Técnicas para calcular distribuciones de creencias Estimación de habilidad en la industria del video juego

Gustavo Landfried @GALandfried >

Licenciado en Ciencias Antropológicas Doctorando en Ciencias de la Computación



Incertidumbre



Sorpresa



Sorpresa El punto débil de las creencias



¿Cómo estimar habilidades?

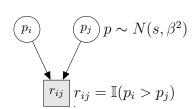


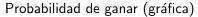
Arpad Elo

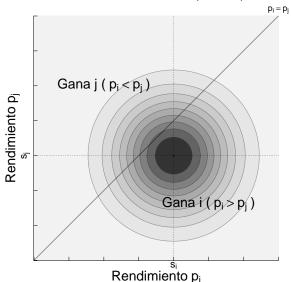
Modelo Elo

Rendimiento aleatorio oculto (p) centrado en la habilidad estimada (s)

Resultado observado (r)







Estimación Elo

$$s_i^{\mathsf{new}} = s_i^{\mathsf{old}} + K\Delta$$

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$$\Delta = \underbrace{\left(2\,r_{ij} - 1\right)}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \textbf{Signo} \\ \text{del resultado} \end{subarray}} \underbrace{\left(1 - P(r_{ij}|s_i,s_j)\right)}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \textbf{Sorpresa} \\ \text{del resultado} \end{subarray}}$$

Estimación Elo

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Modelo de solución



Distribuciones de creencias

Incertidumbre

∟¿Cómo estimar habilidades?

Hoy Estimación de habilidad en la industria del video juego



Hoy Estimación de habilidad en la industria del video juego



Inferencia Bayesiana

Distribuciones de creencias

Incertidumbre

LiPor qué inferencia Bayesiana?

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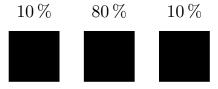
Permite computar creencias óptimas dadas restricciones: modelos y datos

Principio de máxima incertidumbre

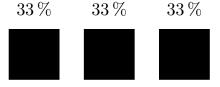
Principio de máxima incertidumbre

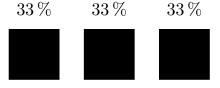


Principio de máxima incertidumbre



Principio de máxima incertidumbre



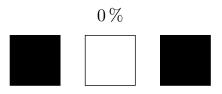


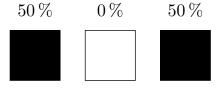
Distribuciones de creencias

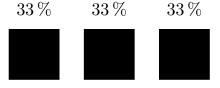
Inferencia Bayesiana

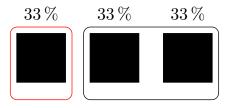
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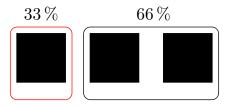


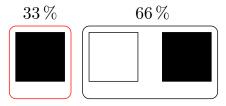


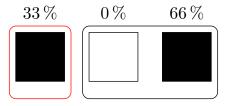












Distribuciones de creencias

Inferencia Bayesiana

Entropía

La sorpresa fuente de información Entropía

Información extraida de la sorpresa,

$$h(x) = -\log P(x)$$

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Máxima información esperada ⇔ Máxima incertidumbre

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Máxima entropía ante estados igualmente posibles

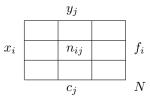


Máxima entropía ante estados igualmente posibles

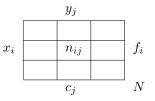


$$\mathsf{Creencia}(A) = \frac{\mathsf{Cantidad}\ \mathsf{de}\ \mathsf{estados}\ \mathsf{en}\ \mathsf{que}\ A\ \mathsf{es}\ \mathsf{verdadera}}{\mathsf{Cantidad}\ \mathsf{de}\ \mathsf{estados}\ \mathsf{totales}}$$

Máxima entropía ante estados no igualmente posibles

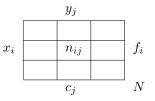


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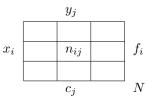


Creencia conjunta: $C(X=x_i,Y=y_j)=$

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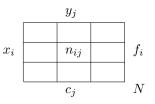


