

Nonparametric Bayesian Methods: Models, Algorithms, and Applications (Part II)

Tamara Broderick
Associate Professor
MIT

Nonparametric Bayes

- Bayesian methods that are 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)

WIKIPEDIA

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Deutsch Die freie Enzyklopädie 1 806 000+ Artikel					
日本語 フリー百科事典 962 000+ 記事					
中文 自由的百科全書 814 000+ 條目					
Polski Wolna encyklopedia 1 106 000+ haset					



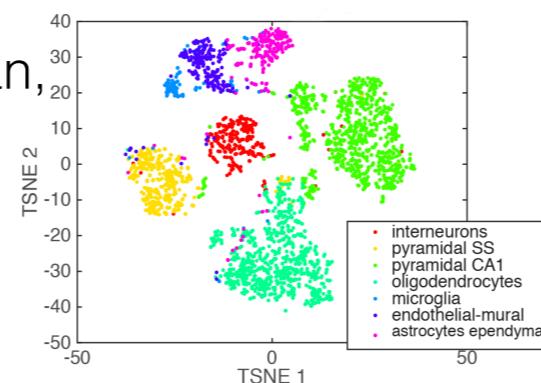
[Eaton 2020]

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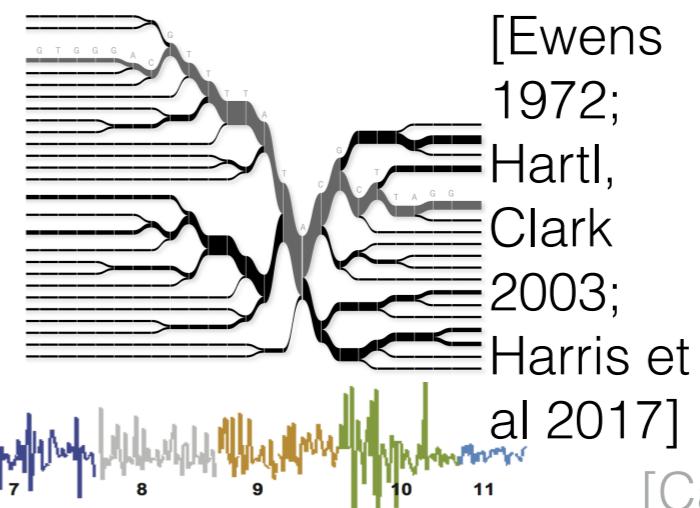
Kornmesser
et al 2017,
2018]

[Del Pozzo
et al 2017,
2018]

[Prabhakaran,
Azizi, Carr,
Pe'er 2016]



[Saria
et al
2010]



[Ewens
1972;
Hartl,
Clark
2003;
Harris et
al 2017]



[Xu et al 2015]
[Cassidy et al 2015]

[Lloyd et al
2012; Miller
et al 2009]

[MIT xPRO]



[Lan et al 2015]



Roadmap

[slides, code:
www.tamarabroderick.com/tutorials.html]

- Example problem: clustering
- Example NPBayes model: Dirichlet process
- Chinese restaurant process
- Inference
- Venture further into the wild world of Nonparametric Bayes
- Big questions
 - Why NPBayes?
 - What does an infinite/growing number of parameters really mean (in NPBayes)?
 - Why is NPBayes challenging but practical?

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Choosing $K = \infty$

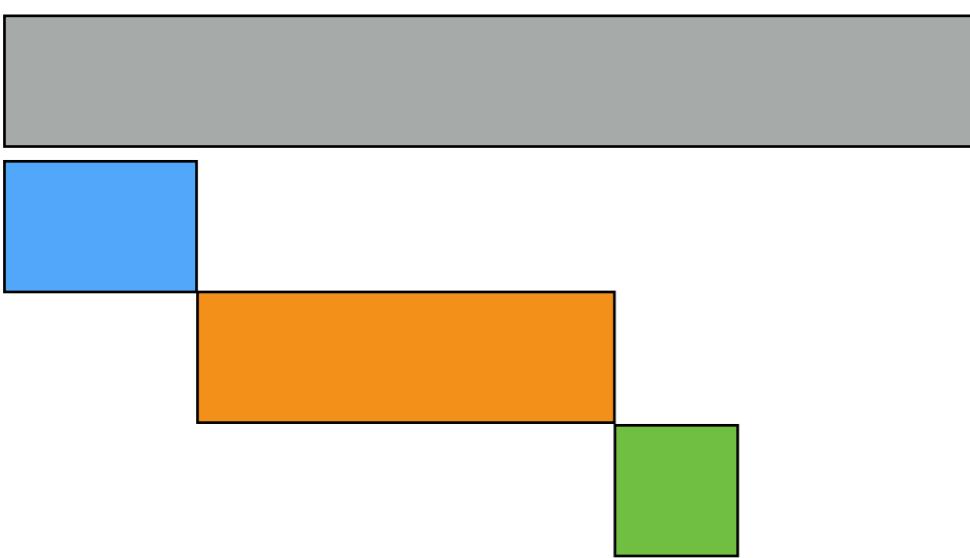
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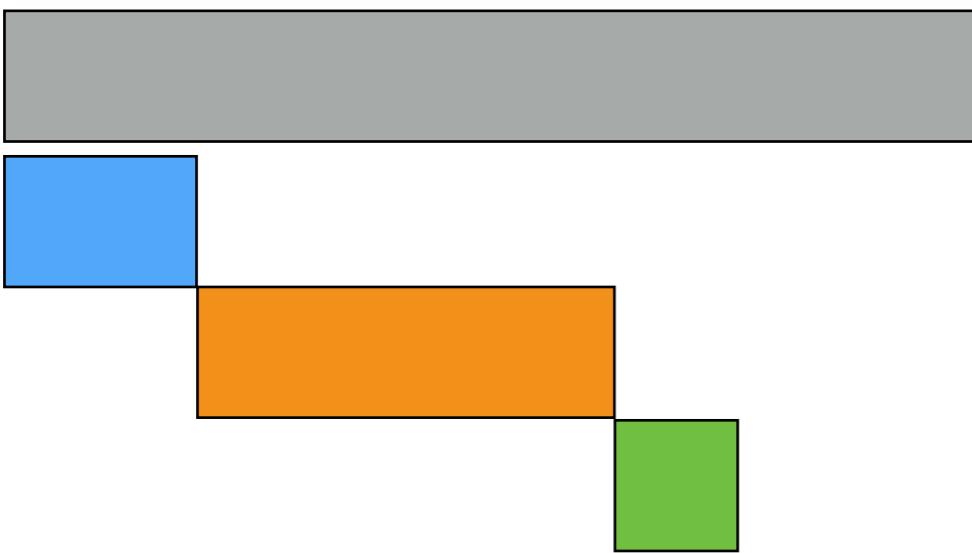
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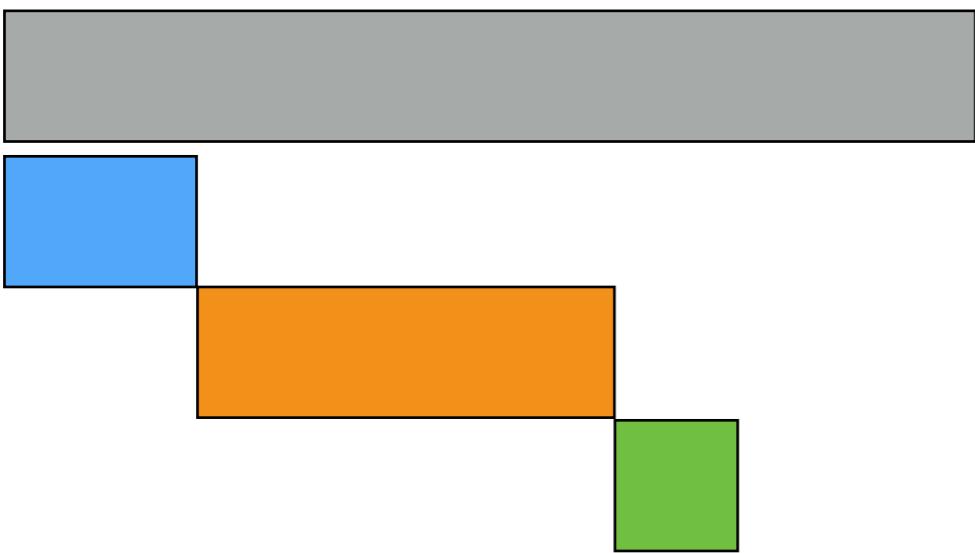
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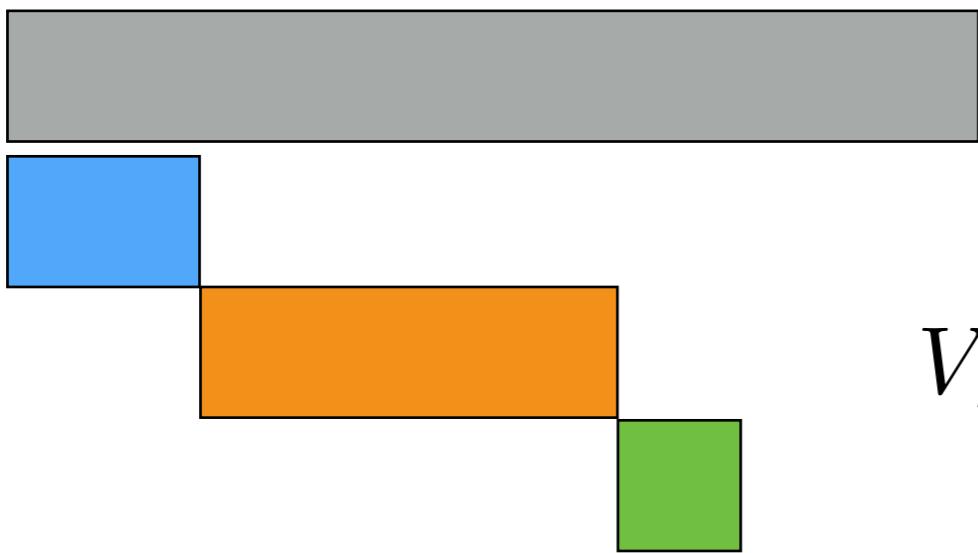
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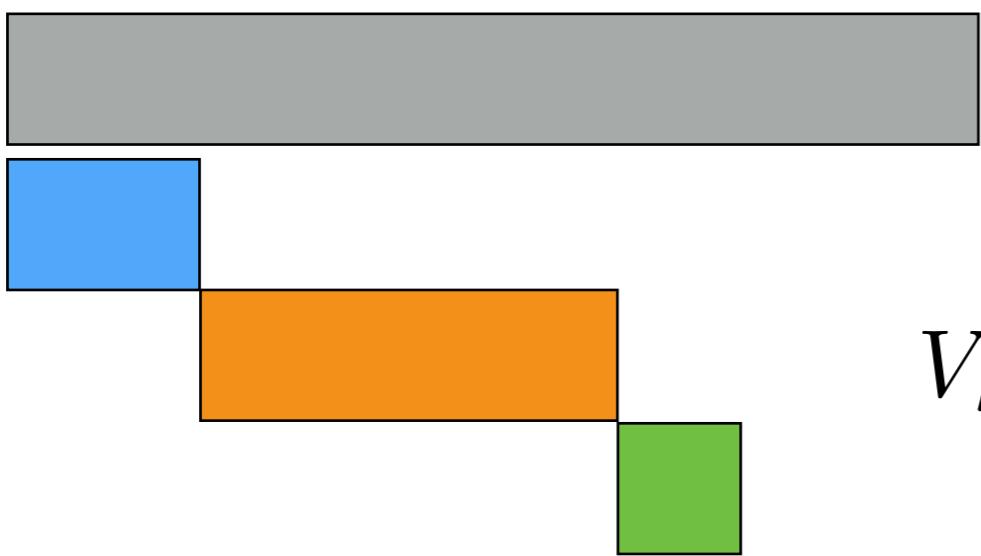
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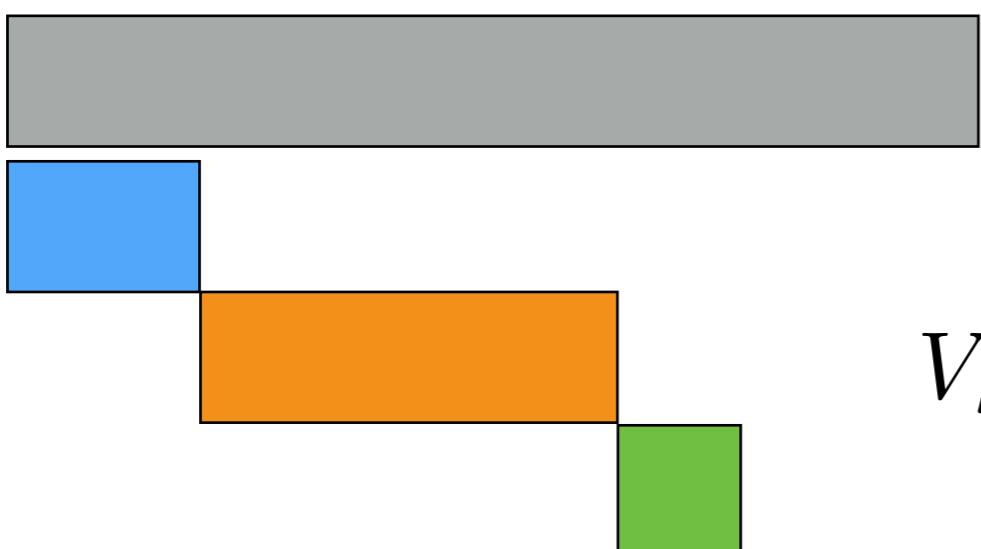
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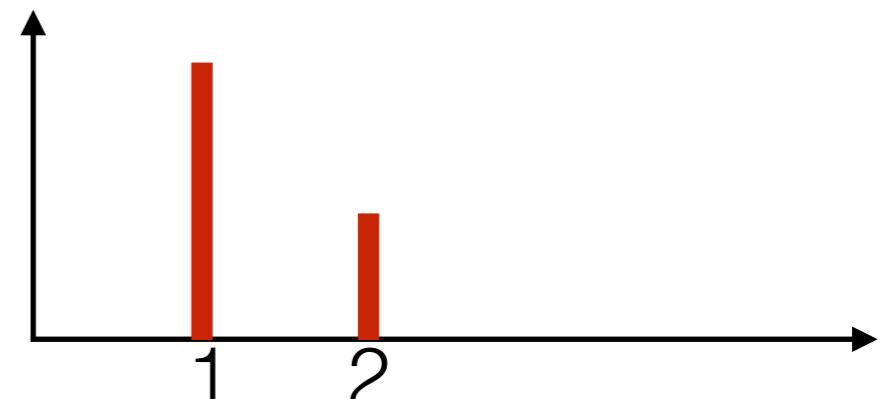
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[demo]

