\frac{k_1+\tilde{a}_i^\alpha-1}{B(k_1+\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, N_1-k_1+\tilde{b}_i^\alpha)}} (1-q)^{\frac{N_1-k_1+\tilde{b}_i^\alpha-1}{B(k_1+\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, N_1-k_1+\tilde{b}_i^\alpha)}} B(\dots) dq =$$

$$= C_{N_1}^{k_1} \sum_i w_i \frac{\int \text{Beta}(q|\tilde{a}_i^\alpha+k, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha+N_1-k_1) \cdot B(k_1+\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, N_1-k_1+\tilde{b}_i^\alpha) dq}{B(\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha)}$$

$$= C_{N_1}^{k_1} \sum_i w_i \frac{\text{Beta}(q|\tilde{a}_i^\alpha+k, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha+N_1-k_1)}{B(\tilde{a}_i^\alpha, \tilde{b}_i^\alpha)}$$

$$p(q|\alpha) = \sum_i w_i B(q|a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha), \quad p(\alpha) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p(\alpha|N, k) = \frac{p(\alpha, k|N)}{p(k|N)} \propto, \quad p(k, q, \alpha|N) = p(k|N, q) \cdot p(q|\alpha) p(\alpha)$$

$$\propto \frac{\int p(k|N, q) p(q|\alpha) p(\alpha) d\alpha}{\iint p(k|N, q) p(q|\alpha) p(\alpha) dq d\alpha}$$

cmp 5

$$p(k_1 | N_1, k, N) = \int p(k_1 | N_1, N, k, \alpha) p(\alpha | k, N) d\alpha$$

$$p(n_1, \dots, n_k | \theta) = ?$$

$$p(n_1, \dots, n_k | \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^n q_i^{x_i}$$

$$C_{x_1, \dots, x_k}^N = \frac{N!}{x_1! \dots x_k!}$$

$$p(x | q, N) = C_{x_1, \dots, x_k}^N \prod_{i=1}^k q_i^{x_i}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(q | \alpha) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha)} \prod_{i=1}^k q^{\alpha_i - 1}$$

$$B(\alpha) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma(\alpha_i)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i)}$$

$$p(\bar{q} | \bar{x}, N, \alpha) \propto p(\bar{x} | \bar{q}, N) p(\bar{q} | \alpha) \propto \text{Dir}(\alpha_1 + x_1, \dots, \alpha_k + x_k)$$

③  $N$  регионов, в регионе  $i$  население  $N_i$ ,  $x_i$  умерло из  $N_i$ ,  
 $\theta_i$  - уровень смертности в  $i$ -м регионе

$$p(x, \theta | N, \alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | N_i, \theta_i) p(\theta_i | \alpha)$$

$$p(x_i | N_i, \theta_i) = C_{N_i}^{x_i} \theta_i^{x_i} (1 - \theta_i)^{N_i - x_i}$$