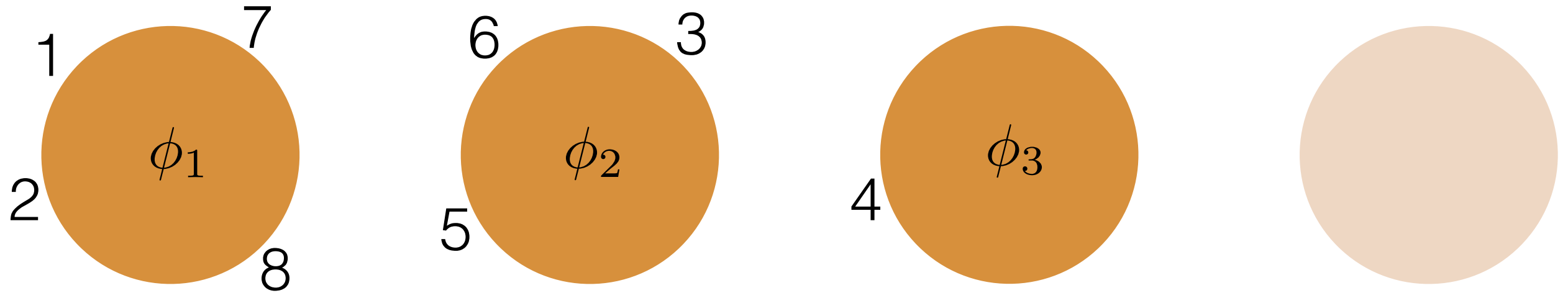


Nonparametric Bayesian Statistics: Part III

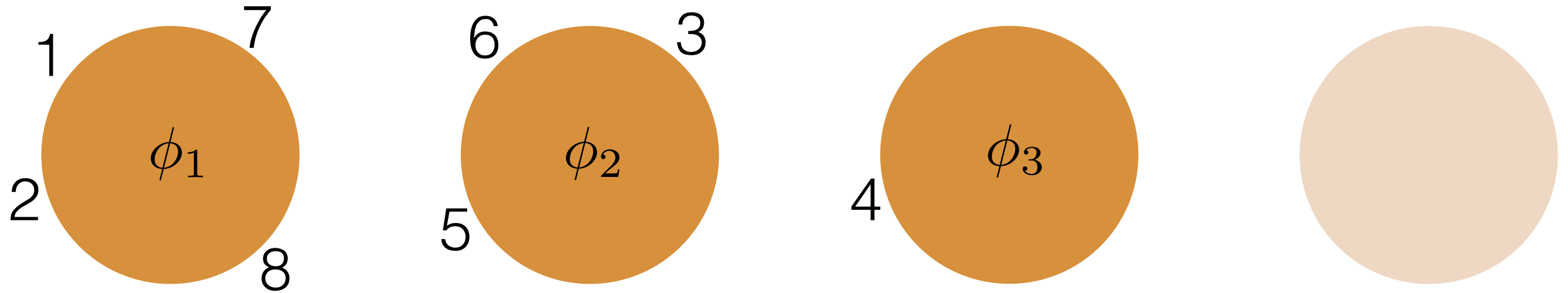
Tamara Broderick

ITT Career Development Assistant Professor
Electrical Engineering & Computer Science
MIT

Chinese restaurant process

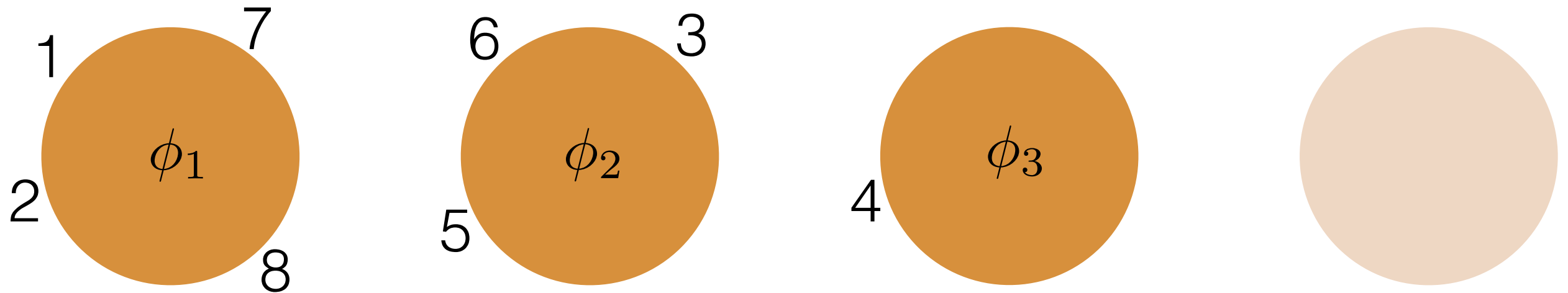


Chinese restaurant process



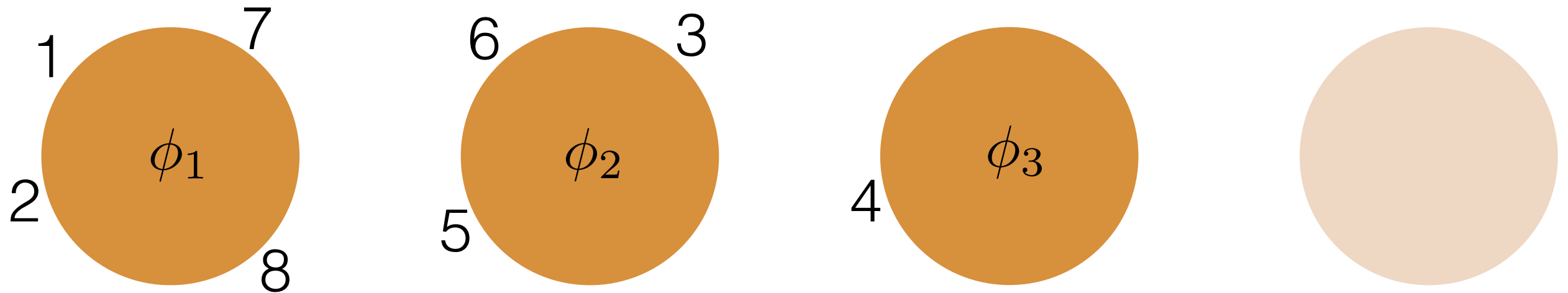
- Each customer walks into the restaurant

Chinese restaurant process



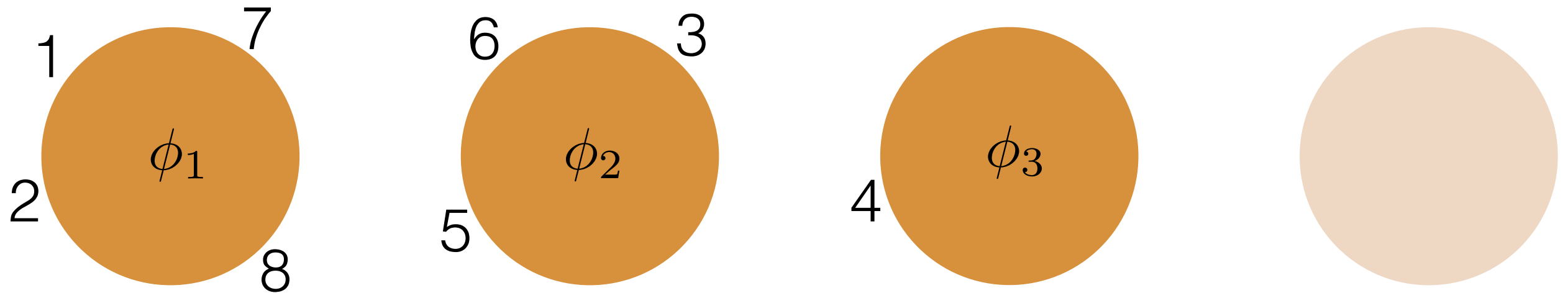
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there

Chinese restaurant process



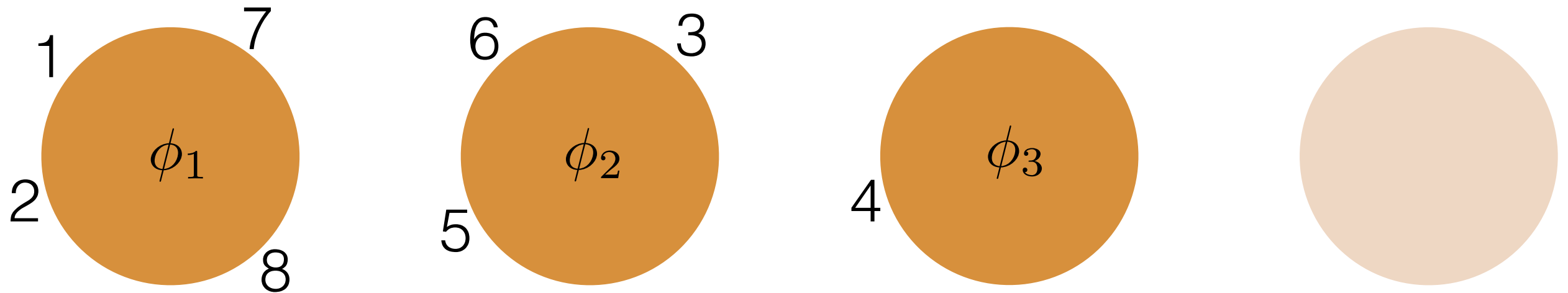
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



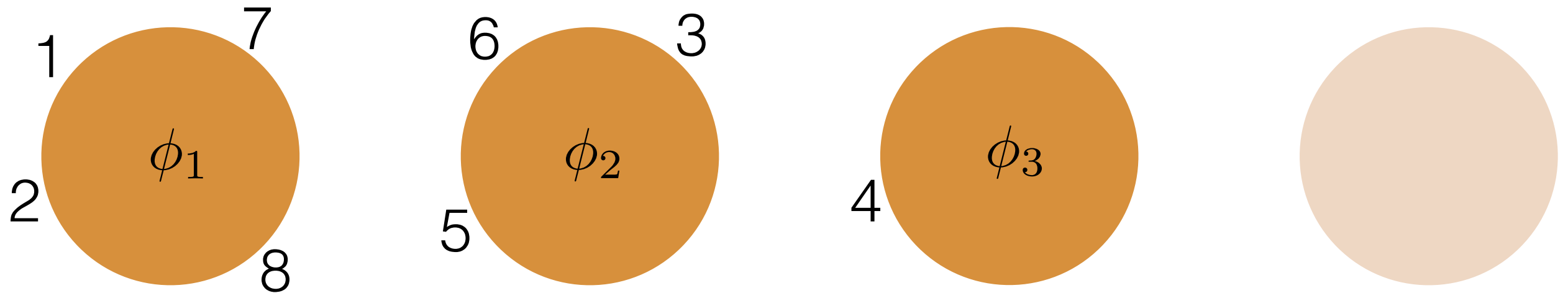
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior

Chinese restaurant process



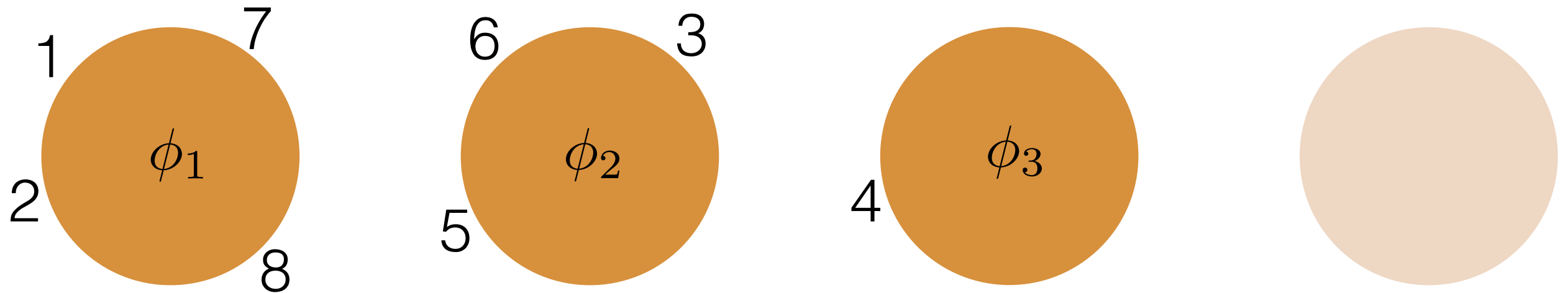
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior
 $z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$

Chinese restaurant process



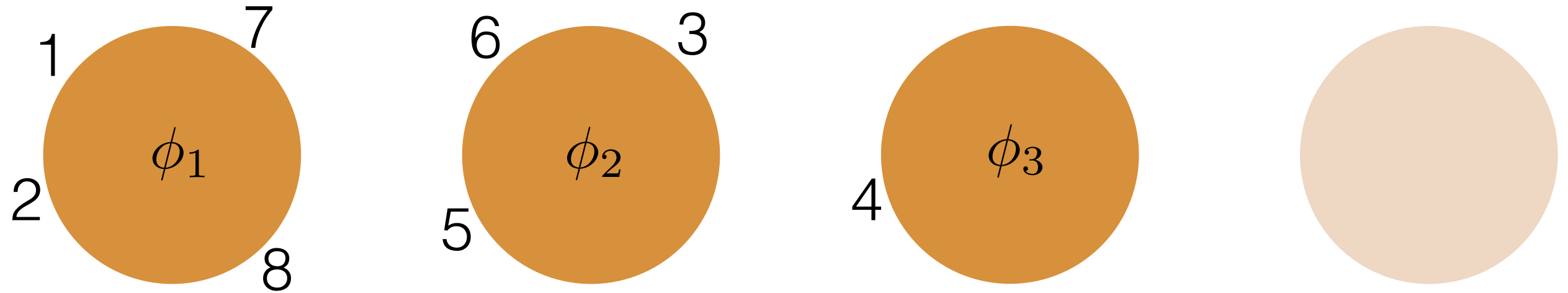
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior
$$z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$$
$$\Rightarrow \Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}$$

Chinese restaurant process



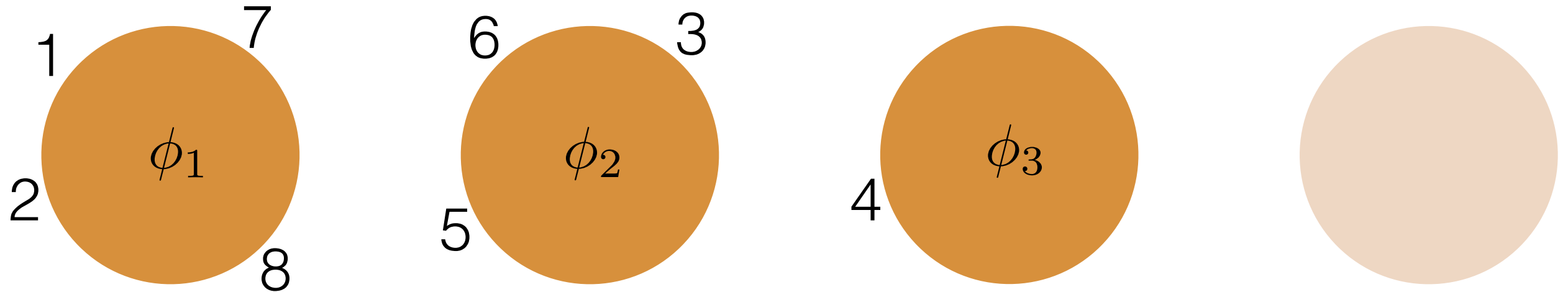
- Same thing we just did
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 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
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- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior
$$z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$$
$$\Rightarrow \Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}$$
- *Partition of [8]*: set of mutually exclusive & exhaustive sets of $[8] := \{1, \dots, 8\}$

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

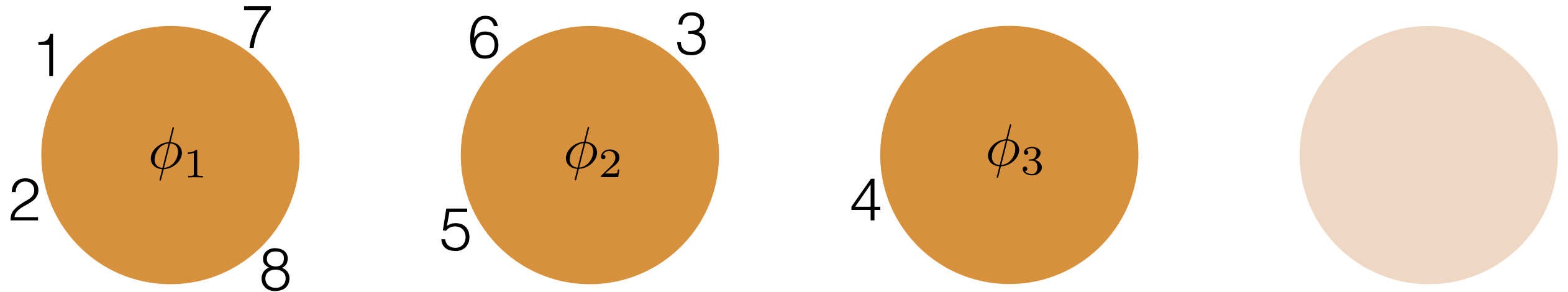
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$$

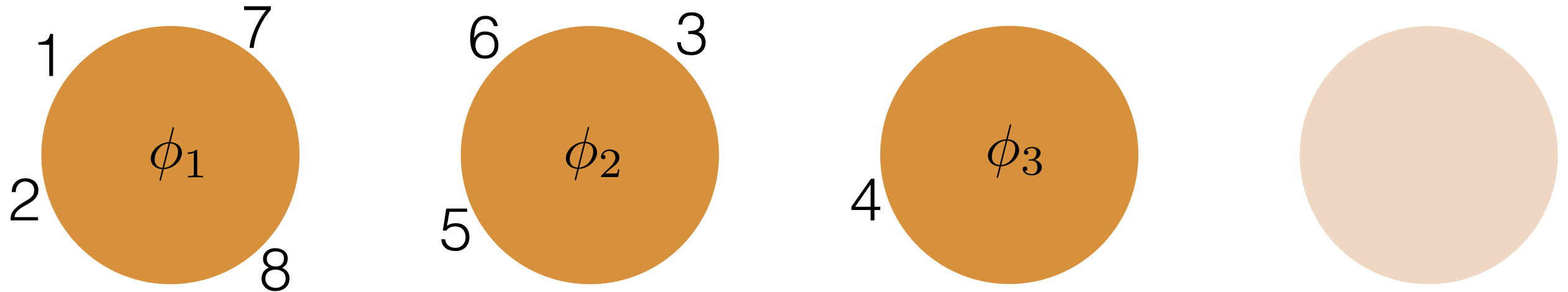
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1}$$

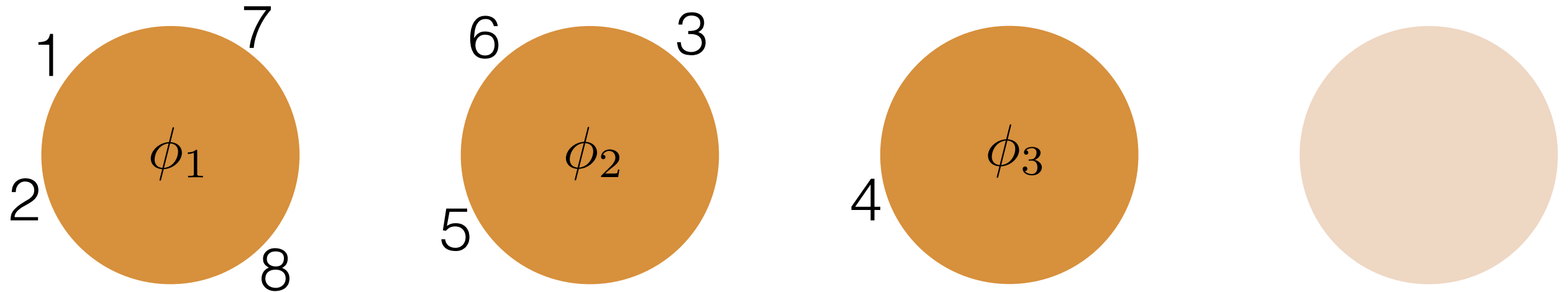
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2}$$

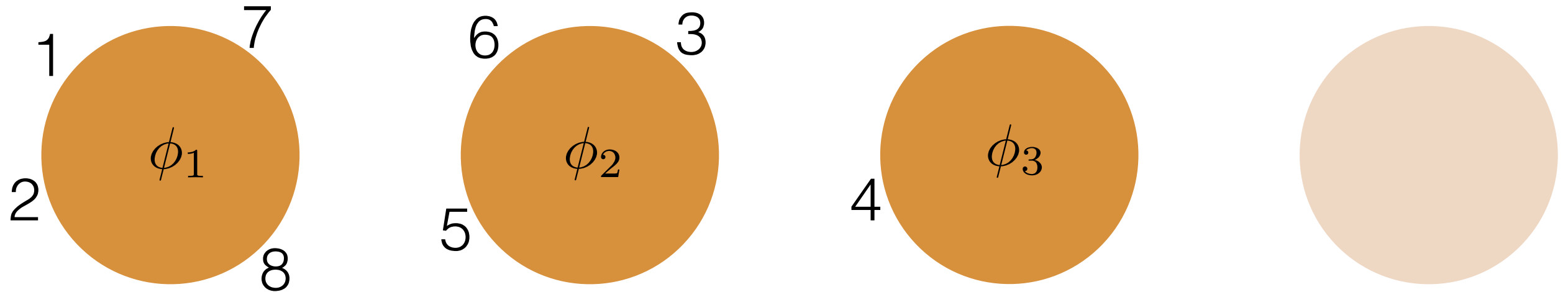
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3}$$

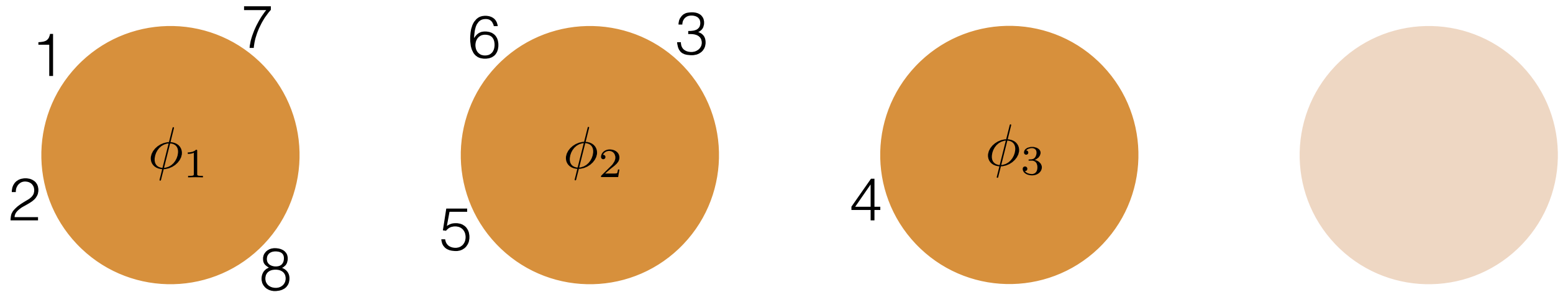
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4}$$