Distributions

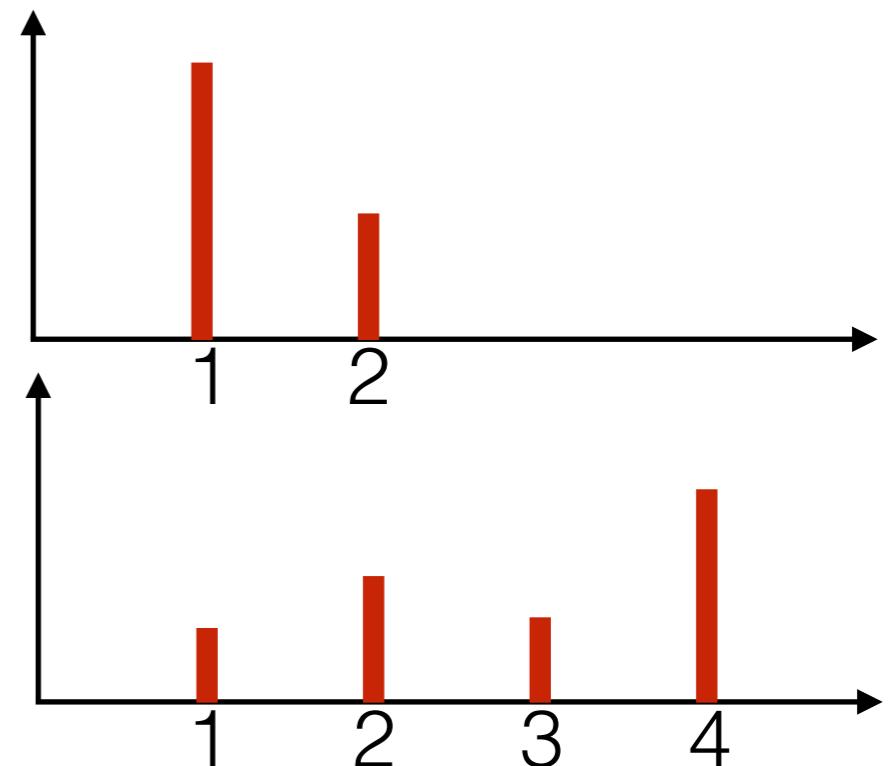
Distributions

- Beta → random distribution over 1, 2



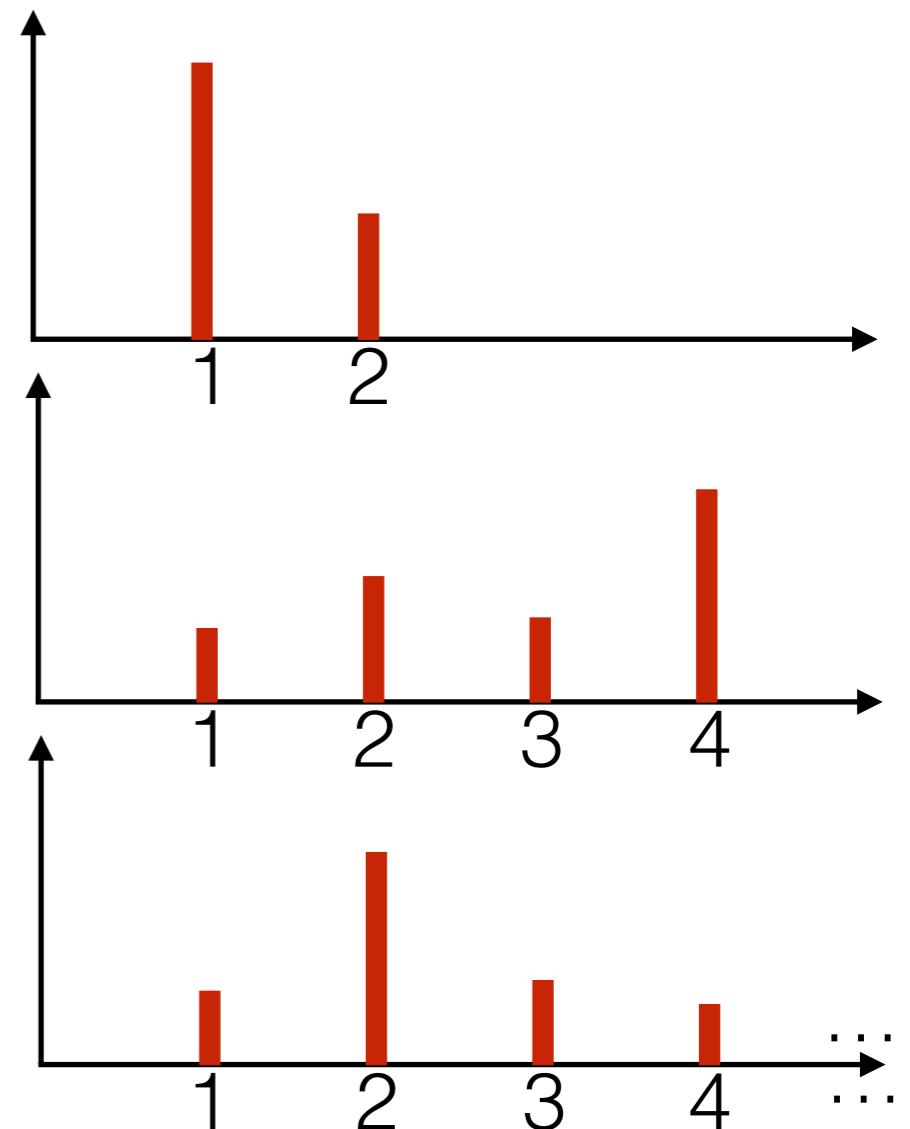
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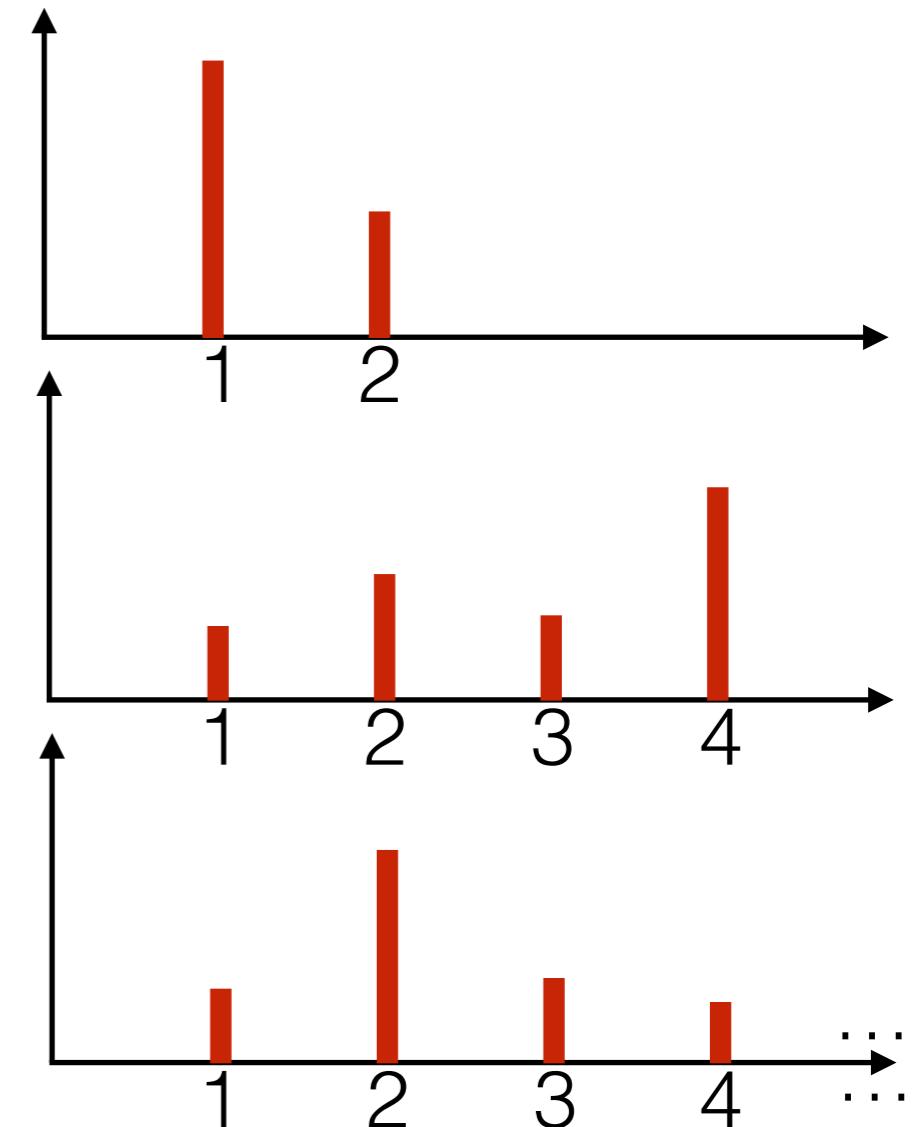
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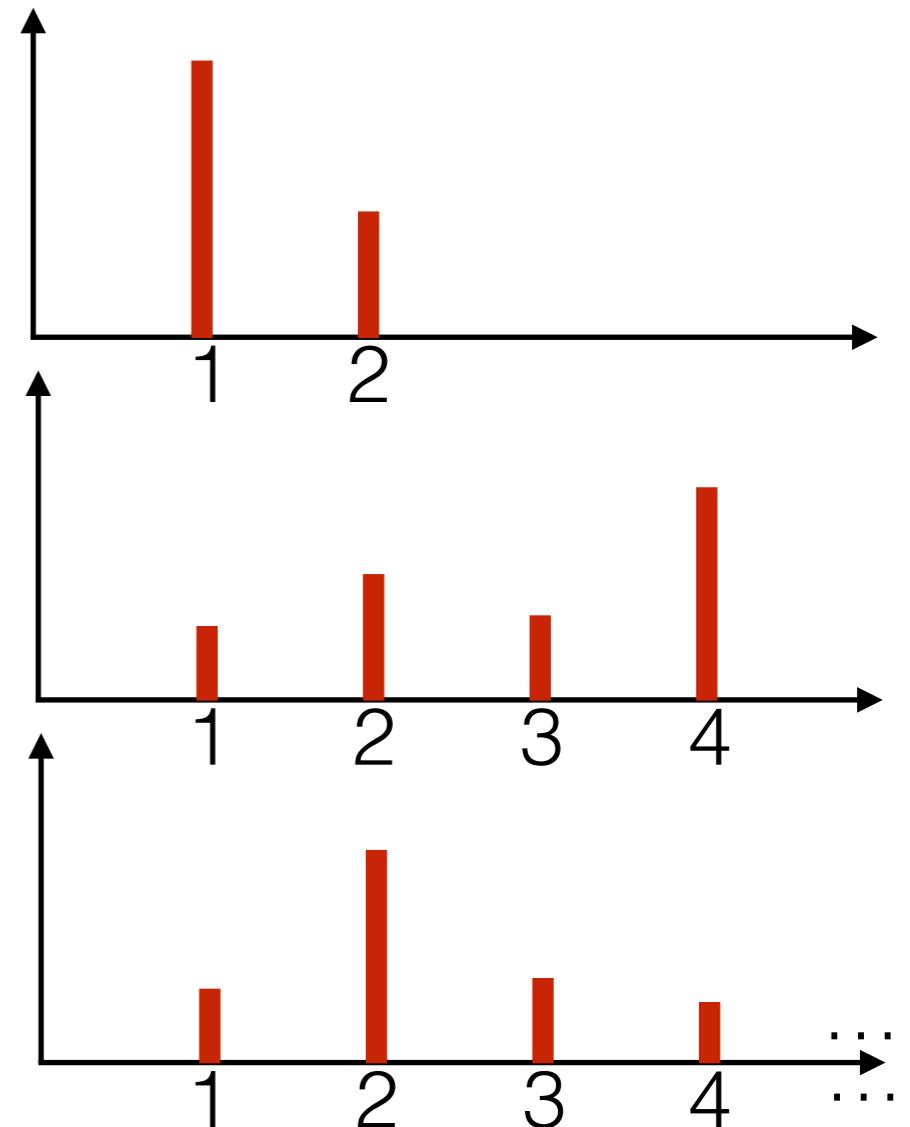
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- Infinity of parameters: components
- Growing number of parameters: clusters

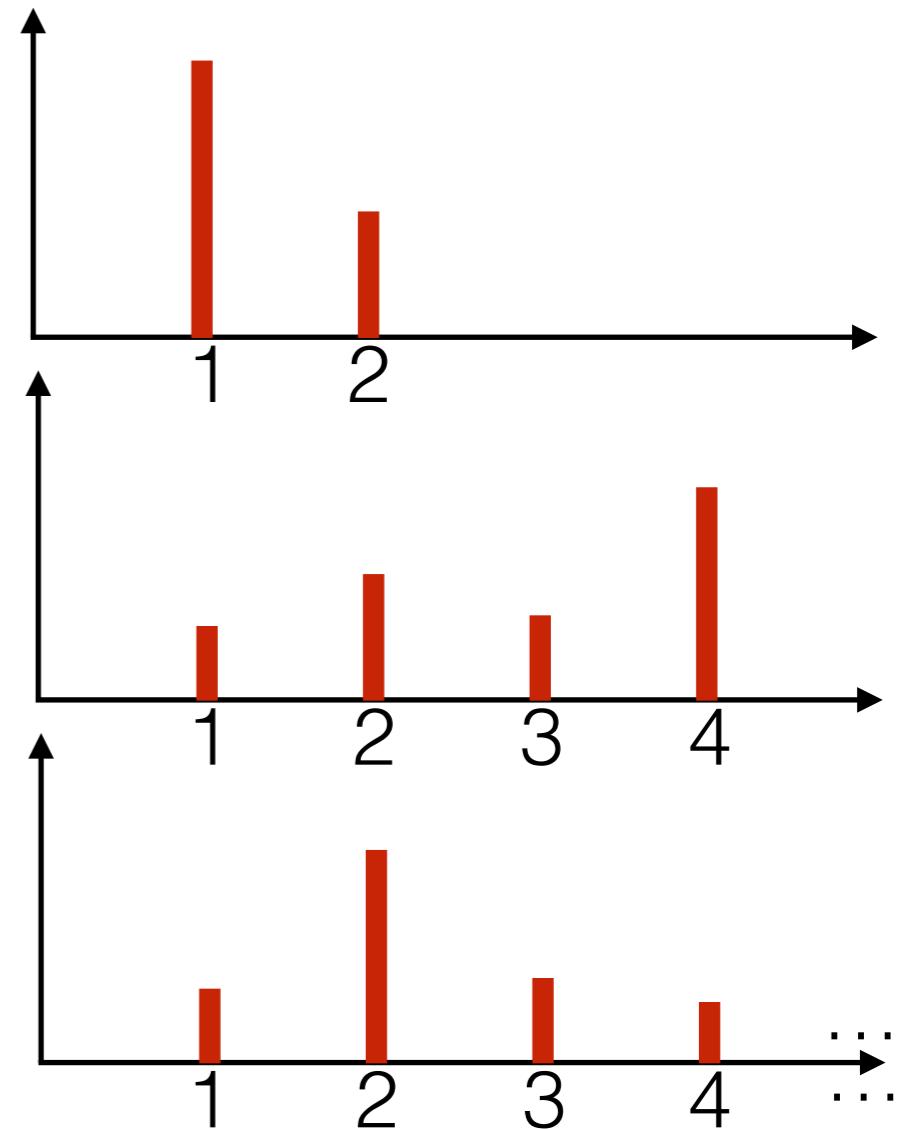
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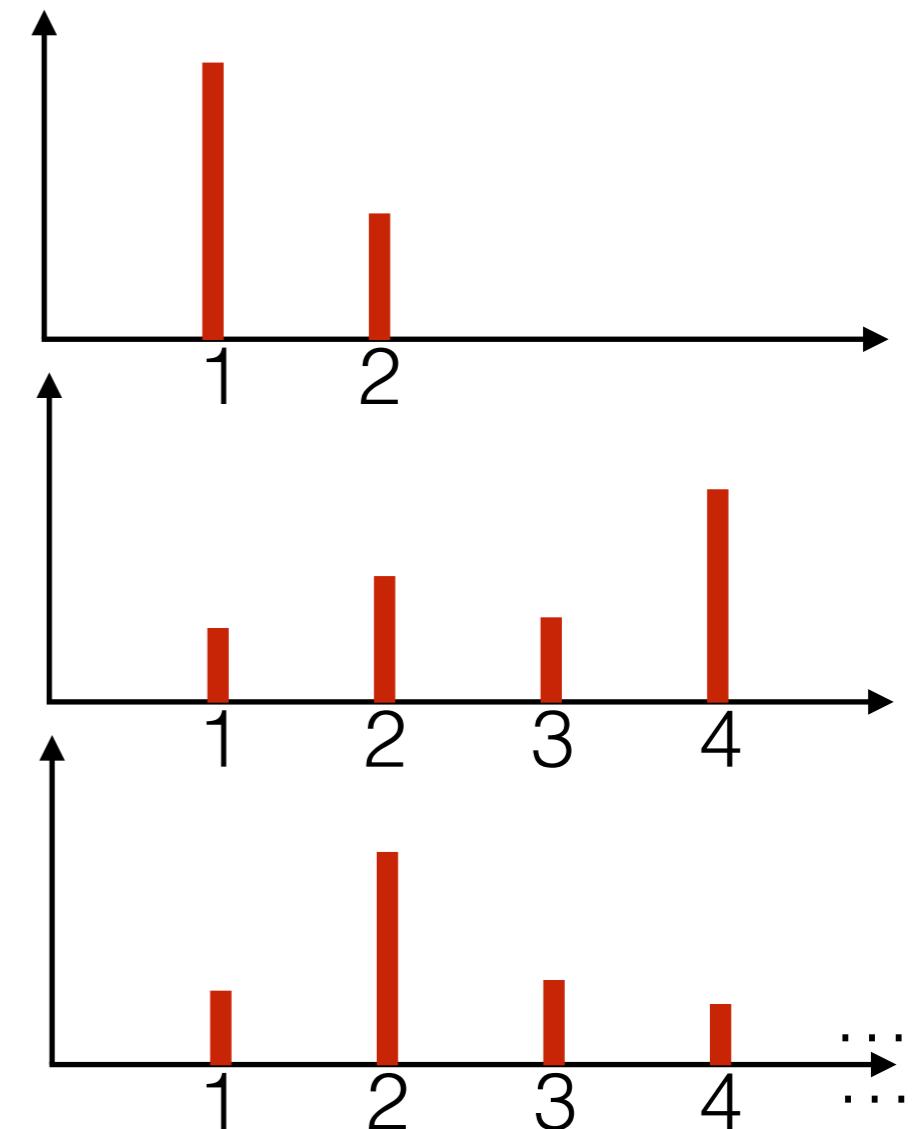
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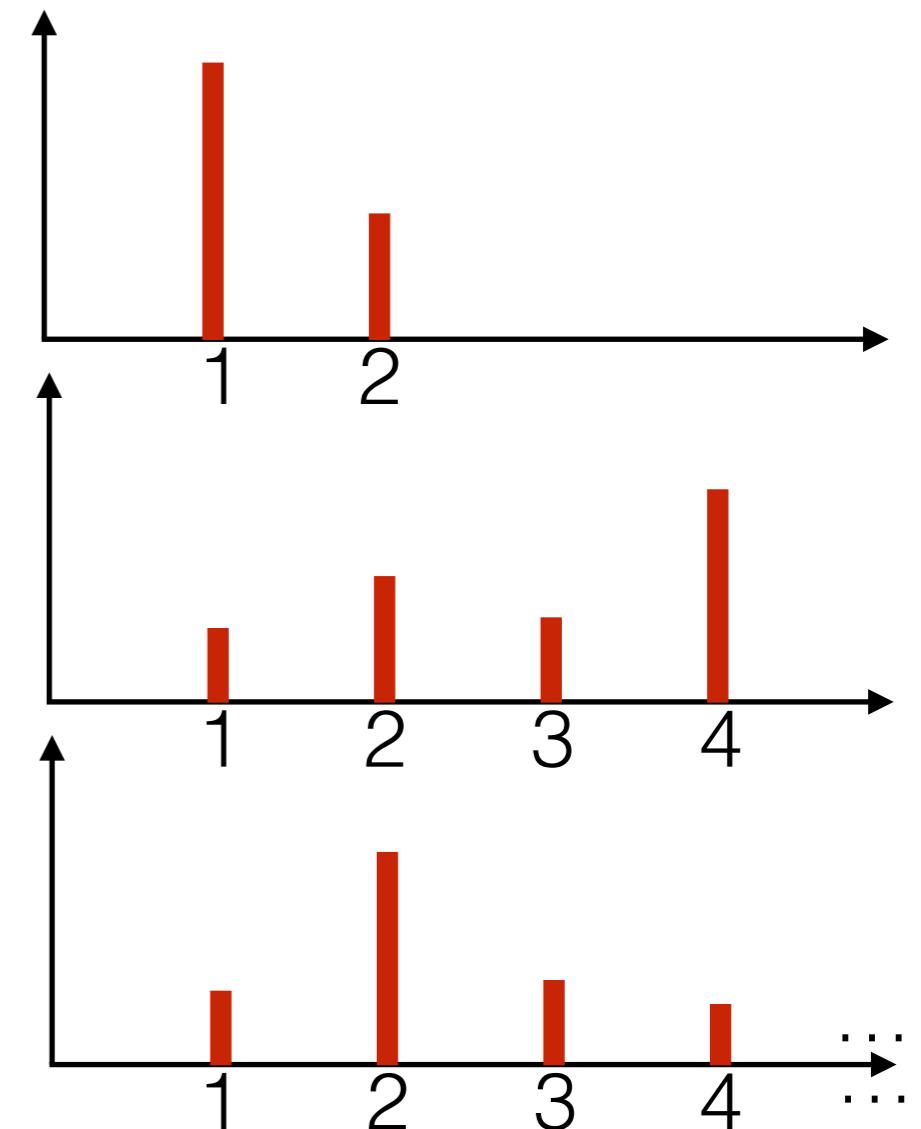