Creencia conjunta:
$$C(X=x_i,Y=y_j)=\frac{n_{ij}}{N}$$



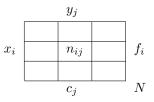
Creencia conjunta:
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Creencia marginal: $C(X = x_i) =$



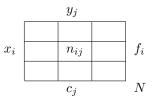
Creencia conjunta:
$$C(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = \frac{n_{ij}}{N}$$

Creencia marginal:
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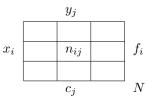
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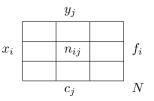
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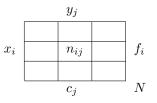
Creencia condicional:
$$C(Y = y_i | X = x_i) =$$



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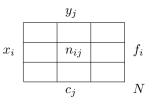
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Creencia condicional:
$$C(Y=y_j|X=x_i)=\frac{n_{ij}}{N}\frac{N}{f_i}=\frac{C(X=x_i,Y=y_j)}{C(X=x_i)}$$

$$\mathsf{Marginal}_i = \sum_j \mathsf{Conjunta}_{ij} \qquad \qquad \mathsf{Condicional}_{j|i} = \frac{\mathsf{Conjunta}_{ij}}{\mathsf{Marginal}_i}$$

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$$\mathsf{Condicional}_{j|i} = \frac{\mathsf{Conjunta}_{ij}}{\mathsf{Marginal}_i}$$

Regla de la suma

$$P(X) = \sum_{Y} P(X, Y)$$

Cualquier distribución marginal puede ser obtenida integrando la distribución conjunta

Regla del producto

$$P(X,Y) = P(Y|X)P(X)$$

Cualquier distribución conjunta puede ser expresada como el producto de distribuciones condicionales unidimensionles.

Teorema de Cox Son las reglas del razonamiento con incertidumbre

Las únicas que grantizan:

- Representación de las creencias con valores reales
- Consistencia, cualquier camino lleva a la misma conclusión
- Actualización de las creencias en la dirección de la evidencia

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$$P(X,Y) = P(Y,X)$$

$$P(Y|X)P(X) = P(X,Y) = P(Y,X) = P(X|Y)P(Y)$$

$$P(Y|X)P(X) = P(X|Y)P(Y) \\$$

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{p(X|Y)p(Y)}{p(X)}$$

$$P(\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis} \mid \mathsf{Datos}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{Datos} \mid \mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis})P(\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis})}{P(\mathsf{Datos})}$$

$$\underbrace{P(\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis}\mid\mathsf{Datos})}_{\mathsf{Posteriori}} = \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis})}{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis})}}_{\mathsf{Evidencia}} \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{Datos})}{P(\mathsf{Datos})}}_{\mathsf{Evidencia}}$$

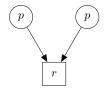
$$\underbrace{P(\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis}\mid\mathsf{Datos},\,\mathsf{Modelo})}_{\mathsf{Posteriori}} = \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Hip\acute{o}tesis},\,\mathsf{Modelo})}{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Modelo})}}_{\mathsf{Evidencia}} \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Modelo})}{P(\mathsf{Datos}\mid\mathsf{Modelo})}}_{\mathsf{Evidencia}}$$

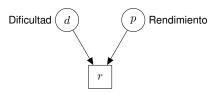
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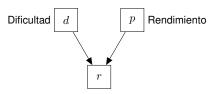
El **modelo** es lo que permite relacionar los **datos** con nuestras **hipótesis**!

