PGM Class Notes, Exponential Families

Karl Pichotta, Sanmit Narvekar
{pichotta,sanmit}@cs.utexas.edu

October 17, 2012

1 Exponential Families

$$p(x;\eta) = h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x) - A(\eta)\}$$

We have

$$\exp(A(\eta)) = \int h(x)\exp(\eta^T T(x))\,dx$$

and

$$p(x;\eta) = \frac{h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x)\}}{\exp(A(\eta))}$$

2 Examples

1. **Bernoulli Dist.** Parametrized by π, bias of a coin. $X \in \{0,1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} p(x;\pi) &= \pi^x(1-\pi)^{1-x} && (1)\\ &= \exp(x\log\pi + (1-x)\log(1-\pi)) && (2)\\ &= \exp\left(x\log\frac{\pi}{1-\pi} + \log(1-\pi)\right) && (3)\\ & && (4) \end{aligned}$$

So to make it exponential, we have

$$\eta = \log\frac{\pi}{1-\pi} \Rightarrow \exp\eta = \pi/(1-\pi) \Rightarrow 1-\pi = (1+\exp\eta)^{-1}$$

$$T(x) = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\eta) &= -\log(1-\pi)\\ &= -\log((1+\exp\eta)^{-1})\\ &= \log(1+\exp\eta) \end{aligned}$$

2. **Gaussian**

$$p(x;\mu,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \tag{5}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{x\mu}{\sigma^2} - \log\sigma\right\} \tag{6}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{x^2\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} + x\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} - \left(\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \log\sigma\right)\right\} \tag{7}$$

This is the "moment representation".

So we have

$$\eta = \langle \mu/\sigma^2 \qquad -1/(2\sigma^2)\rangle$$

and

$$T(x) = \langle x \qquad x^2\rangle$$

$$A(\eta) = \frac{-\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2}\log(-2\eta_2)$$

And so we get our canonical representation

$$p(x;\eta) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \exp\left\{\eta_1 x + \eta_2 x^2 - A(\eta)\right\}$$

3. **Multinomial** $x = (x_1,\ldots,x_p)$ parametrized by $\pi_1,\ldots,\pi_p$ s.t. $\pi_i \geq 0$ and $\sum \pi_i = 1$. Toss a die n times, let X_i be the number of times the die lands on face i.

$$p(x;\pi) = \frac{n!}{x_1!x_2!\ldots x_p!}\pi_1^{x_1}\cdots\pi_p^{x_p}$$

So we can write this as

$$p(x;\pi) = \frac{n!}{\prod_i x_i!} \exp\left\{x_1\log\pi_1 + \cdots + x_p\log\pi_p\right\} \tag{8}$$

So we might think we can write $T(x) = \langle x_1,\ldots,x_p\rangle$ and $\eta = \langle\log\pi_1,\ldots,\log\pi_p\rangle$ This doesn't work though because there's a linear dependence between the x's that we don't have here: $\sum_i x_i = n$. There's of course also one in the π_i's. So we can express x_p in terms of $x_1,\ldots,x_{1-p}$, ditto with the π's. So we we write:

$$x_p = n - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} x_i$$

and

$$\pi_p = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \pi_i$$

So our joint becomes

$$p(x;\pi) = \frac{n!}{\prod_i x_i!} \exp\left\{ x_1 \log \pi_1 + \cdots + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} x_i\right) \log\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \pi_i\right)\right\} \tag{9}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{\prod_i x_i!} \exp\left\{ \sum_{i \neq p} x_i \log \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i} + n \log\left(1 - \sum_{i \neq p} \pi_i\right)\right\} \tag{10}$$

(note that the summation condition $i \neq p$ is the same as i to $p-1$)
thus giving us

$$T(x) = \langle x_1, \ldots, x_{p-1}\rangle$$

and

$$\eta = \left\langle \log \frac{\pi_1}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i}, \ldots, \log \frac{\pi_p}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i} \right\rangle$$

with our A term:

$$A(\eta) = -n \log\left(1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i\right)$$