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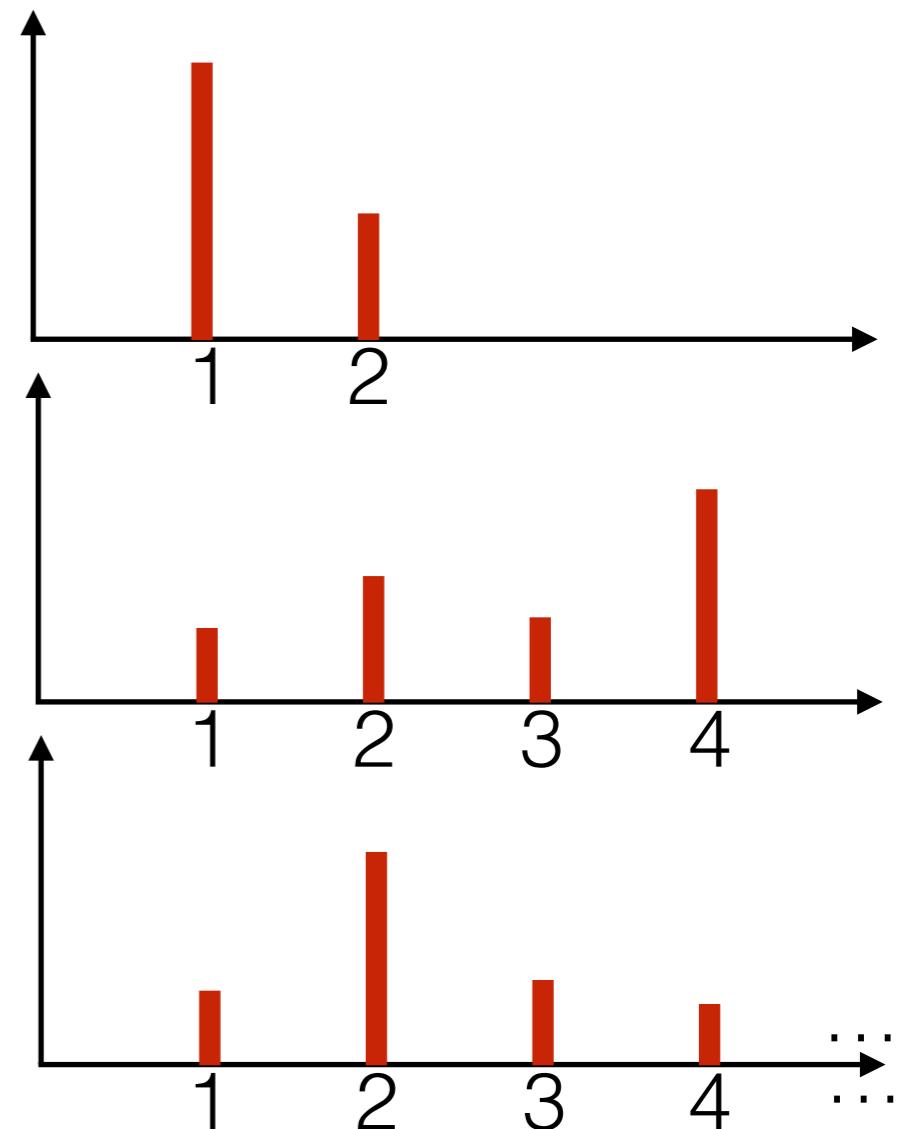
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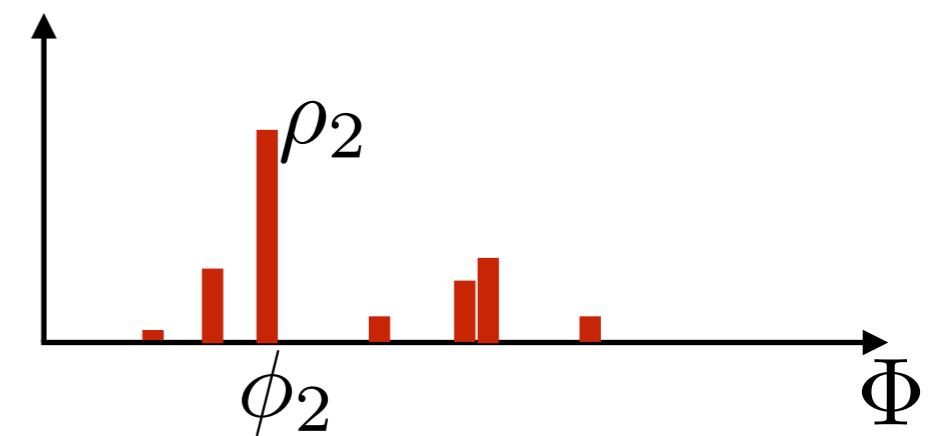
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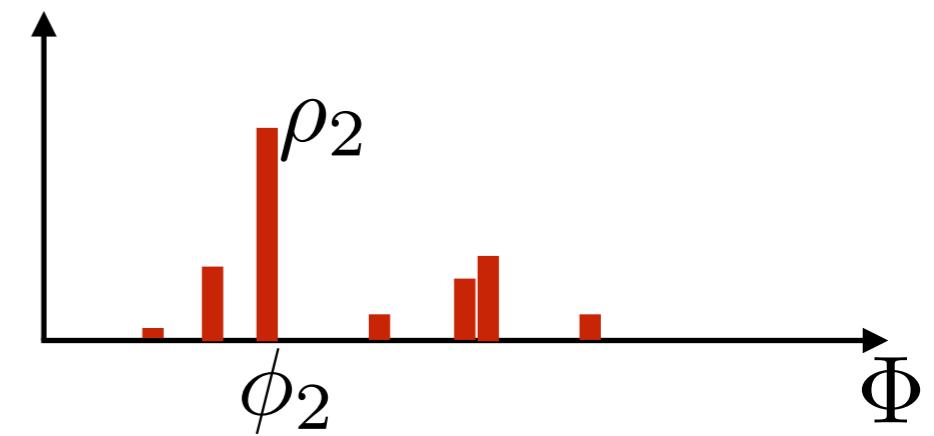
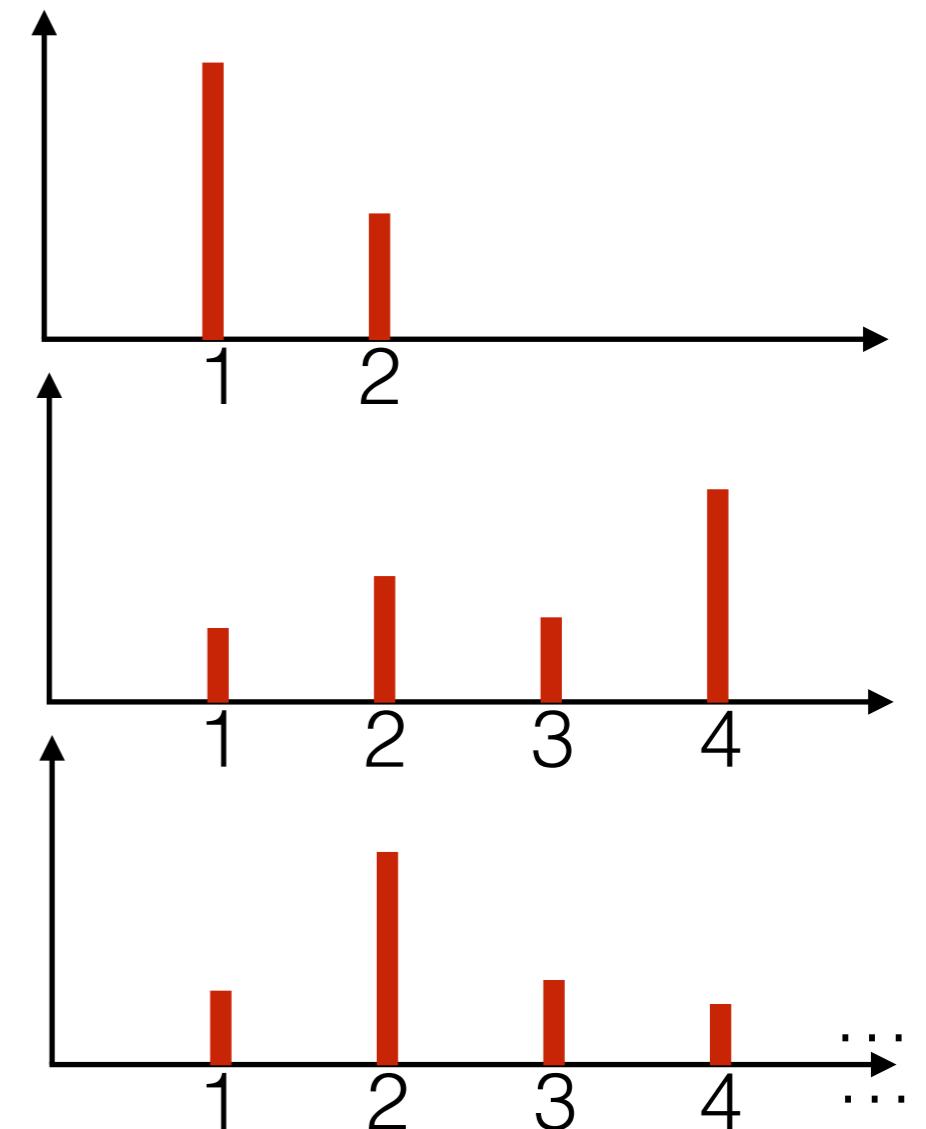


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[Ferguson 1973]

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- Gaussian mixture model

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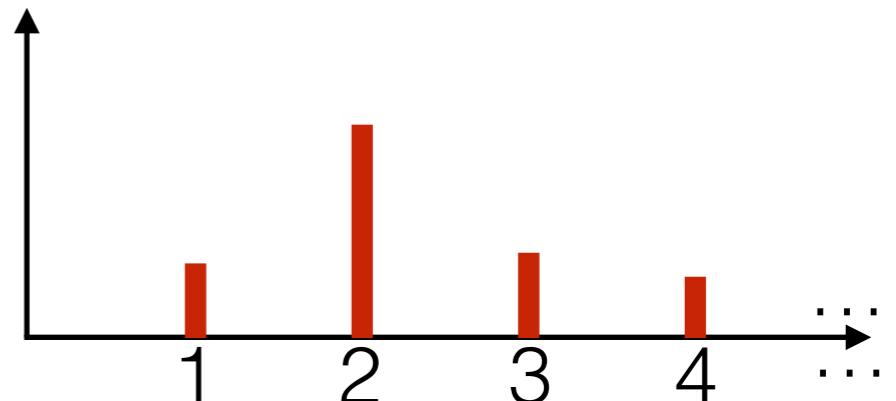
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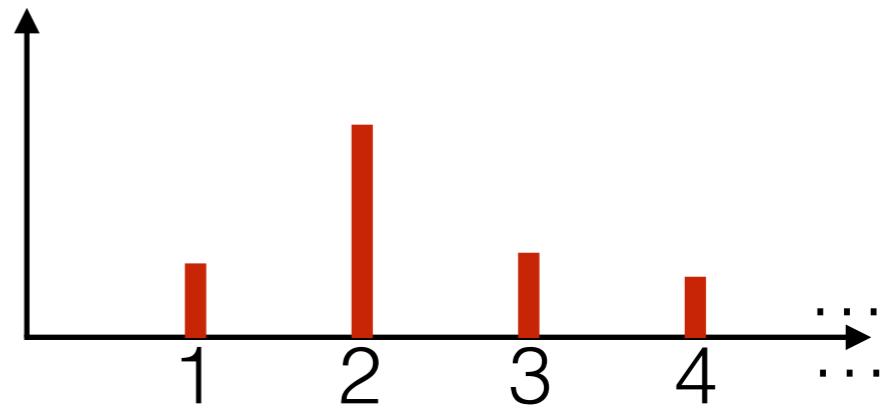


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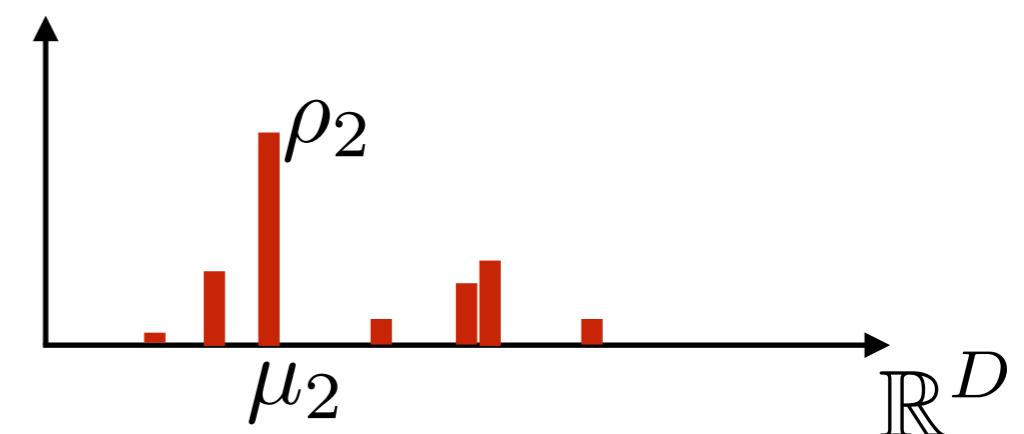
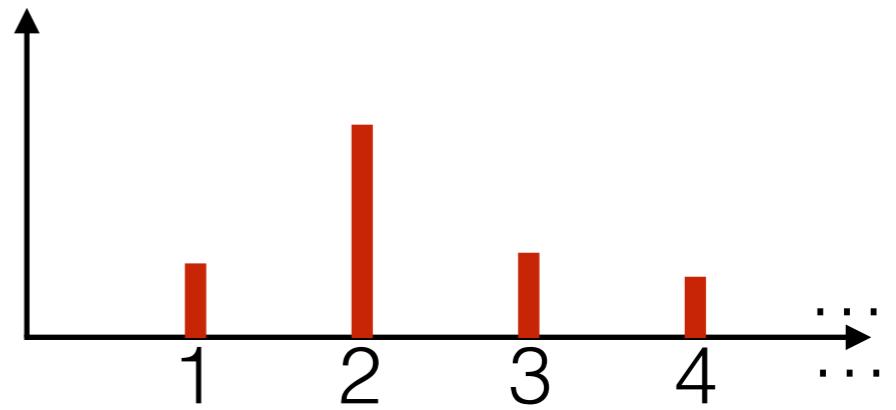