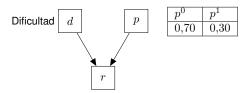
Distribuciones de creencias

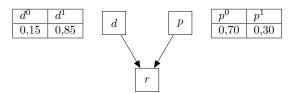
- Modelos gráficos

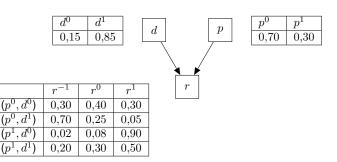


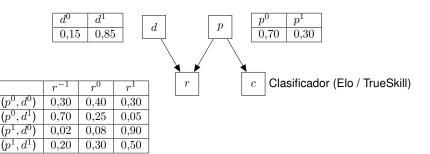


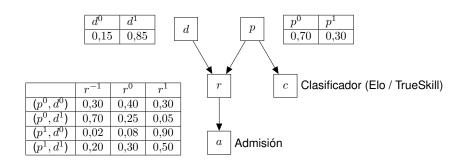


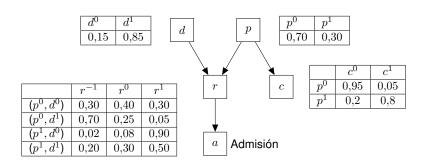


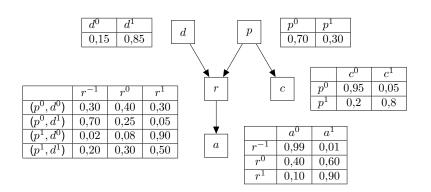


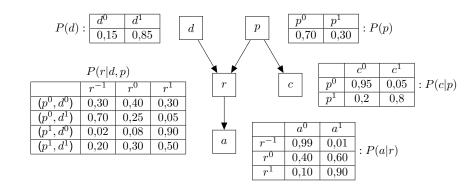


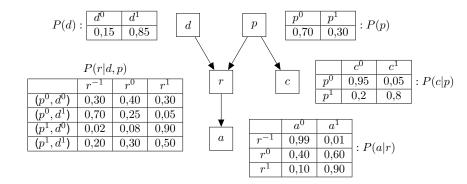




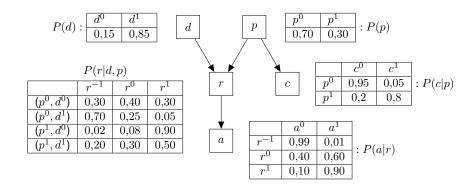




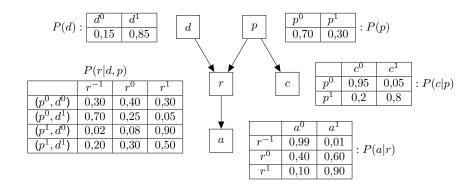




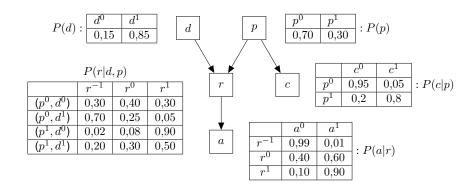
Los factores son útiles para definir distribuciones de probabilidad en espacios de alta dimensión.



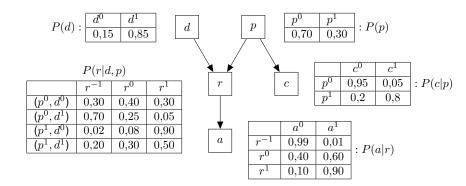
$$P(d, p, r, c, a) =$$



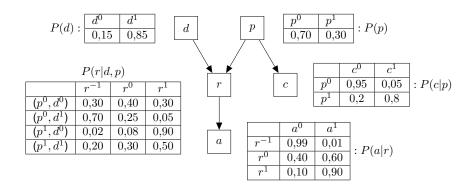
$$P(d, p, r, c, a) = P(d)P(p|d)P(r|d, p)P(c|d, p, r)P(a|d, p, r, c)$$



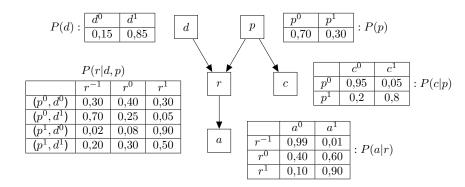
$$P(d,p,r,c,a) = P(d)P(p|\mathbf{A})P(r|d,p)P(c|\mathbf{A},p,\mathbf{r})P(a|\mathbf{A},\mathbf{p},r,\mathbf{c})$$



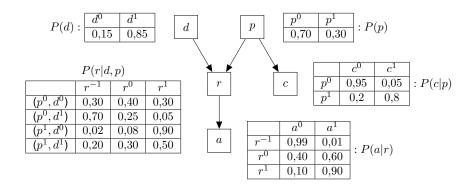
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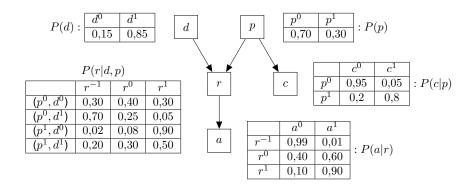
$$P(d^1,p^1,r^1,c^1,a^1) = P(d^1)P(p^1)P(r^1|d^1,p^1)P(a^1|r^1)P(c^1|p^1) \\$$