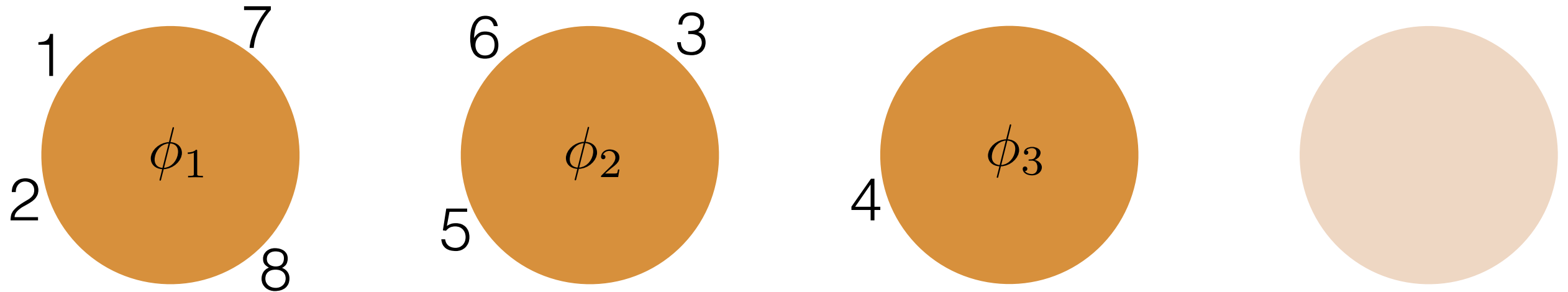
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5}$$

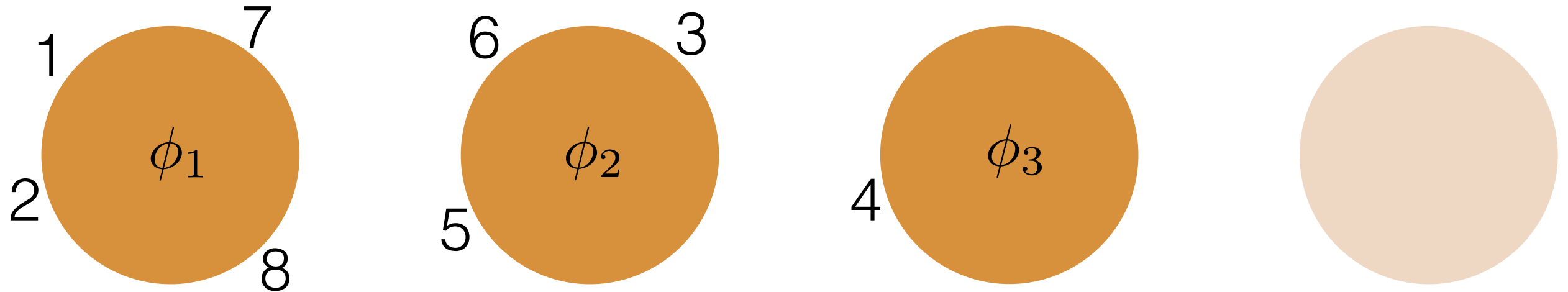
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6}$$

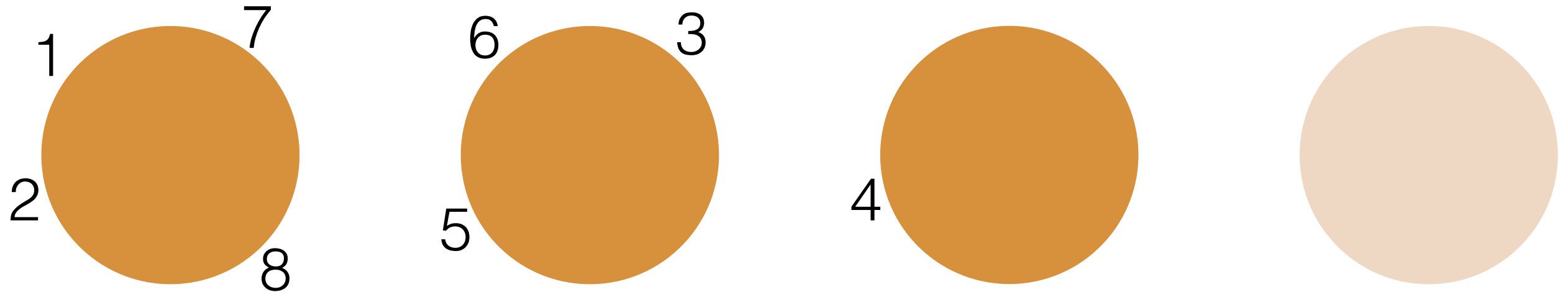
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

Chinese restaurant process

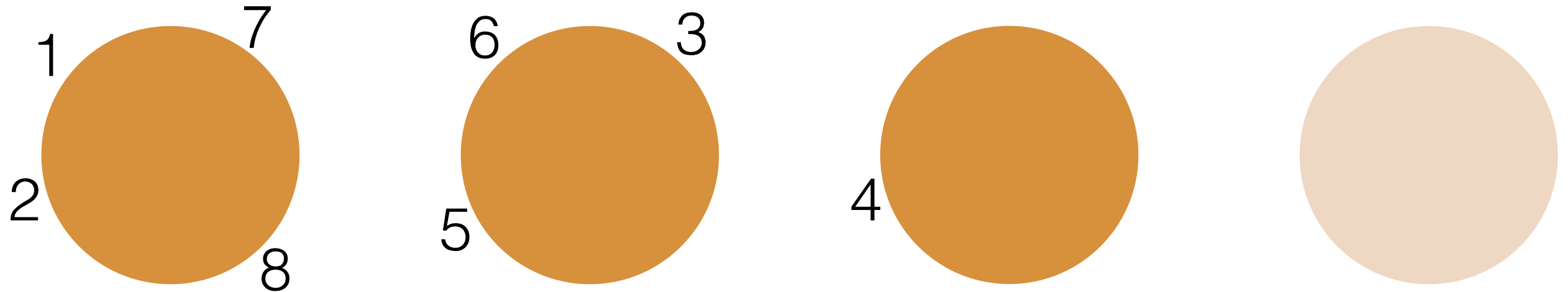


- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

Chinese restaurant process

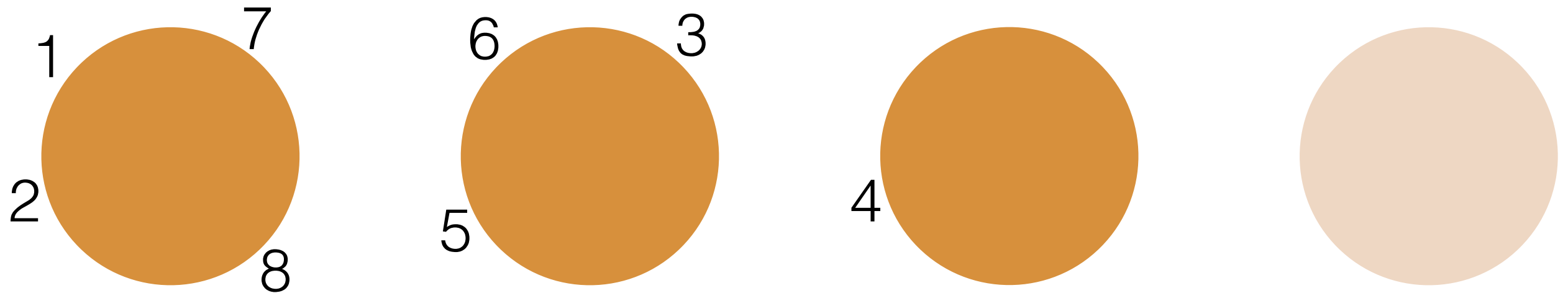


- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

Chinese restaurant process



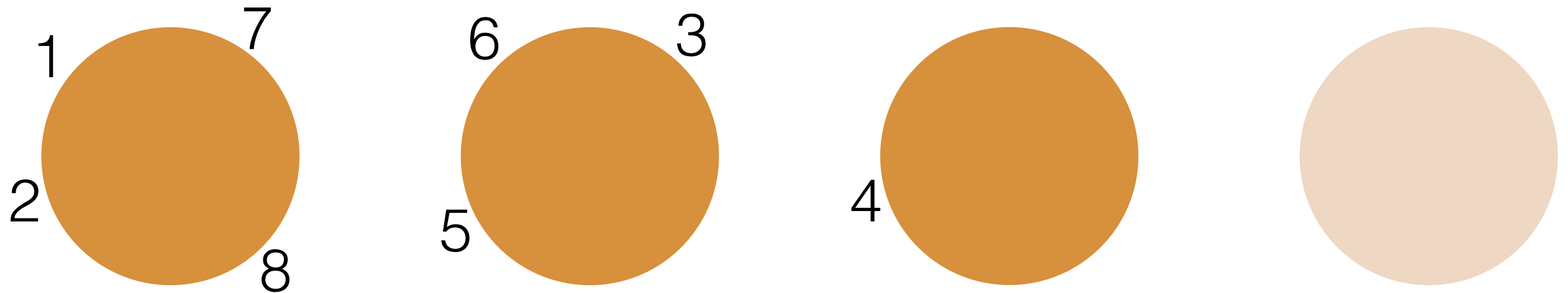
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)$$

Chinese restaurant process



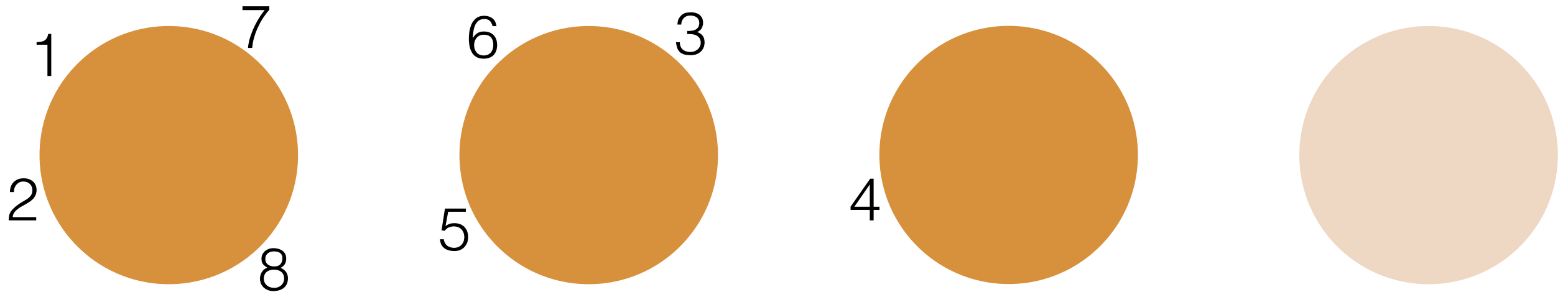
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N}}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



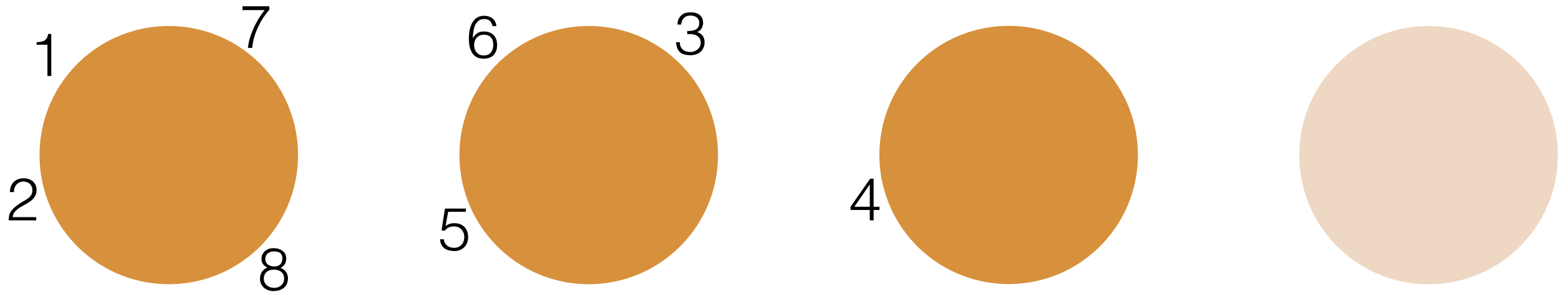
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N}}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



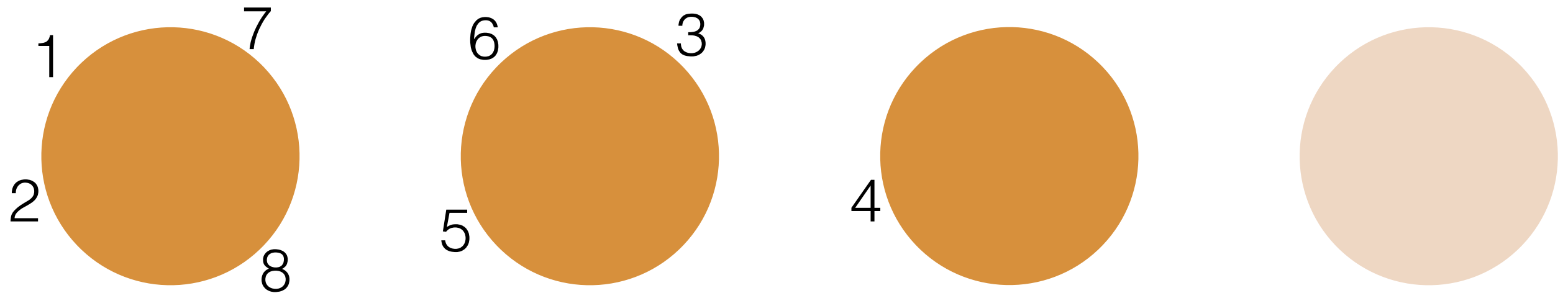
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N}}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



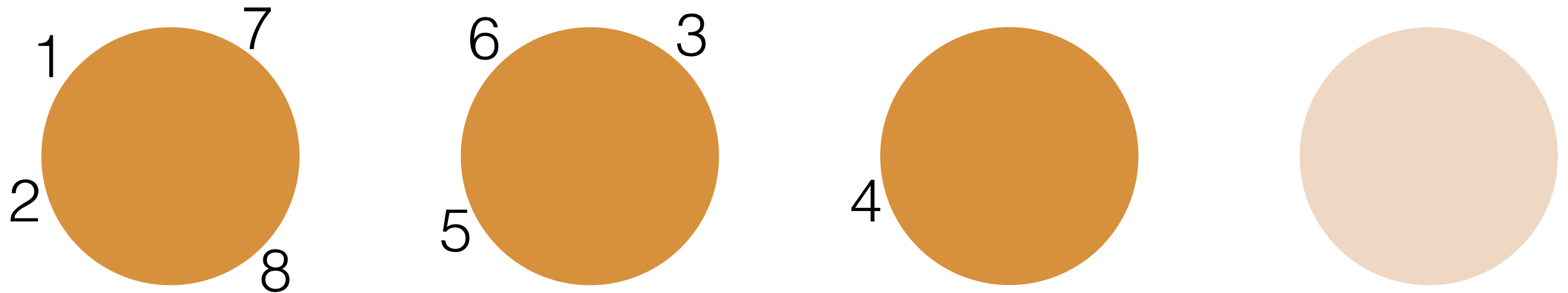
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N}}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



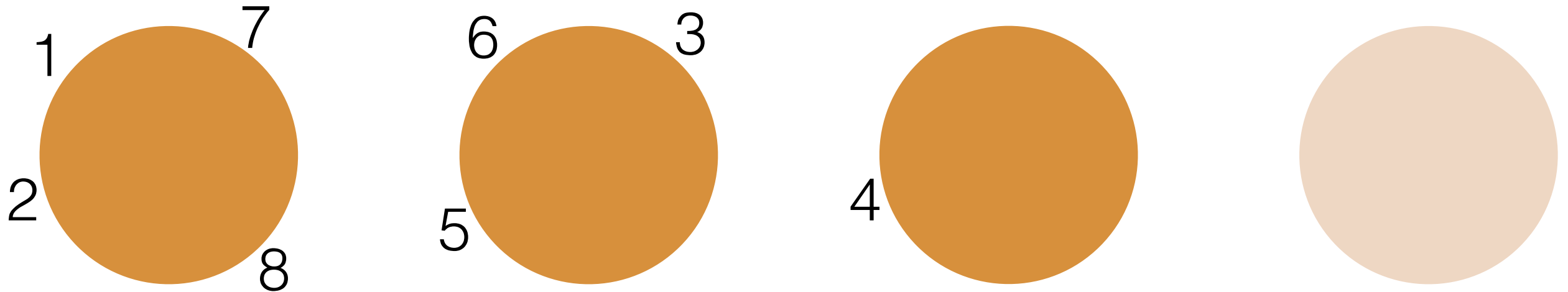
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N}}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



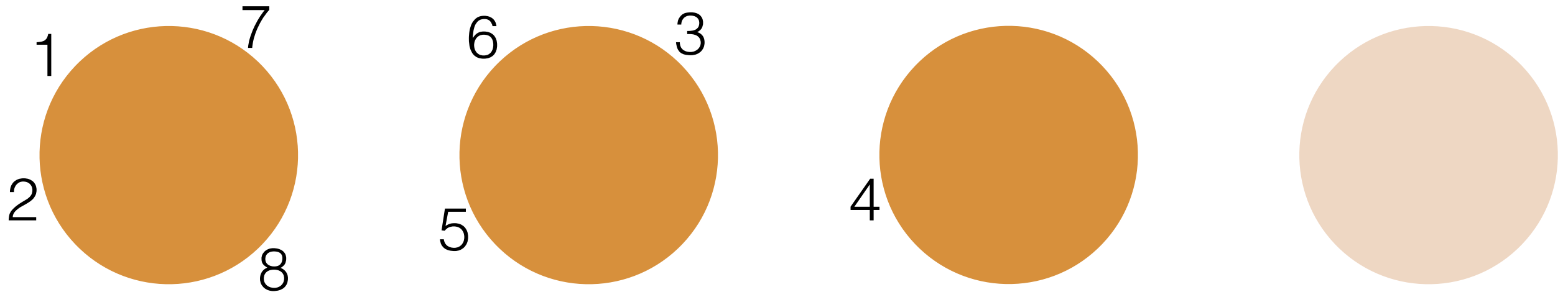
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, n_k at table k):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{k=1}^{K_N} (n_k - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



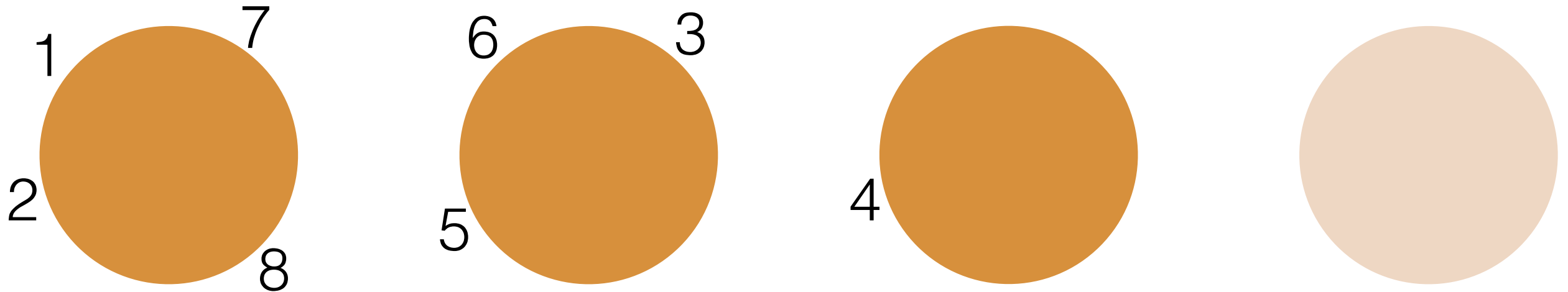
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)}$$

Chinese restaurant process



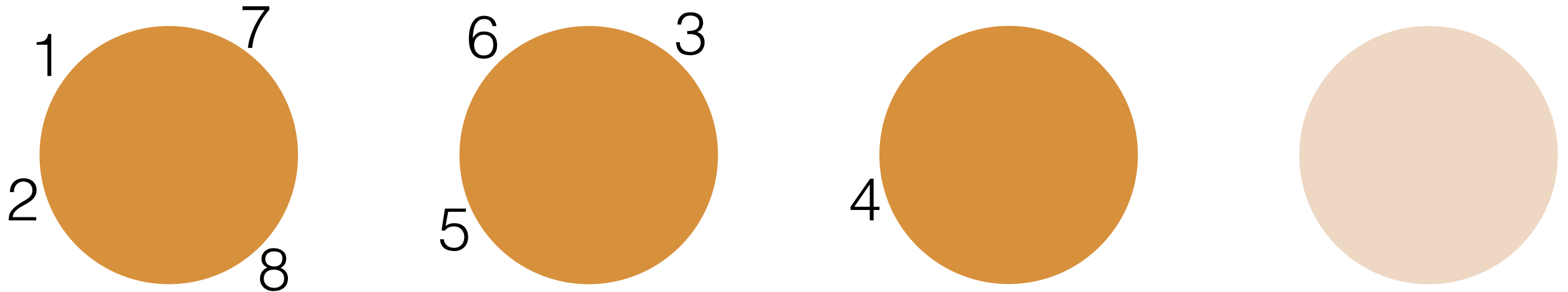
- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

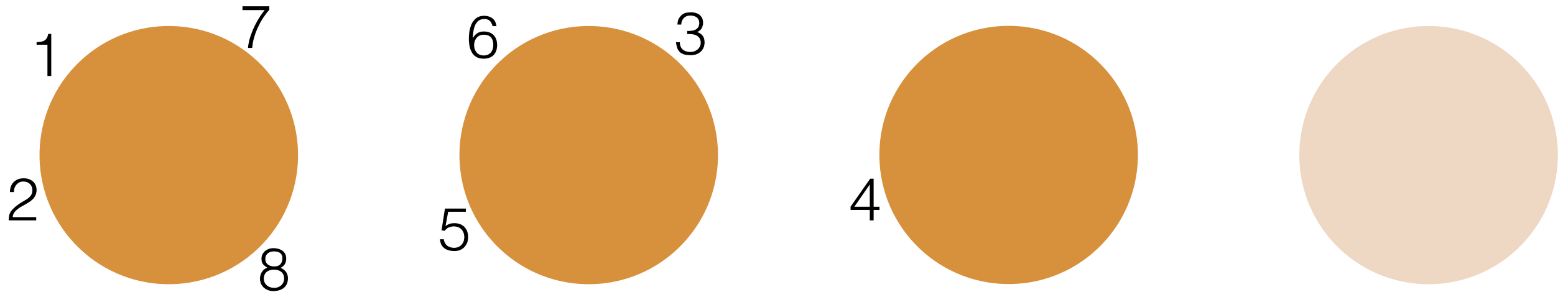
$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- Prob doesn't depend on customer order: *exchangeable*

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

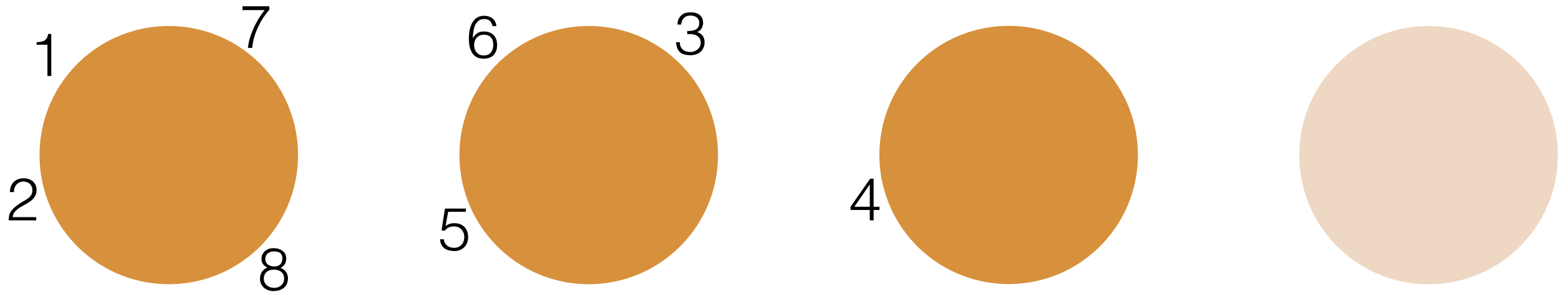
- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- Prob doesn't depend on customer order: *exchangeable*

$$\mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}) = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{2, 3, 8, 1\}, \{4, 6, 7\}, \{5\}\})$$