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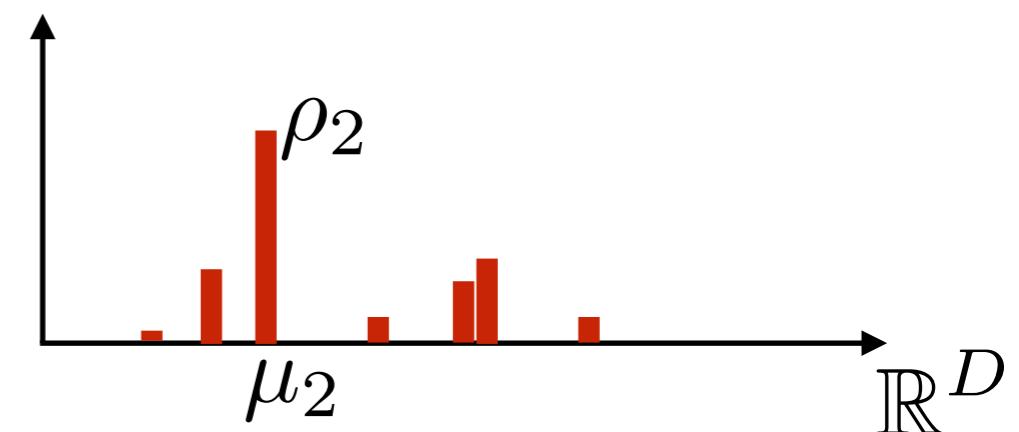
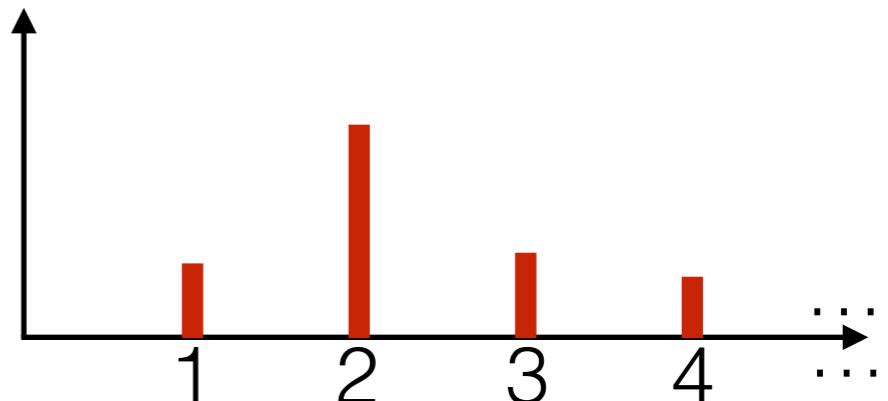
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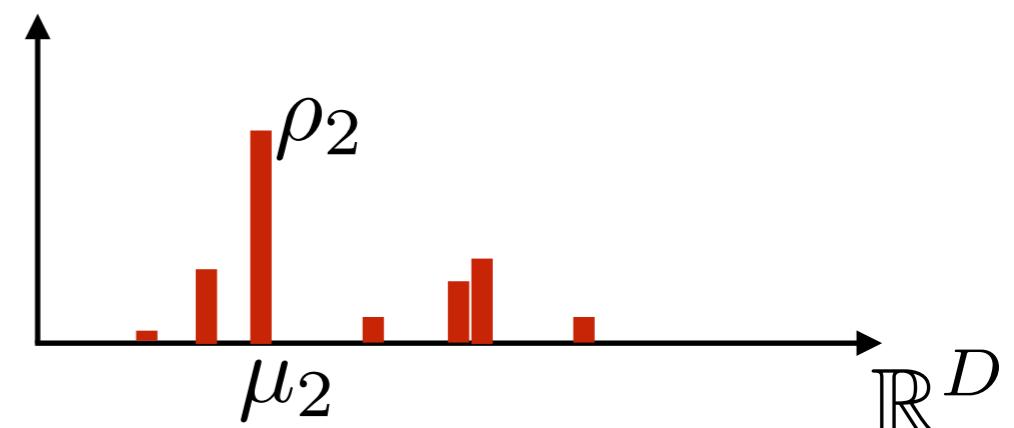
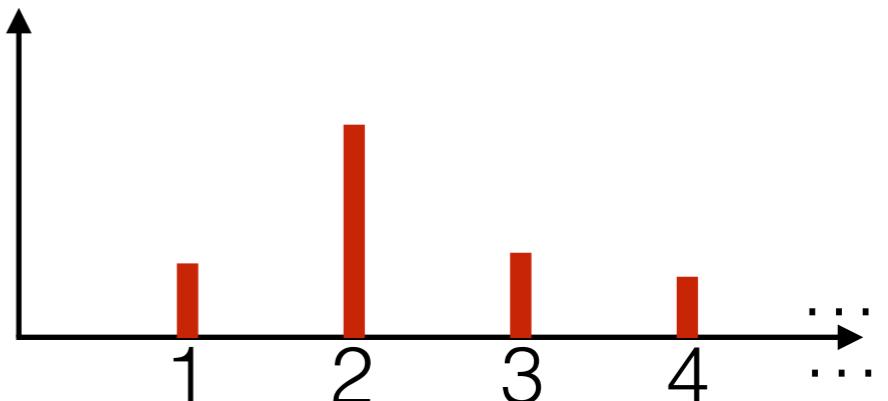
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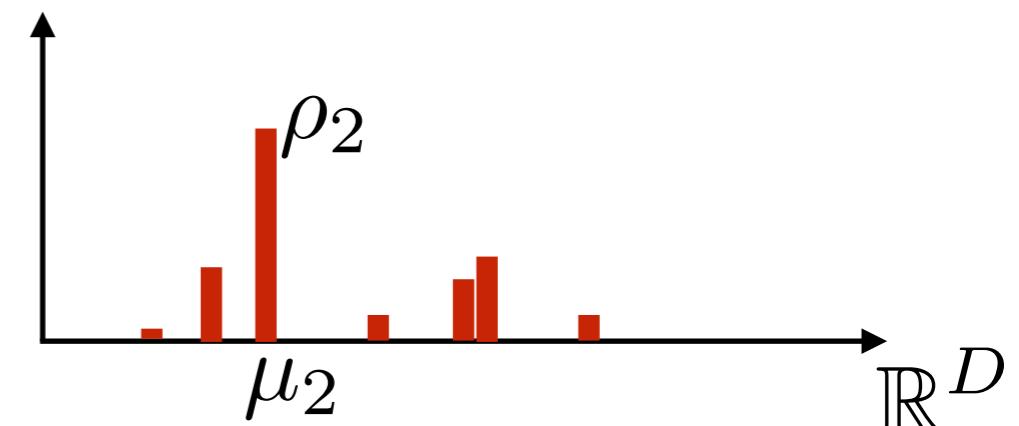
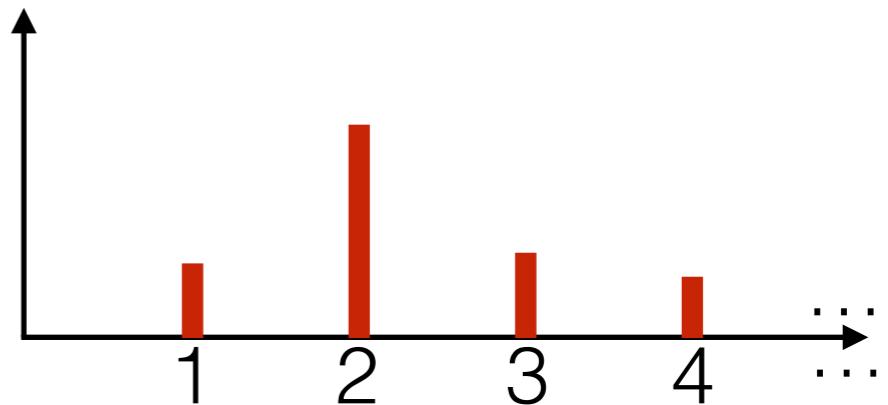
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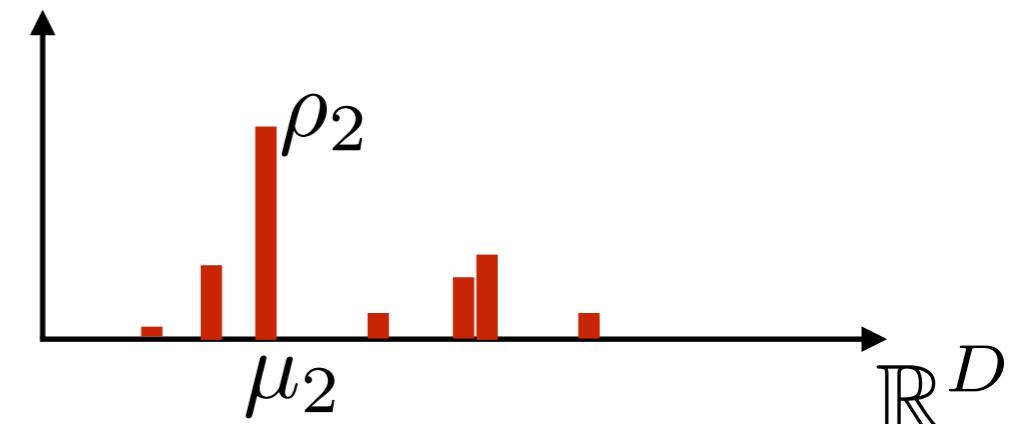
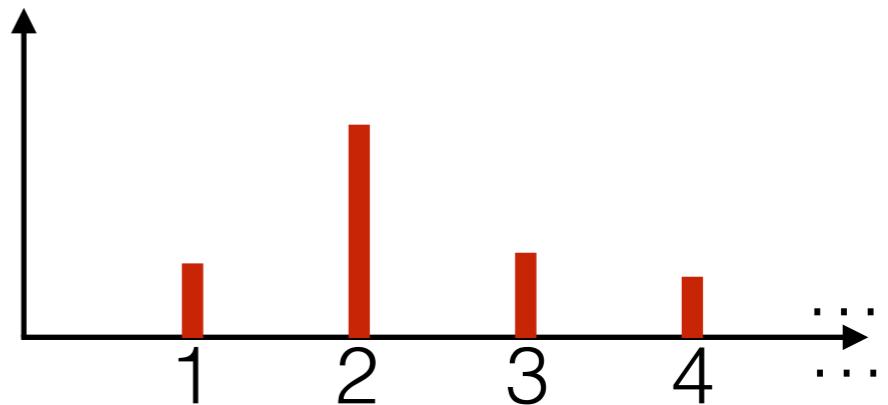
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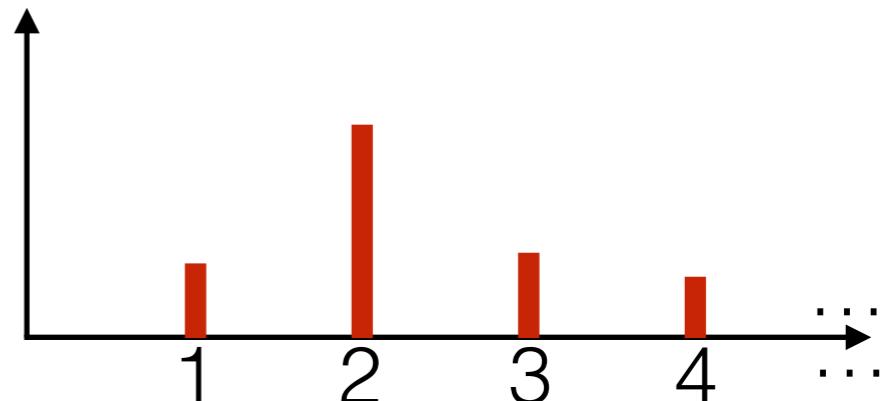
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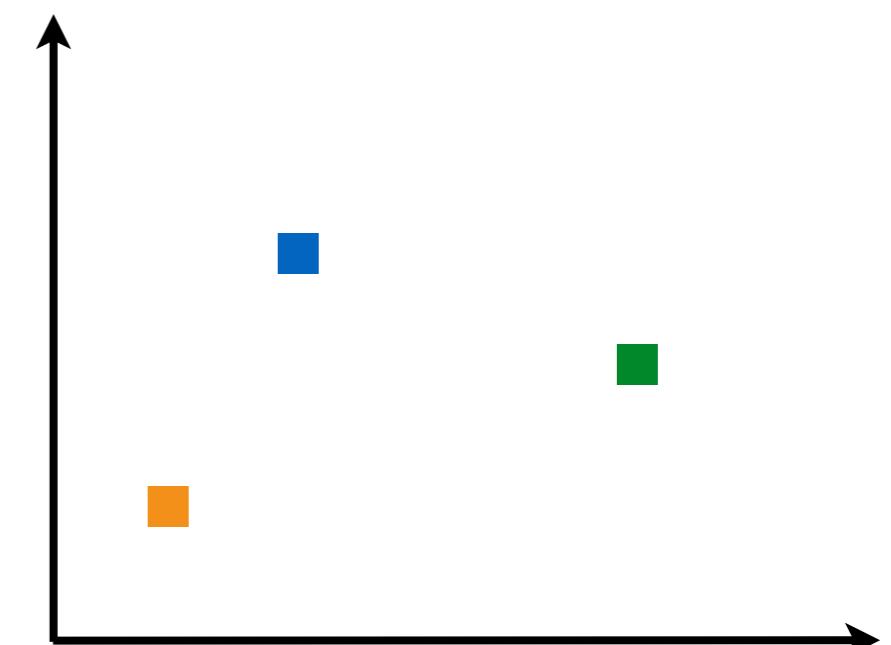
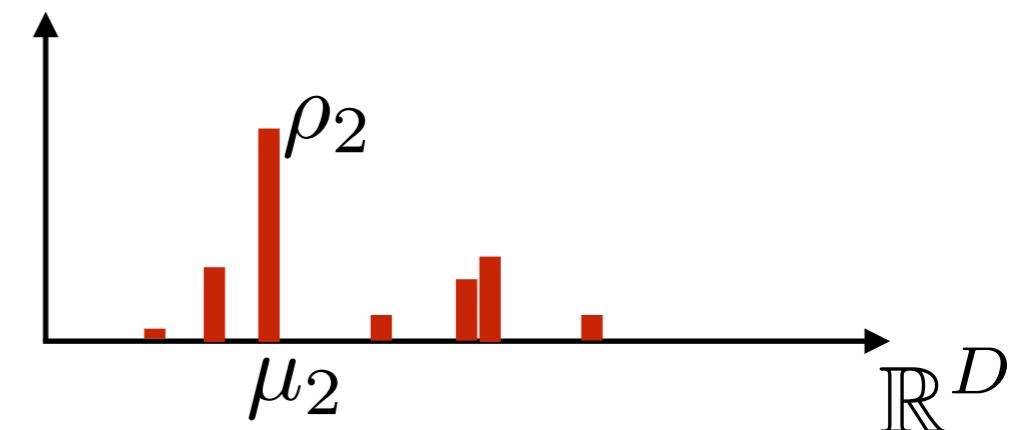
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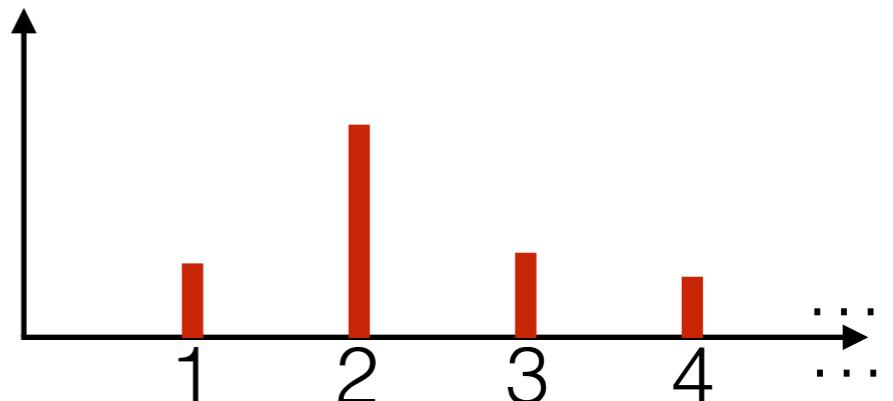
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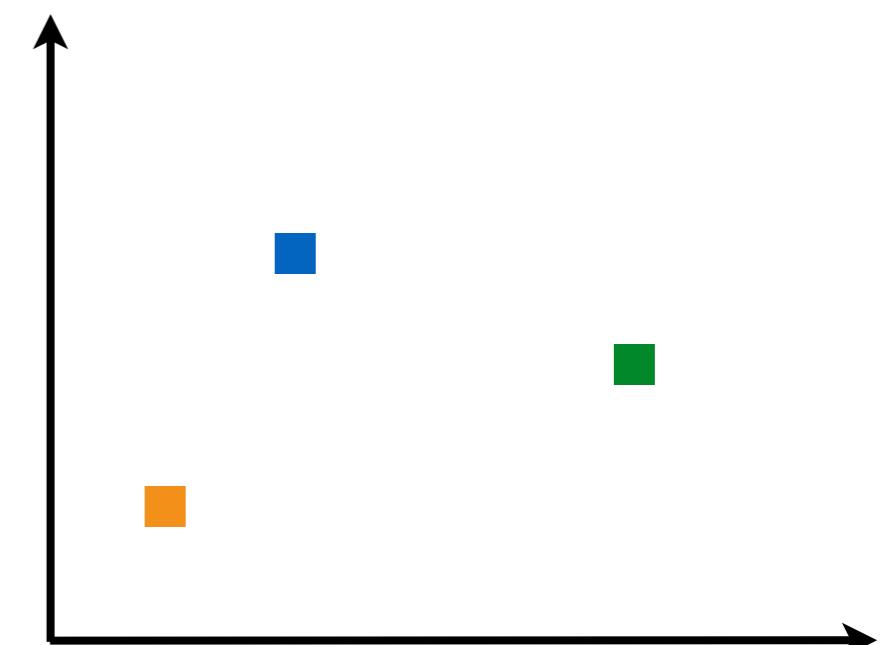
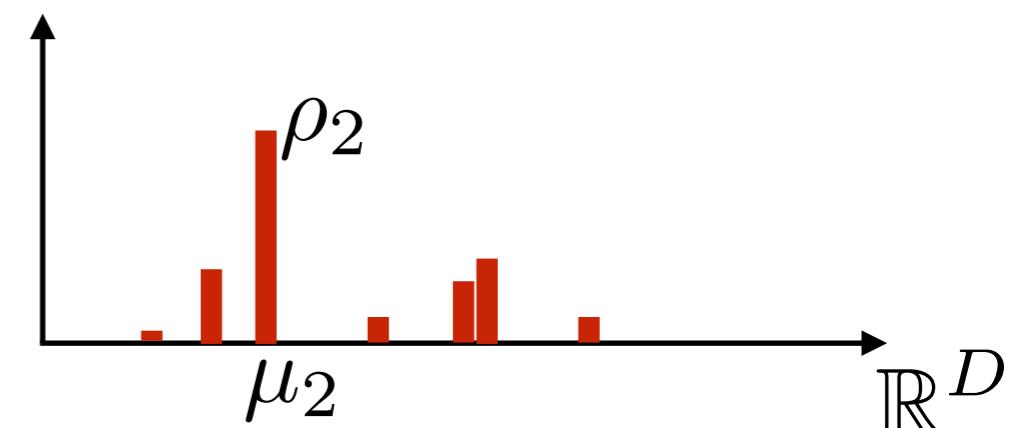
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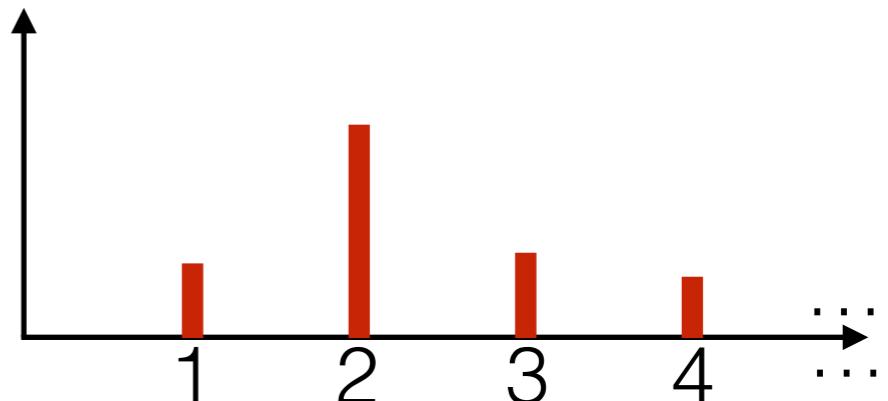
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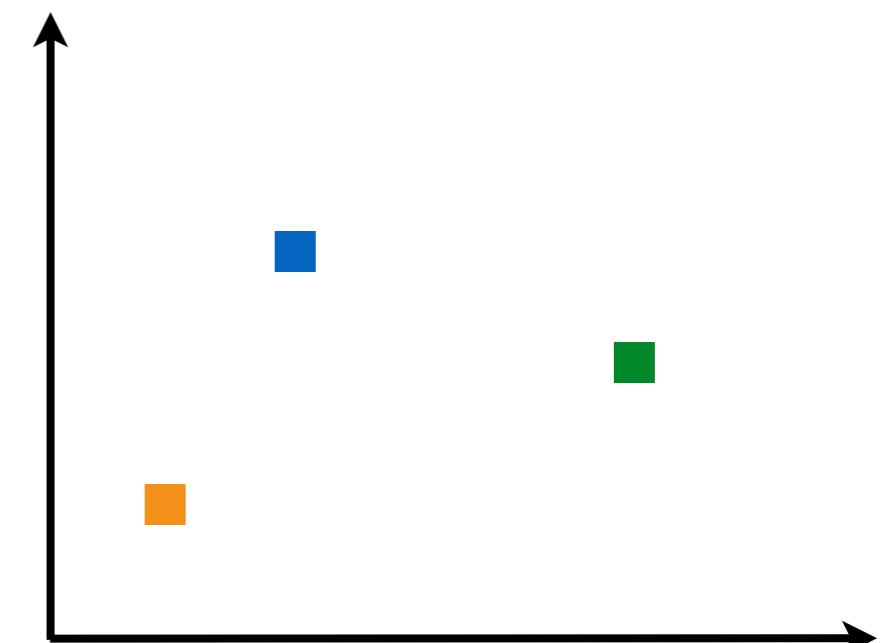
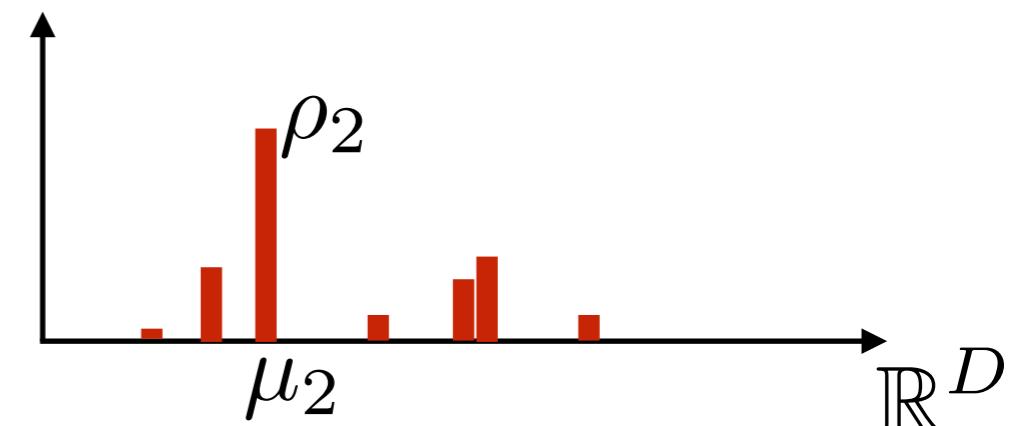


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$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_n^*, \Sigma)$$



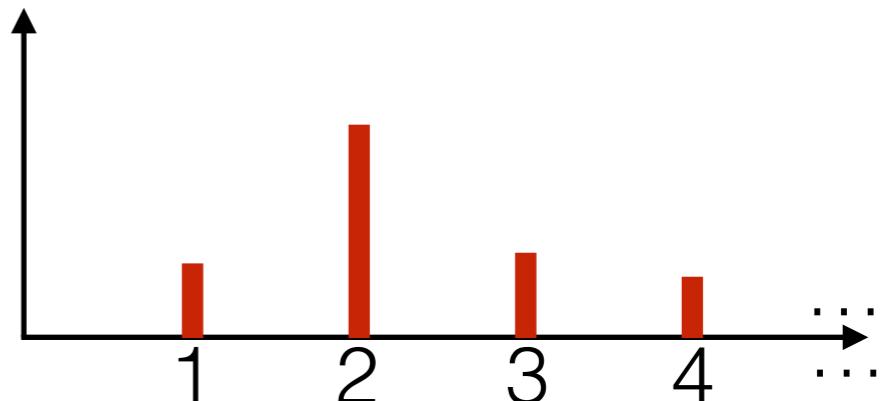
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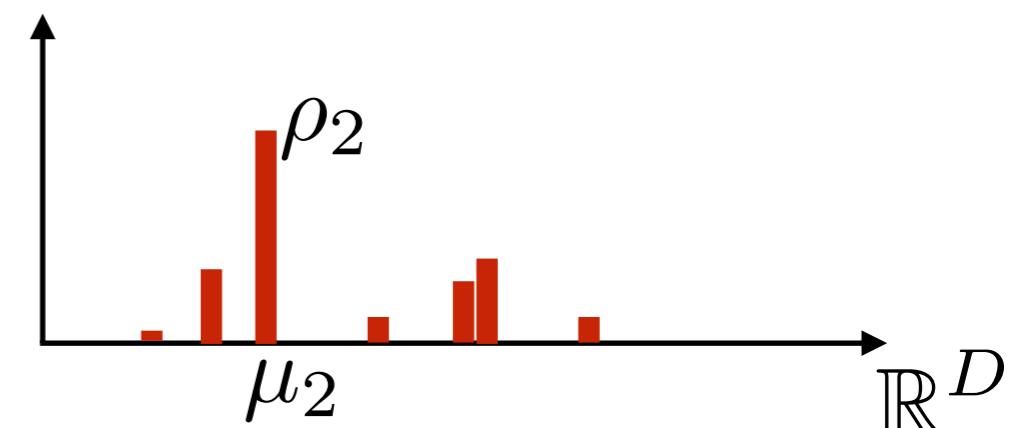
- i.e. $G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_k \delta_{\mu_k} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{DP}(\alpha, \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0))$



