



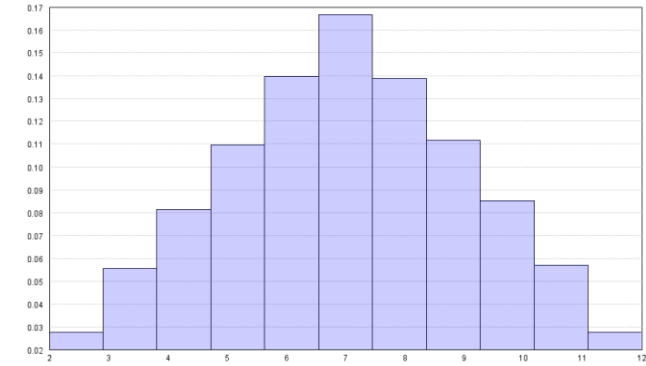
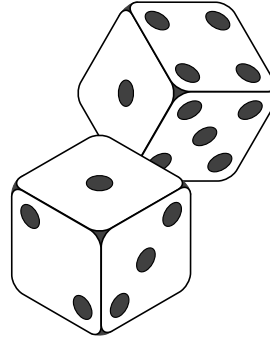
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Bayesian probability

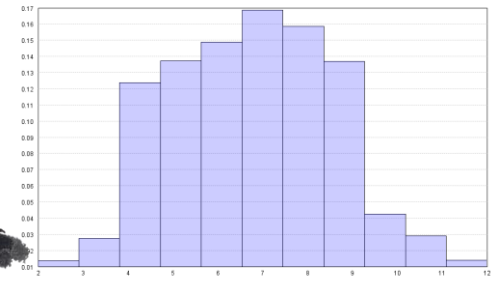
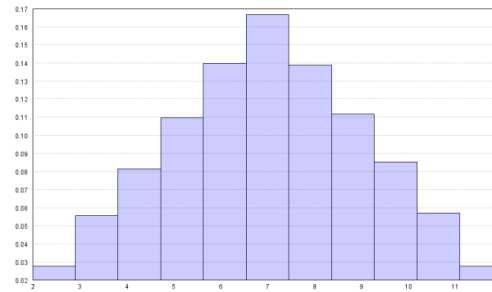
Marcel Lüthi, Departement of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Basel

Different interpretations of probabilities

Long-term frequencies



Degree of belief (Bayesian probability)

