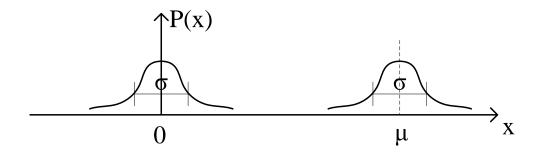
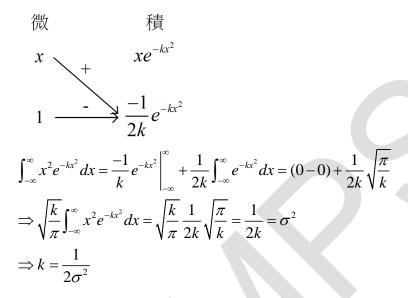
$$\sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 P(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 P(x) dx$$



無論 μ 的值為何,均不會影響 σ^2 的值



故我們就可以將 Gaussian distribution 寫為

$$P(x \mid \mu, \sigma^2) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

而由於我們希望 Gaussian distribution 是沿著 mean 對稱的,故我們將上式改寫為

$$P(x \mid \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

故給定 μ,σ^2 ,我們可得到唯一,離 mean 距離相同就有相同機率的分佈 $x\sim N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ //univariate Gaussian

note: Gaussian distribution 是一個很特別的函數,是一種 local 函數,若離 mean 太遠,其機率會小到幾乎可以忽略,很少函數有這種性質。

MLE on Gaussian(期中考大熱門)

若有一組 Data D= $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$

$$L(\theta = \mu, \sigma^2 \mid D) = P(D \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

我們要求最大值,需要使用微分,和前面一樣的方法,我們取 \log , \log 得到最大的 θ 同時也是沒取 \log 最大的 θ

$$\arg\max_{\theta} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} = \arg\max_{\theta} \log(\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}) = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}$$

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log e^{\frac{-(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} = n \log(2\pi\sigma^{2})^{\frac{-1}{2}} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} \\ &= \frac{-n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^{2}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} \end{split}$$

有兩個參數: μ , σ^2 ,因為彼此為獨立的參數(需要證明,上網找有,但太複雜就沒看),故只需要個別求最大的 \log likelihood 的參數,就是整體最大 \log likelihood 的參數

 $\mu_{\mathrm{ML}E}$

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \left(\frac{-n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) = -\frac{d}{d\mu} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = n\mu \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

和我們對 mean 的認知一樣,故若我們有一堆資料,假設其呈現高斯分佈,其最大的 mean 即為所有 data 相加後除以資料個數

$\sigma_{ ext{ML}E}$

為方便起見, $令 \sigma^2 = s$

$$\frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{-n}{2}\log(2\pi s) - \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2s}\right) = \frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{-n}{2}\log 2\pi + \frac{-n}{2}\log s - \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2s}\right) = \frac{-n}{2s} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2s^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2s^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{n}{2s} \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{n} = \sigma^2$$

也和我們之前認知的 variance 相同

Conjugate prior of Gaussian

Gaussian distribution 也具有之前講過的 Conjugate 性質,即若給 Gaussian distribution 形式的 prior,其 posterior 也是 Gaussian distribution