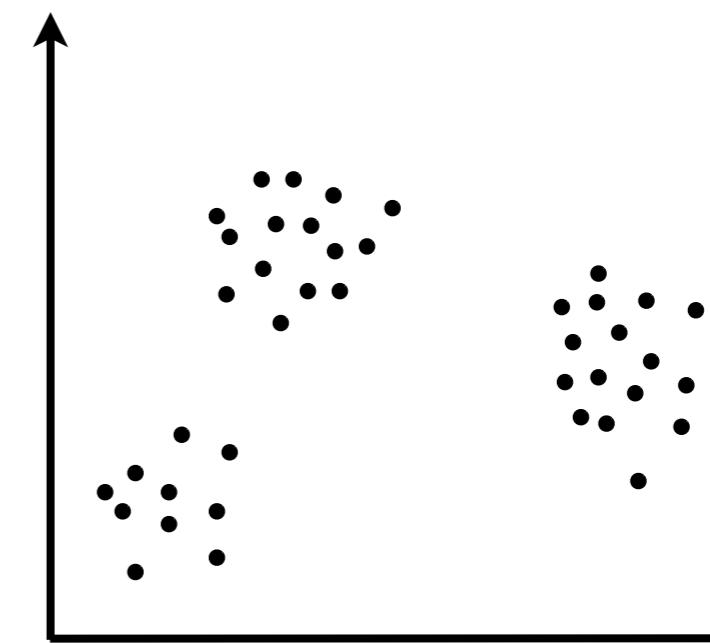
$$z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Categorical}(\rho)$$

$$\mu_n^* = \mu_{z_n}$$

- i.e. $\mu_n^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$



$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_n^*, \Sigma)$$



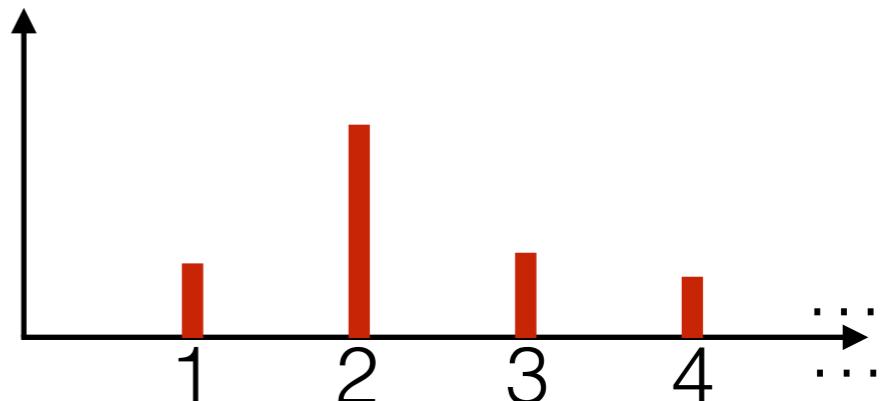
Dirichlet process mixture model

- Gaussian mixture model

$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

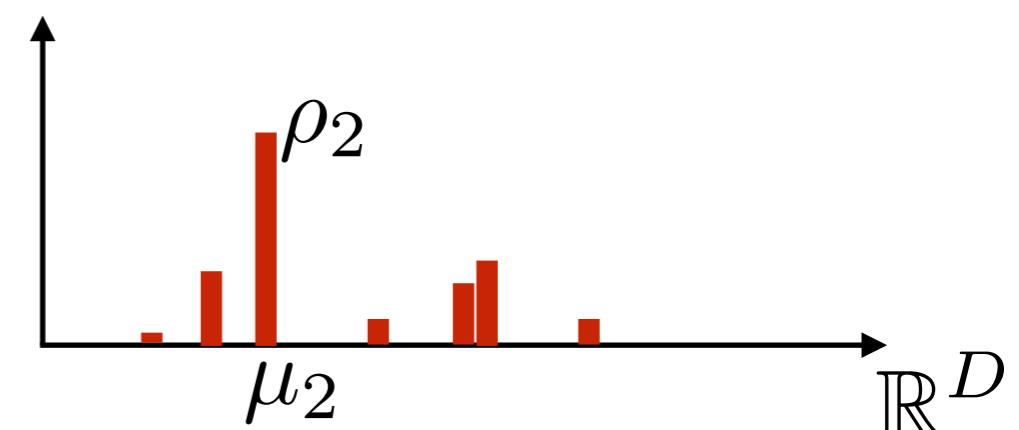
- i.e. $G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_k \delta_{\mu_k} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{DP}(\alpha, \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0))$



$$z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Categorical}(\rho)$$

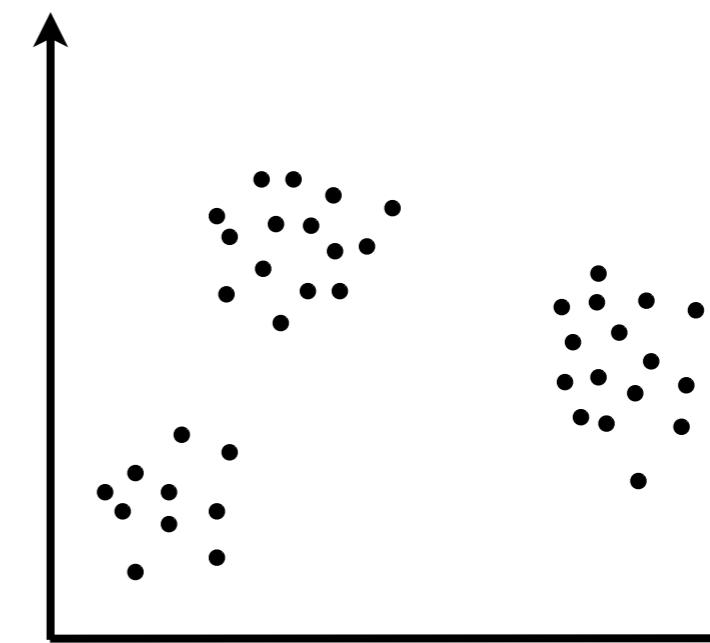
$$\mu_n^* = \mu_{z_n}$$

- i.e. $\mu_n^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$



$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_n^*, \Sigma)$$

[demo]



Dirichlet process mixture model

- More generally

$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

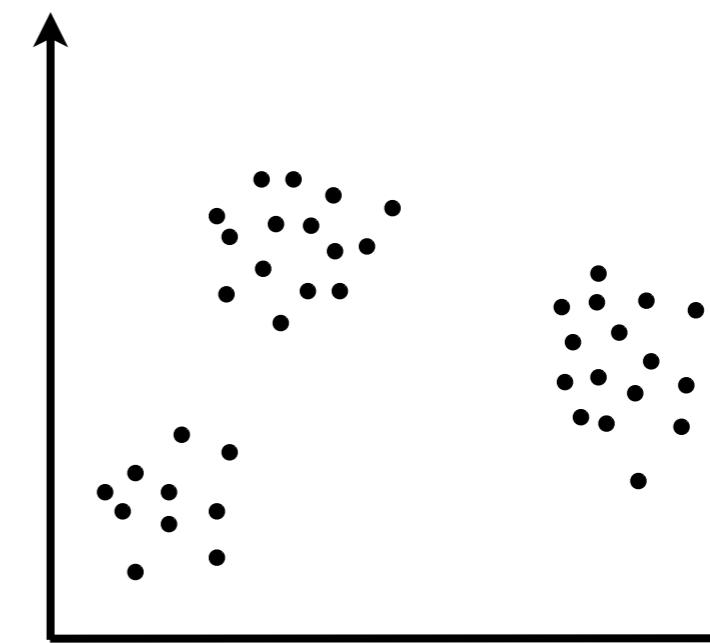
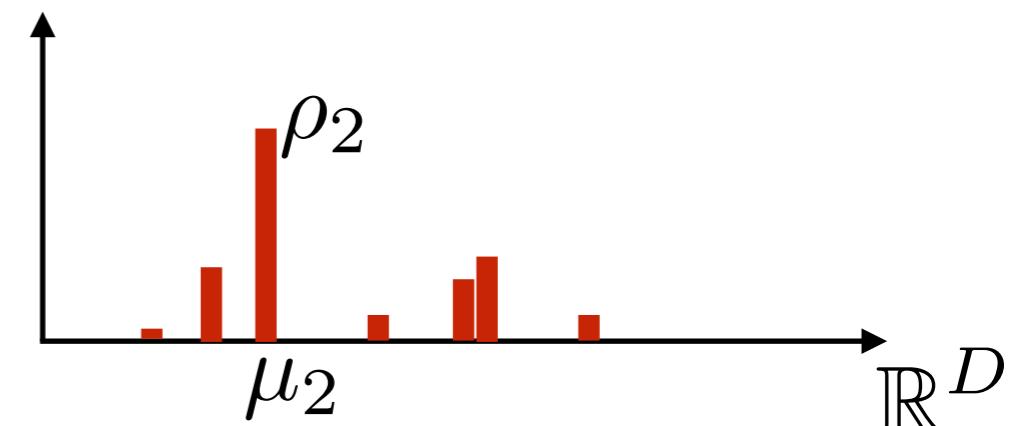
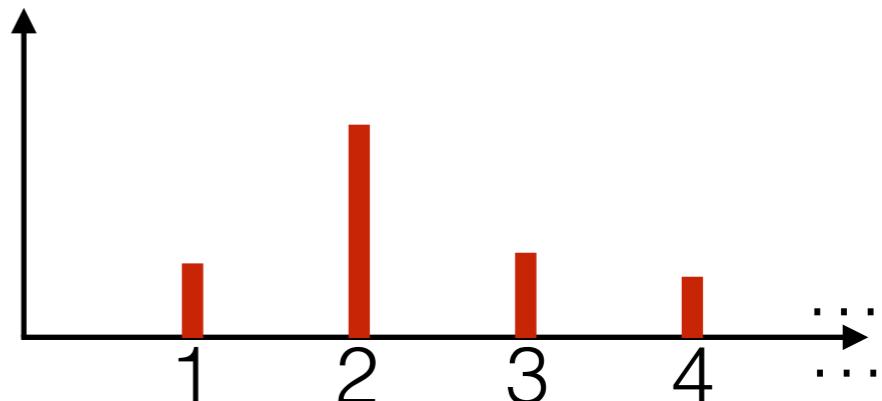
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- i.e. $\mu_n^* \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$

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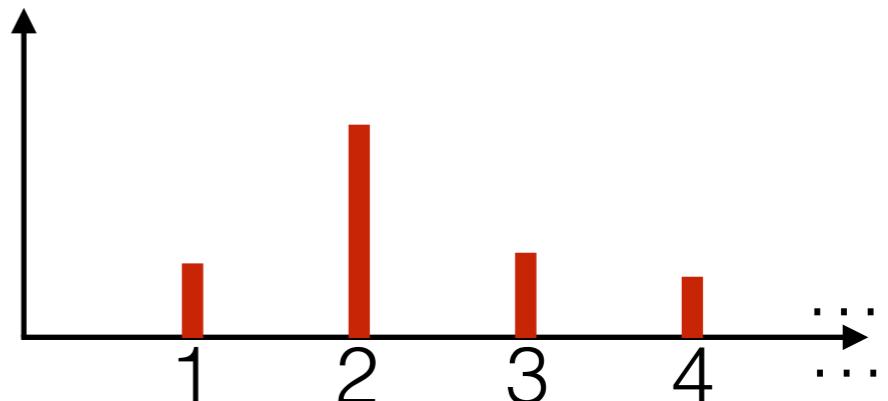
Dirichlet process mixture model

- More generally

$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$

$$\phi_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G_0 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

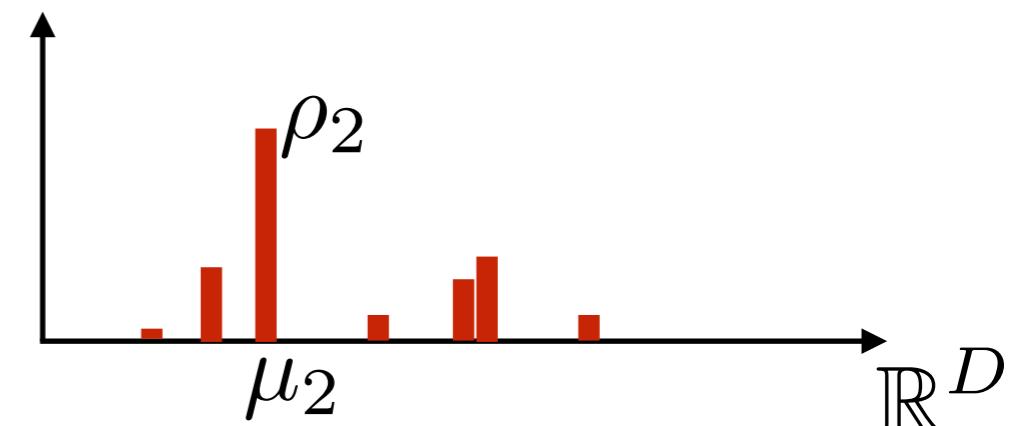
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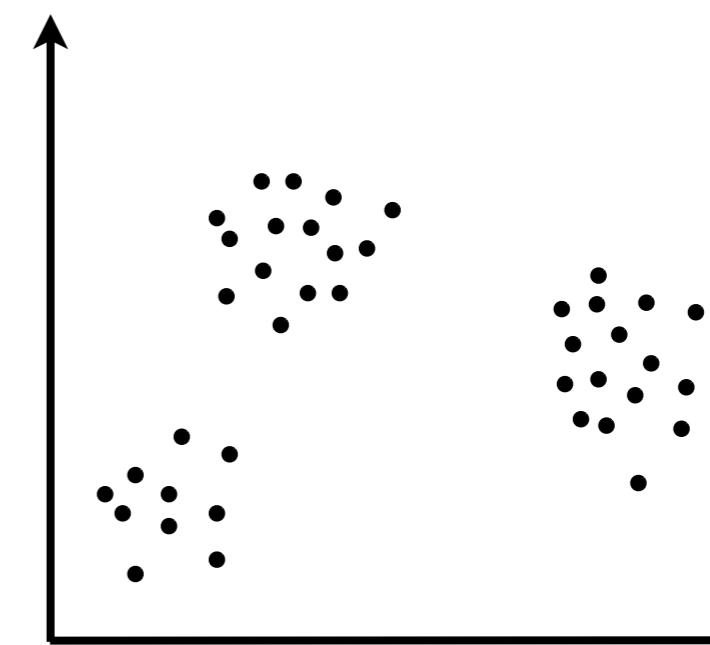
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$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_n^*, \Sigma)$$