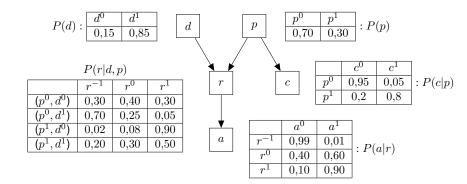
$$P(d^1,p^1,r^1,c^1,a^1) = 0.85 \cdot P(p^1) P(r^1|d^1,p^1) P(a^1|r^1) P(c^1|p^1)$$



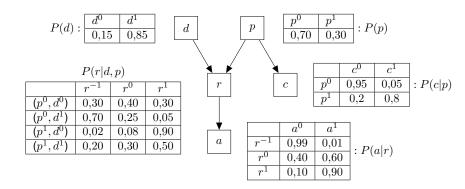
$$P(d^1, p^1, r^1, c^1, a^1) = 0.85 \cdot 0.30 \cdot 0.50 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 0.90$$



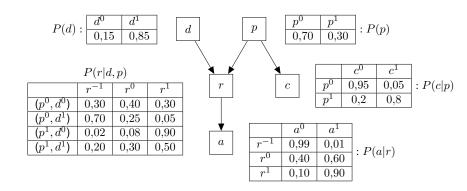
$$P(d^1, p^1, r^1, c^1, a^1) = 0.85 \cdot 0.30 \cdot 0.50 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 0.90 \approx 0.09$$



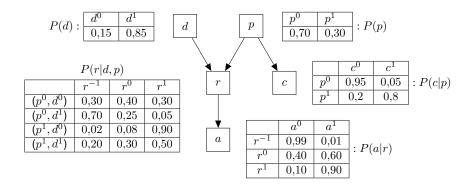
 $P(r^{1}) =$



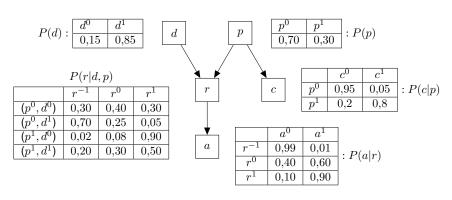
$$P(r^1) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_l \sum_m P(d^i, p^j, r^1, c^l, a^m)$$



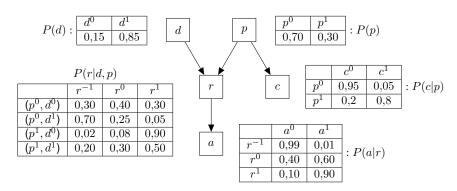
$$P(r^{1}) = \sum_{i,j,l,m} P(d^{i}, p^{j}, r^{1}, c^{l}, a^{m})$$



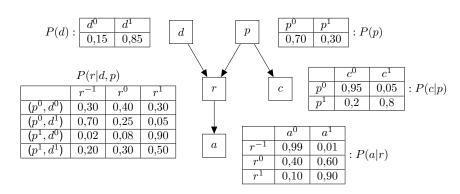
$$P(r^1) = \sum_{i,j,l,m} P(d^i) P(p^j) P(r^1|d^i,p^j) P(c^l|p^j) P(a^m|r^1)$$



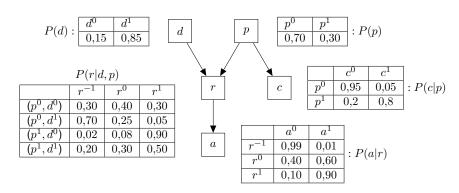
$$P(r^{1}) = \left(\sum_{m} P(a^{m}|r^{1})\right) \left(\sum_{i,j,l} P(d^{i})P(p^{j})P(r^{1}|d^{i},p^{j})P(c^{l}|p^{j})\right)$$