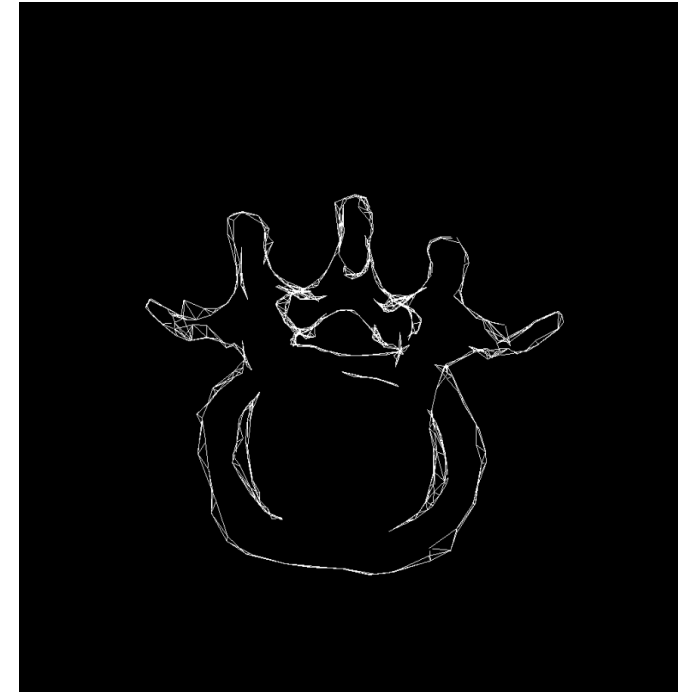


Bayesian probability in shape and image analysis

Sources of uncertainty in image and shape analysis

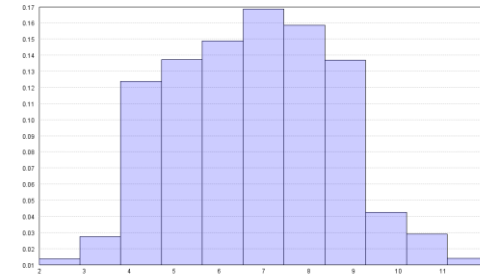
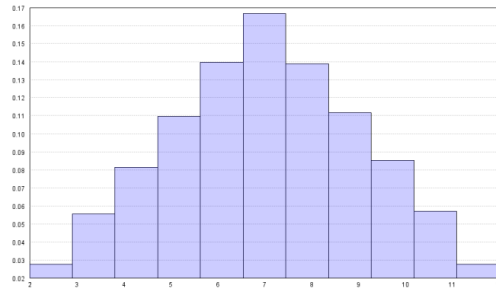
- Measurement noise
- Calibration of acquisition device
- Limited measurement accuracy
- Missing data

Repeating a measurement does not give us much more information.



Bayesian probability

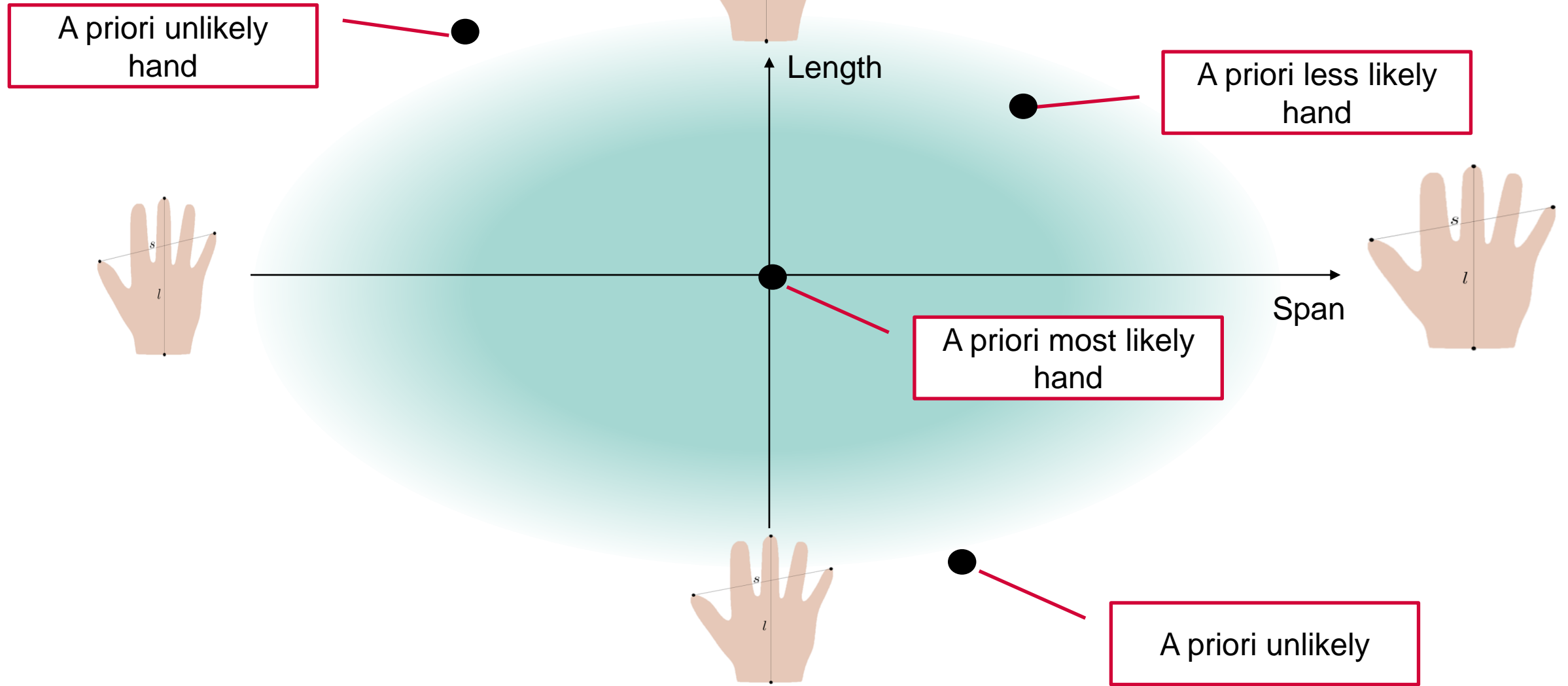
Bayesian probabilities rely on a *subjective* perspective:



