

共轭分布(conjugate prior) :

先验分布 $q(\theta)$ 是分布 $p(x|\theta)$ 的共轭分布 iff 后验分布 $p(\theta) \propto p(x|\theta)q(\theta)$ 和 $q(\theta)$ 是同一概率分布

常用概率分布

	PDF	说明
Bernoulli	$Bern(x \mu) = \mu^x(1-\mu)^{1-x}$	一次硬币
Binomial	$Bin(n N, \mu) = C(N, n)\mu^n(1-\mu)^{N-n}$	多次硬币(二项分布)
Beta	$Beta(\mu a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \mu^{a-1}(1-\mu)^{b-1}$	conj. prior for Bern
Multinomial	$Multi(x \mu) = \prod_{k=1}^K \mu_k^{x_k}$	多项分布
Dirichlet	$Dir(\mu \alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\dots+\alpha_K)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)\dots\Gamma(\alpha_K)} \prod_{k=1}^K \mu_k^{\alpha_k-1}$	conj prior for multi
Gaussian	$N(x \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \Sigma ^{1/2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\}$	
Gamma	$Gam(\lambda a, b) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} b^a \lambda^{a-1} \exp(-b\lambda)$	conj prior for 1D Gaussian
Wishart	$W(\Lambda M, \nu) \propto \Lambda ^{(\nu-D-1)/2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}Tr(M^{-1}\Lambda)\}$	conj prior for N-D Gaussian
Student-t	$St(x \mu, \Lambda, \nu) \propto [1 + \frac{(x-\mu)^T \Lambda (x-\mu)}{\nu}]^{-\nu/2-D/2}$	假设Gaussian的precision matrix是随机变量, 基于Wishart先验的两个参数的条件概率
Mixture of Gaussian	$MoG(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(x \mu_k, \Sigma_k)$	

指数族

定义: 满足 $p(x|\eta) = f(x)g(\eta)\exp\{-\eta^T u(x)\}$ 的概率分布 $p(x|\eta)$

例子: 上面的概率分布除了MoG别的都是指数族分布

最大似然: $-\nabla \ln g(\mu_{ML}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N u(x_n)$

共轭分布: $p(\eta|\chi, \nu) = \frac{1}{Z(\chi, \nu)} g(\eta)^\nu \exp\{\nu \eta^T \chi\}$

多元Gaussian的性质

联合分布 $N(x|\mu, \Sigma)$, 其中 $\Lambda = \Sigma^{-1}$, $x = (x_a, x_b)$, $\mu = (\mu_a, \mu_b)$, $\Sigma = (\Sigma_{aa}, \Sigma_{ab}; \Sigma_{ab}, \Sigma_{bb})$, $\Lambda = (\Lambda_{aa}, \Lambda_{ab}; \Lambda_{ab}, \Lambda_{bb})$

条件分布 $p(x_a|x_b) = N(\mu_a - \Lambda_{aa}^{-1}\Lambda_{ab}(x_b - \mu_b), \Sigma_{aa}^{-1})$

边际分布 $p(x_a) = N(x_a|\mu_a, \Sigma_{aa})$

Bayesian rule

定义 Gaussian 边际概率 $p(x) = N(x|\mu, \Lambda^{-1})$ 和条件概率 $p(y|x) = N(y|Ax+b, L^{-1})$

则有

$$p(y) = N(y|A\mu+b, L^{-1} + A\Lambda^{-1}A^T)$$
$$p(x|y) = N(x|S\{A^T L(y-b) + \Lambda\mu\}, S), \quad S = (\Lambda + A^T L A)^{-1}$$

最大似然估计 $\mu_{ML} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n$, $\Sigma_{ML} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \mu_{ML})(x_n - \mu_{ML})^T$

注意其中 Σ_{ML} 的数学期望是 $\frac{N-1}{N} \Sigma$

Full Bayesian估计 考虑正态分布 $p(x) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

μ 的先验概率 $p(\mu) = N(\mu|\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$

后验概率 $p(\mu|X) = N(\alpha\mu_0 + (1-\alpha)\mu_{ML})$, 其中 $\alpha = \frac{\sigma^2}{N\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}$

$\lambda = \sigma^{-2}$ 的先验概率 $p(\lambda|a, b) = \text{Gam}(\lambda|a, b) \propto \lambda^{a-1} \exp(-b\lambda)$

后验概率 $p(\lambda|X) = \lambda^{a_0-1+N/2} \exp\{-b_0\lambda - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \mu)^2\} = \text{Gam}(\lambda|a_0 + \frac{N}{2}, b_0 + \frac{N}{2} \sigma_{ML}^2)$

非参估计

parzen-window $p(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{n=1}^N k(\frac{x-x_n}{h})$, 其中 $k(\cdot)$ 是 kernel function

K nearest neighbor (KNN)

