

Prove Gamma-Poisson conjugation

likelihood $\hat{x} \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ pmf: $p(x|\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$

prior $\lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ $p(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda}$

$$p(\lambda|x) \propto p(x|\lambda) \cdot p(\lambda)$$

$$\propto \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \cdot \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda}$$

$$\propto \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{(\alpha+x)-1} e^{-(\beta+1)\lambda}$$

$$\text{Gamma}(\lambda|\alpha', \beta') = \frac{\beta'^{\alpha'}}{\Gamma(\alpha')} \lambda^{\alpha'-1} e^{-\beta'\lambda} \quad \alpha' = \alpha + x \quad \beta' = \beta + 1$$

\therefore Gamma 分布是 Poisson 分布的共轭先验分布

因为 posterior 仍是 Gamma 分布

prove mean and variance with Gaussian prior $w \sim N(\mu_0, \Lambda_0^{-1})$

prior $p(w) = N(\mu_0, \Lambda_0^{-1})$

$$p(w) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(w - \mu_0)^T \Lambda_0 (w - \mu_0)\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} [w^T \Lambda_0 w - 2\mu_0^T \Lambda_0 w + \mu_0^T \Lambda_0 \mu_0]\right)$$

likelihood $p(y|w) = N(\phi w, \sigma^2 I)$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi w)^T (\phi w) \\ &= w^T \phi^T \phi w \end{aligned}$$

$$p(y|w) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - \phi w)^T (y - \phi w)\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [y^T y - 2y^T \phi w + w^T \phi^T \phi w]\right)$$

Bayes theorem $p(w|y) \propto p(y|w) \cdot p(w)$

$$p(w|y) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} [w^T \Lambda_0 w - 2\mu_0^T \Lambda_0 w + \mu_0^T \Lambda_0 \mu_0]\right) \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\alpha} [y^T y - 2y^T \Phi w + w^T \Phi^T \Phi w]\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(w|y) &= -\frac{1}{2} [w^T \Lambda_0 w - 2\mu_0^T \Lambda_0 w + \mu_0^T \Lambda_0 \mu_0] + \mu_0^T \Lambda_0 w + \frac{1}{\alpha} y^T \Phi w \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\alpha} [y^T y - 2y^T \Phi w + w^T \Phi^T \Phi w] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} w^T (\Lambda_0 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T \Phi) w + w^T (\frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T y + \Lambda_0 \mu_0) + \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

$$\log p(w) = -\frac{1}{2} w^T \Lambda w + w^T b \quad \Lambda = \Sigma_N^{-1}$$

$$\mu_N = \Lambda^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$\Sigma_N = (\Lambda_0 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T \Phi)^{-1}$$

$$\mu_N = \Sigma_N (\frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T y + \Lambda_0 \mu_0)$$

Bayes Linear Regression

precision 精度值

initial prior $w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, b^{-1} I) \Rightarrow \mu = 0, \Lambda_0 = b \cdot I$

$$\Sigma_N = (b I + \frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T \Phi)^{-1}$$

每筆資料帶來的資訊

$$\mu = \Sigma_N (\frac{1}{\alpha} \Phi^T y)$$

Φ column vector ($n \times 1$)

每筆資料對 mean 的影響 $m = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum y_i \phi(x_i)$