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

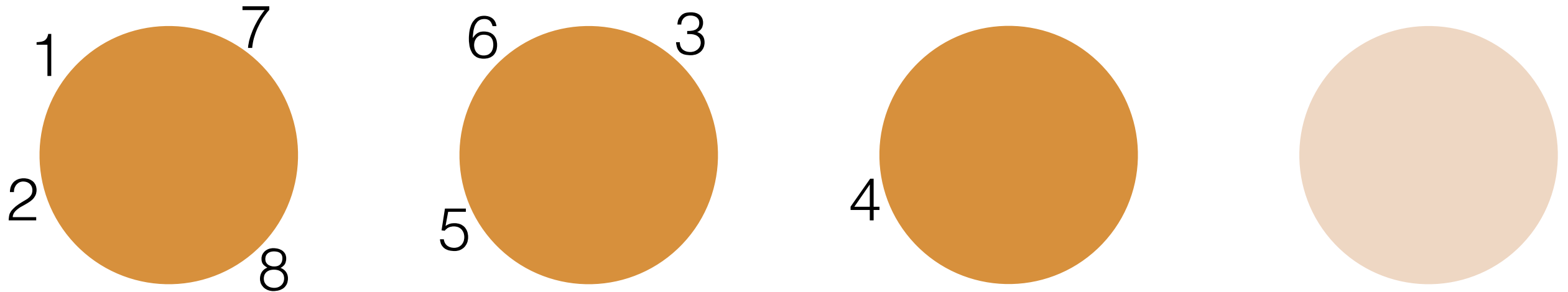
$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$
- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$
- Prob doesn't depend on customer order: *exchangeable*

$$\mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}) = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{2, 3, 8, 1\}, \{4, 6, 7\}, \{5\}\})$$
- Can always pretend n is the last customer and calculate

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N, -n})$$

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha + 6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha + 7}$$

- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

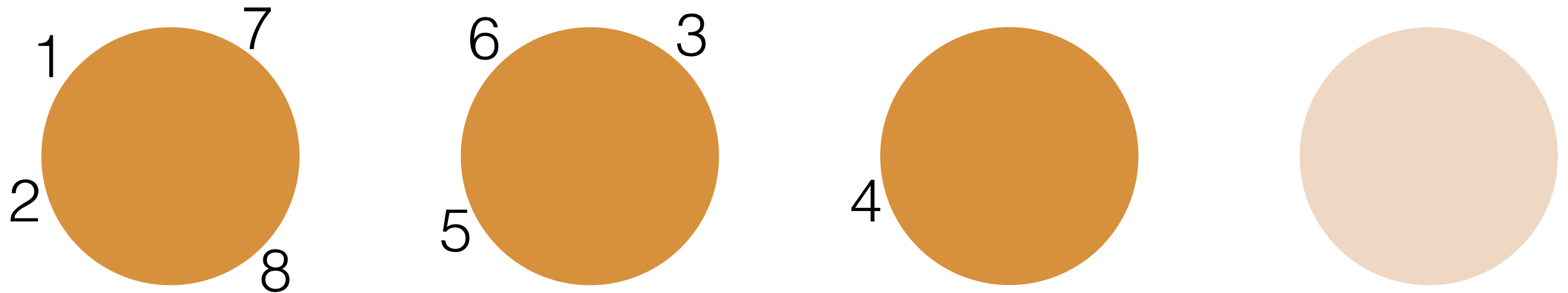
- Prob doesn't depend on customer order: *exchangeable*

$$\mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}) = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_8 = \{\{2, 3, 8, 1\}, \{4, 6, 7\}, \{5\}\})$$

- Can always pretend n is the last customer and calculate $p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N, -n})$

- e.g. $\Pi_{8, -5} = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 6\}, \{4\}\}$

Chinese restaurant process

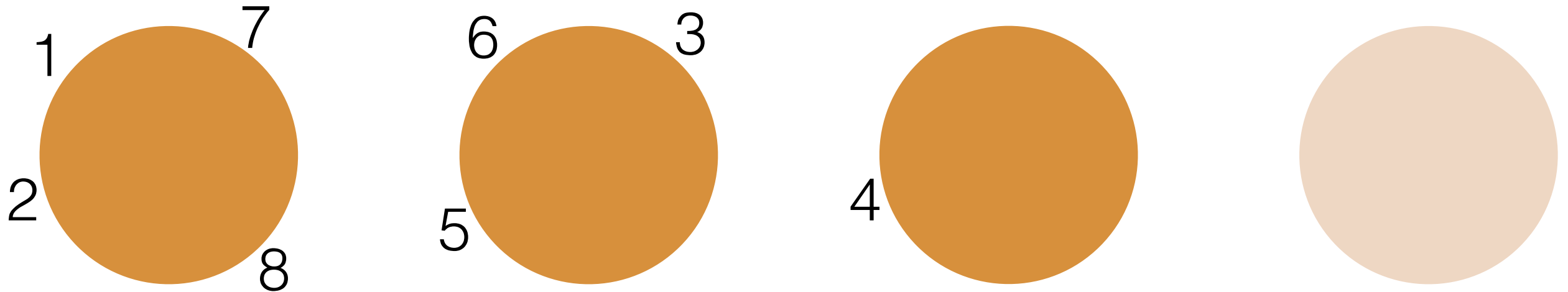


- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- So: $p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) =$

Chinese restaurant process

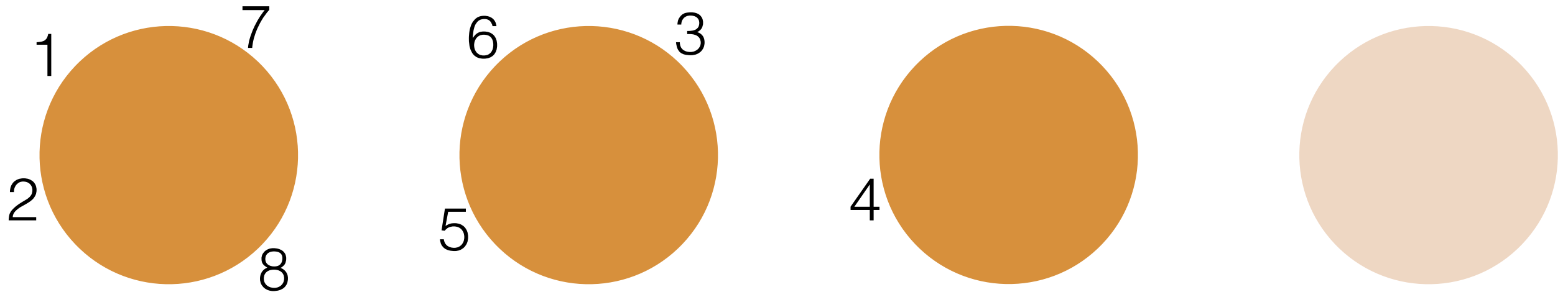


- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- So: $p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \left\{ \right.$

Chinese restaurant process

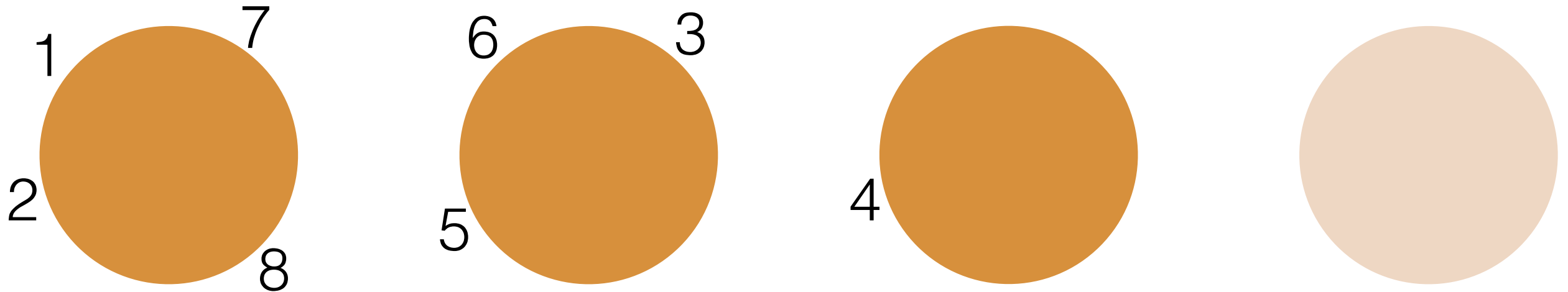


- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- So: $p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$

Chinese restaurant process

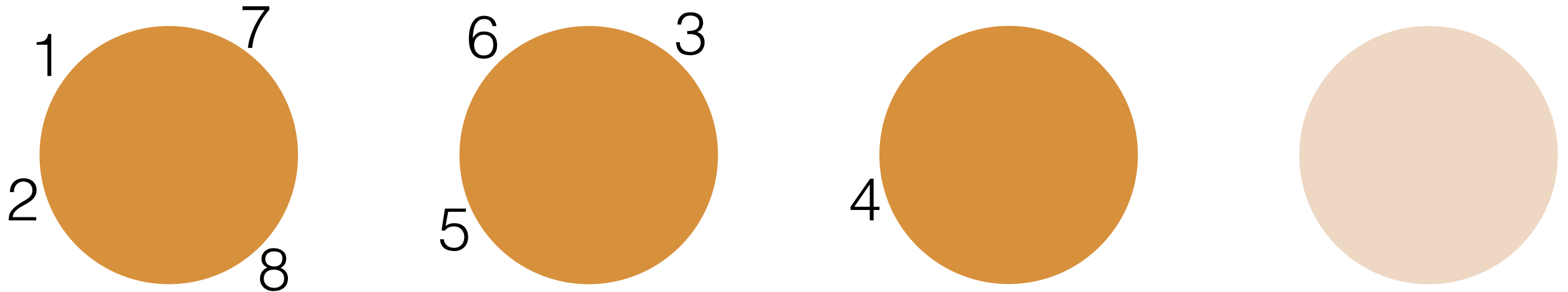


- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- So:
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$

Chinese restaurant process

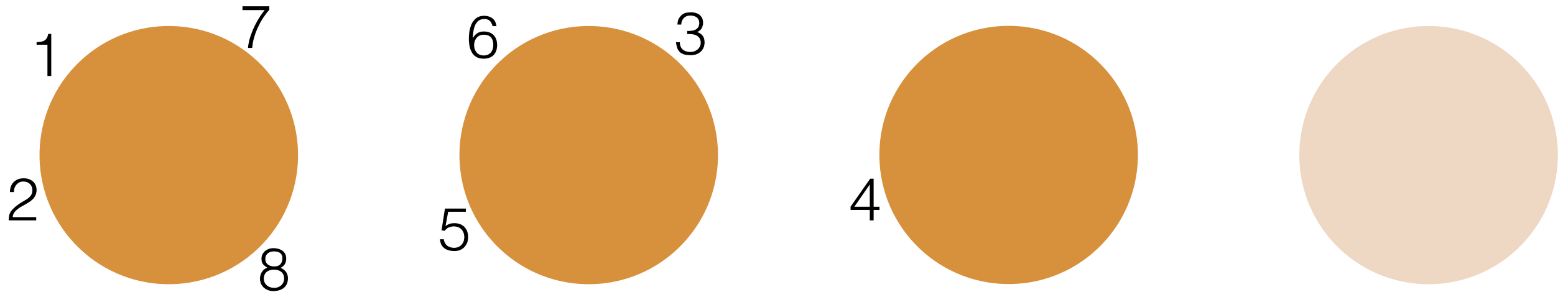


- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$

- So:
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$

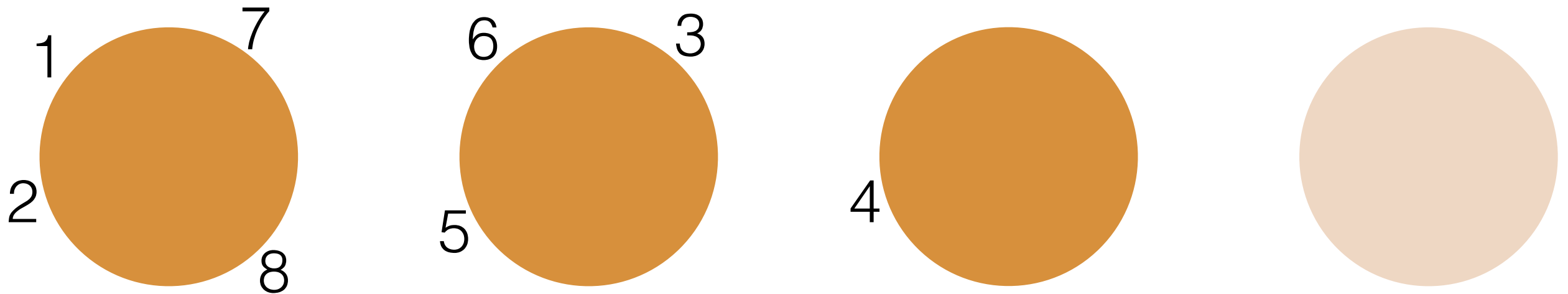
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$
- So:
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$
- Gibbs sampling review:

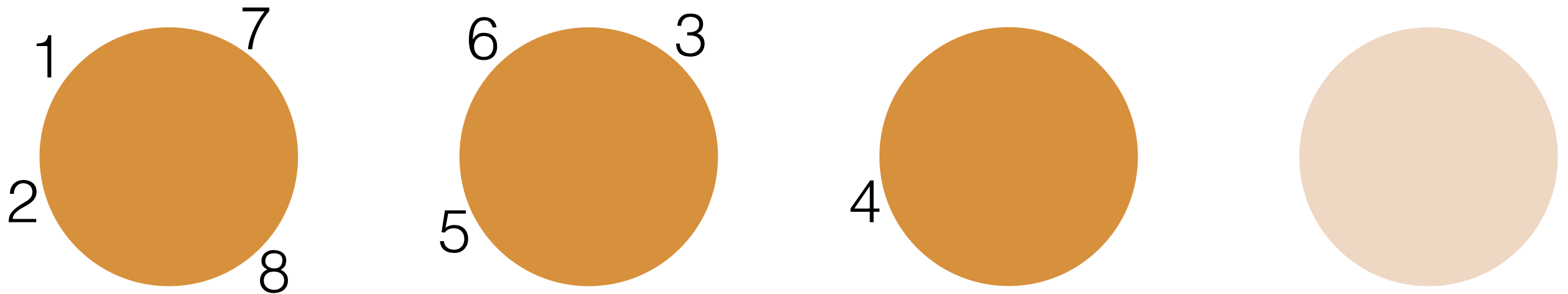
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$
- So:
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$
- Gibbs sampling review: target distribution $p(v_1, v_2, v_3)$

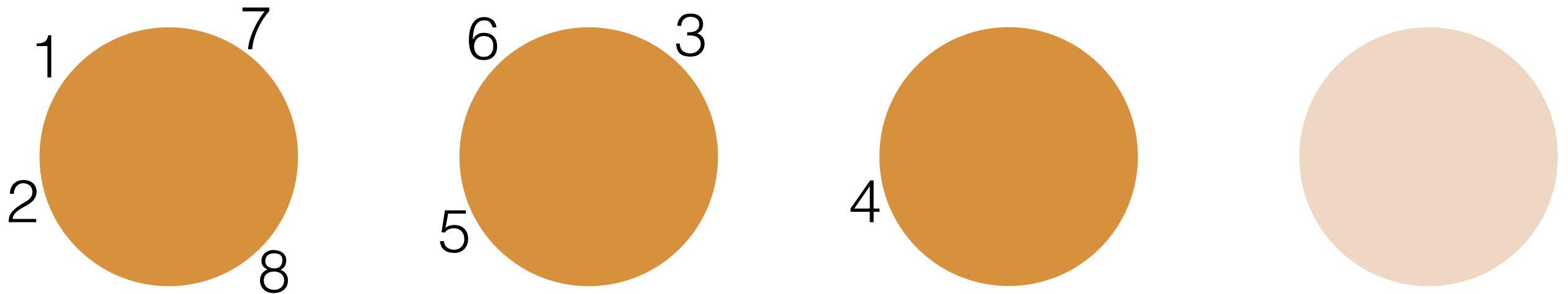
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of N customers (K_N tables, $\#C$ at table C):

$$\frac{\alpha^{K_N} \prod_{C \in \Pi_N} (\#C - 1)!}{\alpha \cdots (\alpha + N - 1)} = \mathbb{P}(\Pi_N = \pi_N)$$
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 - Start: $v_1^{(0)}, v_2^{(0)}, v_3^{(0)}$

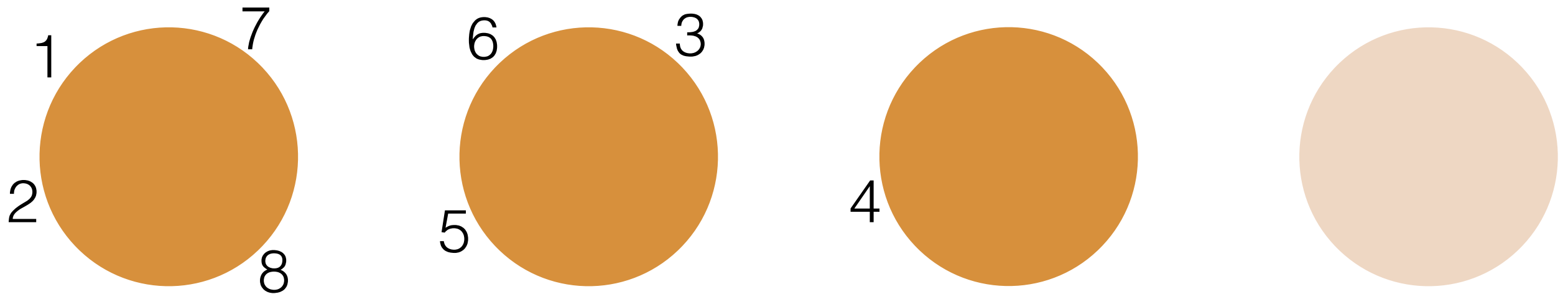
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 - Start: $v_1^{(0)}, v_2^{(0)}, v_3^{(0)}$
 - t^{th} step: $v_1^{(t)} \sim p(v_1 | v_2^{(t-1)}, v_3^{(t-1)})$

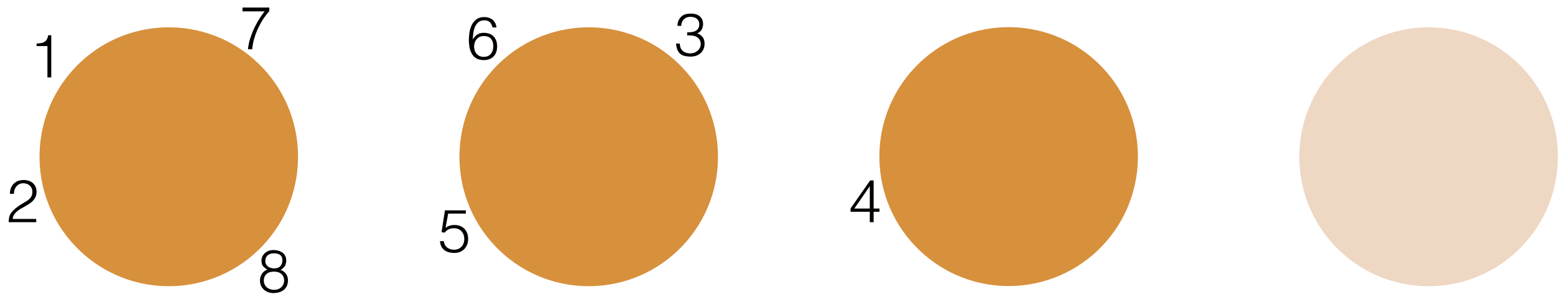
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Chinese restaurant process



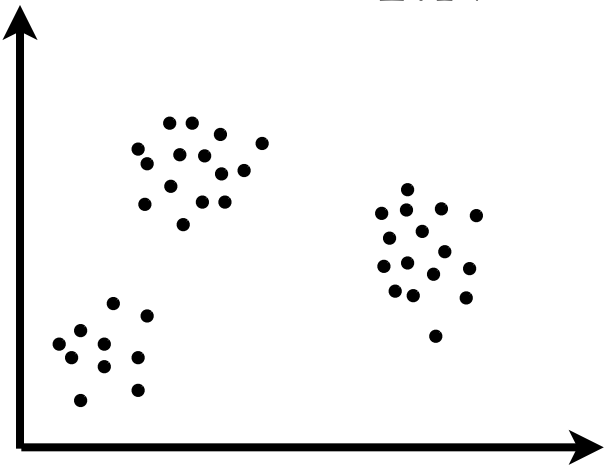
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CRP mixture model: inference

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$



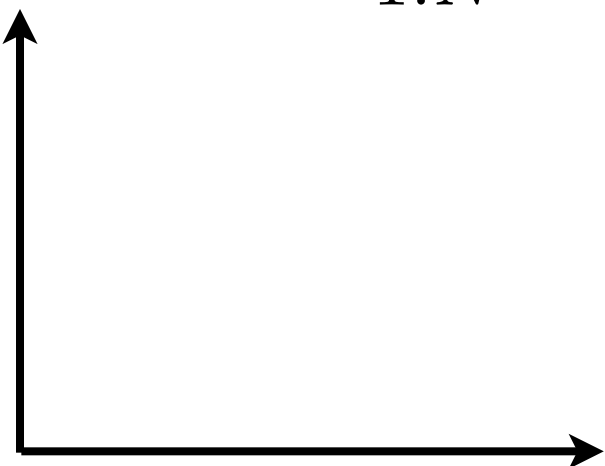
CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$



CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$
- Generative model



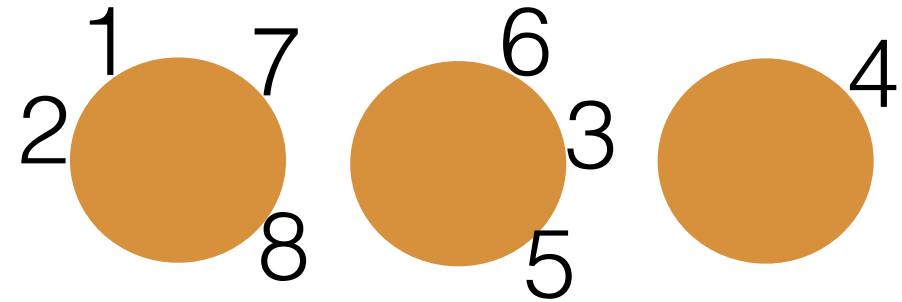
CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$
- Generative model
 $\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$




CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$
- Generative model $\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$



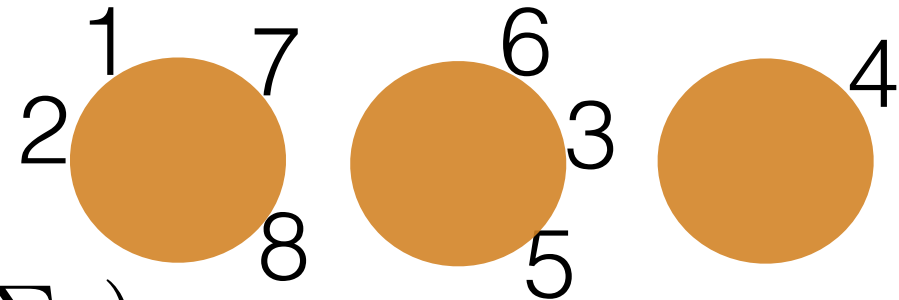
CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$
- 