若有一組 Data D= $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$

給定 prior $N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$

圖片來源:維基百科

Likelihood	Model parameters	Conjugate prior distribution	Prior hyperparameters	Posterior hyperparameters
Normal with known variance σ^2	μ (mean)	Normal	μ_0,σ_0^2	$egin{aligned} \left(rac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + rac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sigma^2} ight) \middle/ \left(rac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + rac{n}{\sigma^2} ight), \ \left(rac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + rac{n}{\sigma^2} ight)^{-1} \end{aligned}$
Normal with known precision <i>τ</i>	μ (mean)	Normal	μ_0, au_0	$\left(au_0\mu_0+ au\sum_{i=1}^nx_i ight)\Bigg/\left(au_0+n au ight), au_0+n au$
Normal with known mean μ	σ^2 (variance)	Inverse gamma	α , β [note 5]	$lpha+rac{n}{2},eta+rac{\sum_{i=1}^n{(x_i-\mu)^2}}{2}$
Normal with known mean μ	σ^2 (variance)	Scaled inverse chi-squared	$ u,\sigma_0^2$	$ u + n, rac{ u\sigma_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{ u + n}$
Normal with known mean μ	τ (precision)	Gamma	α , β ^{note 3]}	$\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \beta + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2}$
Normal ^[note 6]	μ and σ^2 Assuming exchangeability	Normal-inverse gamma	$\mu_0, u,lpha,eta$	$\begin{split} &\frac{\nu\mu_0+n\bar{x}}{\nu+n},\nu+n,\alpha+\frac{n}{2},\\ &\beta+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n(x_i-\bar{x})^2+\frac{n\nu}{\nu+n}\frac{(\bar{x}-\mu_0)^2}{2}\\ &\bullet\bar{x} \text{ is the sample mean} \end{split}$

這張圖可知道若我們已知 data 中的 variance,我們希望找出最符合 sample space 的 mean,給定 prior 為 Gaussian distribution,可以得到 posterior 形式為 Gaussian distribution

note:但通常,我們沒辦法知道實際背景的 mean 及 variance,所以通常我們得到的 posterior 只能式 Normal-Inverse gamma function,但是這太難推導,故我們只推圖片中第一列的 posterior

$$P(\theta \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid \theta)P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

上課題外話:

通常我們使用 bayesian 的原因是為了避免 overfitting,在 data 不足時,很容易會產生 overfitting 現象,像是若我們擲兩次銅板,若我們使用 MLE,我們就會得到 100%正面的機率,但若是使用 bayesian,若 prior 選的好,我們可以得到正面機率較高但不是 100%的機率

$$\begin{split} &P(D \mid \mu)P(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(x_{i} \mid \mu, \sigma) \cdot N(\mu \mid \mu_{0}, \sigma_{0}^{2}) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x_{1} - \mu)^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x_{2} - \mu)^{2}} ... \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x_{n} - \mu)^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}}\right) e^{\frac{-(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^{n} e^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}}\right) e^{\frac{-(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}}\right) e^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}}} \end{split}$$

note: 小提醒一下, $\mu_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}$, $\sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}^{\,\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ 是 prior, σ 是已知, μ 是我們想要得到最符合 sample space 的 mean

我們先不看常數項,現在我們要做的是這區塊

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}}\right)^{n$$

因為 Gaussian distribution 的形式是 $Ae^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{B}}=e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{B}+C}$,我們要先將指數項做成平方項

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}^{2} + \mu^{2} - 2x_{i}\mu)^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} (\mu^{2} + \mu_{0}^{2} - 2\mu\mu_{0})^{2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \mu^{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) + \mu \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \mu^{2} - \frac{2}{\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) - \frac{2}{\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^$$

$$\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} + \frac{\sigma_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-1}{2\sigma^{2}} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) (\mu - \mu_{n})^{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right)} - \mu_{n}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) (\mu - \mu_{n})^{2} + D$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{-1}{2}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)(\mu - \mu_n)^2 + D} = A e^{\frac{-1}{2}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)(\mu - \mu_n)^2}, A = e^{D}$$

得到 $P(D|\theta)P(\theta)$ 後,marginal 就簡單了,也就是將所有可能的參數 θ 值所得的機率全部加總 marginal: $P(D) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(D|\theta')P(\theta') d\theta' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(D|\mu')P(\mu') d\mu'$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{\frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \left(\mu' - \mu_n\right)^2} d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2} d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu', \quad let \ k = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2 d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu', \quad let \ k = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2 d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu', \quad let \ k = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2 d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu', \quad let \ k = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2 d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu', \quad let \ k = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \cdot \mu'^2 d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-k\mu'^2} d\mu' = A \int_{$$

$$=A\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k}}=A\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2}+\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)}}$$

note:

