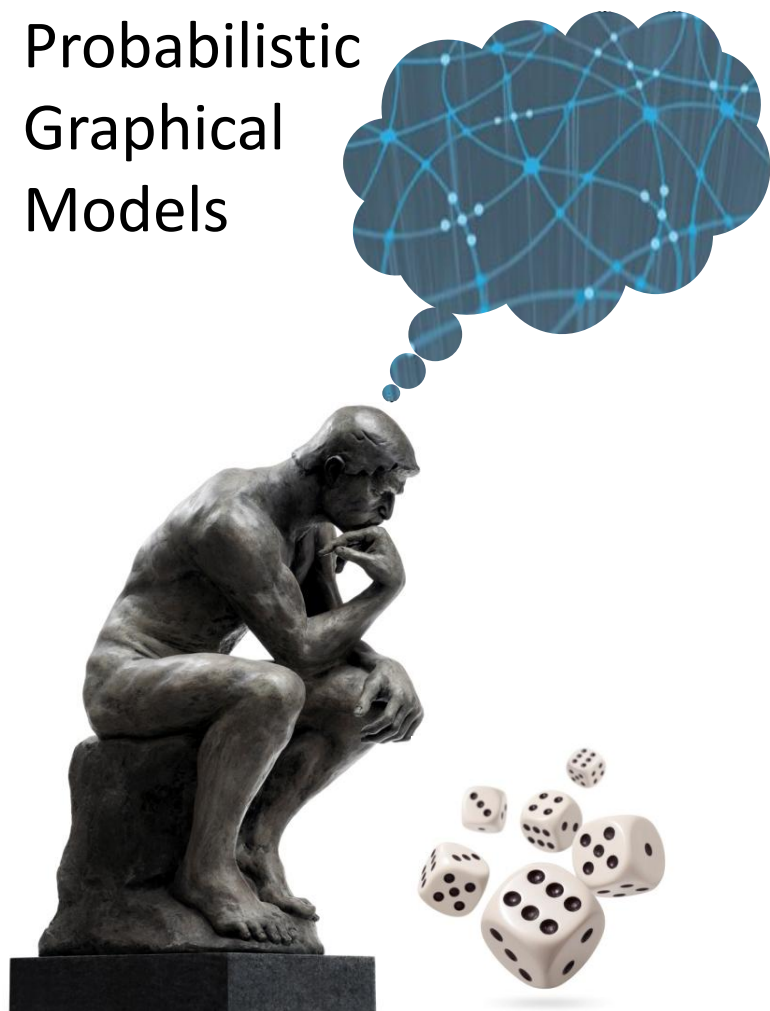


Probabilistic
Graphical
Models



Learning

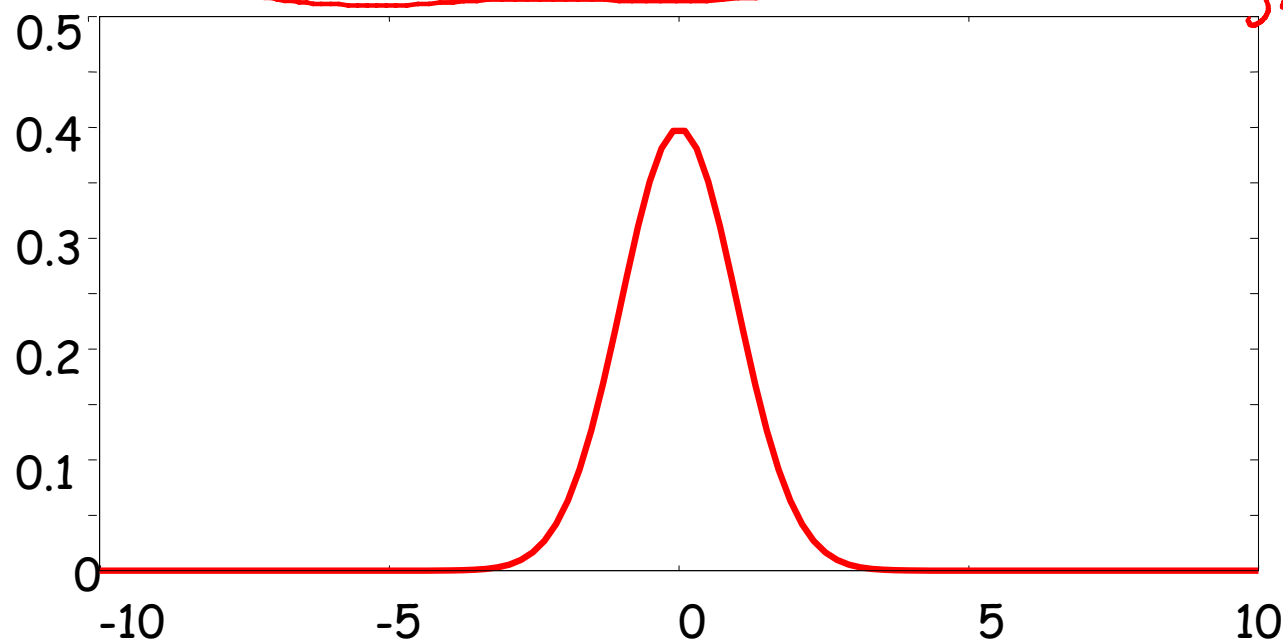
Parameter Estimation

MAP
Estimation for
MRFs, CRFs

Gaussian Parameter Prior

$$P(\theta : \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\theta_i^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