- Generative model

$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$



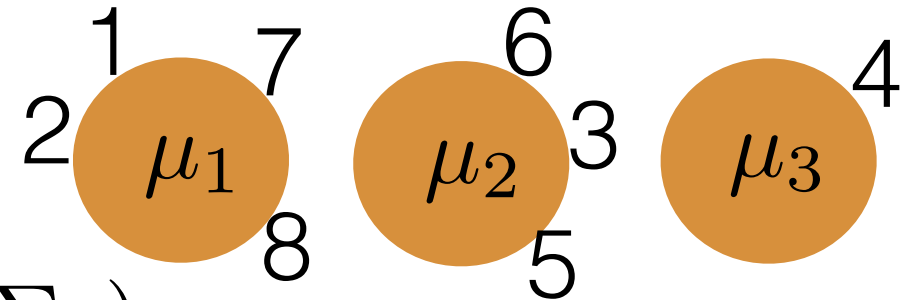
CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

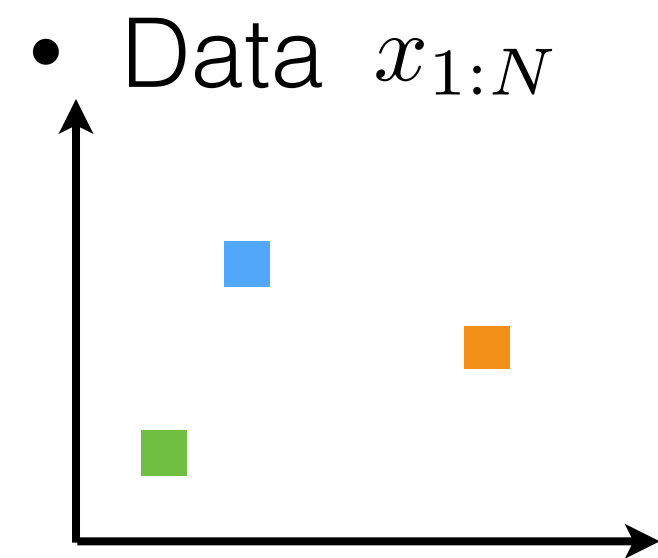
- Generative model

$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

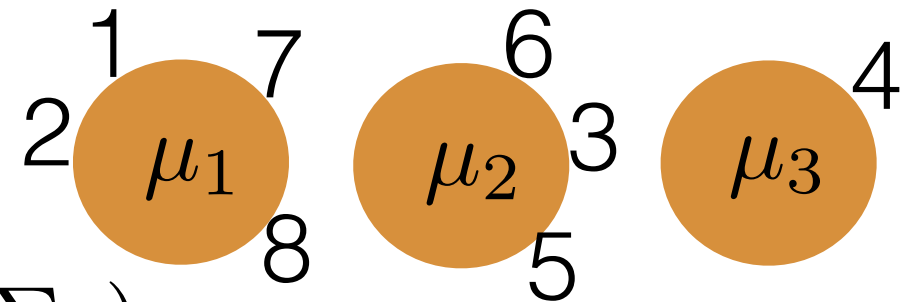
$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$



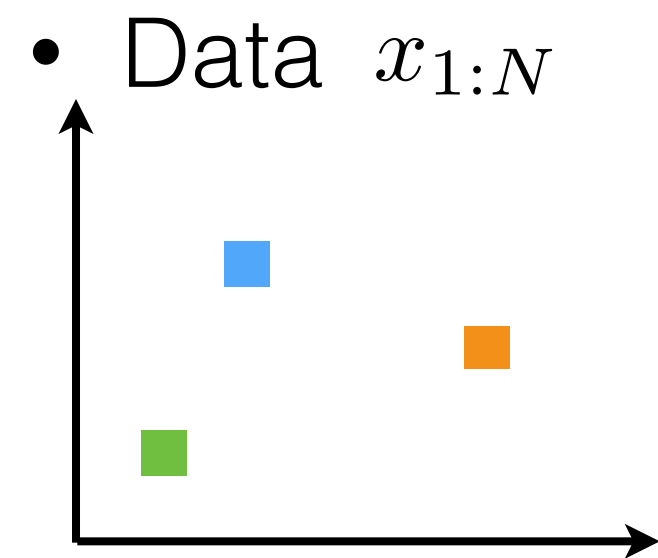
CRP mixture model: inference



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CRP mixture model: inference

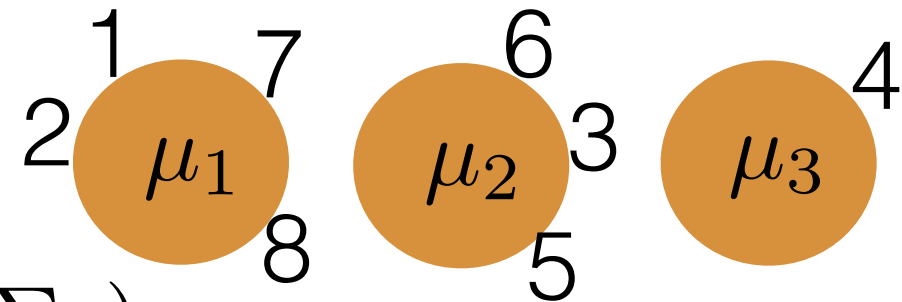


- Generative model

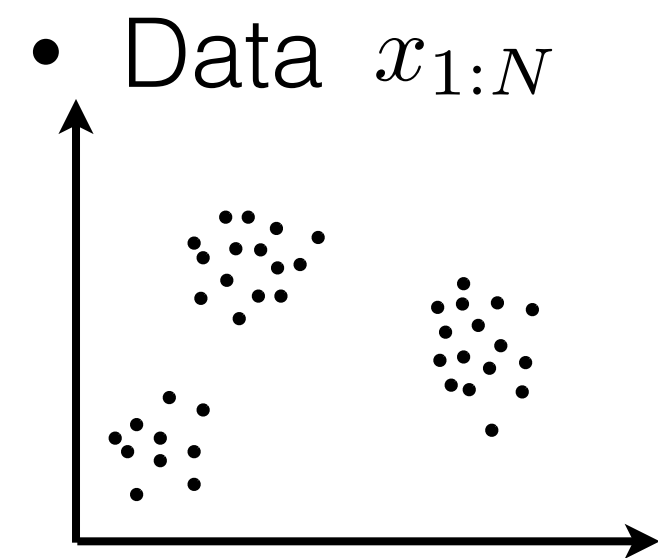
$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$$



CRP mixture model: inference

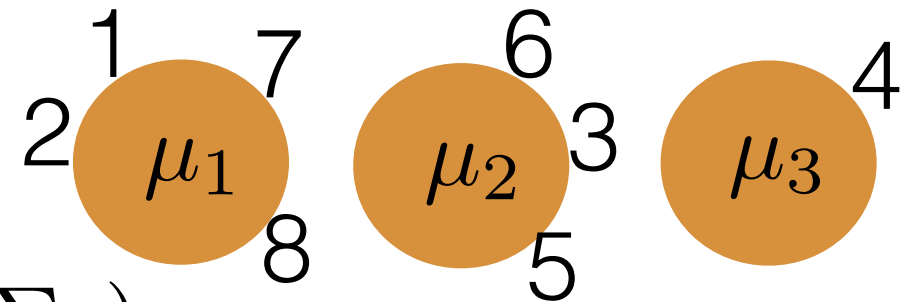


- Generative model

$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

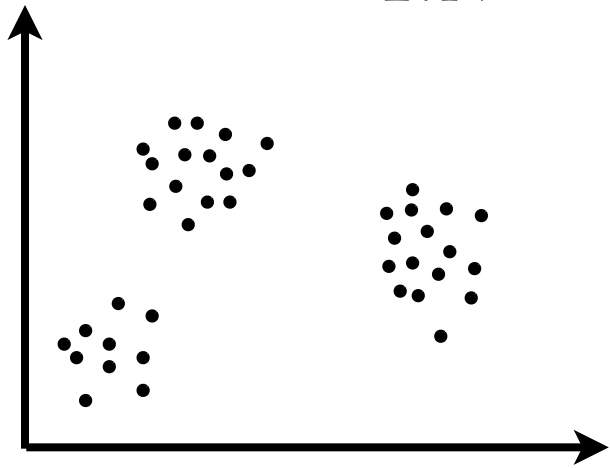
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

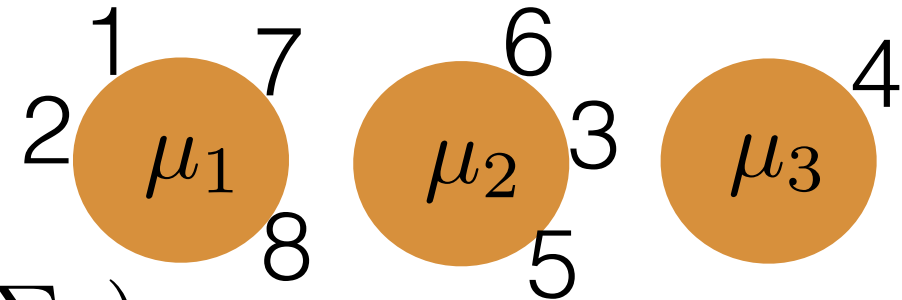


- Generative model

$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

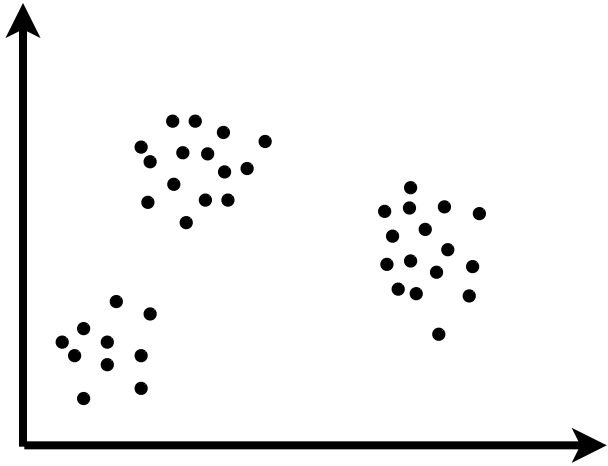
$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$$



- Want: posterior

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

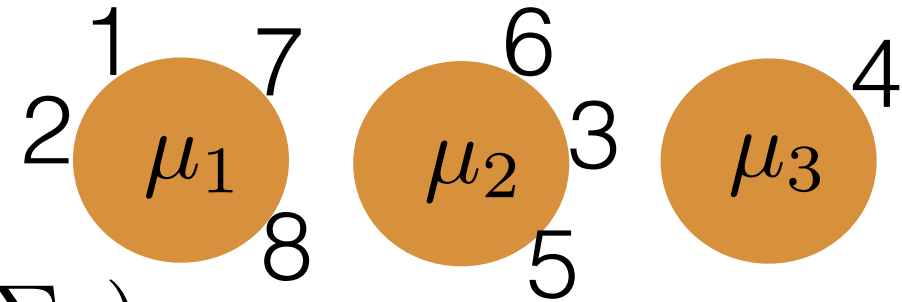


- Generative model

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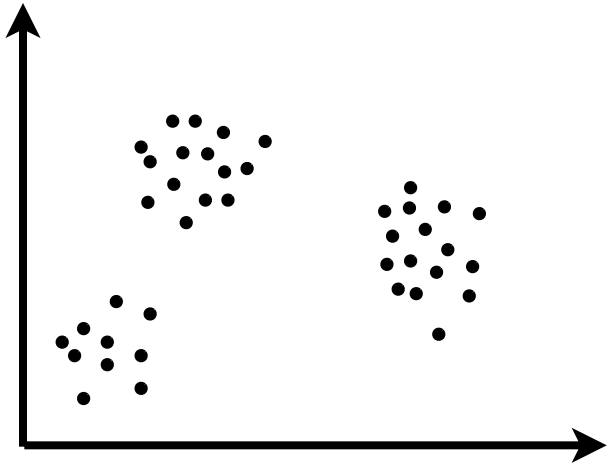
$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$$



- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

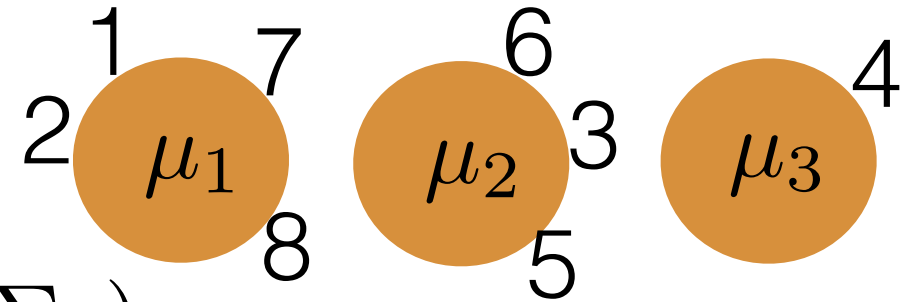


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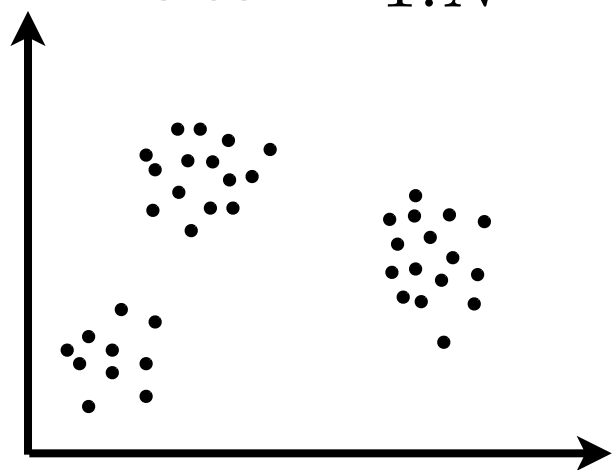
$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$$



- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$
- Gibbs sampler:

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

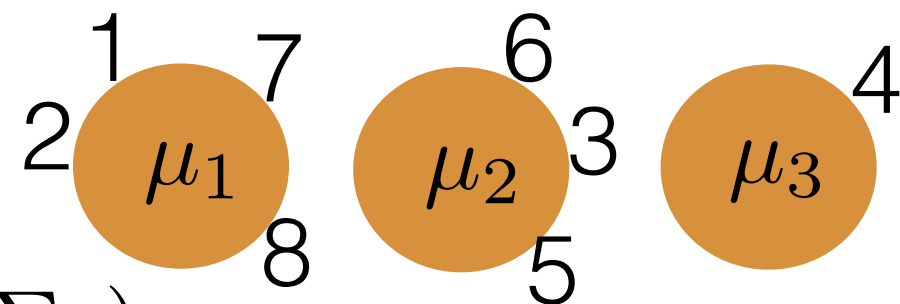


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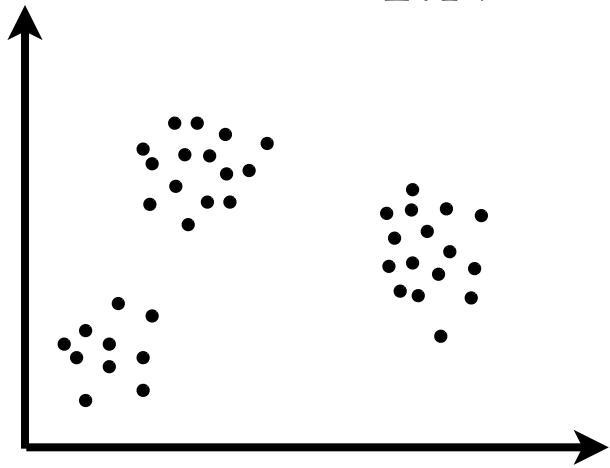
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- Gibbs sampler:

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x)$$

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

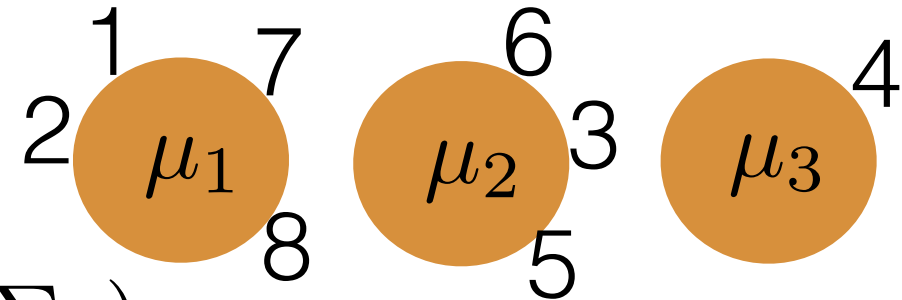


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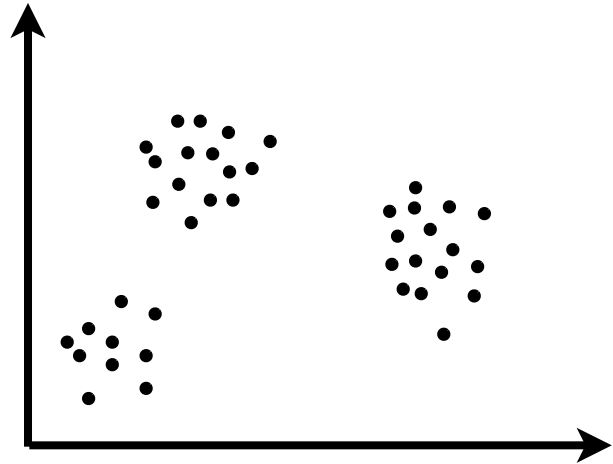
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- Gibbs sampler:

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \left\{ \right.$$

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

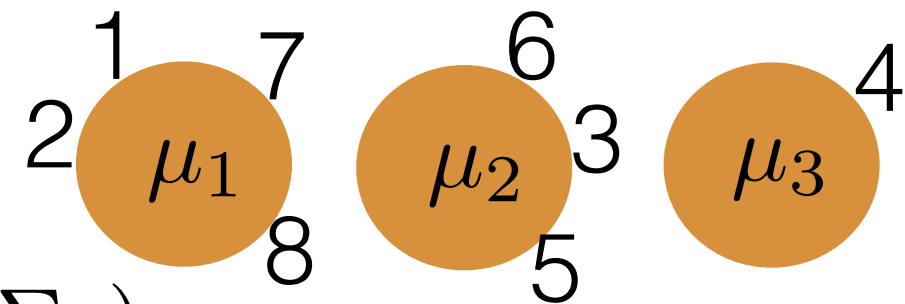


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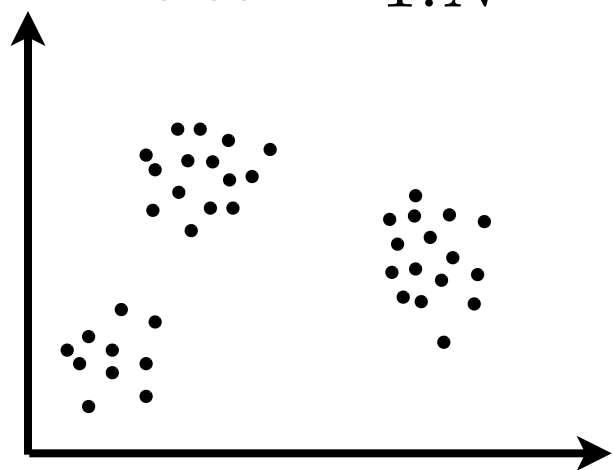
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

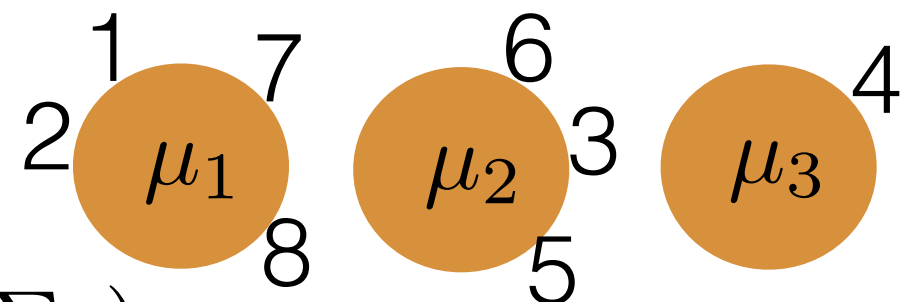


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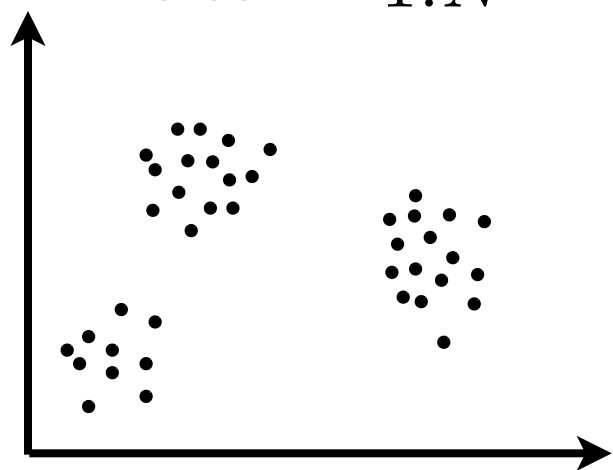
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

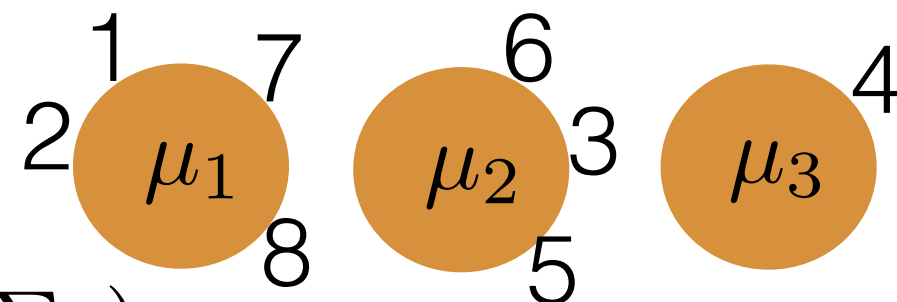


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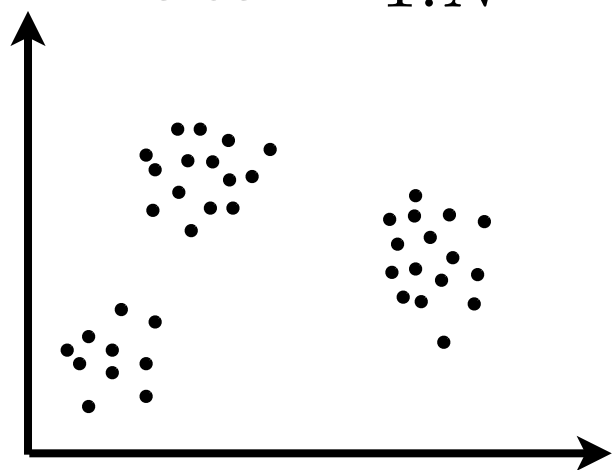
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

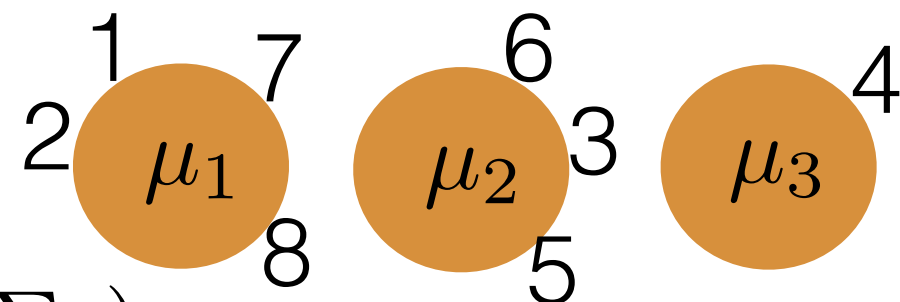


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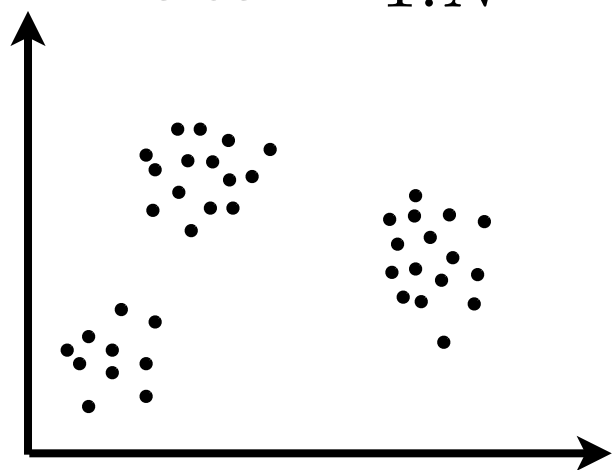
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