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{\frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) (\mu' - \mu_n)^2} d\mu' = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \mu^2} d\mu' \,, \, \, i = -$ 步可將 $(\mu' - \mu_n)^2$ 轉為 μ'^2 的理由和這份筆記一開始求 σ^2 時的地方很像,無論 mean 在哪裡,marginal 的值都不會改變

$$\begin{split} P(\theta \mid D) &= \frac{P(D \mid \theta)P(\theta)}{P(D)} = \frac{Ae^{\frac{-1}{2}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)\left(\mu - \mu_{n}\right)^{2}}}{A\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)}} \quad , let \ \sigma_{n}^{2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(\mu - \mu_{n})^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}} = N(\mu_{n}, \sigma_{n}) \end{split}$$

Prior Posterior

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2) \longrightarrow N(\mu_n = \sigma_n^2 (\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \mu_{MLE} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \mu_0), \sigma_n^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}})$$

而我們對 μ_n 做些觀察

$$\mu_{n} = \sigma_{n}^{2} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right) = \sigma_{n}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} n \mu_{MSE} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0} \right) = \sigma_{n}^{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} \mu_{MSE} + \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}$$

曲於
$$\sigma_n^2 \frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \sigma_n^2 \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \right) = 1$$

則 μ_n 必介於 μ_{MSE} 和 μ_0 之間

解釋:

若
$$x_3 = ax_1 + bx_2, a, b > 0$$
且 $a + b = 1$
則 $x_1 \le x_3 \le x_2 \text{ or } x_2 < x_3 < x_1$

證明:

其實實在是懶的證,還是證一下

if
$$x_1 \le x_2$$

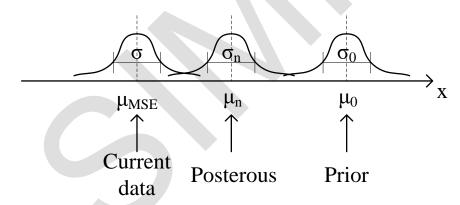
$$\Rightarrow x_3 = ax_1 + bx_2 \le ax_2 + bx_2 = (a+b)x_2 = x_2$$
$$x_3 = ax_1 + bx_2 \ge ax_1 + bx_1 = (a+b)x_1 = x_1$$
$$\Rightarrow x_1 \le x_3 \le x_2$$

else
$$//(x_1 > x_2)$$

$$x_3 = ax_1 + bx_2 > ax_2 + bx_2 = (a+b)x_2 = x_2$$

 $x_3 = ax_1 + bx_2 < ax_1 + bx_1 = (a+b)x_1 = x_1$
 $\Rightarrow x_2 < x_3 < x_1$

圖示:



$$\Rightarrow \sigma_n^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)} = \sigma_0^2$$

$$\mu_n = \sigma_n^2 \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \mu_{MLE} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \mu_0\right) = \sigma_0^2 \left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \mu_{MLE} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \mu_0\right) = \mu_0$$

$$P(\theta \mid D) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} e^{\frac{-(\mu - \mu_n)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} e^{\frac{-(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}} = prior$$

當沒有新的資料量時,其分佈和原本 prior 的分佈是相同的(廢話)

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_n^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)} = 0$$

$$\mu_n = \sigma_n^2 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{\sigma^2}} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{1}{n}$$

當資料量極大,甚至和 sample space 一樣大時,我們就不會有模稜兩可的灰色地帶,資料的 mean 就是 sample space 的 mean,也不會有 variance,因為已經沒有"機率"可言了,我們已經能夠百分之百準確預估現象的發生(就像統計全世界男女比例,如果我們只取樣一個小區塊 e.g.美國,我們只能大概的推測出全世界的男女比,但是若我們手中有全世界人口的資料,我們就能百分之百肯定男女比為多少)