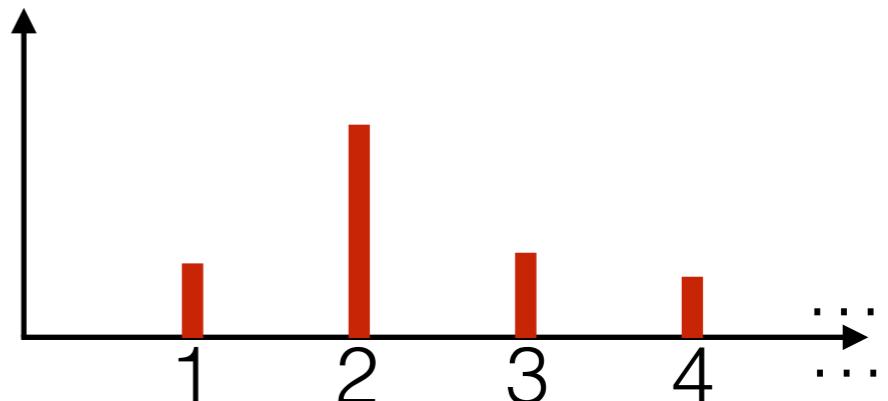
Dirichlet process mixture model

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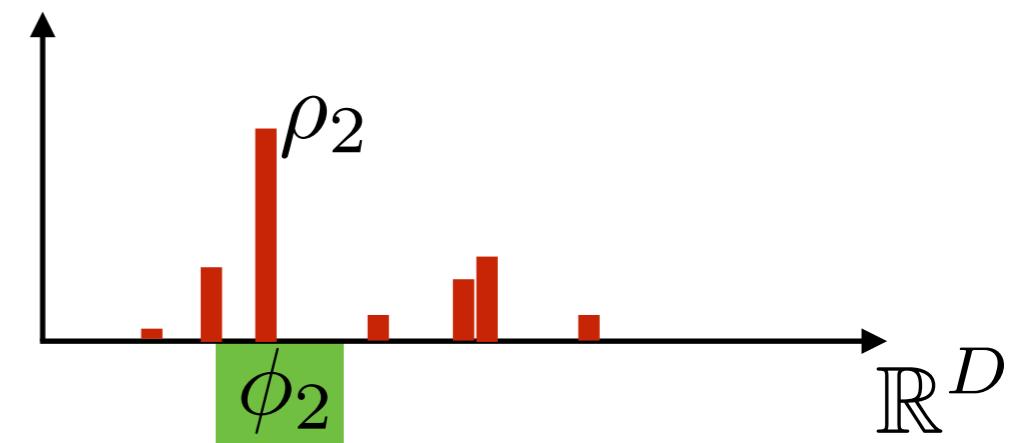
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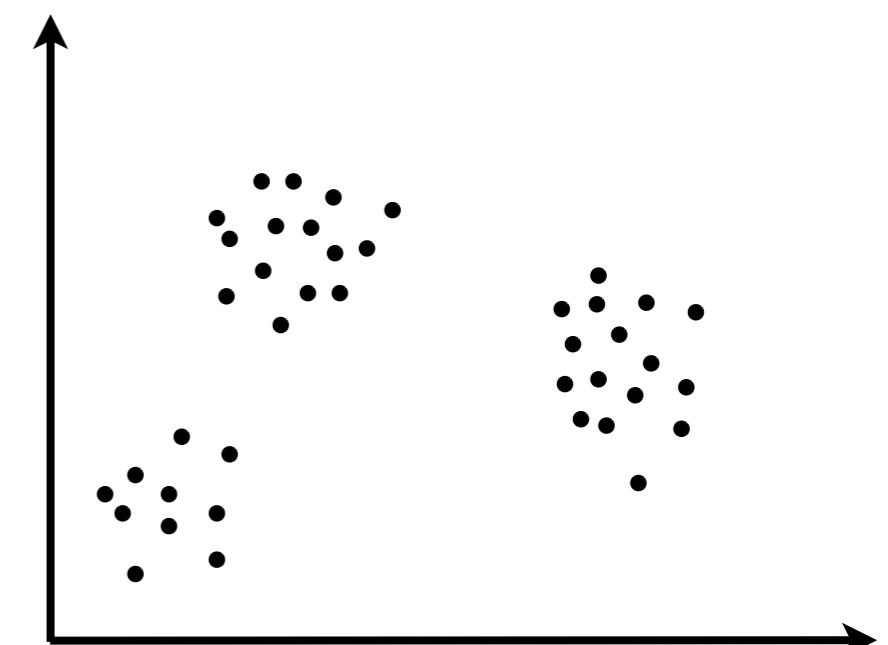
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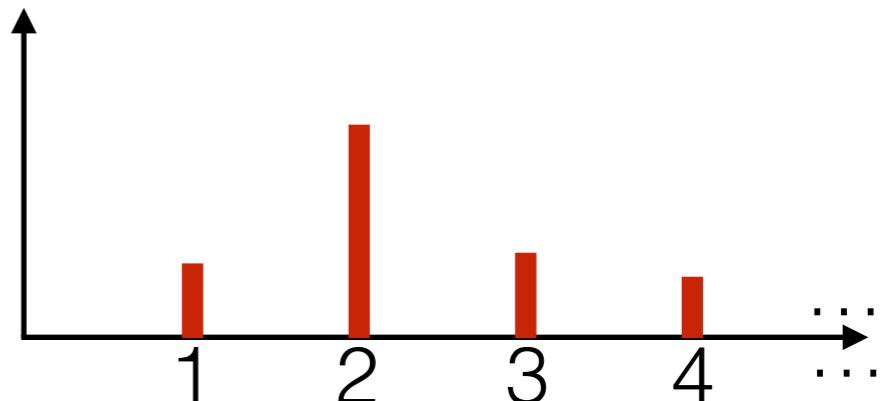
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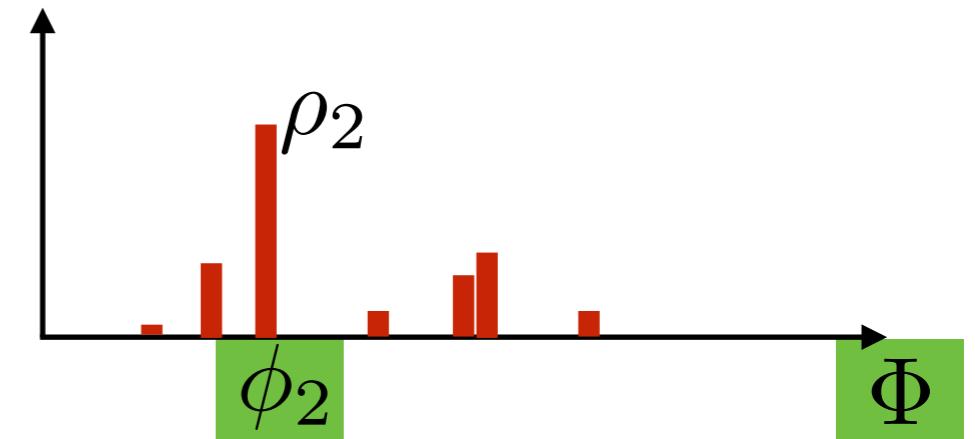
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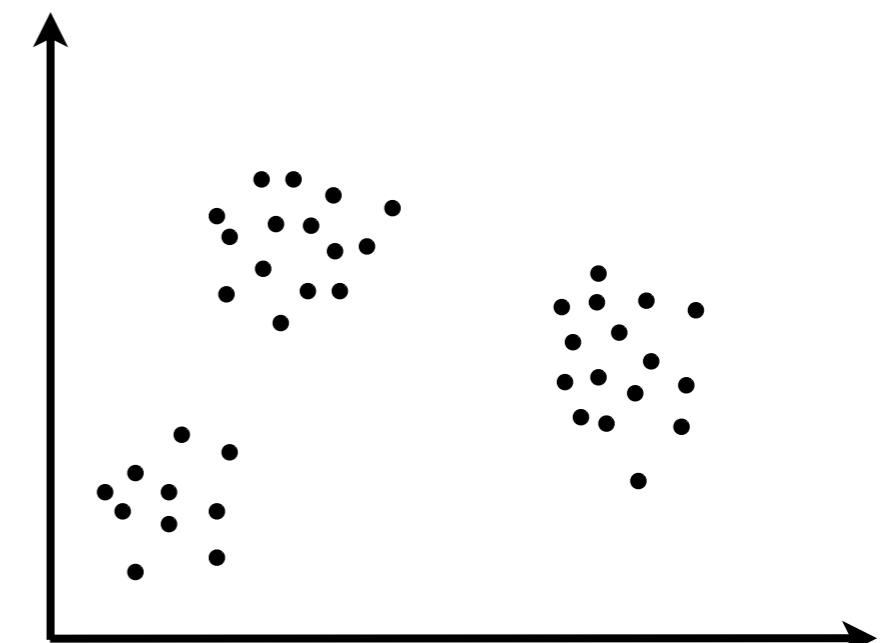
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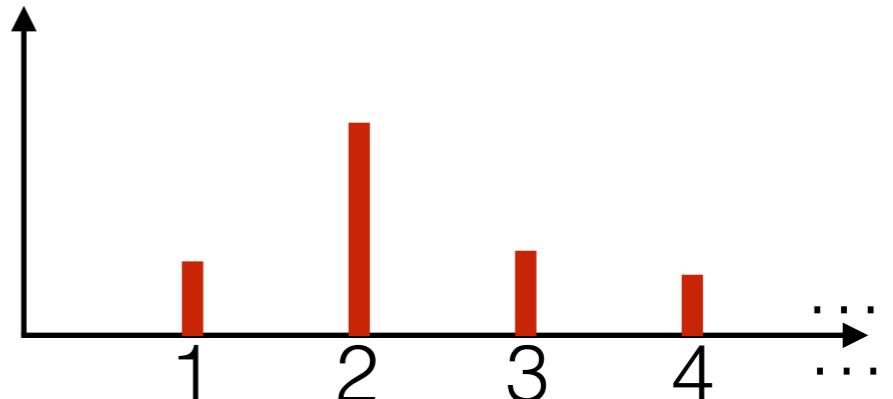
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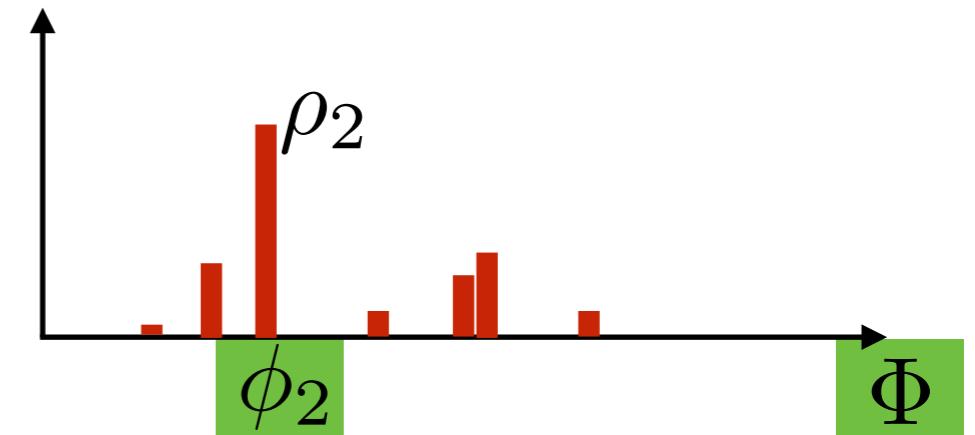
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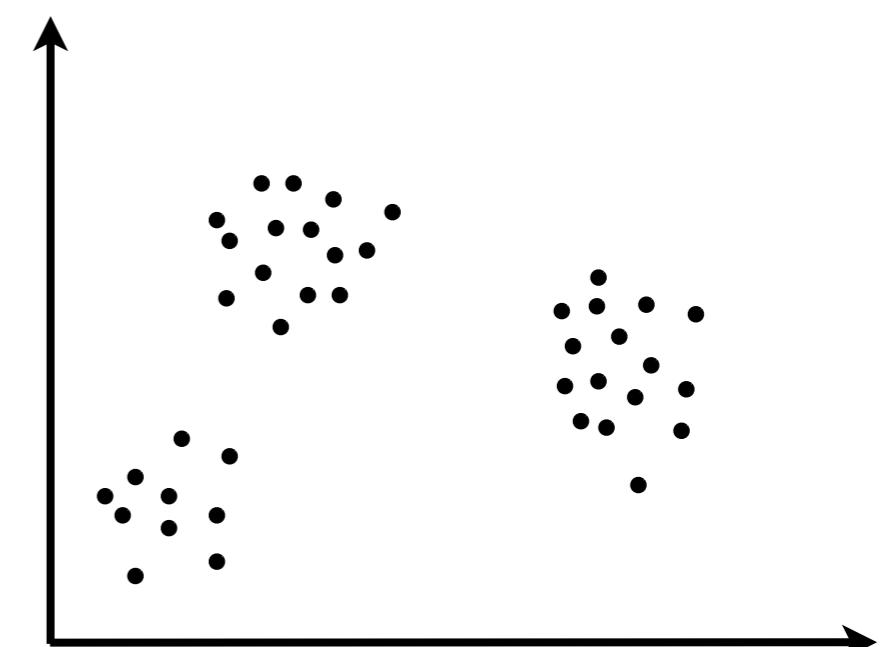
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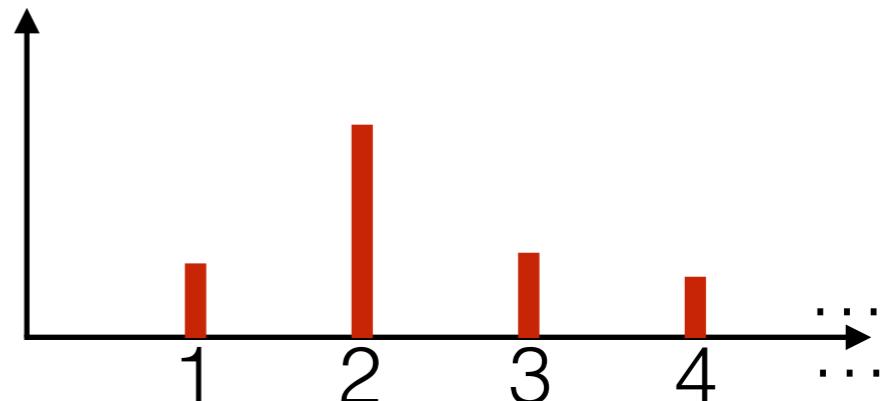
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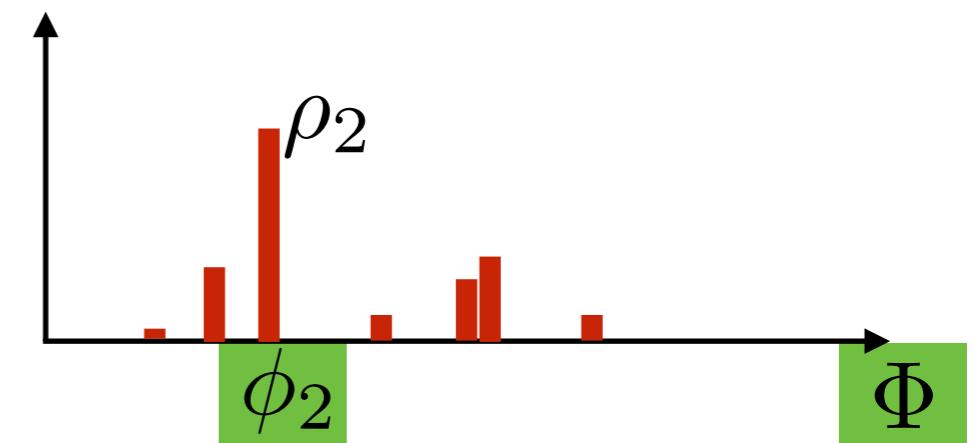
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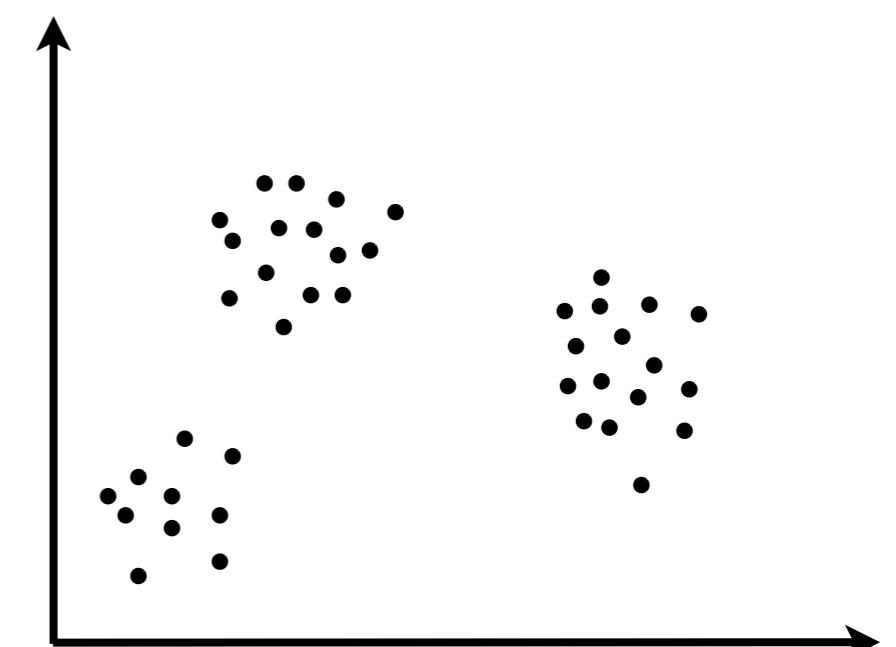
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Dirichlet process mixture model

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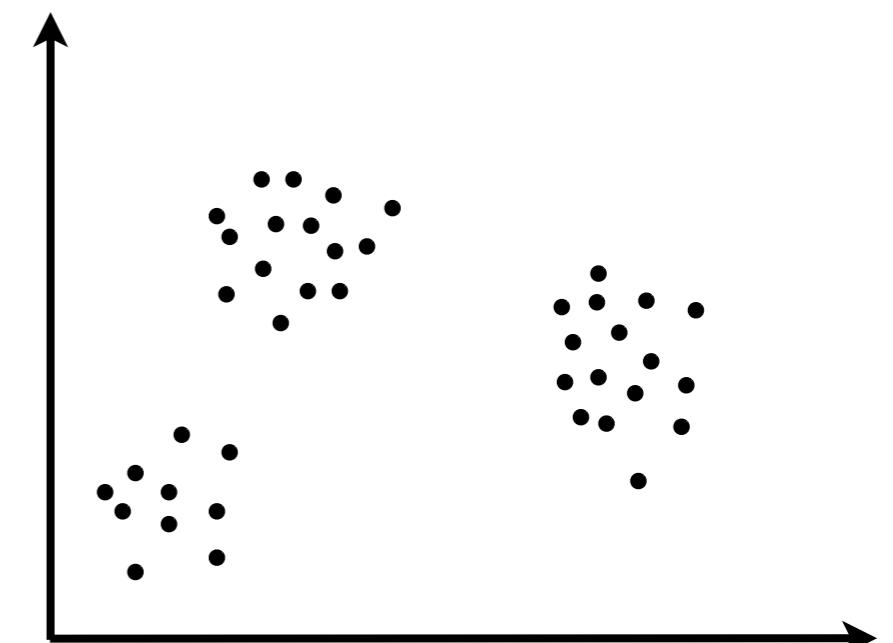
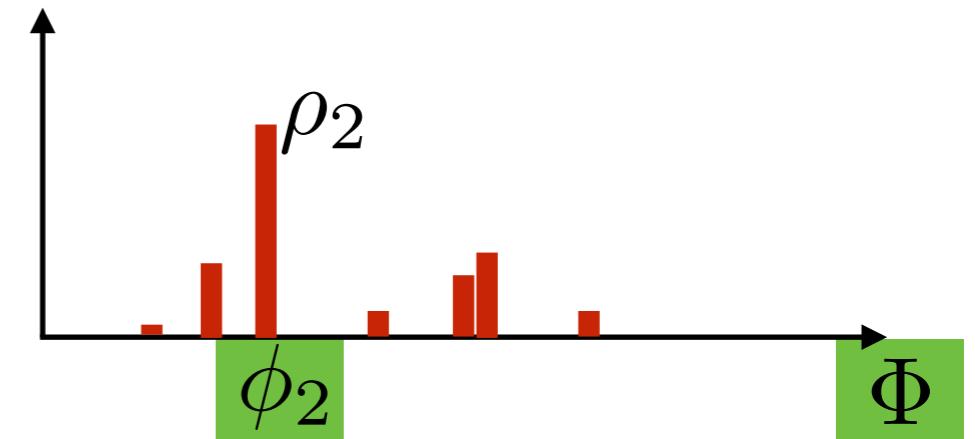
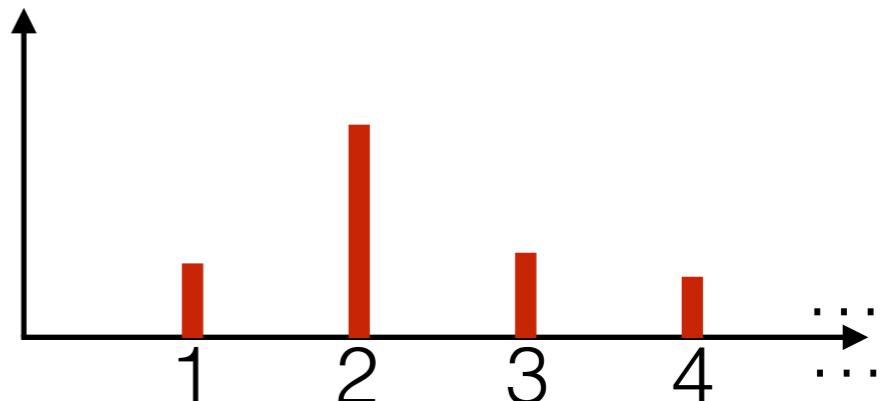
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Dirichlet process mixture model

- More generally

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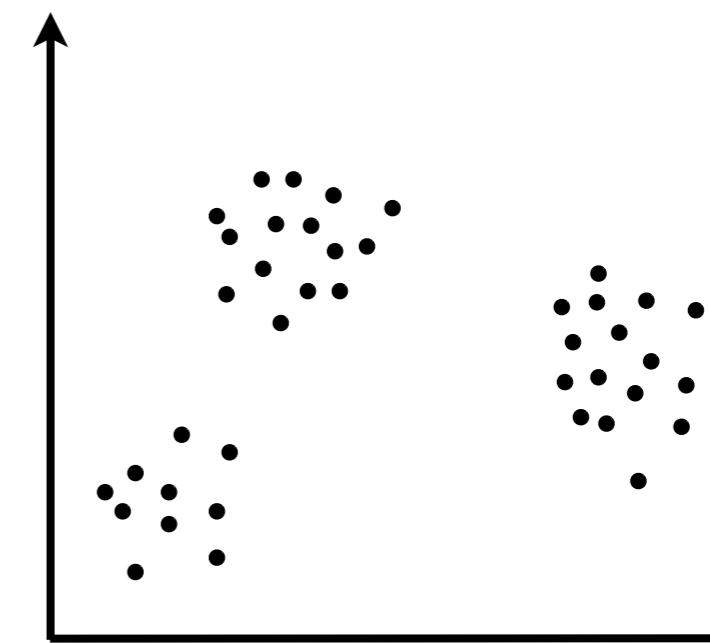
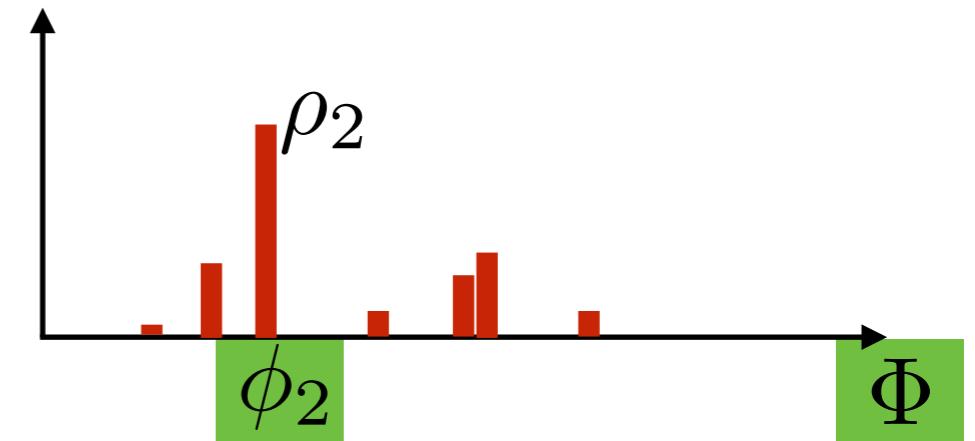
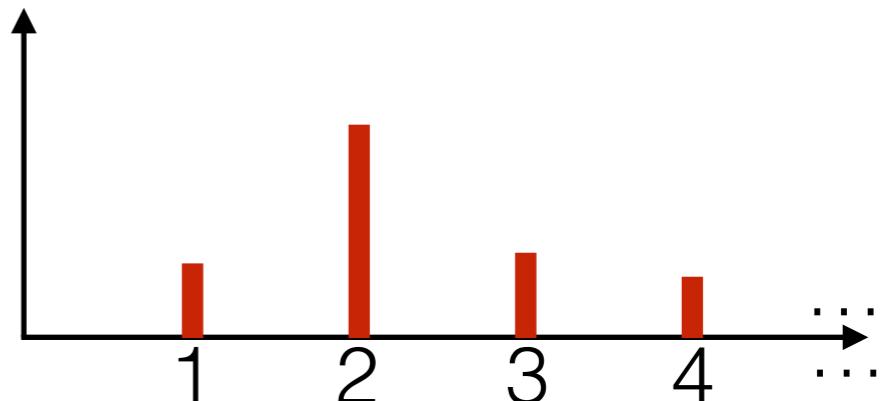
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Dirichlet process mixture model

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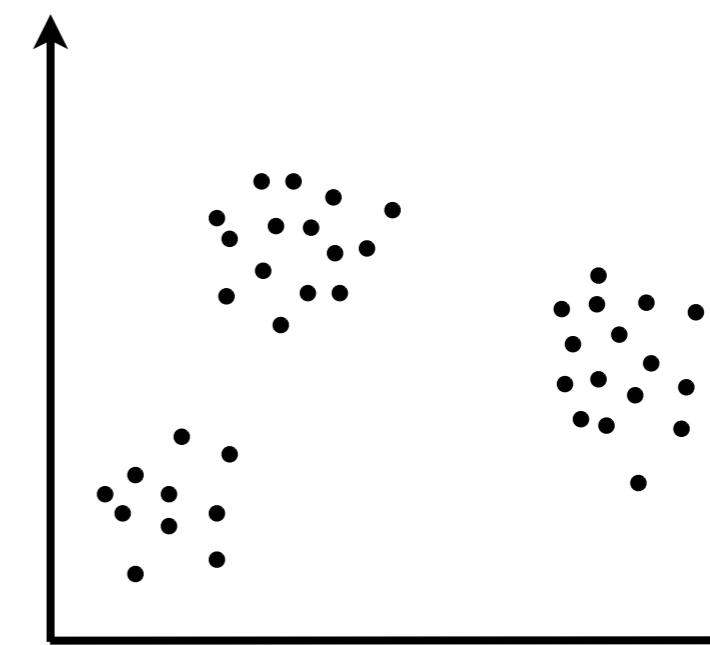
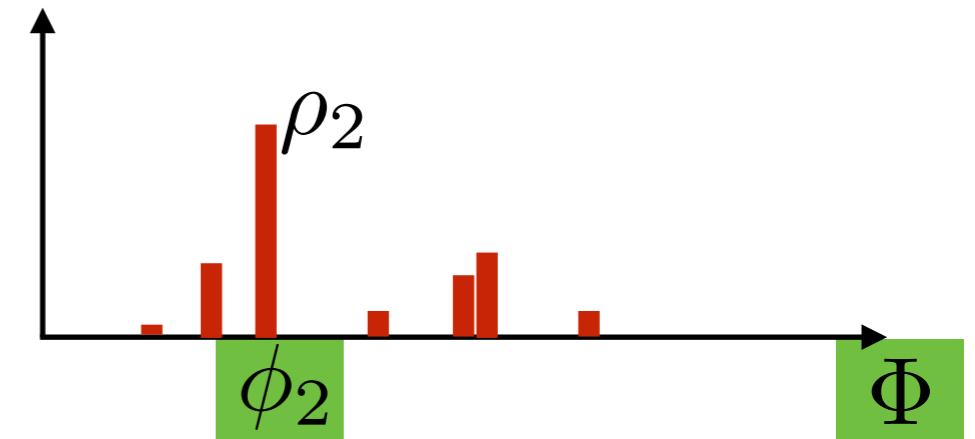
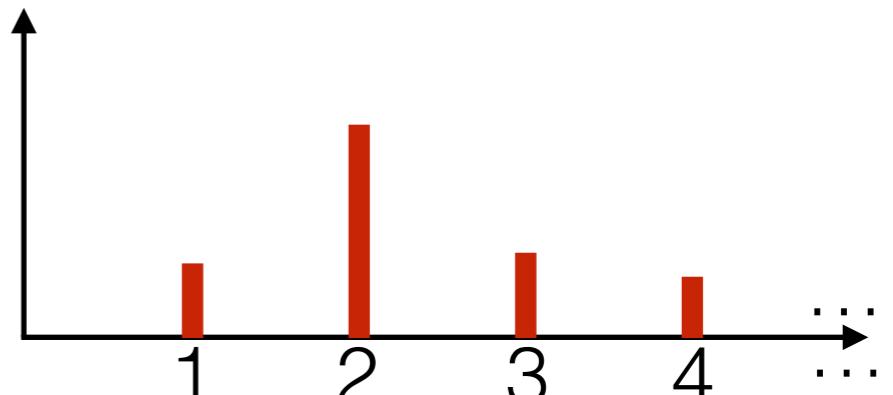
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$$\theta_n = \phi_{z_n}$$