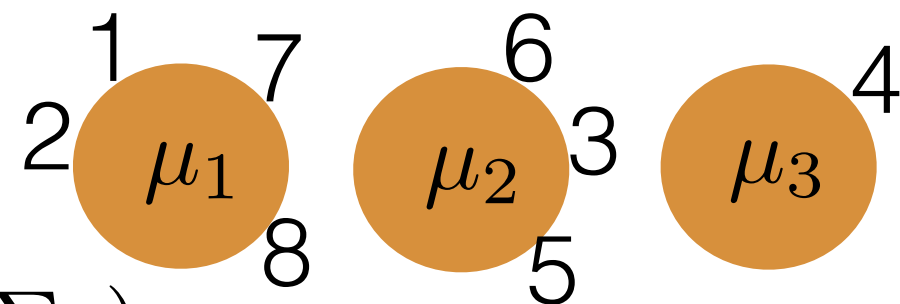


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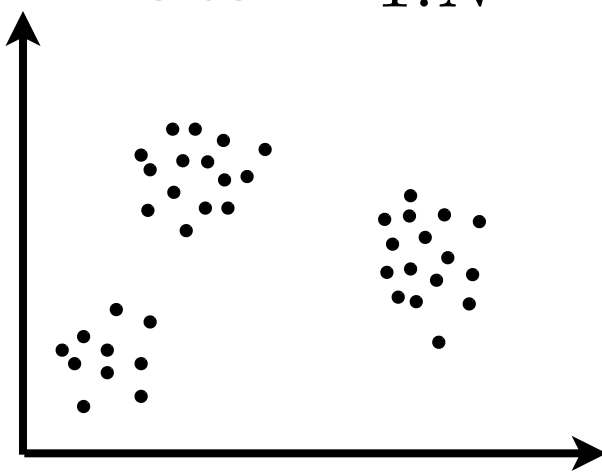
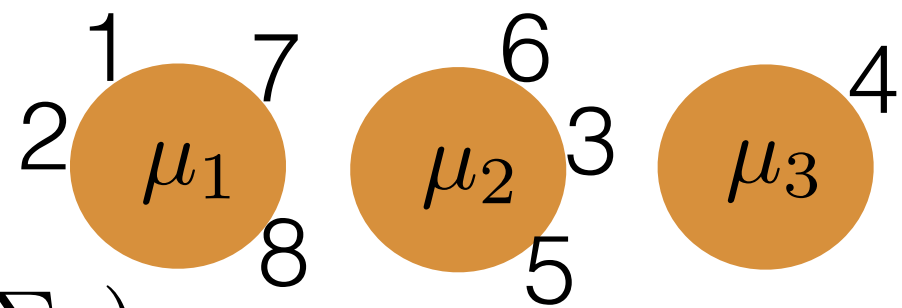
- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$

- Gibbs sampler:

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{\{n\}}) & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$

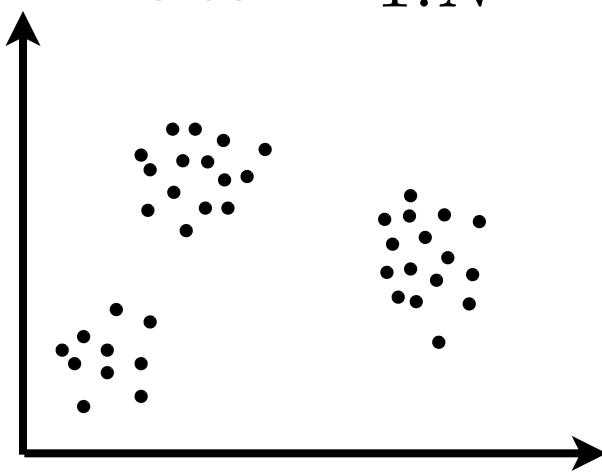
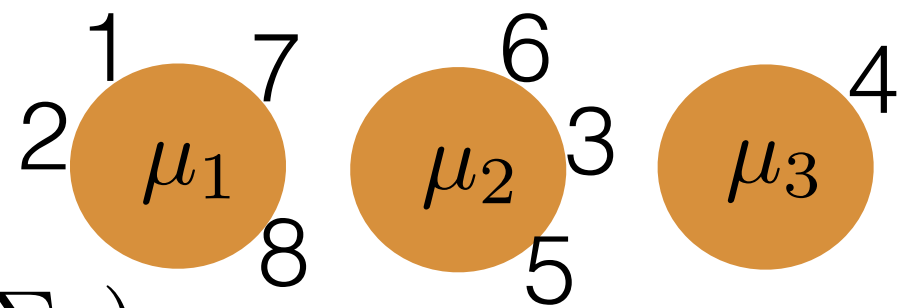
- For completeness: $p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) =$

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

 - Generative model
 - $\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$
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- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$
 - Gibbs sampler:

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{\{n\}}) & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$
 - For completeness: $p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) = \mathcal{N}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\Sigma} + \Sigma)$

CRP mixture model: inference

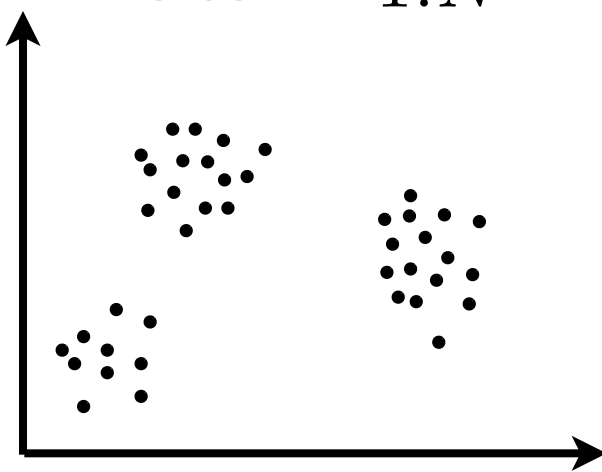
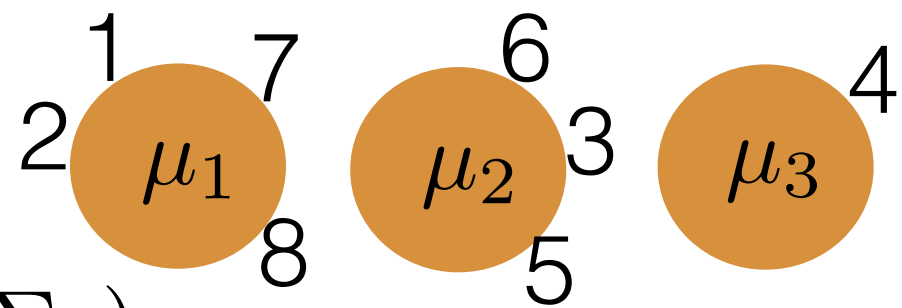
- Data $x_{1:N}$

 - Generative model
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 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$
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- 
- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$
 - Gibbs sampler:

$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{\{n\}}) & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$
 - For completeness: $p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) = \mathcal{N}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\Sigma} + \Sigma)$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} := \Sigma_0^{-1} + (\#C)\Sigma^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{m} := \tilde{\Sigma} \left(\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{m \in C} x_m + \Sigma_0^{-1} \mu_0 \right)$$

CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

 - Generative model
 - $\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \mu_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$
- 
- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$
 - Gibbs sampler:

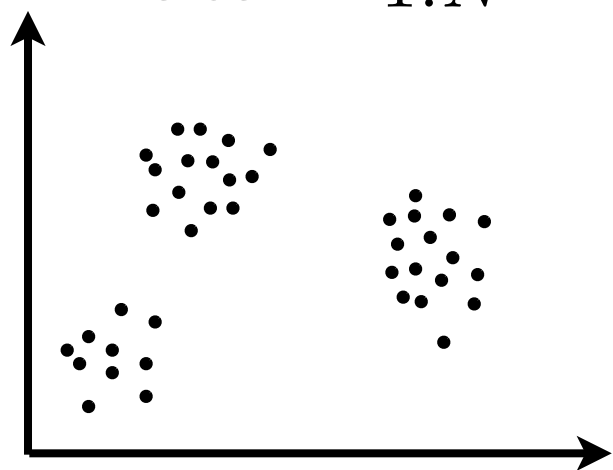
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{\{n\}}) & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$
 - For completeness: $p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) = \mathcal{N}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\Sigma} + \Sigma)$

$$\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} := \Sigma_0^{-1} + (\#C)\Sigma^{-1}$$

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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

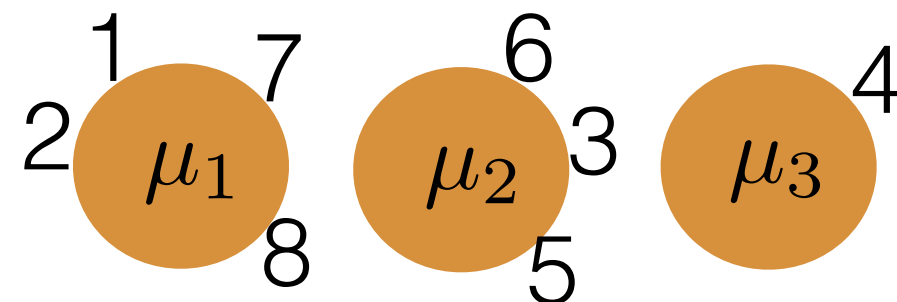


- Generative model

$$\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \phi_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G_0$$

$$\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_C, \Sigma)$$



- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$

- Gibbs sampler:

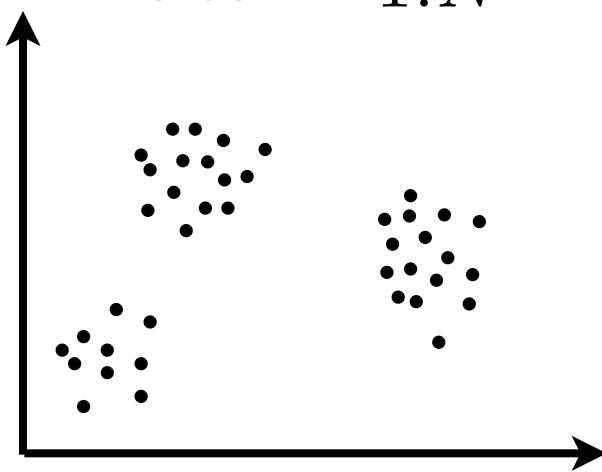
$$p(\Pi_N | \Pi_{N,-n}, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\#C}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C) & \text{if } n \text{ joins cluster } C \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + N - 1} p(x_{\{n\}}) & \text{if } n \text{ starts a new cluster} \end{cases}$$

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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

 - Generative model
 - $\Pi_N \sim \text{CRP}(N, \alpha)$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \phi_C \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G_0$
 - $\forall C \in \Pi_N, \forall n \in C, x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} F(\phi_C)$
- Diagram illustrating three clusters of data points, each associated with a cluster mean μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 . The points are numbered 1 through 8, showing their assignment to the clusters.
- Want: posterior $p(\Pi_N | x_{1:N})$
 - Gibbs sampler:

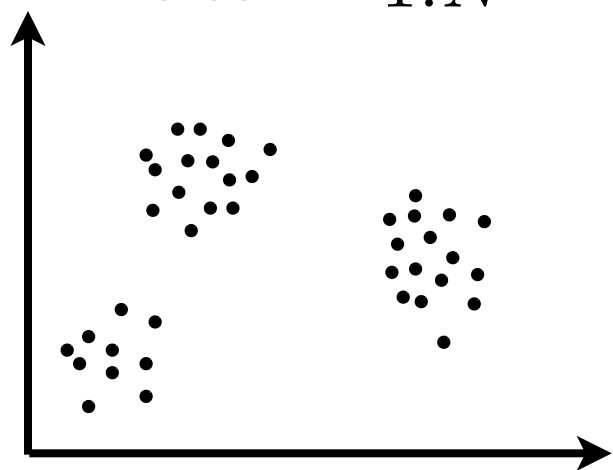
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CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

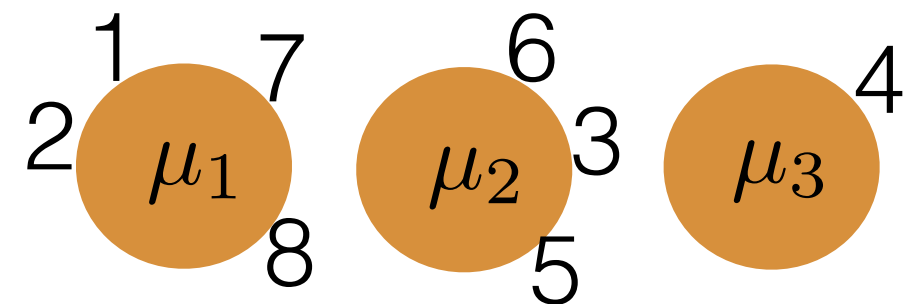


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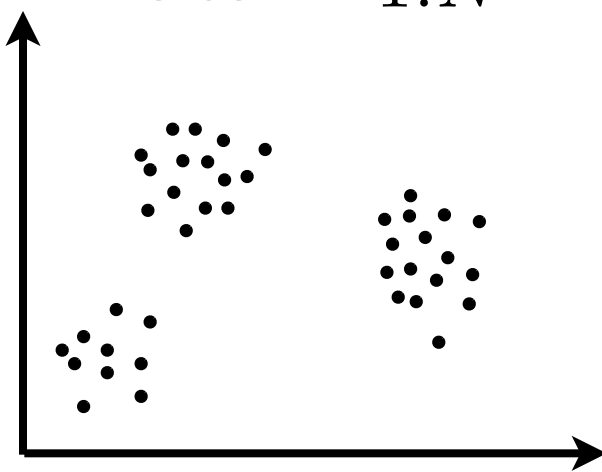


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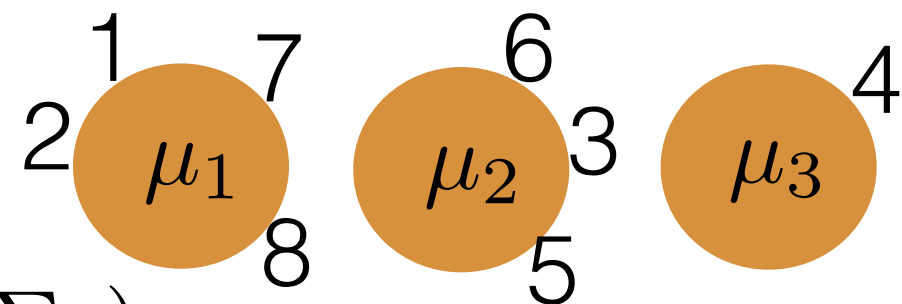
CRP mixture model: inference

- Data $x_{1:N}$

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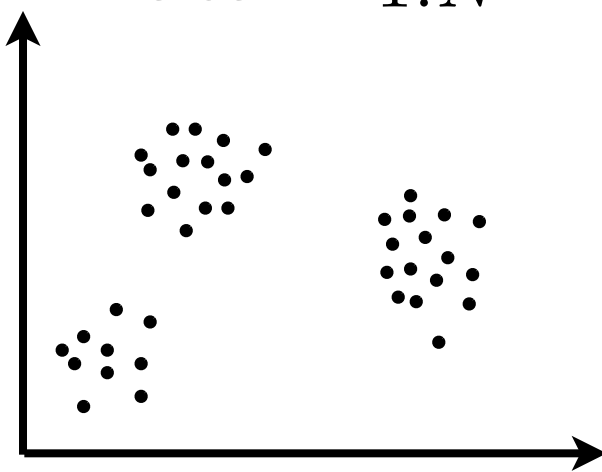
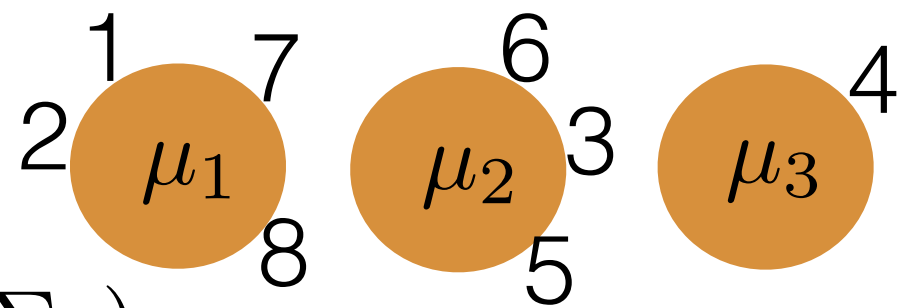
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CRP mixture model: inference

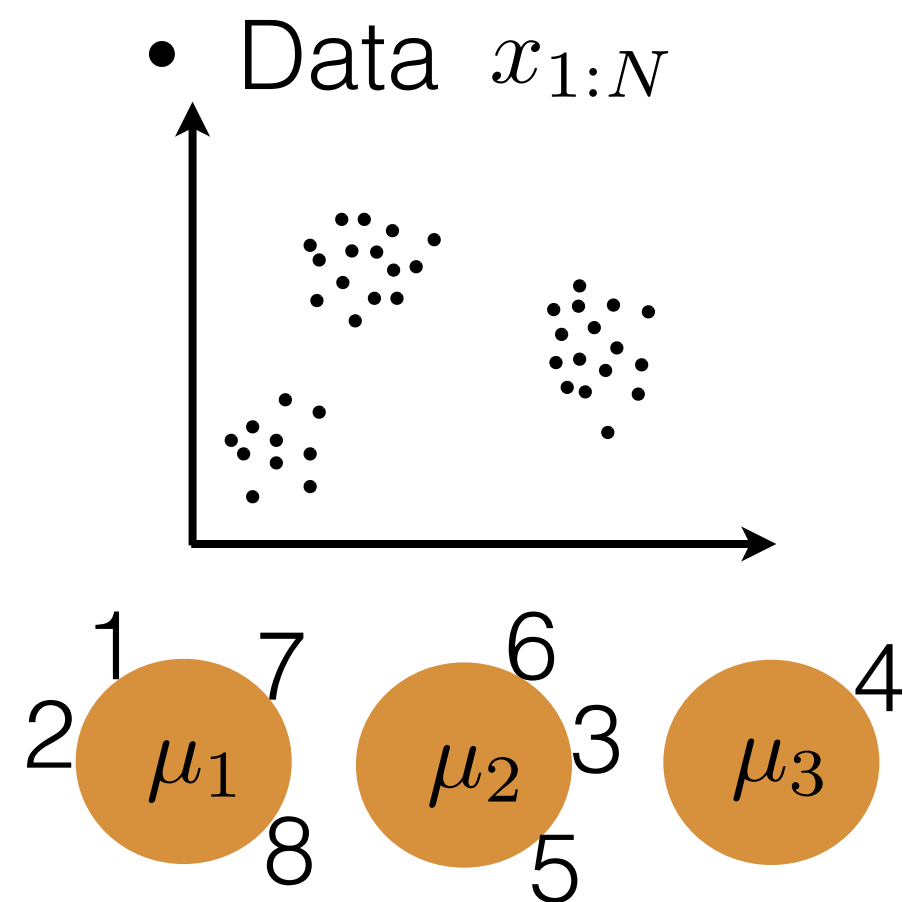
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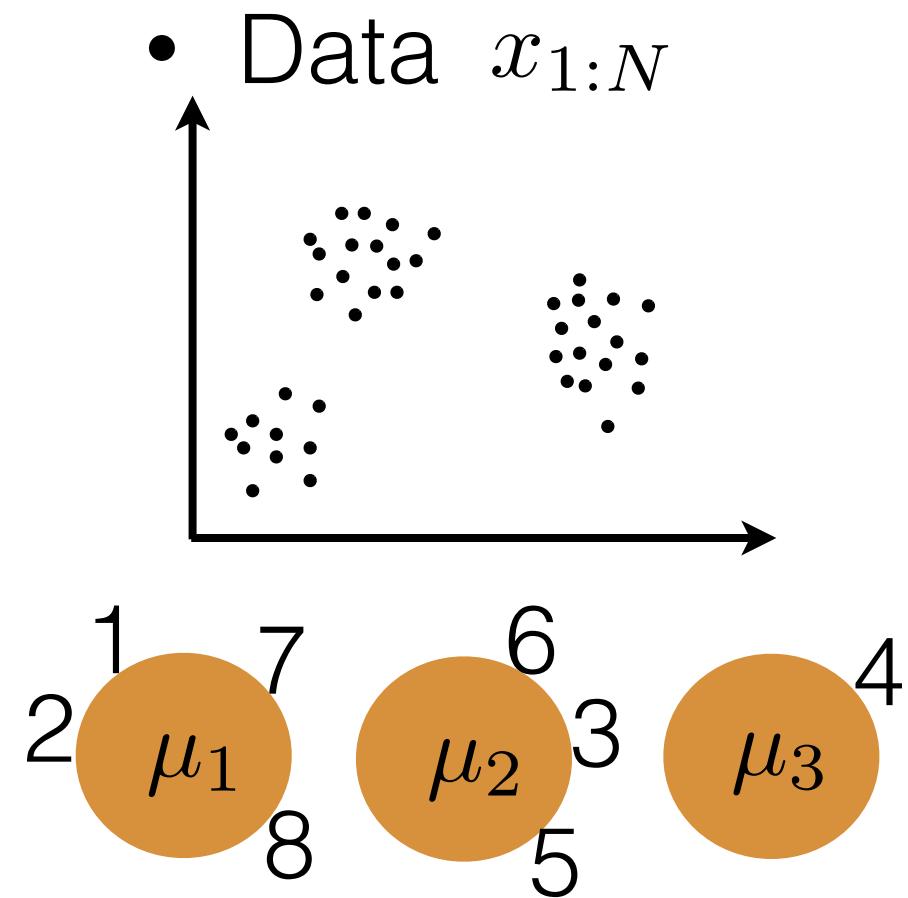
$$\tilde{m} := \tilde{\Sigma} \left(\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{m \in C} x_m + \Sigma_0^{-1} \mu_0 \right) \quad [\text{demo}]$$