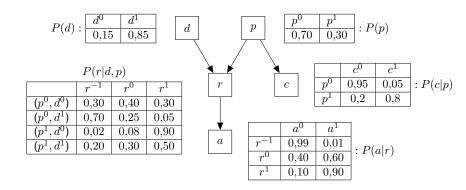
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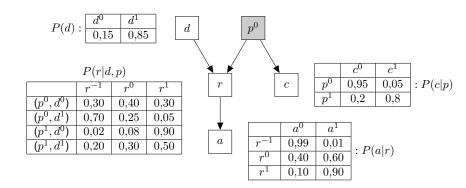
$$P(r^1) = \left(\sum_{m} P(a^m | r^1)\right) \left(\sum_{i,j} P(d^i) P(p^j) P(r^1 | d^i, p^j) \left(\sum_{l} P(c^l | p^j)\right)\right)$$



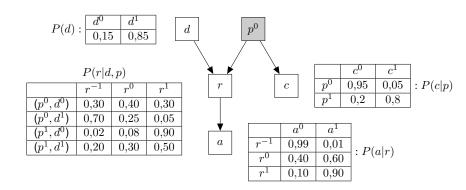
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$$P(r^1) = \sum_{i,j} P(d^i)P(p^j)P(r^1|d^i,p^j)$$

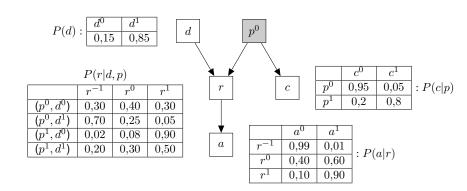


$$P(r^{1}) = \sum_{i,j} P(d^{i})P(p^{j})P(r^{1}|d^{i},p^{j}) \approx 0.23$$

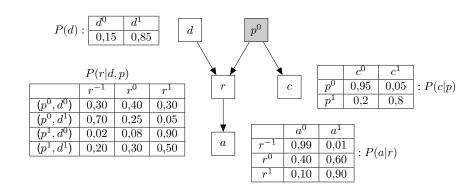


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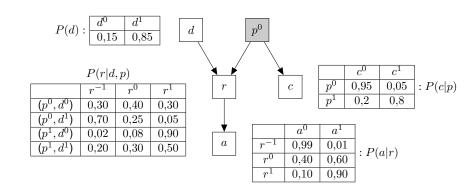
$$P(r^{1}|p^{0}) =$$



$$\begin{split} P(r^1) &= \sum_{i,j} P(d^i) P(p^j) P(r^1|d^i,p^j) \approx 0.23 \\ P(r^1|p^0) &= \frac{P(r^1,p^0)}{P(p^0)} \end{split}$$

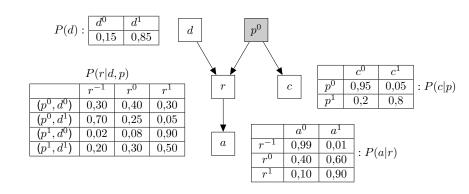


$$\begin{split} &P(r^1) = \sum_{i,j} P(d^i) P(p^j) P(r^1|d^i,p^j) \approx 0.23 \\ &P(r^1|p^0) = \frac{1}{P(p^0)} \sum_{i,l,m} P(d^i) P(p^0) P(r^1|d^i,p^0) P(c^l|p^0) P(a^m|r^k) \end{split}$$



$$P(r^{1}) = \sum_{i,j} P(d^{i})P(p^{j})P(r^{1}|d^{i}, p^{j}) \approx 0.23$$

$$P(r^{1}|p^{0}) = \frac{1}{P(p^{0})} \sum_{i} P(d^{i})P(p^{0})P(r^{1}|d^{i}, p^{0})$$



$$P(r^{1}) = \sum_{i,j} P(d^{i})P(p^{j})P(r^{1}|d^{i}, p^{j}) \approx 0.23$$

$$P(r^{1}|p^{0}) = \frac{1}{P(p^{0})} \sum_{i} P(d^{i})P(p^{0})P(r^{1}|d^{i}, p^{0}) \approx 0.09$$