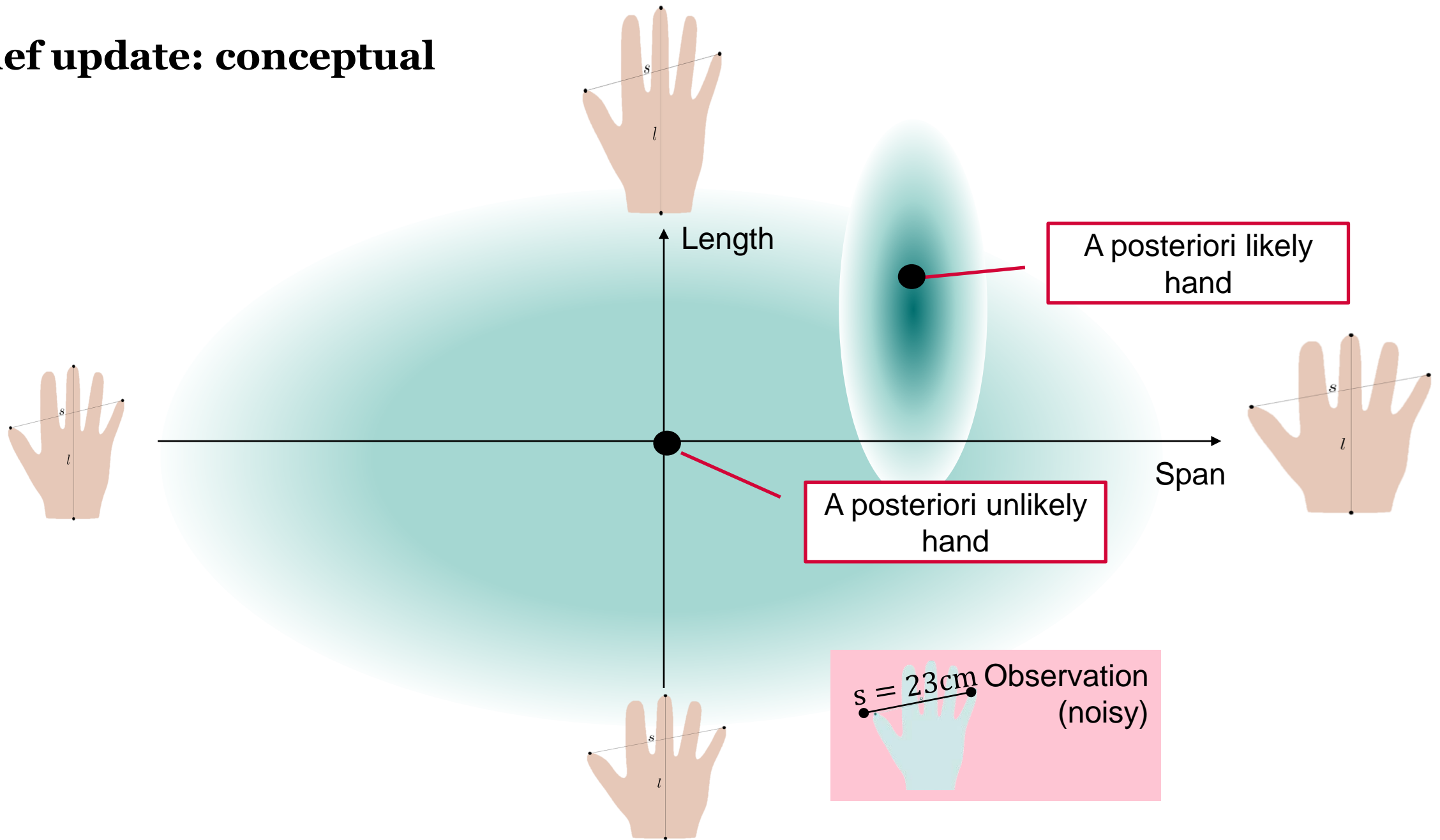
Subjective is not arbitrary!