CRP mixture model exercises



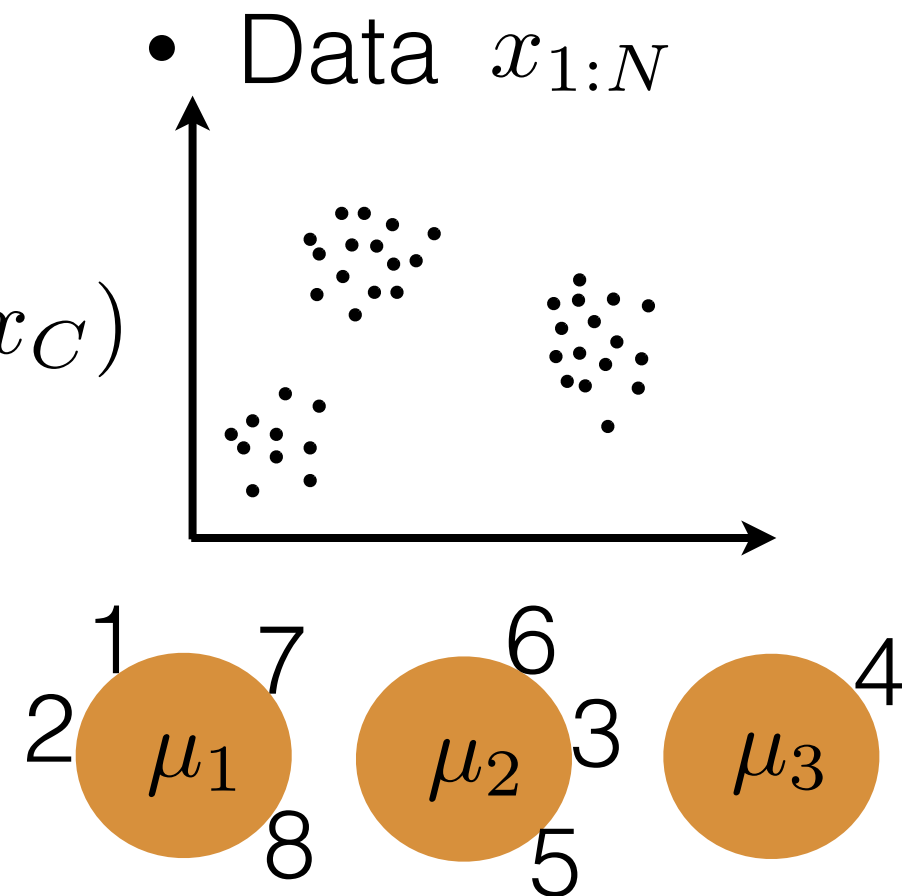
CRP mixture model exercises

- Code a CRP mixture model simulator



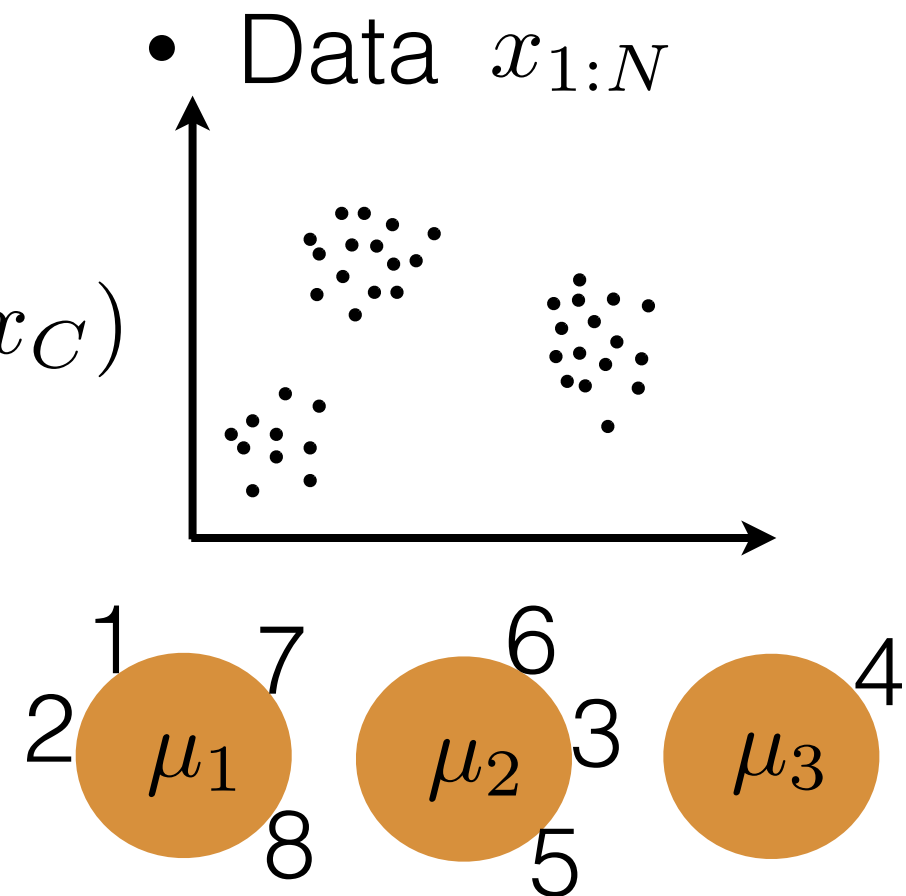
CRP mixture model exercises

- Code a CRP mixture model simulator
- Derive the CRP mixture model Gibbs sampler in the slides; derive $p(x_{C \cup \{n\}} | x_C)$ explicitly for a Gaussian mixture



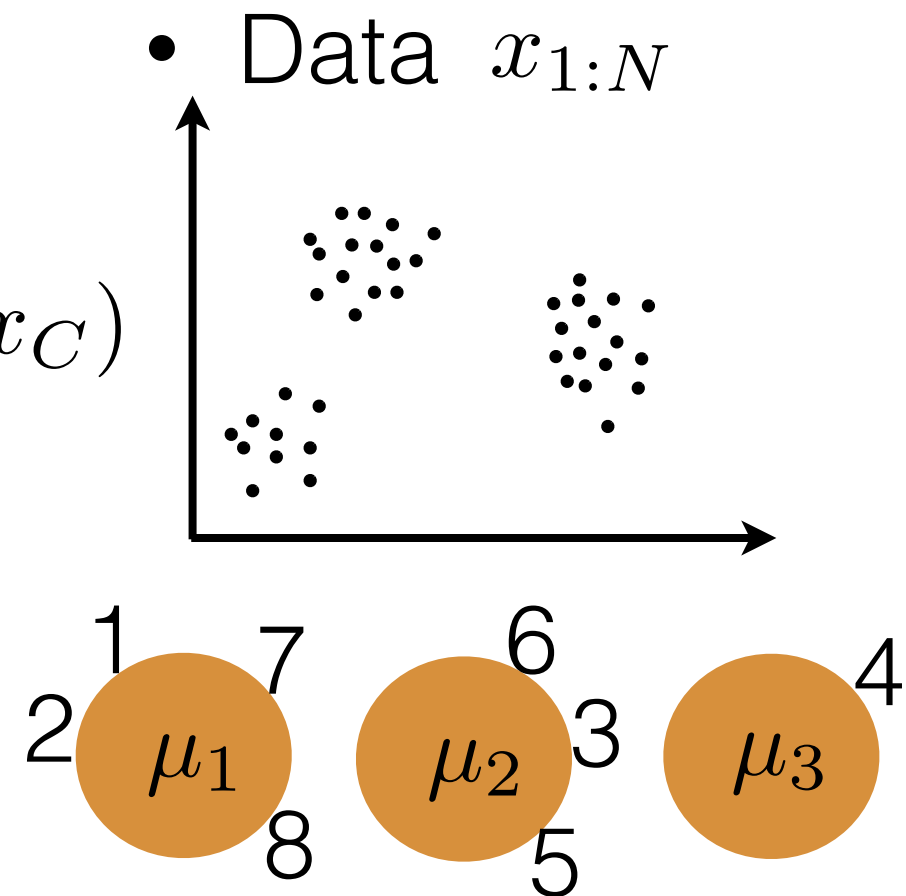
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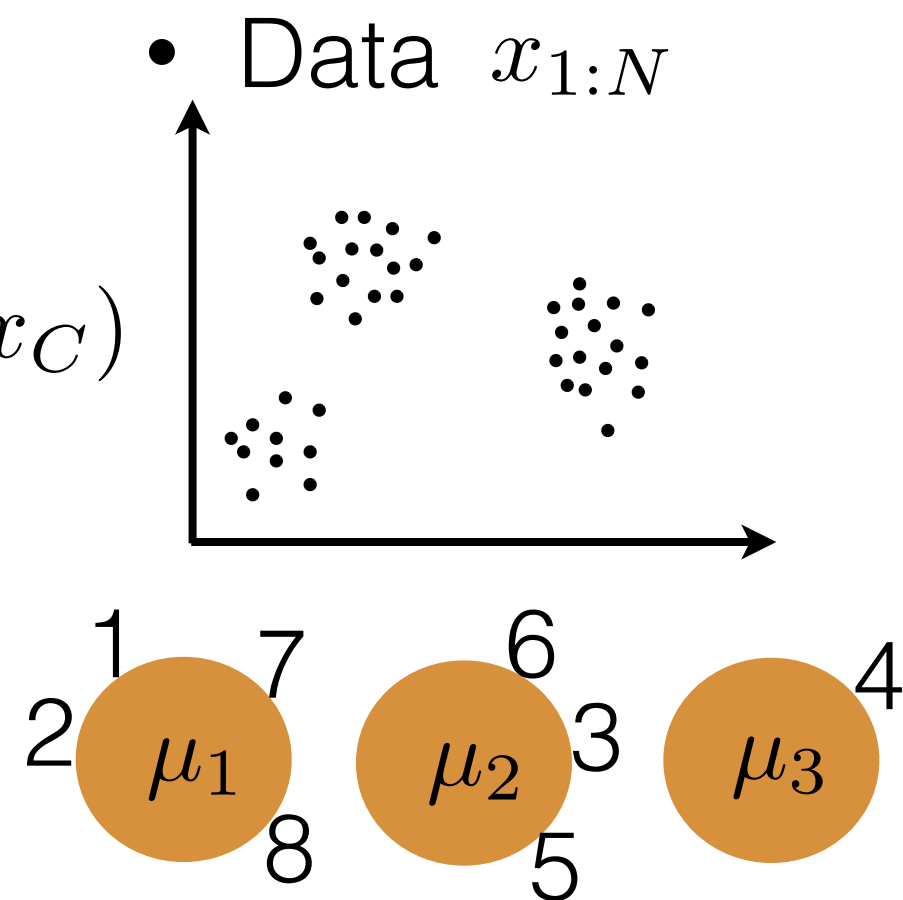
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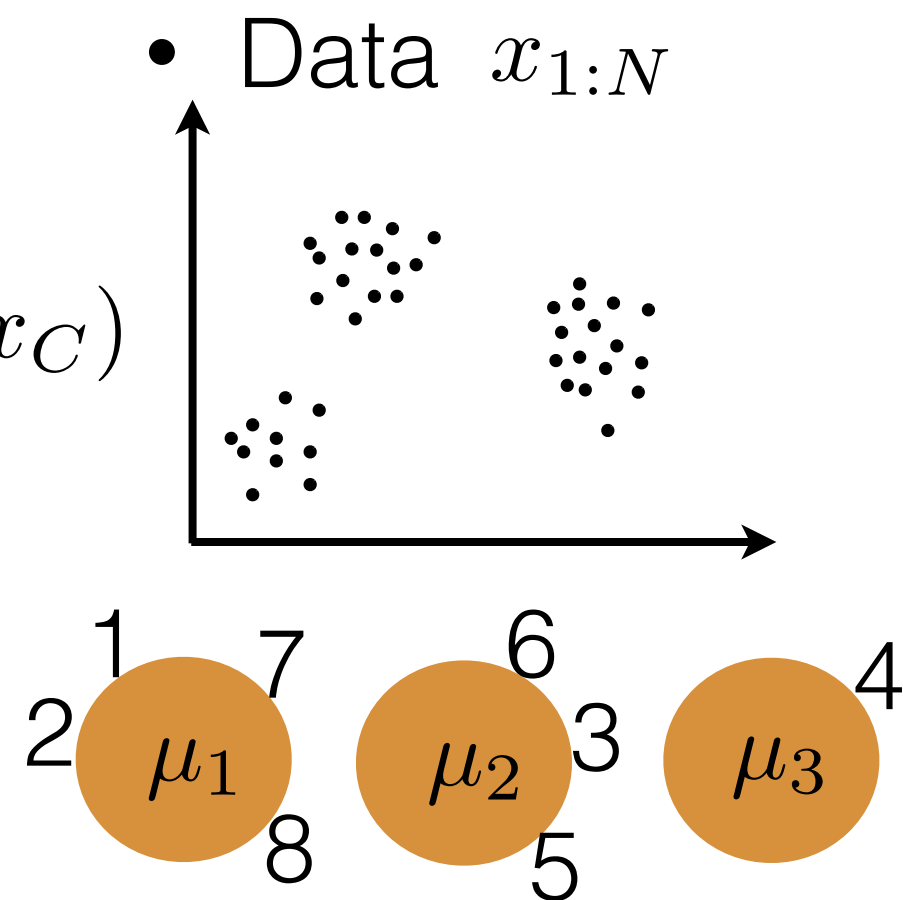
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- Read Broderick, Jordan, Pitman 2013 “Cluster and feature modeling [...]” for more background/extensions



Clustering

	Arts	Econ	Sports	Health	Technology
Document 1					
Document 2					
Document 3					
Document 4					
Document 5					
Document 6					
Document 7					

Feature allocation

	Arts	Econ	Sports	Health	Technology
Document 1					
Document 2					
Document 3					
Document 4					
Document 5					
Document 6					
Document 7					

Feature allocation

	Arts	Econ	Sports	Health	Technology
Document 1					
Document 2					
Document 3					
Document 4					
Document 5					
Document 6					
Document 7					

- Indian buffet process

Feature allocation

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Document 1					
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Document 6					
Document 7					

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Feature allocation

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Document 1					
Document 2					
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Document 5					
Document 6					
Document 7					

- Indian buffet process
- Beta process

Feature allocation

	Arts	Econ	Sports	Health	Technology
Document 1					
Document 2					
Document 3					
Document 4					
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Document 6					
Document 7					

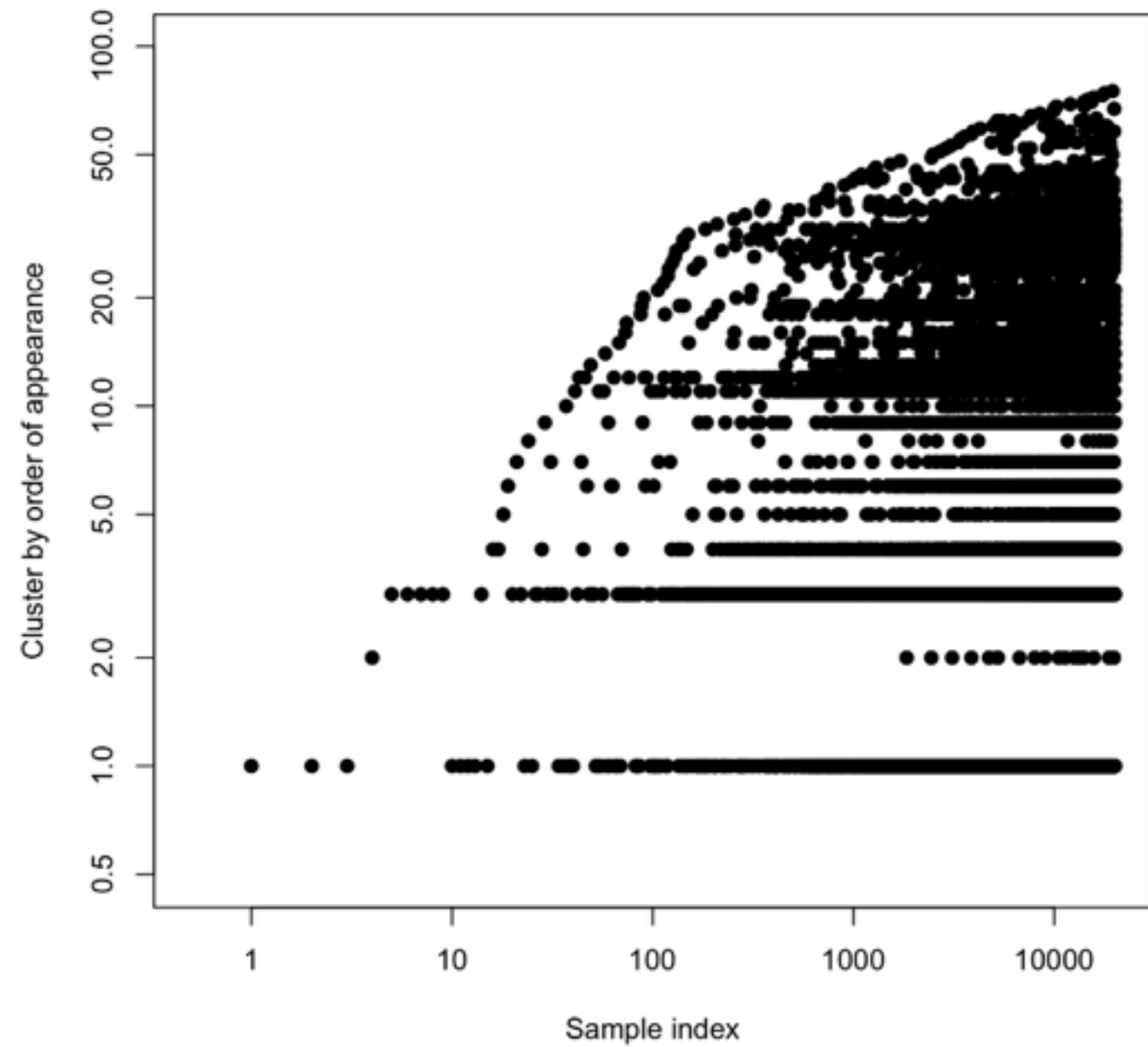
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Feature allocation

	Arts	Econ	Sports	Health	Technology
Document 1					
Document 2					
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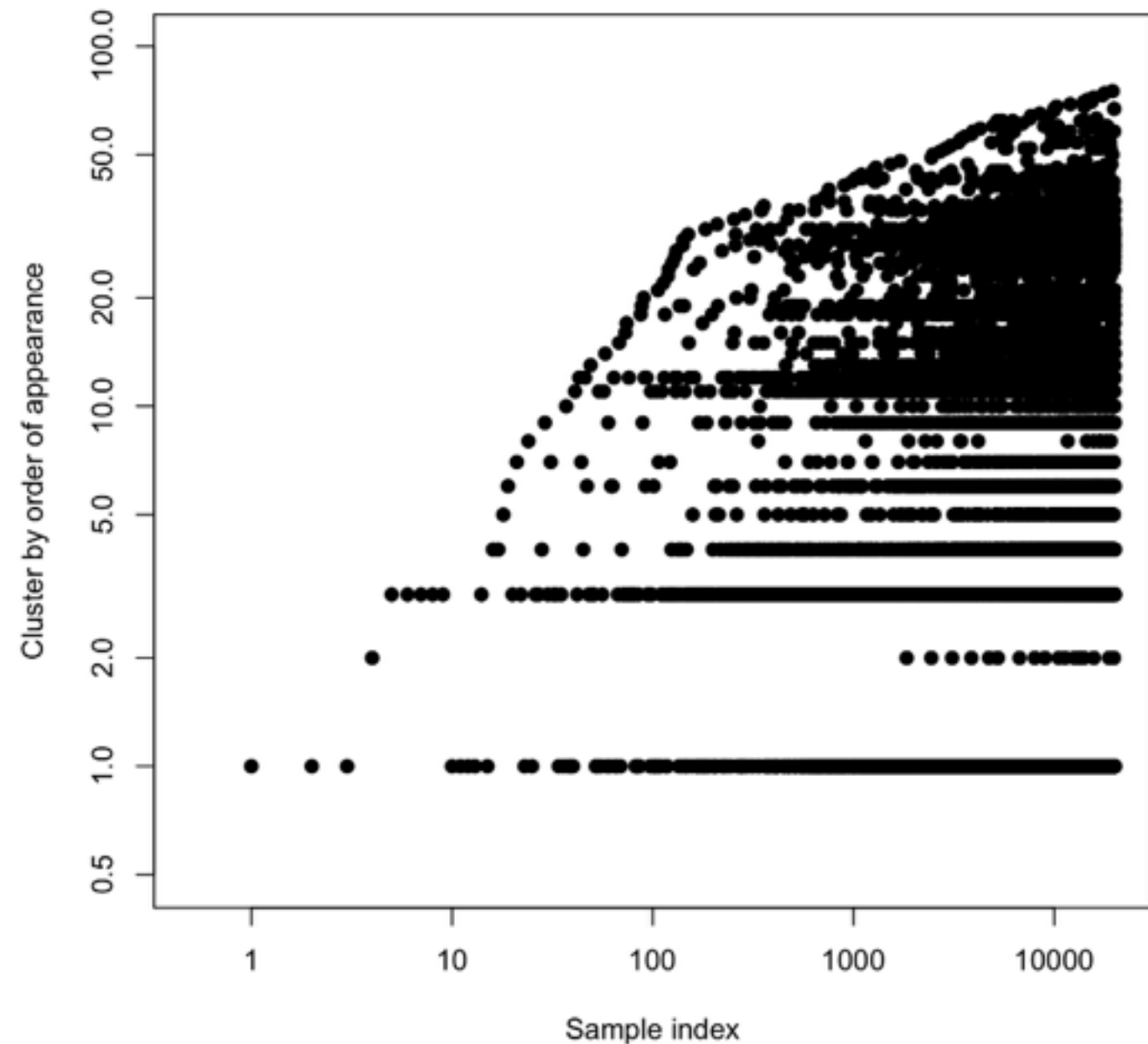
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Power laws