$$V \not\in \mathsf{Observable} \qquad V \in \mathsf{Observable}$$

$$X \to V \to Y$$

$$X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y$$

$$X \leftarrow V \to Y$$

$$X \to V \leftarrow Y$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V\notin \mathsf{Observable} & V\in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X\to V\to Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X\leftarrow V\leftarrow Y & \\ X\leftarrow V\to Y & \\ X\to V\leftarrow Y & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V \not\in \mathsf{Observable} & V \in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X \to V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X \leftarrow V \to Y \\ X \to V \leftarrow Y & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V \not\in \mathsf{Observable} & V \in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X \to V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X \leftarrow V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} \\ X \to V \leftarrow Y & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V \not\in \mathsf{Observable} & V \in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X \to V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y & \mathsf{Si} & \\ X \leftarrow V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \\ X \to V \leftarrow Y & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V\notin \mathsf{Observable} & V\in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X\to V\to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X\leftarrow V\leftarrow Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X\leftarrow V\to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{X} \\ X\to V\leftarrow Y & & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \end{array}$$

	$V \notin Observable$	$V \in Observable$
$X \to V \to Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \rightarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \to V \leftarrow Y$		

	$V \notin Observable$	$V \in Observable$
$X \to V \to Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \rightarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \to V \leftarrow Y$	No	

	$V \notin Observable$	$V \in Observable$
$X \to V \to Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \rightarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \to V \leftarrow Y$	No	Sí

	$V \notin Observable$	$V \in Observable$
$X \to V \to Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \leftarrow V \rightarrow Y$	Sí	No
$X \to V \leftarrow Y$	No	Sí
		O algún descendiente observable



Un flujo de inferencia permenece abierto si:

- Toda consecuencia común (o alguno de sus descendientes) es observable
- Ningúna otra variable es observable

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & V \notin \mathsf{Observable} & V \in \mathsf{Observable} \\ X \to V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X \leftarrow V \leftarrow Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X \leftarrow V \to Y & \mathsf{Si} & \mathsf{No} \\ X \to V \leftarrow Y & \mathsf{No} & \mathsf{Si} \\ & & \mathsf{No} & \mathsf{Si} \\ & & \mathsf{No} & \mathsf{Si} \\ & & \mathsf{O algún descendiente} \\ & & \mathsf{observable} & \mathsf{observable} \\ \end{array}$$

Un flujo de inferencia permenece abierto si:

- Toda consecuencia común (o alguno de sus descendientes) es observable
- Ningúna otra variable es observable

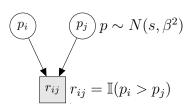
TrueSkill



TrueSkill

Rendimiento aleatorio oculto (p) centrado en la habilidad estimada (s)

Resultado observado (r)

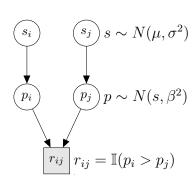


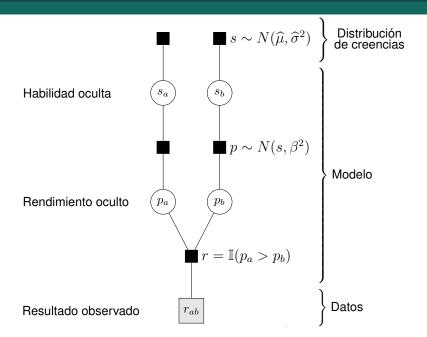
TrueSkill

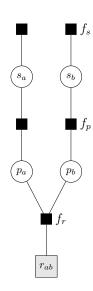
Distribución de creencias sobre la habilidad oculta

Rendimiento aleatorio oculto (p) centrado en la habilidad

Resultado observado (r)



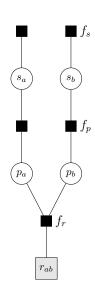




Sum-product algorithm

$$P(x) = \prod_{h \in n(x)} m_{h \to x}$$

 $m_{x o f}(x)$: Mensaje de variable x a factor f $m_{f o x}(x)$: Mensaje factor f a variable x n(v): Conjunto de nodos vecinos del nodo v