- i.e. $\theta_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$

$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} F(\theta_n)$$



Dirichlet process mixture model

- More generally

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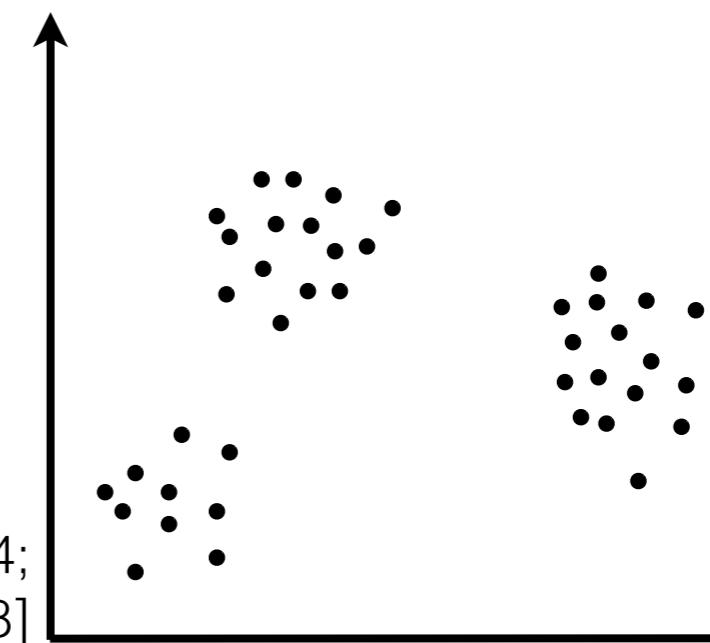
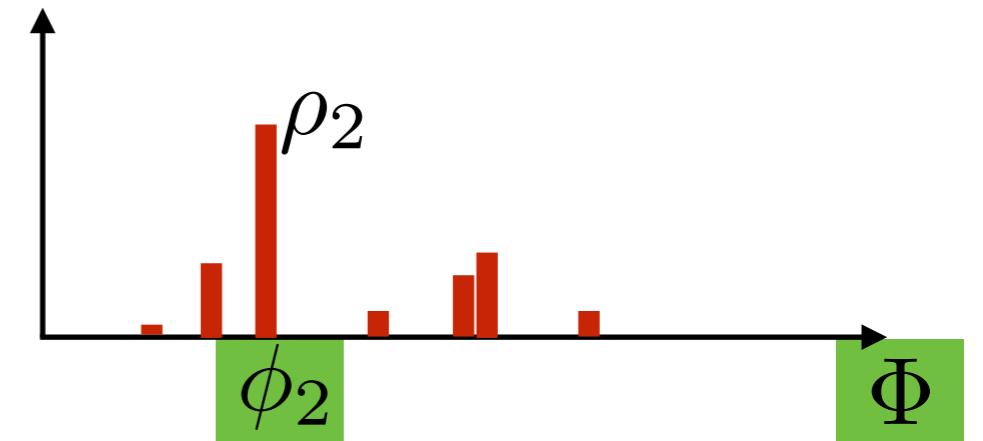
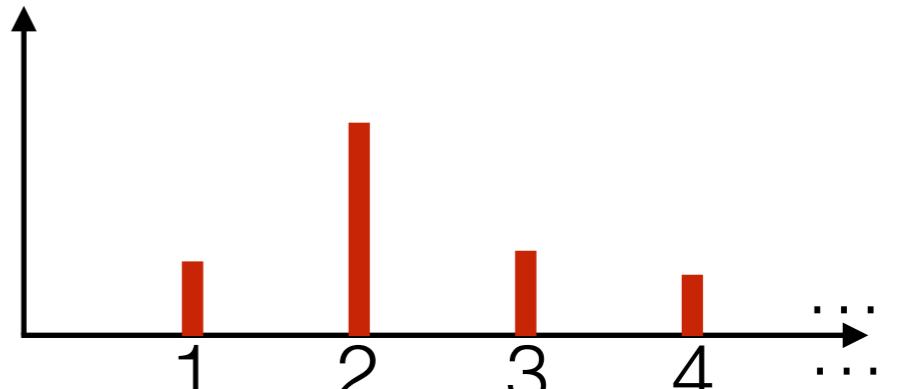
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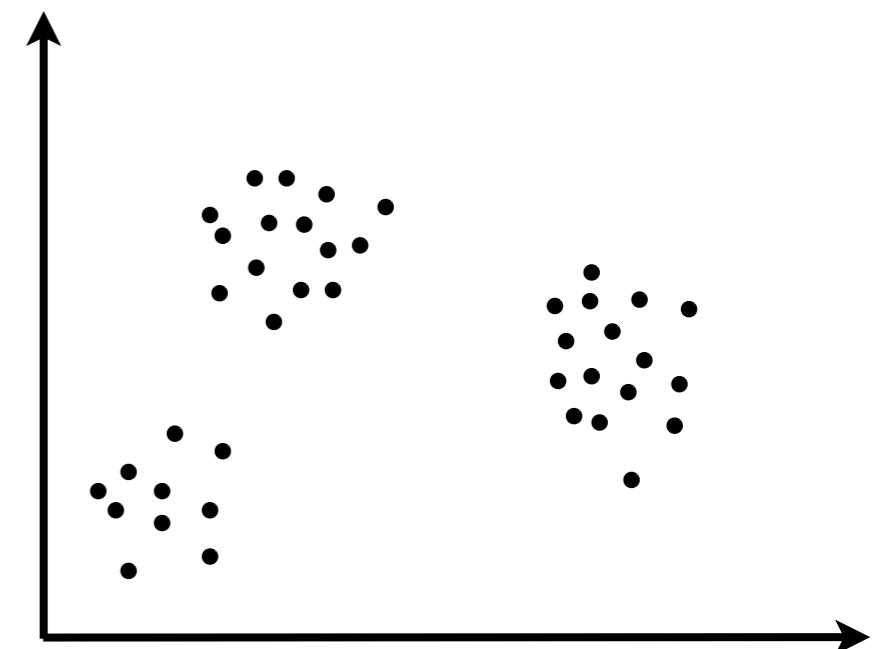
- i.e. $\theta_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$

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[Antoniak 1974; Ferguson 1983; West, Müller, Escobar 1994;
Escobar, West 1995; MacEachern, Müller 1998]

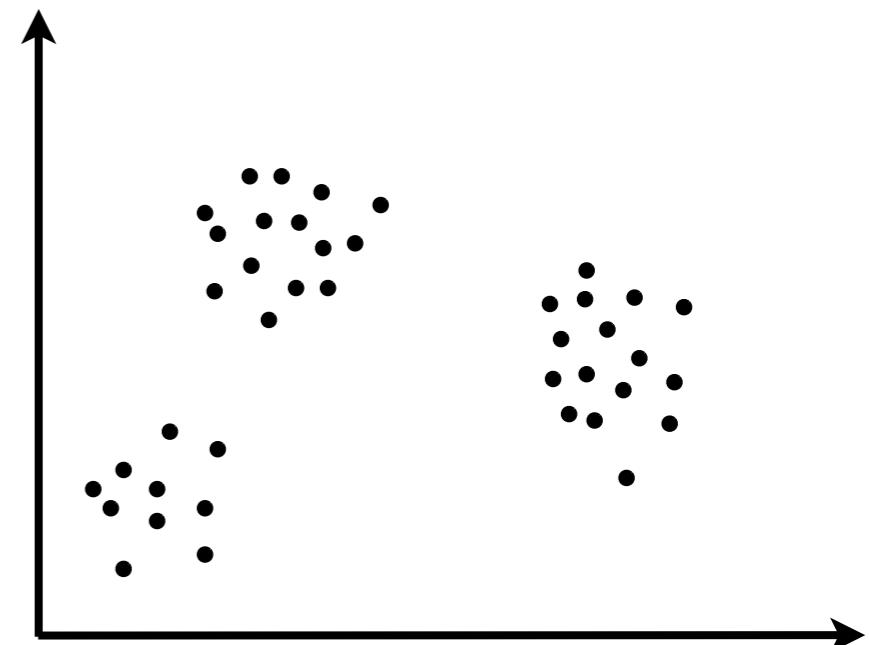


DP or not DP, that is the question



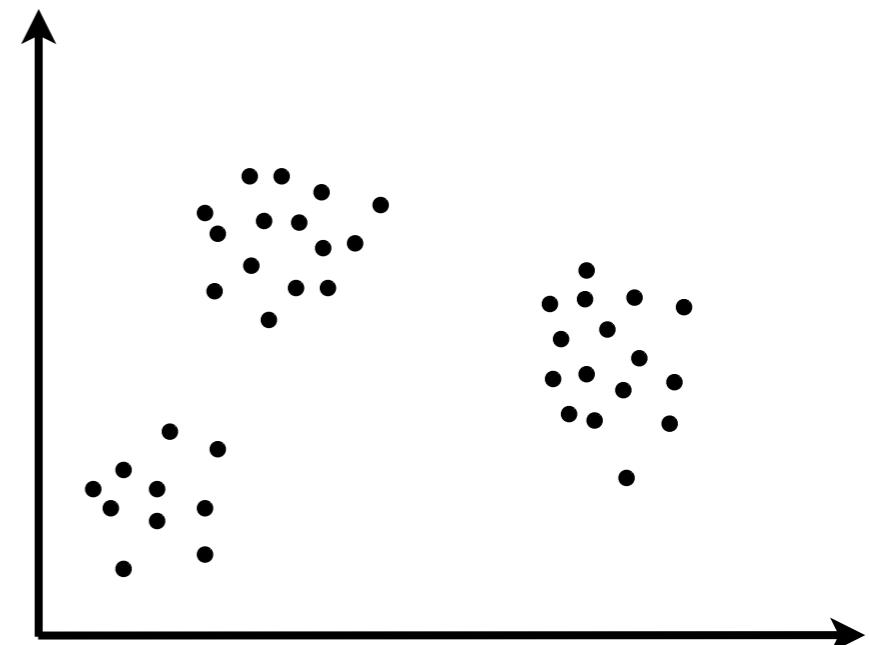
DP or not DP, that is the question

- GEM:



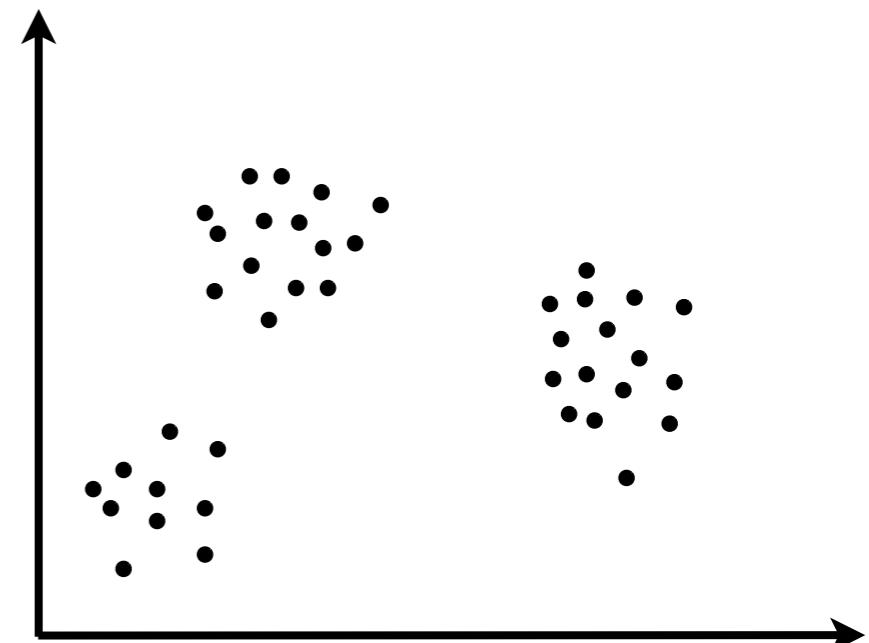
DP or not DP, that is the question

- GEM: 
- Compare to:



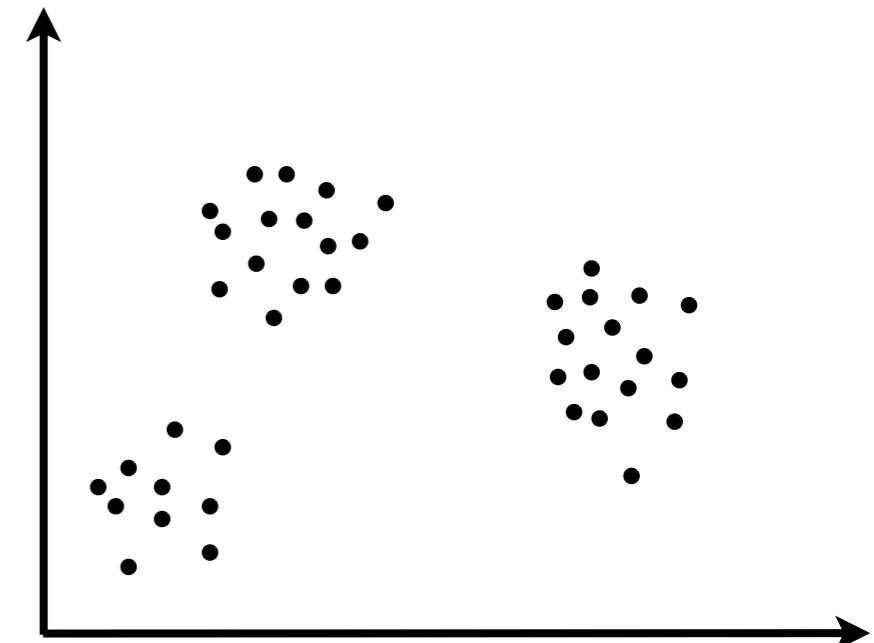
DP or not DP, that is the question

- GEM: 
- Compare to:
 - Finite (small K) mixture model



DP or not DP, that is the question

- GEM: 
- Compare to:
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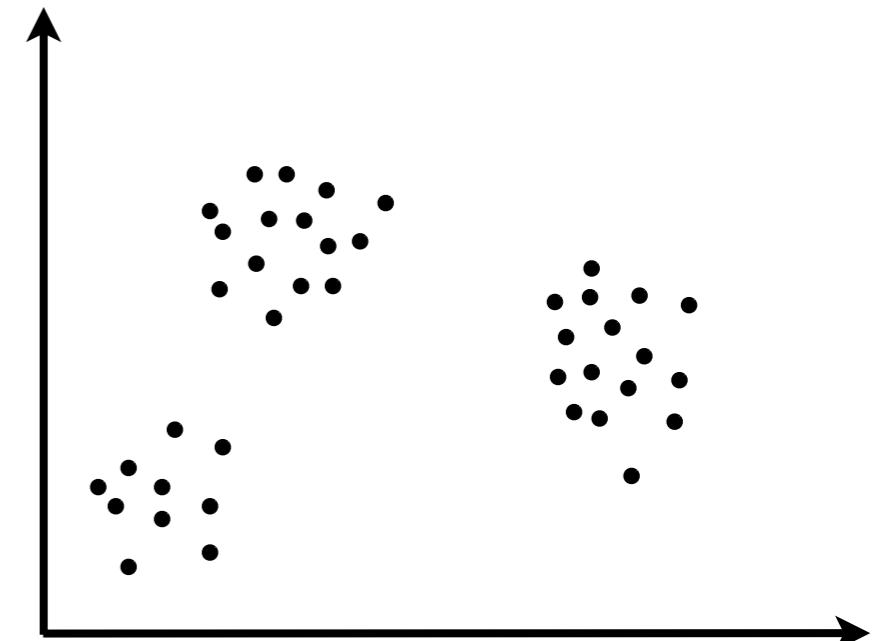


- Finite (large K) mixture model



DP or not DP, that is the question

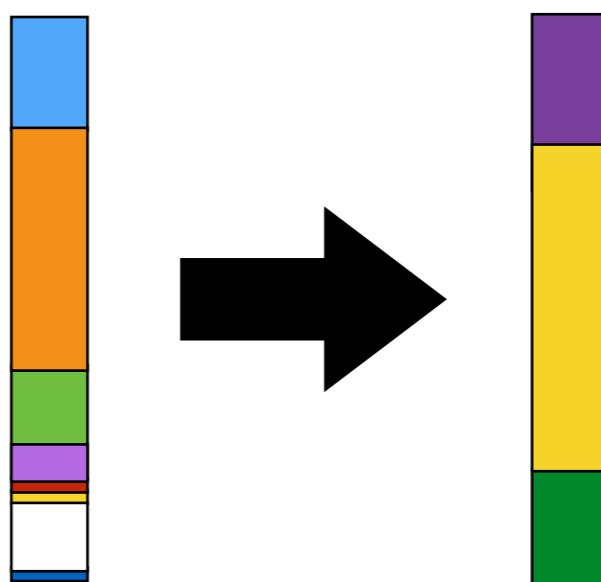
- GEM: 
- Compare to:
 - Finite (small K) mixture model



- Finite (large K) mixture model



- Time series



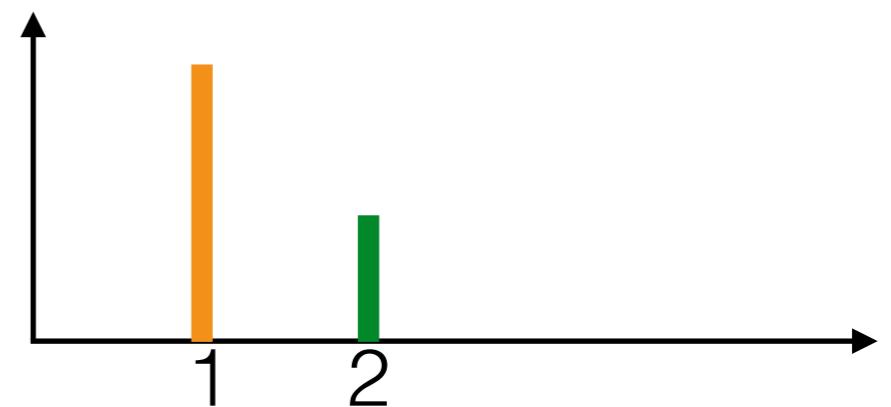
Roadmap

- Example problem: clustering
- Example NPBayes model: Dirichlet process
- Chinese restaurant process
- Inference
- Venture further into the wild world of Nonparametric Bayes
- Big questions
 - Why NPBayes? Learn more as acquire more data
 - What does an infinite/growing number of parameters really mean (in NPBayes)? Components vs. clusters; latent vs. realized
 - Why is NPBayes challenging but practical? Infinite dimensional parameter; more on this next!