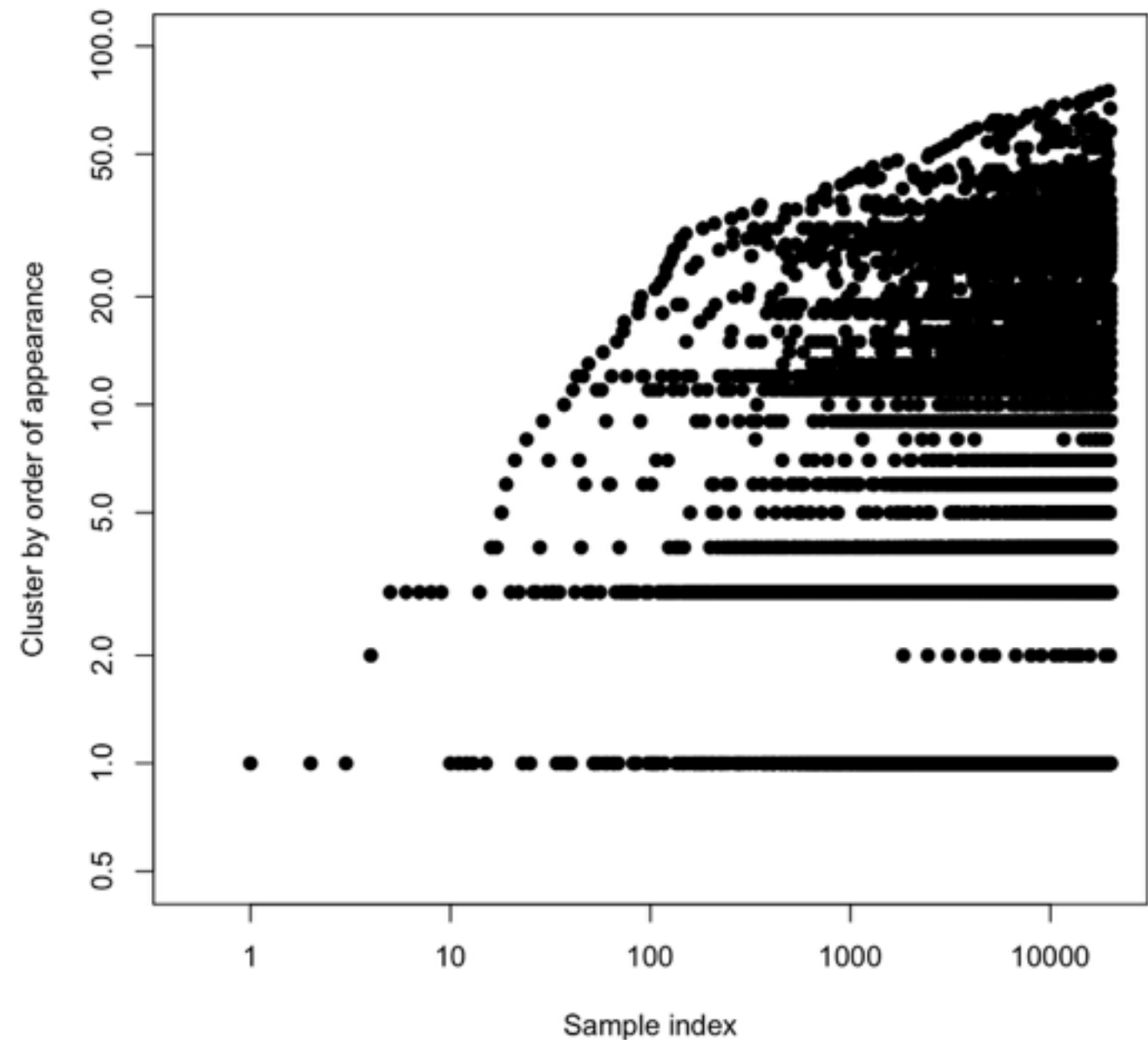
Power laws

- $K_N := \#$ clusters occupied by N data points



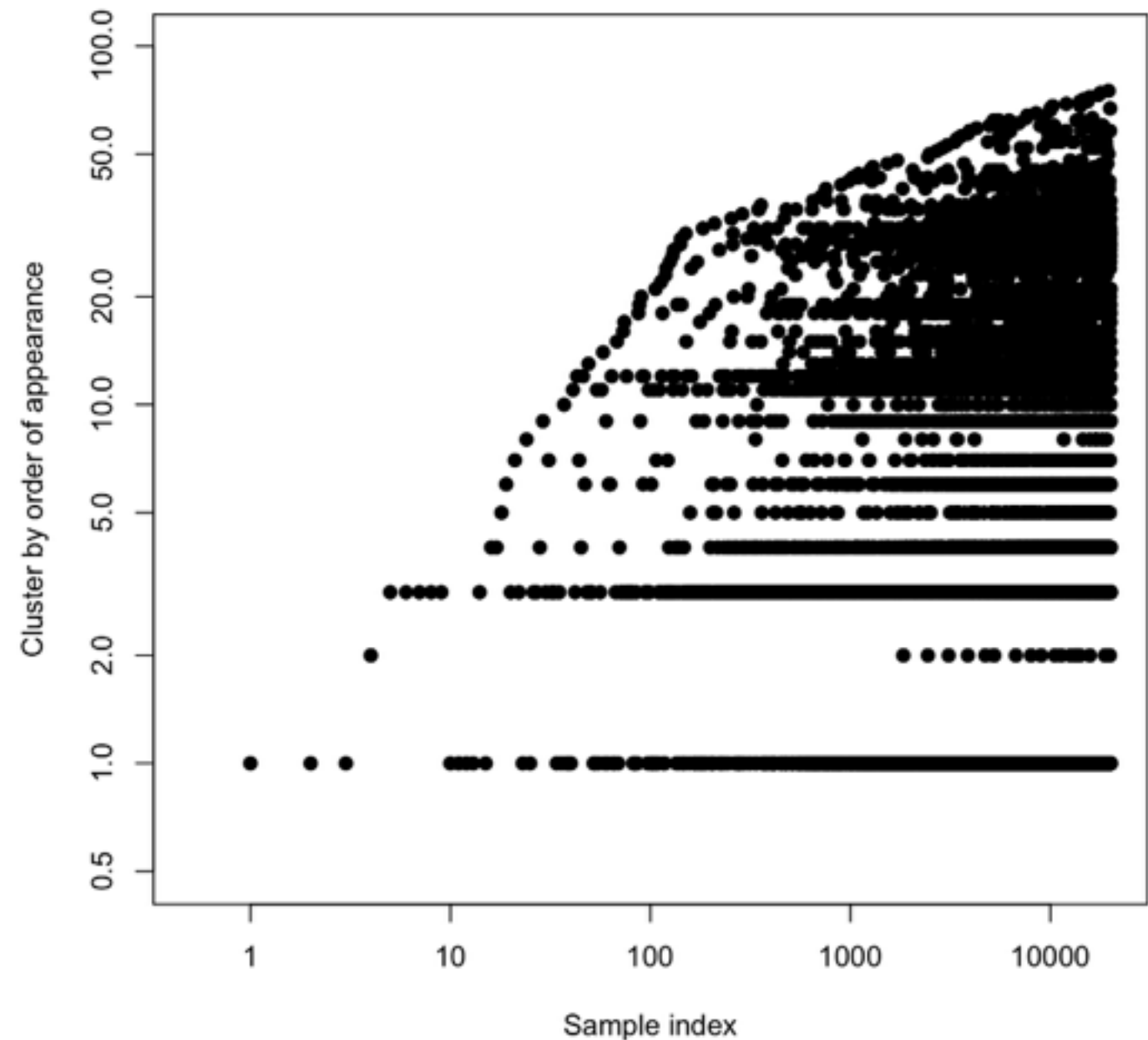
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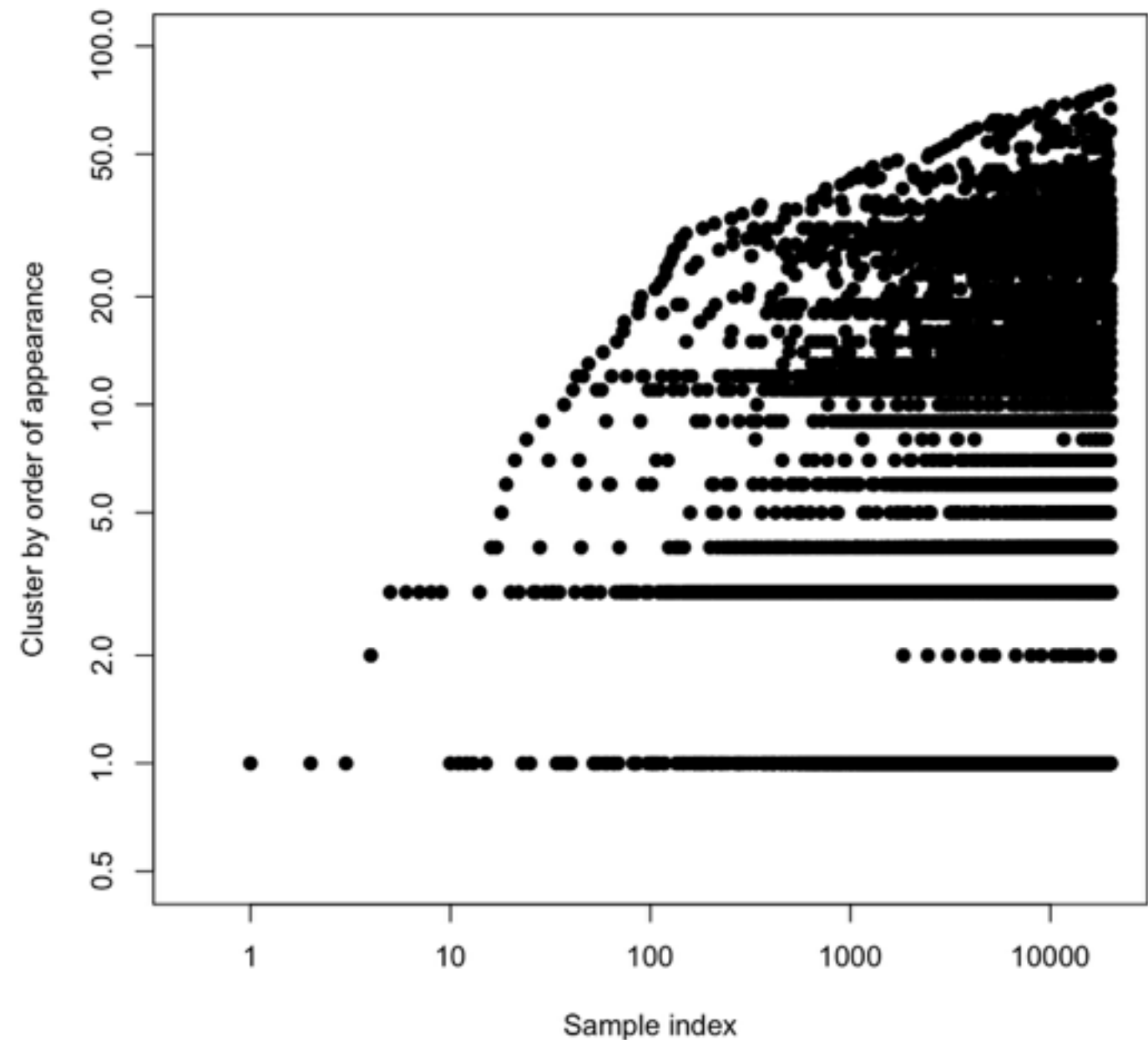
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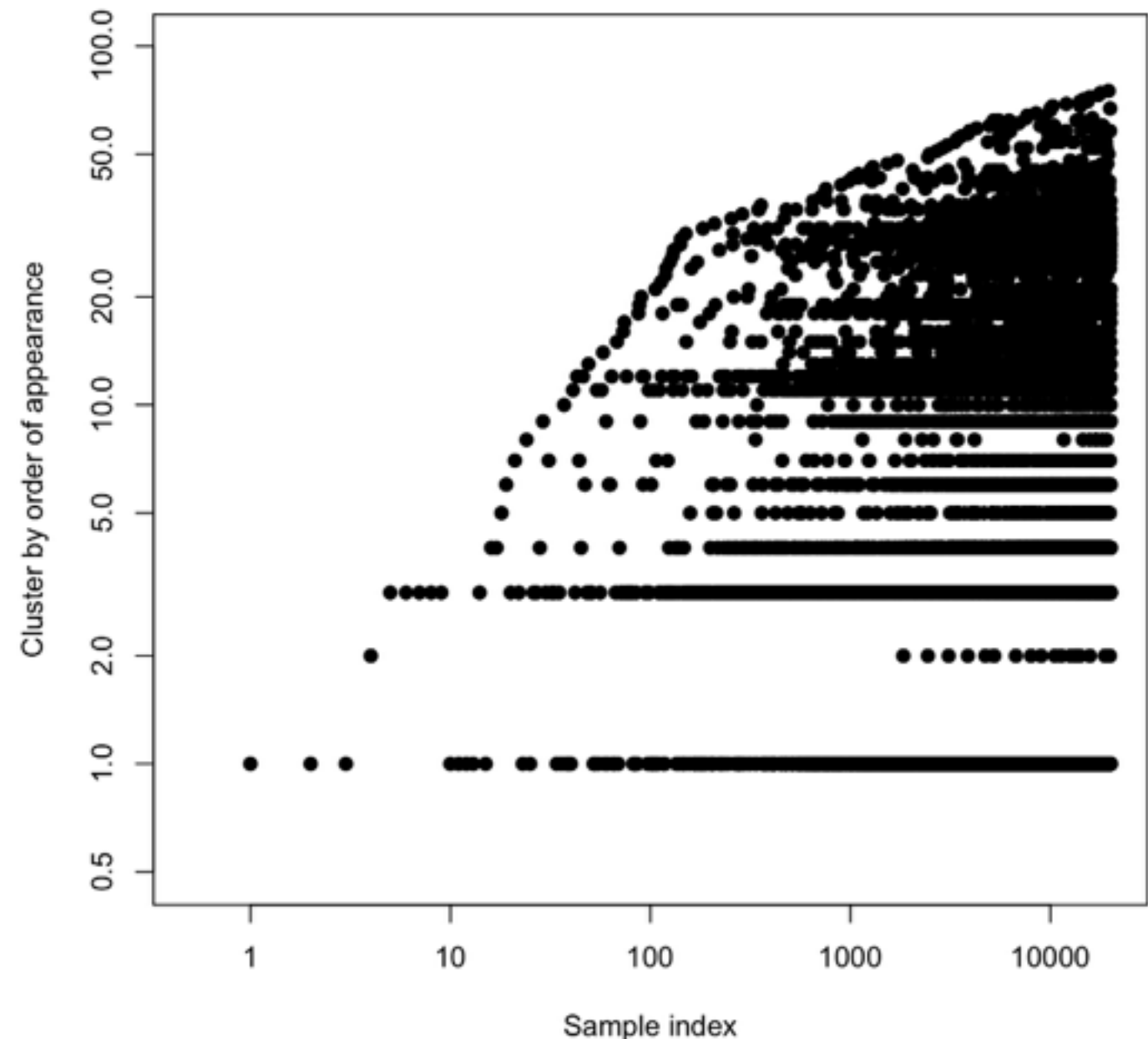
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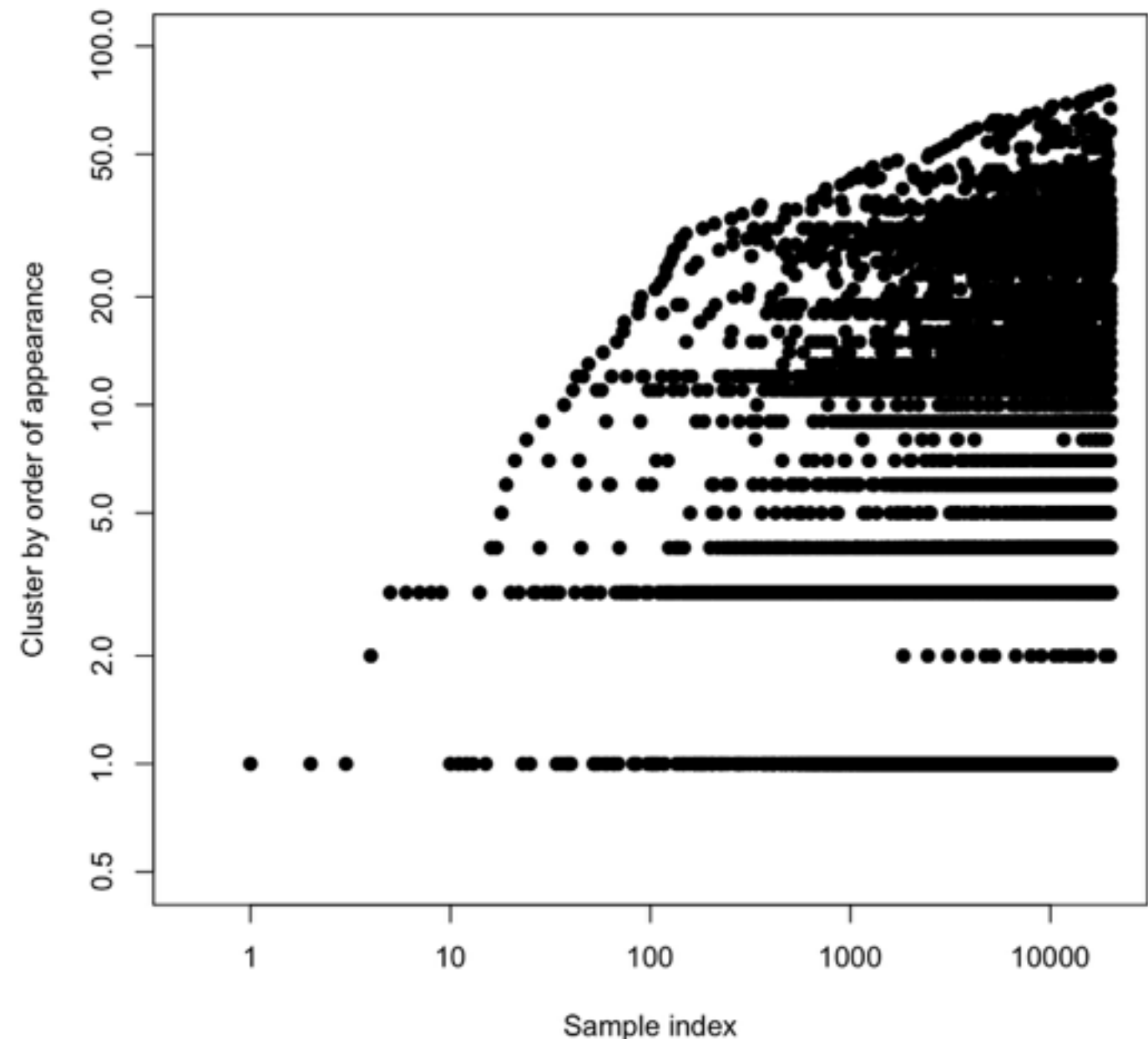
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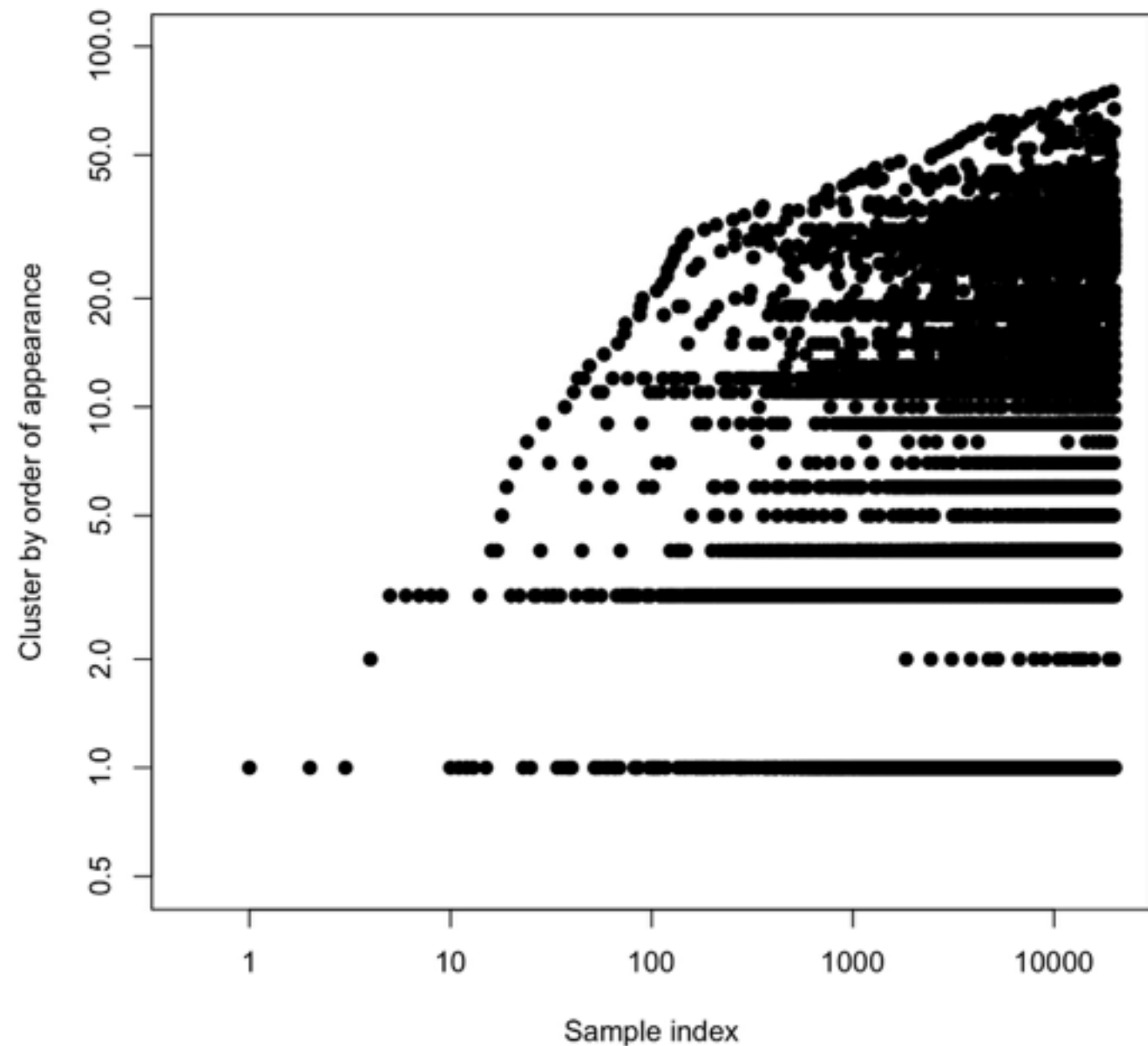
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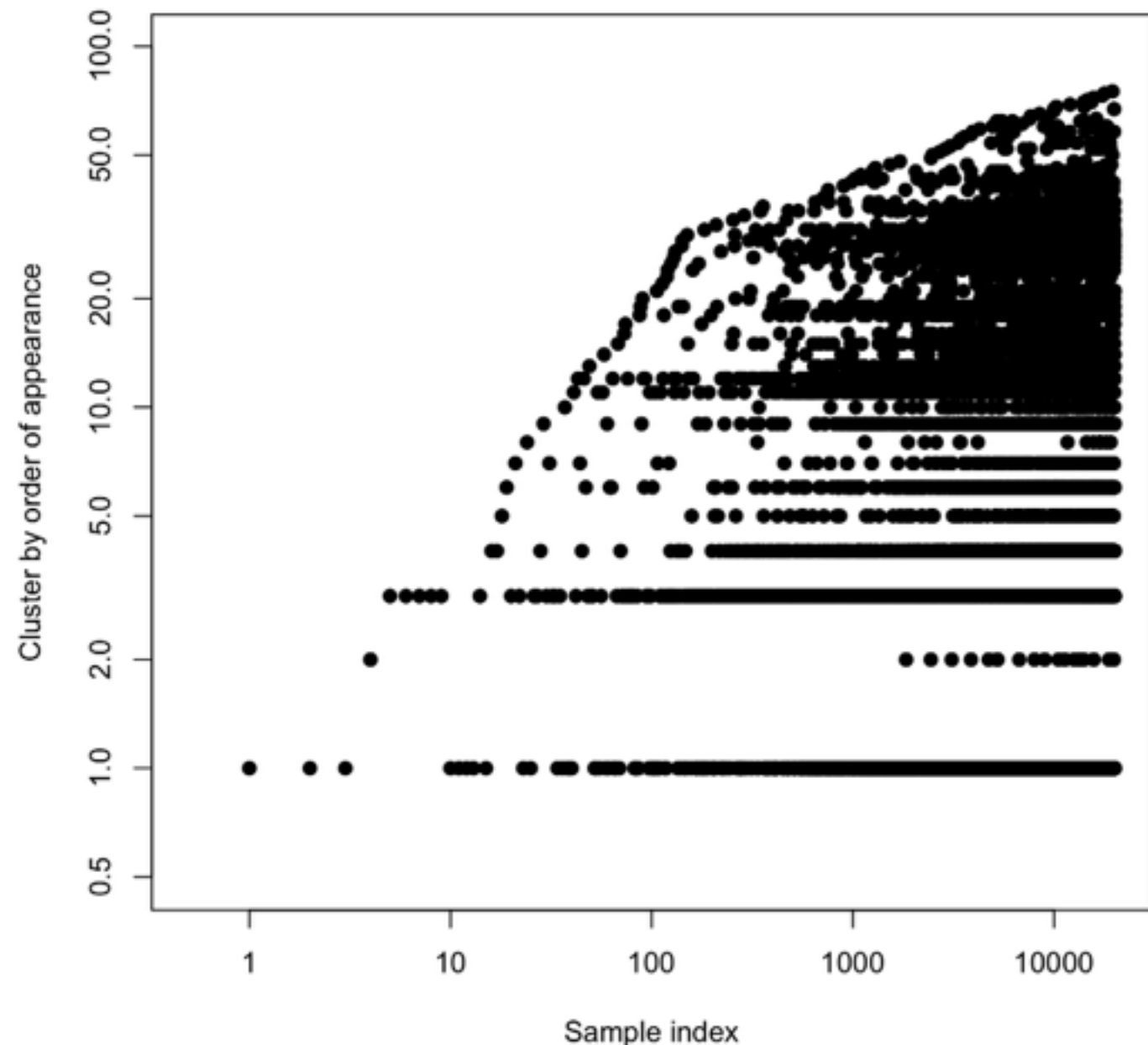
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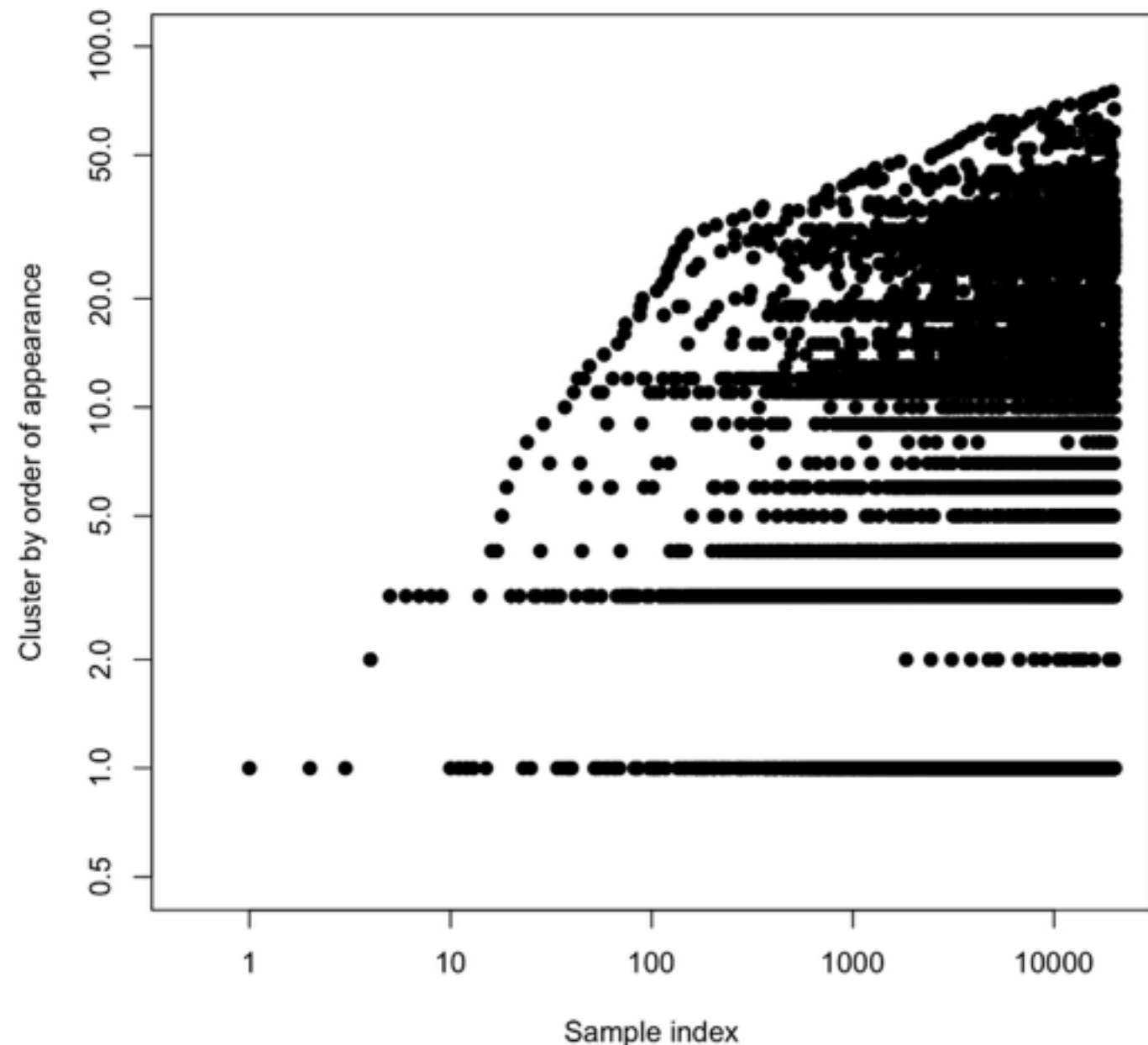
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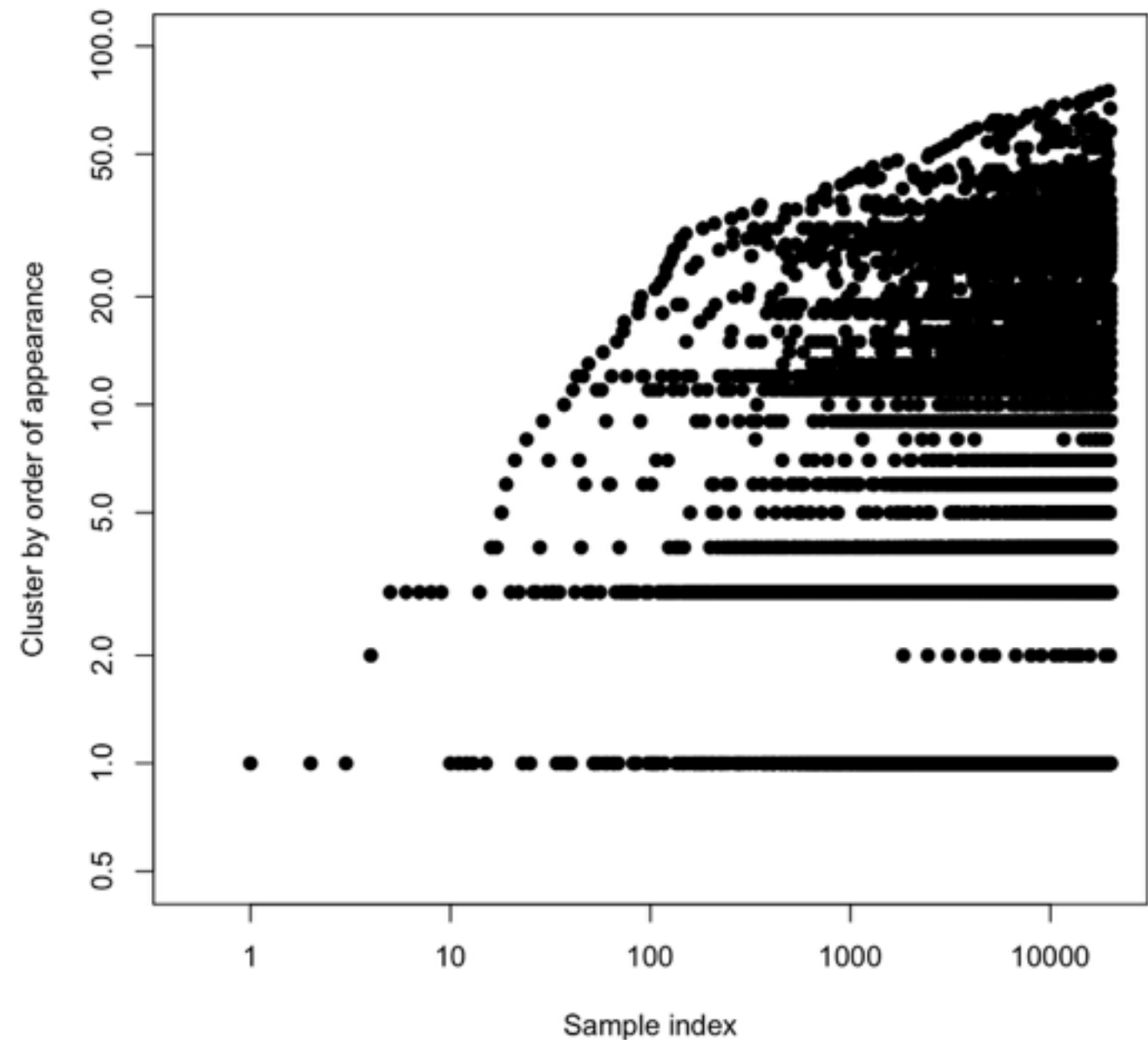
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Hierarchies