- Belief are updated when new data becomes available
- Belief update follow rules of probability theory.

Belief update: conceptual

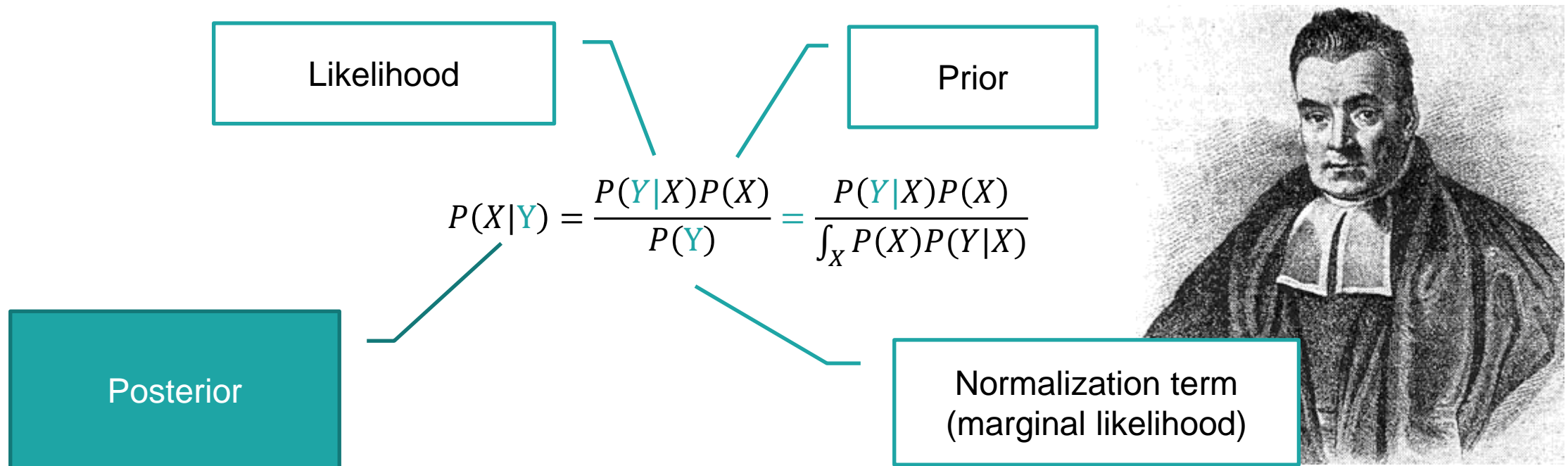


Belief update: conceptual



Bayes rule

Rule for updating our belief in X , after we have observed data Y



Example: Belief update for the hand model

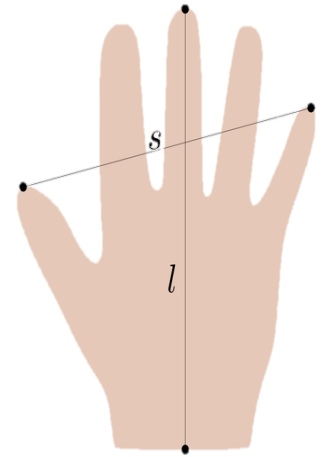
Model

1. *Length of an average hand is approximately 24 centimeter
ca 2/3 of the hands are within a range of ± 2 cm*