Sum-product algorithm

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 $m_{x o f}(x)$: Mensaje de variable x a factor f $m_{f o x}(x)$: Mensaje factor f a variable x n(v): Conjunto de nodos vecinos del nodo v

$$m_{x \to f}(x) = \prod_{h \in n(x) \setminus \{f\}} m_{h \to x}(x)$$

f_s s_a f_p r_{ab}

Sum-product algorithm

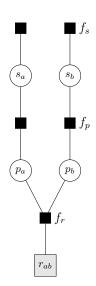
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 $m_{x o f}(x)$: Mensaje de variable x a factor f $m_{f o x}(x)$: Mensaje factor f a variable x n(v): Conjunto de nodos vecinos del nodo v

$$m_{x\to f}(x) = \prod_{h\in n(x)\backslash\{f\}} m_{h\to x}(x)$$

$$m_{f \to x}(x) = \sum_{X \backslash \{x\}} \left(f(X) \prod_{h \in n(f) \backslash \{x\}} m_{h \to f}(h) \right)$$

Sum-product algorithm



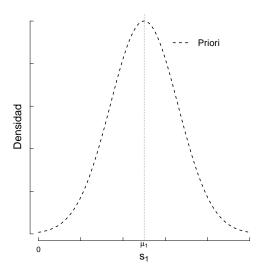
$$P(x) = \prod_{h \in n(x)} m_{h \to x}$$

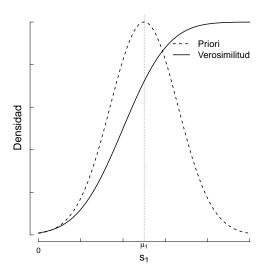
 $m_{x o f}(x)$: Mensaje de variable x a factor f $m_{f o x}(x)$: Mensaje factor f a variable x n(v): Conjunto de nodos vecinos del nodo v

$$m_{x \to f}(x) = \prod_{h \in n(x) \setminus \{f\}} m_{h \to x}(x)$$

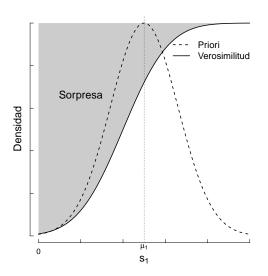
$$m_{f \to x}(x) = \sum_{X \setminus \{x\}} \left(f(X) \prod_{h \in n(f) \setminus \{x\}} m_{h \to f}(h) \right)$$

L Posteriori

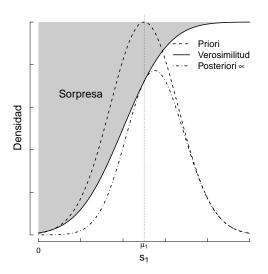




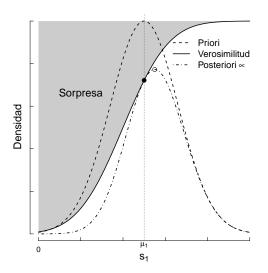
$$\overbrace{P(s_1 \mid r, \mathsf{Modelo})}^{\mathsf{Posteriori}} \propto \overbrace{N(s_1 \mid \mu_1, \sigma_1^2)}^{\mathsf{Priori}} \overbrace{1 - \Phi(0 \mid s_1 - \mu_2, \vartheta^2 - \sigma_1^2)}^{\mathsf{Verosimilitud}} \quad \mathsf{Caso \ ganador}$$



└ Posteriori

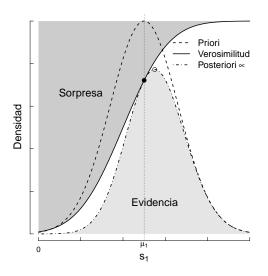


— Posteriori

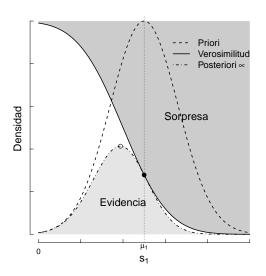


Posteriori

$$\overbrace{P(s_1 \mid r, \mathsf{Modelo})}^{\mathsf{Posteriori}} \propto \overbrace{N(s_1 \mid \mu_1, \sigma_1^2)}^{\mathsf{Priori}} \overbrace{1 - \Phi(0 \mid s_1 - \mu_2, \vartheta^2 - \sigma_1^2)}^{\mathsf{Verosimilitud}} \quad \mathsf{Caso \ ganador}$$