Consider η_i:

$$\eta_i = \log \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i} \tag{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \exp \eta_i = \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i} \tag{12}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{i\neq p} \exp \eta_i = \frac{\sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i}{1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i} \tag{13}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i = \frac{\sum_{i\neq p} \exp \eta_i}{1 + \sum_{i\neq p} \exp \eta_i} \tag{14}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 1 - \sum_{i\neq p} \pi_i = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i\neq p} \exp \eta_i} \tag{15}$$

(I don't get step (14), jeeez).
Plugging (15) back into our expression $A(\eta)$ above gives:

$$A(\eta) = n \log\left(1 + \sum_{i\neq p} \exp(\eta_i)\right)$$

Note that the minus sign has been taken into the logarithm (i.e. taken the reciprocal of the expression (15) inside).

4. **Poisson** The pmf is

$$p(x;\lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!} \tag{16}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x!}\exp\{x\log\lambda - \lambda\} \tag{17}$$

giving us $T(x) = x$, $\eta = \log\lambda$, and $A(\eta) = \lambda = e^\eta$. And I can breathe a sigh of relief.

3 Moments and Canonical Parameters

What's the expectation of an exponential family?

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int_{\mathcal{X}} h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x) - A(\eta)\}\,dx$$

What is $A(\eta)$?

$$A(\eta) = \log\int h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x)\}\,dx$$

The gradient is:

$$\nabla A(\eta) = \frac{\int T(x)h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x)\}\,dx}{\int h(x)\exp\{\eta^T T(x)\}\,dx}$$

The denominator is the normalization constant, So we have

$$\nabla A(\eta) = \int T(x)p(x;\eta)\,dx$$
$$= \mathbb{E}[T(x)] = \mu$$

So if our sufficient statistics are just X, then we can take the gradient of our log partition to get the first moment. Hrm!

Note μ is a function of the parameters:

$$\mu = \nabla A(\eta)$$

if this is strictly convex, it is invertible:

$$\Rightarrow \eta = (\nabla A)^{-1}(\mu)$$

So this lets us go from the first moment to the canonical parameters.

What's the second moment like? Recall

$$A(\eta) = \log\int h(x)\exp(\eta^T T(x))\,dx$$

For the **univariate** case, we have

$$A'(\eta) = \int T(x)h(x)\exp\{\eta T(x) - A(\eta)\}dx = \mathbb{E}[T(x)]$$

The is the same as we did earlier, but we are dropping the transpose since this is univariate. Differentiating this again gives

$$\begin{aligned}
A''(\eta) &= \int T(x)h(x)\exp\left\{\eta^T T(x) - A(\eta)\right\}(T(x) - A'(\eta))\,dx \\
&= \int T^2(x)p(x;\eta)\,dx - A'(\eta)\int T(x)p(x;\eta)\,dx \\
&= \mathbb{E}[T^2(x)] - (\mathbb{E}[T(x)])^2 \\
&= Var(T(x))
\end{aligned}$$

Rad.

3.1 Examples

For the Gaussian recall we had

$$A(\eta) = \frac{-\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2} - \frac{1}{2}\log(-2\eta_2)$$

with

$$\eta = \langle \mu/\sigma^2 \qquad - 1/(2\sigma^2)\rangle$$

Take the gradient wrt one eta at a time:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_1} &= \frac{-2\eta_1}{4\eta_2} \\
&= \frac{-\eta_1}{2\eta_2} \\
&= \mu \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X]
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_2} &= \frac{\eta_1^2}{4\eta_2^2} - \frac{2}{4\eta_2} \\
&= \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2] \\
&= Var(X) + \mathbb{E}[X]^2
\end{aligned}$$

The second derivative gives us the second centered moment:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_1^2} &= \frac{-1}{2\eta_2} \\
&= \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

So μ and η have a one-one mapping, so we can go from one to the other. So if we have

$$p(x; \eta) = \exp\{\eta^T T(x) - A(\eta)\}$$

we can express this as a function of μ, since η is just a function of μ:

$$p(x; \mu) = \exp\{\psi(\mu) T(x) - A(\psi(\mu))\}$$