Hierarchies

- Hierarchical
Dirichlet process

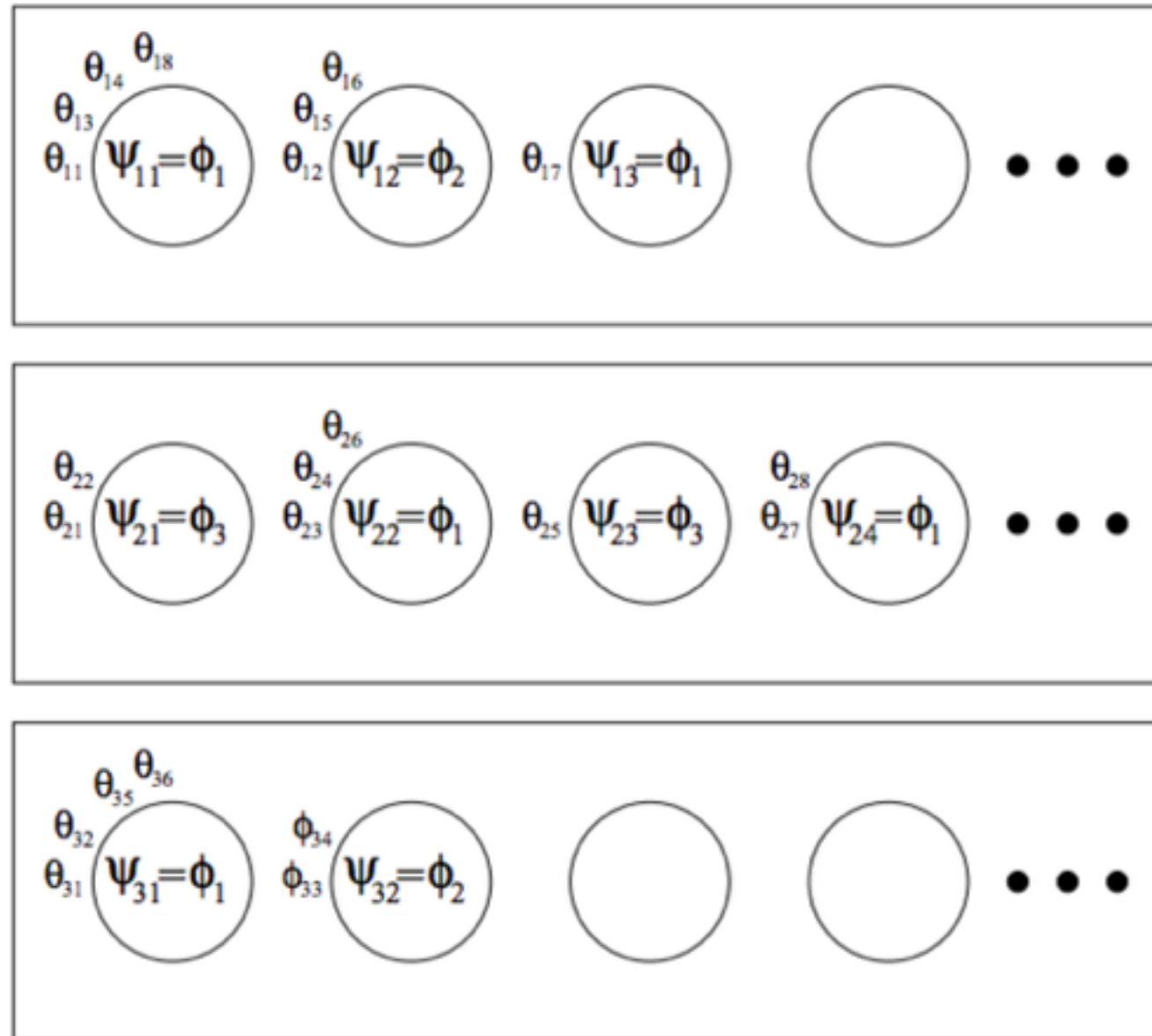
Hierarchies

- Hierarchical Dirichlet process

Hierarchies

- Hierarchical Dirichlet process
- Chinese restaurant franchise

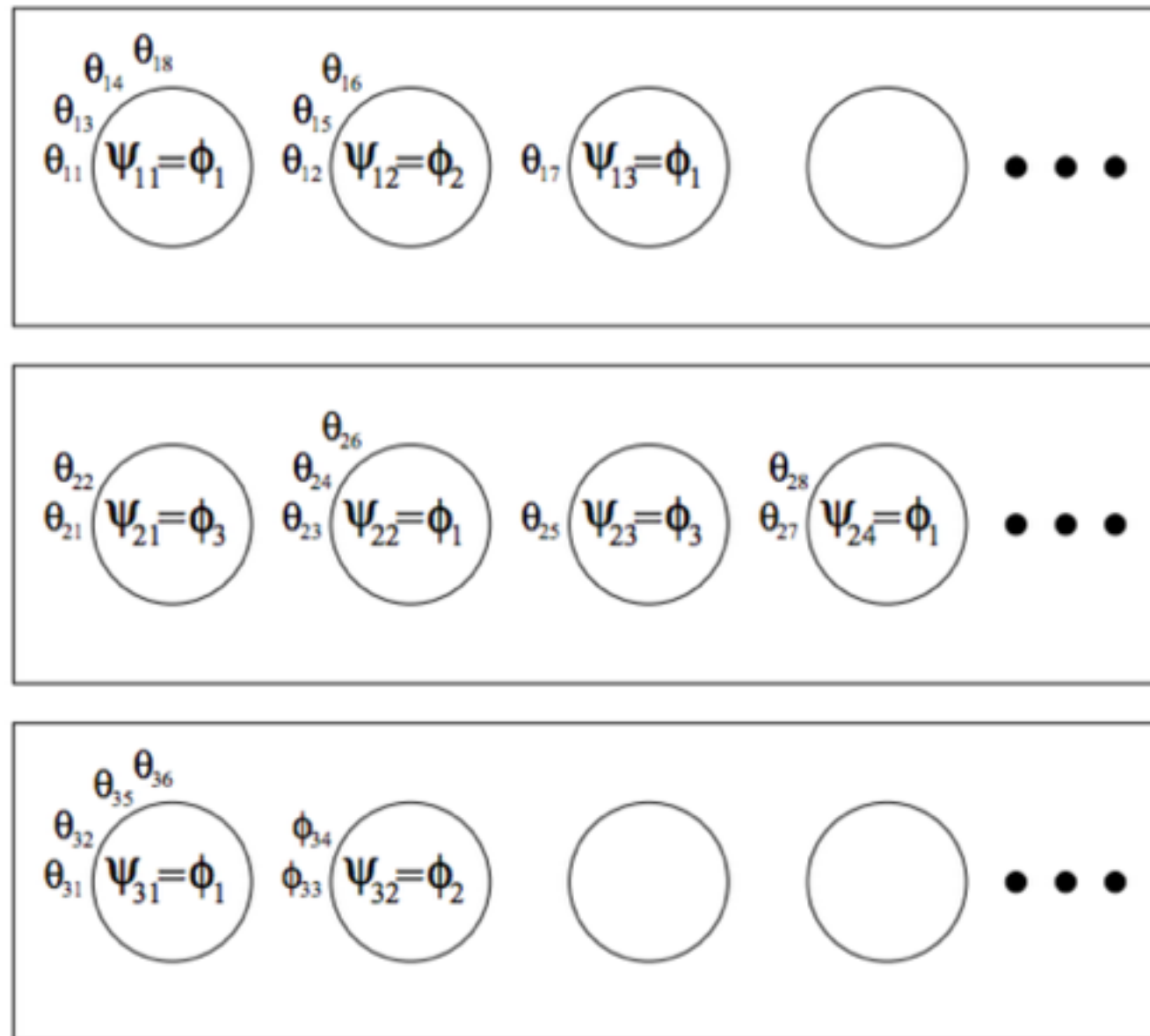
Hierarchies



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[Teh et al 2006]

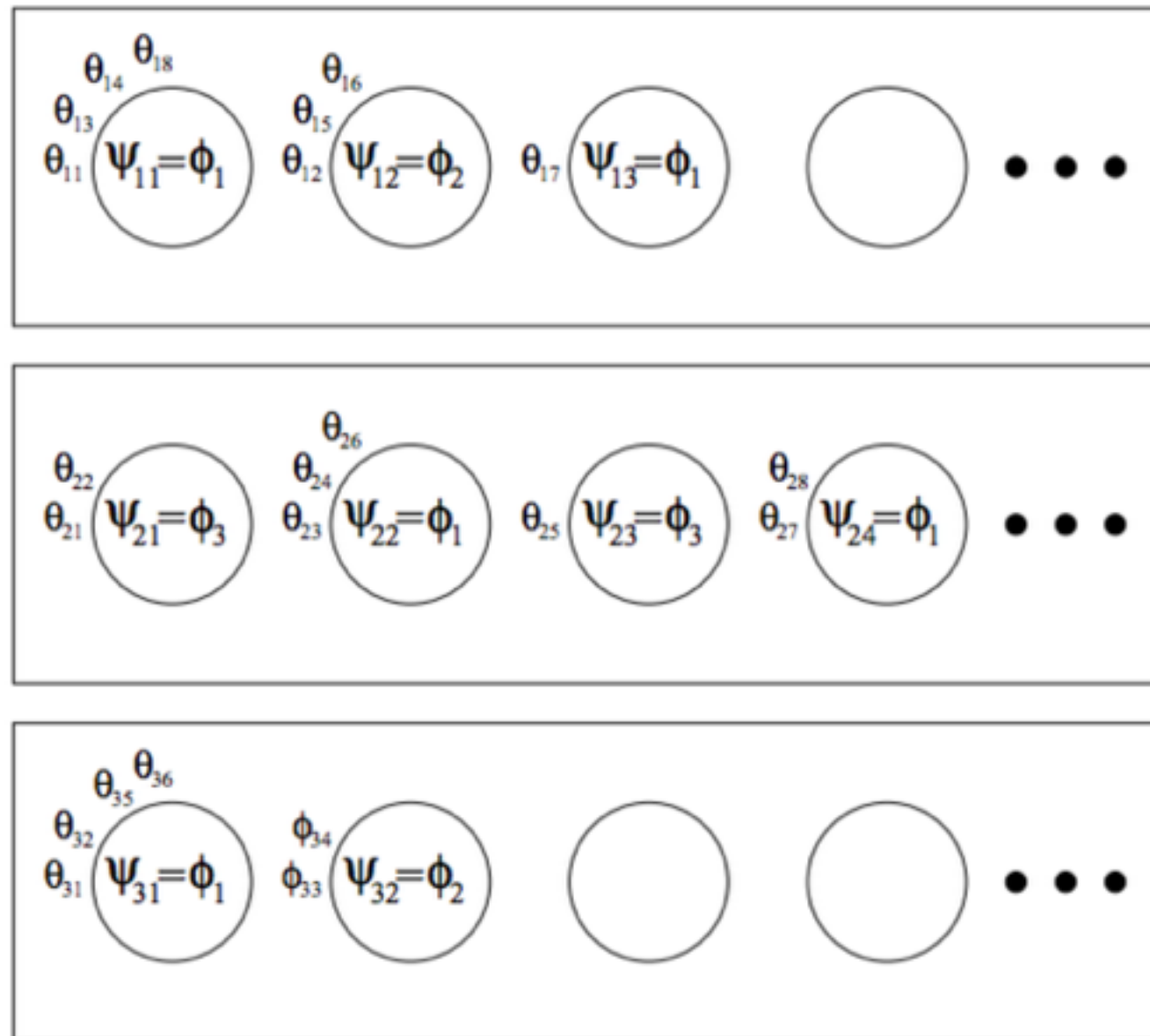
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Hierarchies



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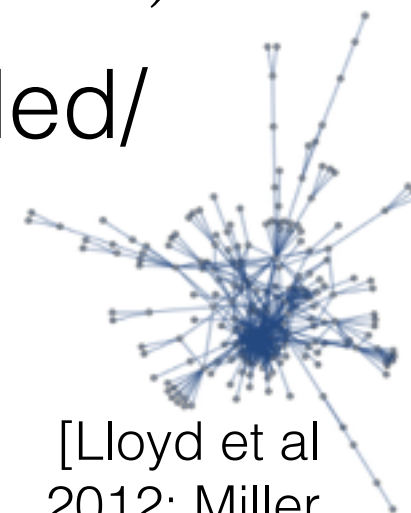
[Teh et al 2006]

Nonparametric Bayes

- Bayesian statistics that is not parametric
- Bayesian

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{parameters}|\text{data}) \propto \mathbb{P}(\text{data}|\text{parameters})\mathbb{P}(\text{parameters})$$

- Not parametric (i.e. not finite parameter, unbounded/ growing/infinite number of parameters)



[Lloyd et al 2012; Miller et al, 2010]



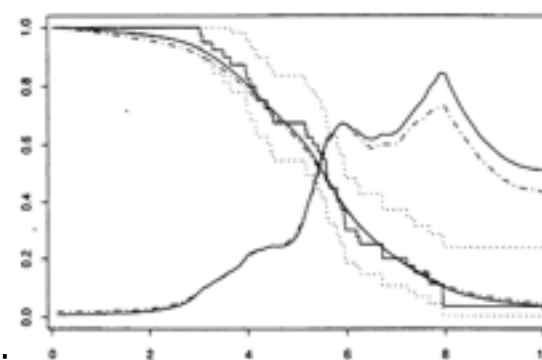
[wikipedia.org]



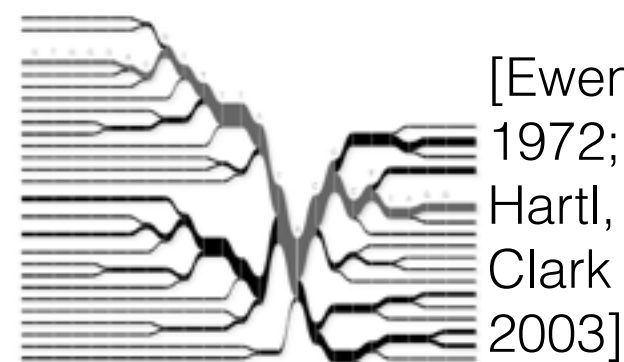
[Ed Bowlby, NOAA]



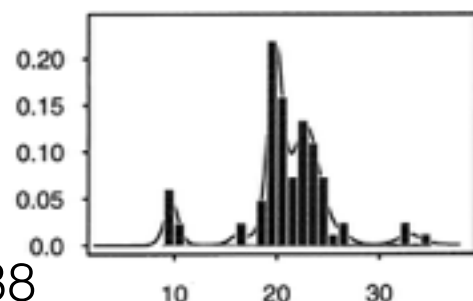
[Fox, et al 2014]



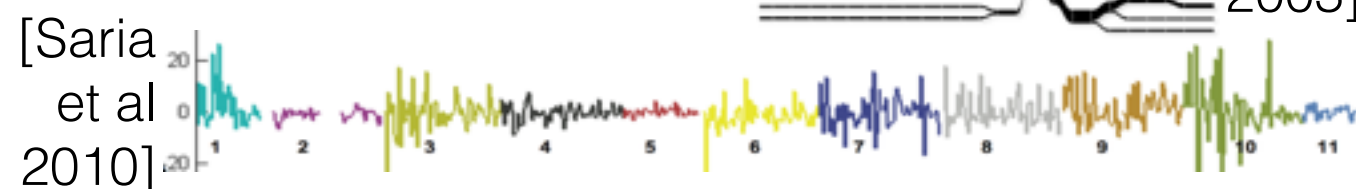
[Arjas, Gasbarra 1994]



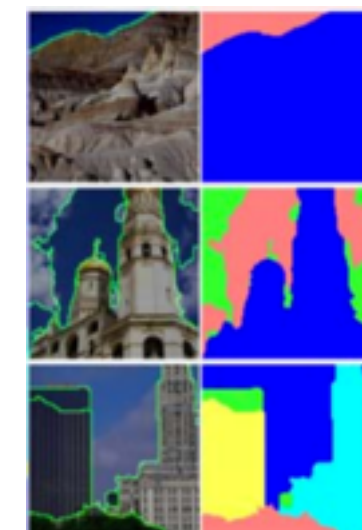
[Ewens, 1972; Hartl, Clark 2003]



[Escobar, West 1995; Ghosal, et al 1999]



[Saria et al 2010]



[Sudderth, Jordan 2009]

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