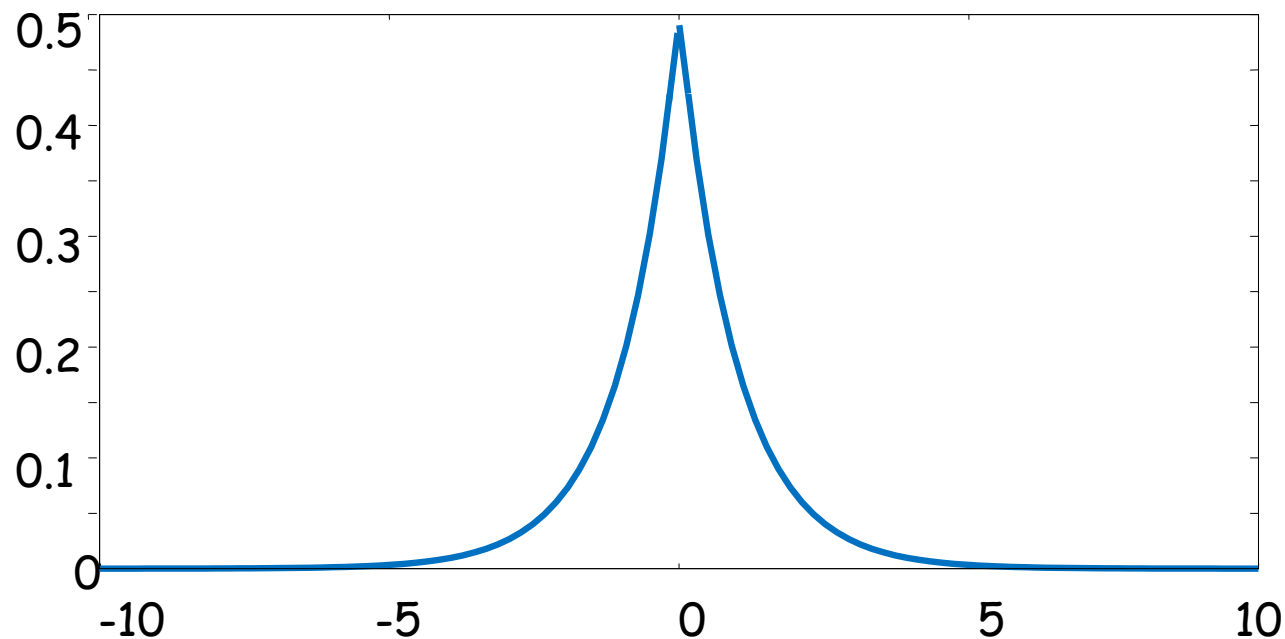
σ mean univariate Gaussian
hyperparameter



Laplacian Parameter Prior

$$P(\theta : \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2\beta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{|\theta_i|}{\beta} \right\}$$

Annotations: A blue circle highlights β in the notation $P(\theta : \beta)$. A blue arrow points from the handwritten word "hyperparameter" to β . A red arrow points from the same word to the denominator β in the exponent of the product term.



MAP Estimation & Regularization

$$P(\boldsymbol{\theta} : \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\theta_i^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

$$P(\boldsymbol{\theta} : \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2\beta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{|\theta_i|}{\beta} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{argmax}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} P(\mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \text{argmax}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} P(\mathcal{D} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) P(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \\ &= \text{argmax}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} (\ell(\boldsymbol{\theta} : \mathcal{D}) + \log P(\boldsymbol{\theta})) \end{aligned}$$

likelihood
prior
log likelihood log prior

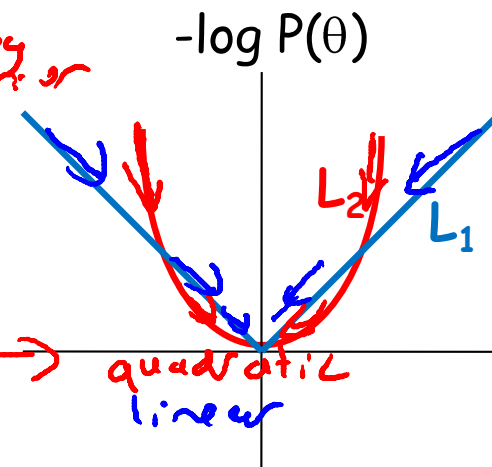
many $\theta_i \neq 0$

dense

sparse

→ L_2 -regularization

→ L_1 -regularization



Summary

- In undirected models, parameter coupling prevents efficient Bayesian estimation
- However, can still use parameter priors to avoid overfitting of MLE *MAP*
- Typical priors are L_1, L_2
 - Drive parameters toward zero
- L_1 provably induces sparse solutions
 - Performs feature selection / structure learning