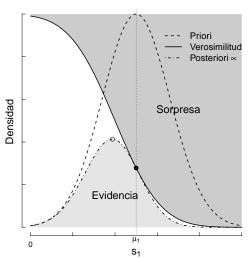


└─TrueSkill └─Posteriori



Posteriori

$$\overbrace{P(s_2 \mid r, \mathsf{Modelo})}^{\mathsf{Posteriori}} \propto \overbrace{N(s_2 \mid \mu_2, \sigma_2^2)}^{\mathsf{Priori}} \overbrace{\Phi(0 \mid \mu_1 - s_2, \vartheta^2 - \sigma_1^2)}^{\mathsf{Verosimilitud}} \quad \mathsf{Caso \ perdedor}$$



Todos los detalles en: Landfried. TrueSkill: Technical Report. 2019

¿Y nuestras creencias respecto de modelos alternativos?

$$P(\mathsf{M}|\mathsf{D}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M})P(\mathsf{M})}{P(\mathsf{D})}$$

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$$\frac{P(\mathsf{M}_i|\mathsf{D})}{P(\mathsf{M}_j|\mathsf{D})} = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_i)\ P(\mathsf{M}_i)}{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_j)\ P(\mathsf{M}_j)}$$

$$P(\mathsf{M}|\mathsf{D}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M})P(\mathsf{M})}{P(\mathsf{D})}$$

$$\frac{P(\mathsf{M}_i|\mathsf{D})}{P(\mathsf{M}_j|\mathsf{D})} = \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_i)}{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_j)} \frac{P(\mathsf{M}_i)}{P(\mathsf{M}_j)}}_{\text{Evidencial}}$$

$$P(\mathsf{M}|\mathsf{D}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M})P(\mathsf{M})}{P(\mathsf{D})}$$

$$\frac{P(\mathsf{M}_i|\mathsf{D})}{P(\mathsf{M}_j|\mathsf{D})} = \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_i) \, P(\mathsf{M}_i)}{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_j) \, P(\mathsf{M}_j)}}_{\text{Evidencia!}}$$

$$P(\mathsf{M}|\mathsf{D}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M})P(\mathsf{M})}{P(\mathsf{D})}$$

$$\frac{P(\mathsf{M}_i|\mathsf{D})}{P(\mathsf{M}_j|\mathsf{D})} = \underbrace{\frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_i)}{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M}_j)}\underbrace{P(\mathsf{M}_j)}_{\mathsf{Evidencia!}}}_{\mathsf{Evidencia!}}$$

Preferimos modelos con la menor sorpresa en la evidencia!

$$P(M_q|D) > P(M_r|D) \iff P(D|M_q) > P(D|M_r)$$

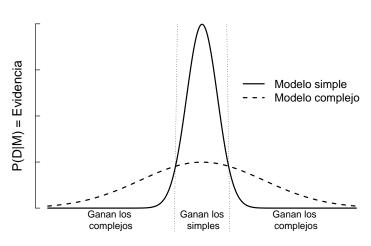
$$P(\mathsf{M}|\mathsf{D}) = \frac{P(\mathsf{D}|\mathsf{M})P(\mathsf{M})}{P(\mathsf{D})}$$

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Preferimos modelos con la menor sorpresa en la evidencia!

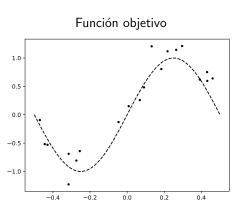
$$P(M_q|D) > P(M_r|D) \Longleftrightarrow P(D|M_q) > P(D|M_r)$$



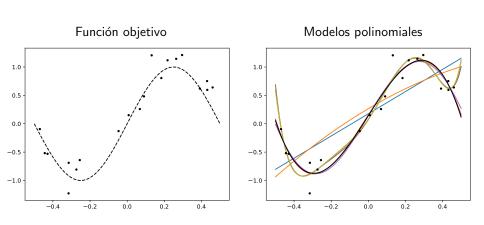


Balance natural entre complejidad y predicción

Regresión lineal Bayesiana



Regresión lineal Bayesiana



Evidencia vs Verosimilitud