$$p(L) = N(24, 2)$$

2. *On average, length and span are approximately the same
The span varies more than the length. 2/3 of the hands are within a 4 cm range*

$$p(S|L = l) = N(l, 4)$$



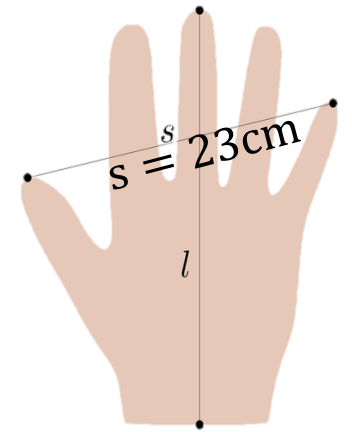
Example: Belief update for the hand model

Belief update

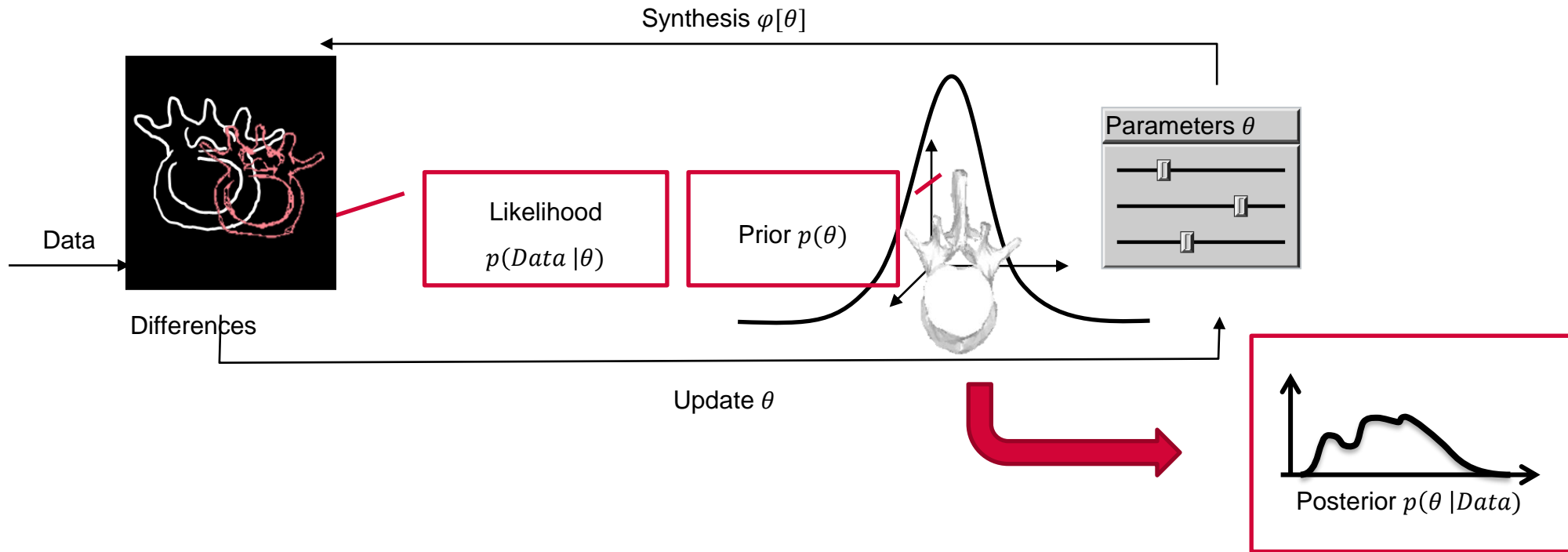
$$p(L|S = 23) = \frac{p(S = 23|L)p(L)}{p(S = 23)} = \frac{p(S = 23|L)p(L)}{\int p(S = 23|L)p(L)dL}$$

All quantities are known

- *Everything can be computed (in principle)*



Bayesian probabilities in our Project



To specify:

- Prior distribution over parameters θ
- Likelihood function $p(Data | \theta)$
 - Contains synthesis function: How parameters map to contours

To compute:

- Posterior