Marginal cluster assignments

Marginal cluster assignments

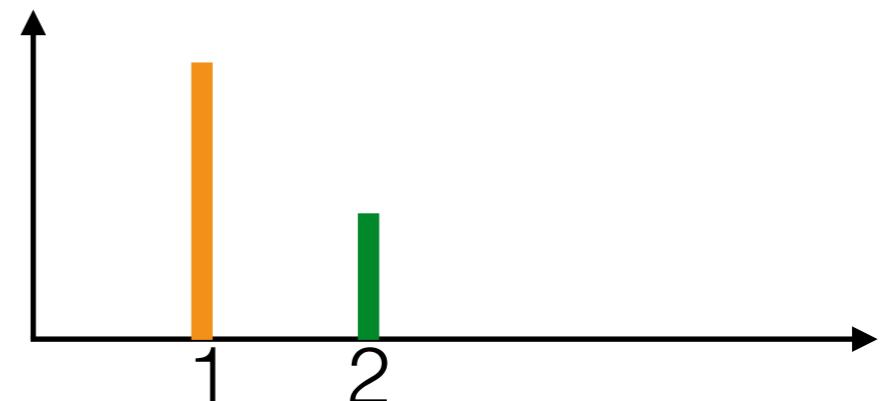
$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

$$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

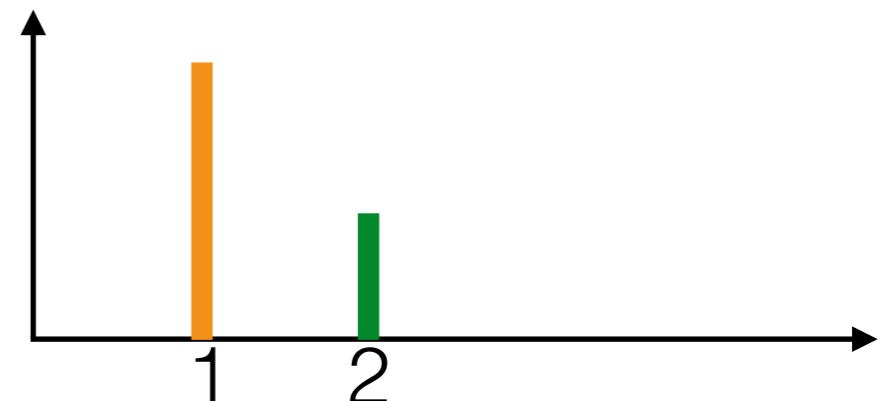


Marginal cluster assignments

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$$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})$$

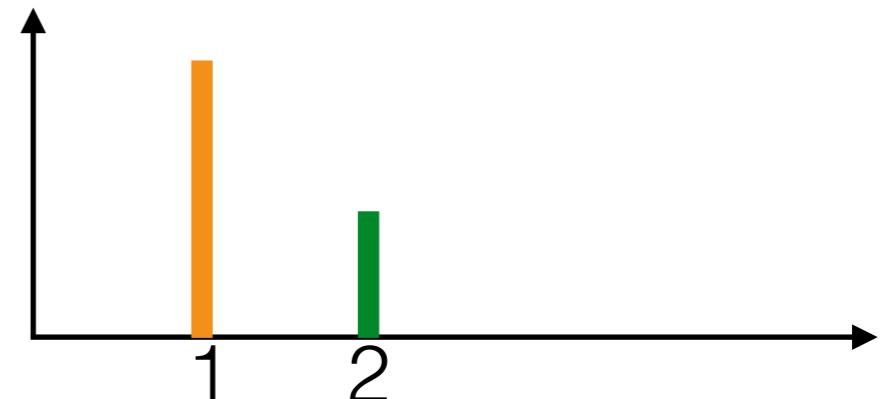


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$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) \\ = \int p(z_n = 1, \rho_1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) d\rho_1$$

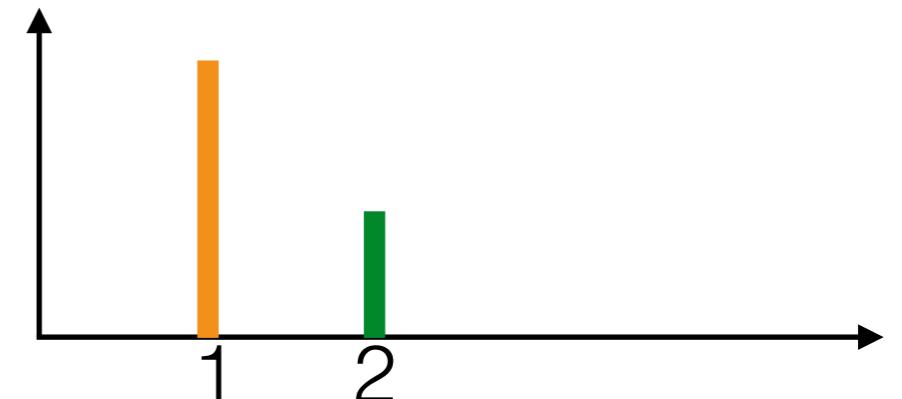


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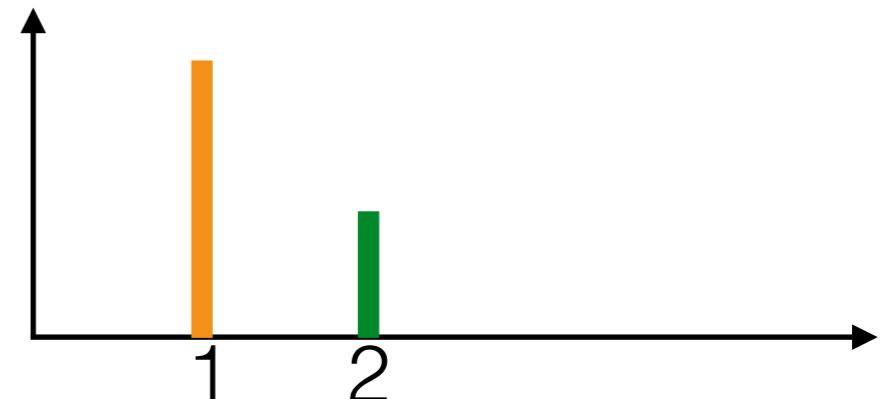


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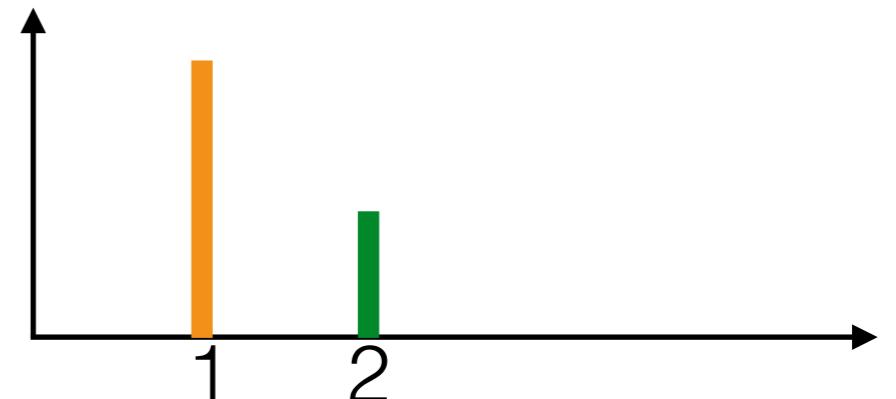


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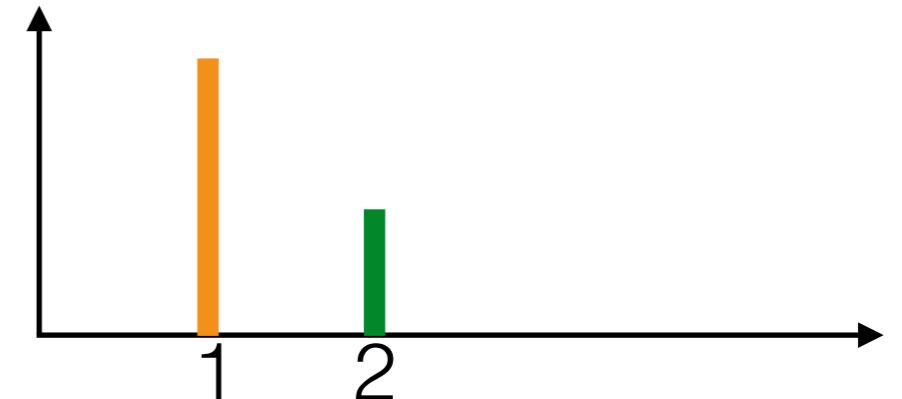


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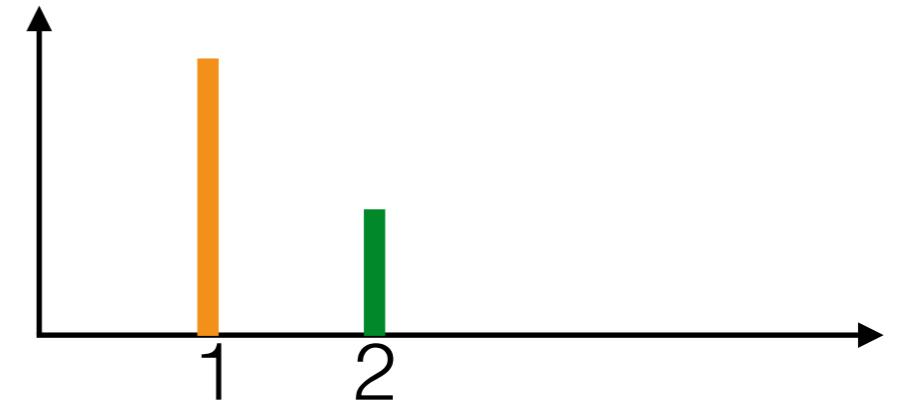


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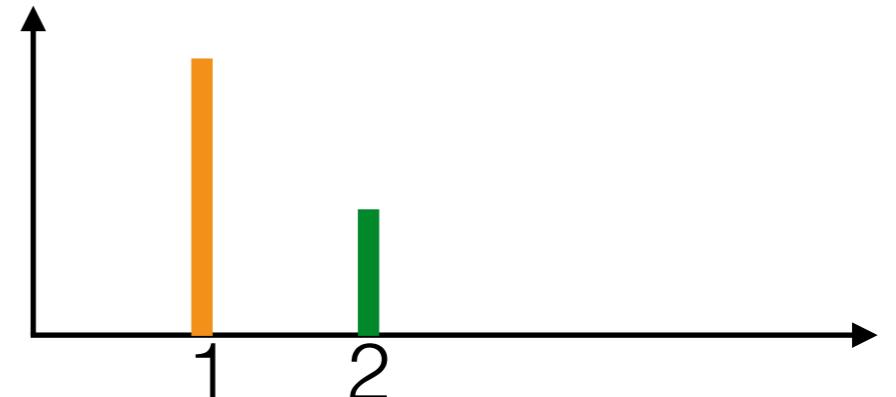


Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

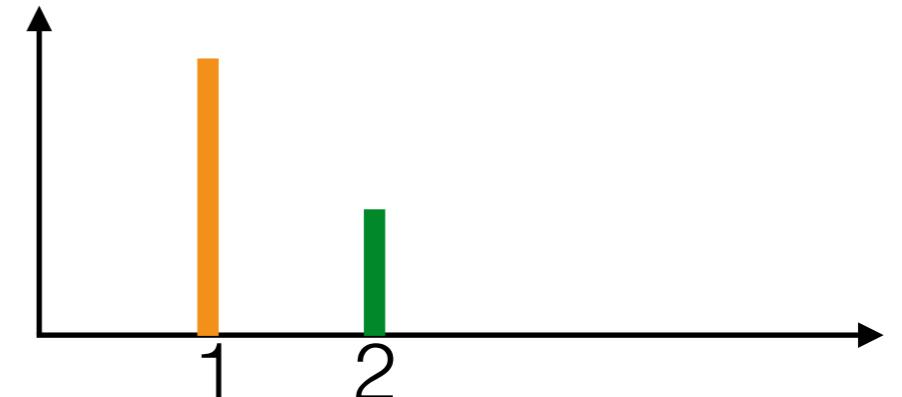
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$$a_{1,n} := a_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{1}\{z_m = 1\}, a_{2,n} = a_2 + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{1}\{z_m = 2\}$$



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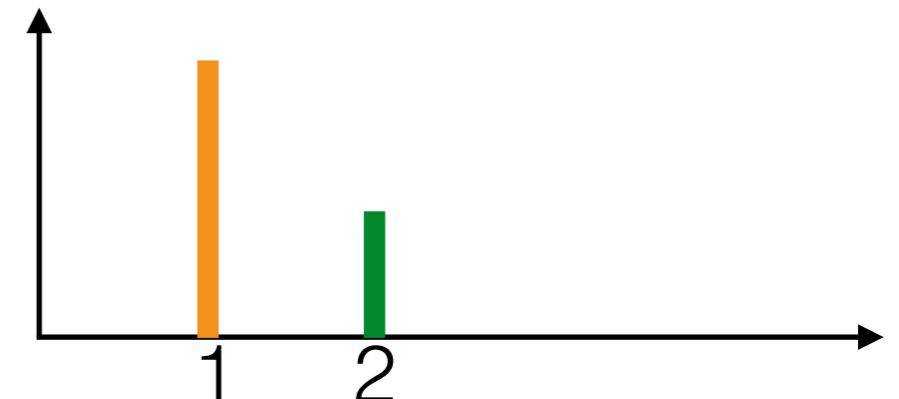
$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})$$

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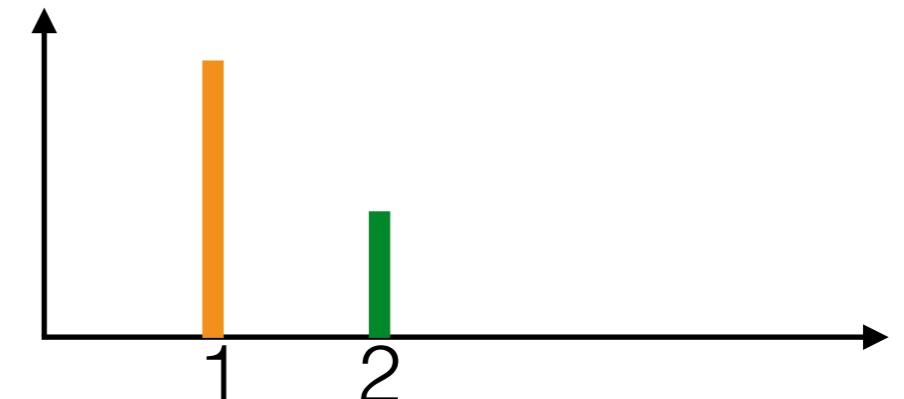
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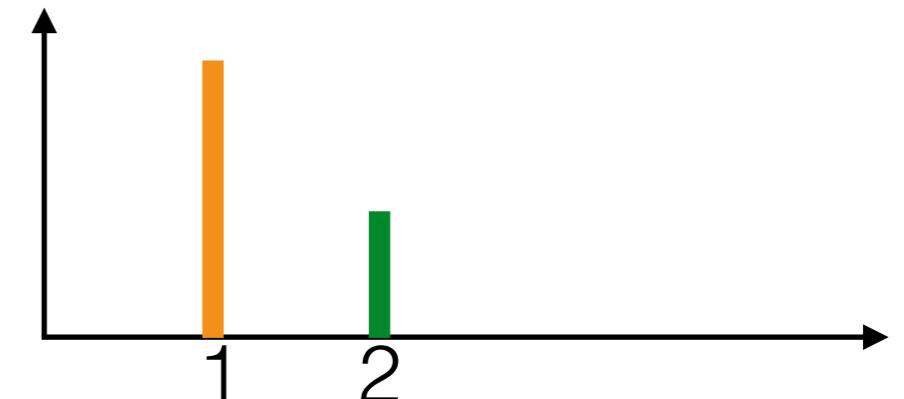
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Recall

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

Marginal cluster assignments

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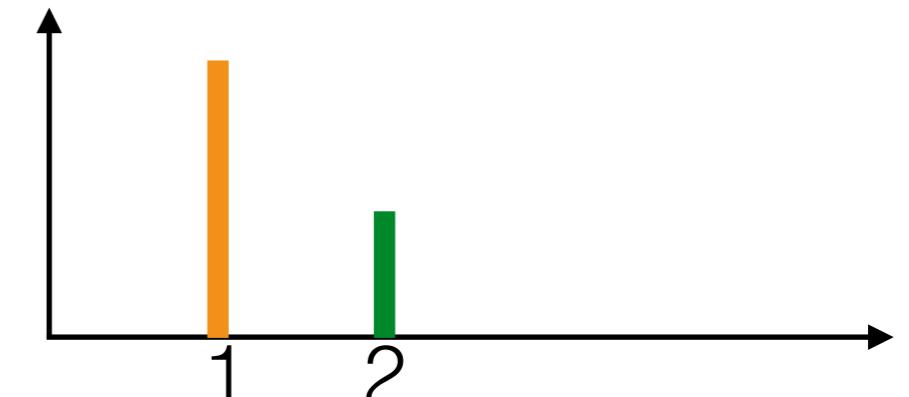
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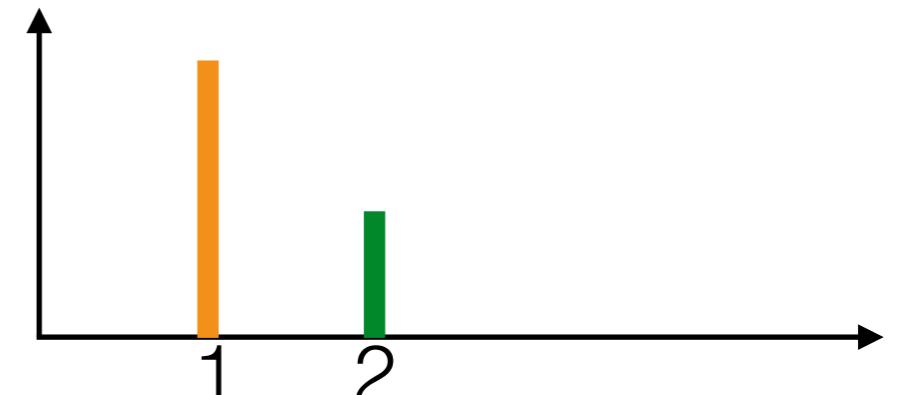
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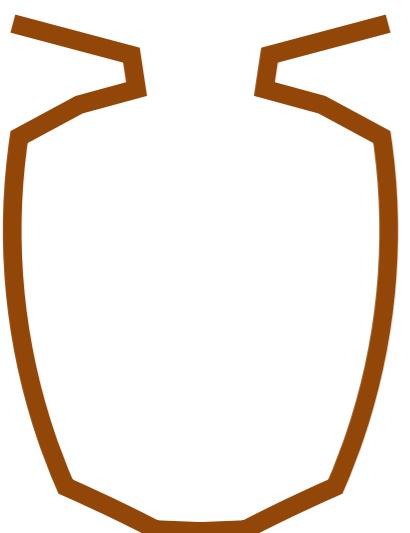
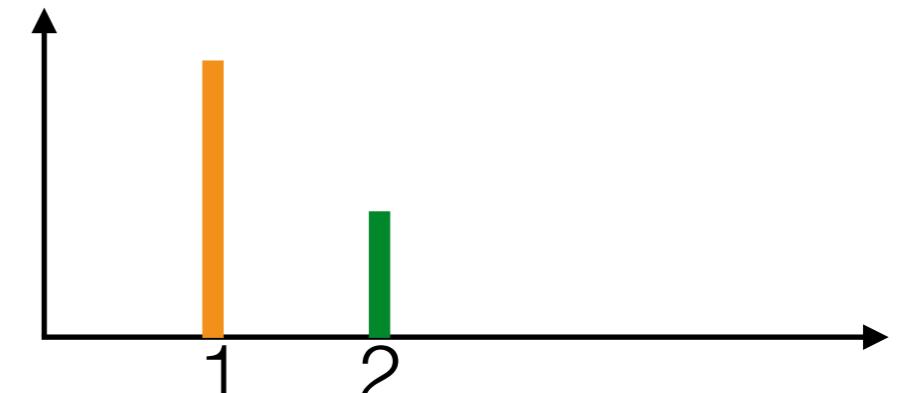
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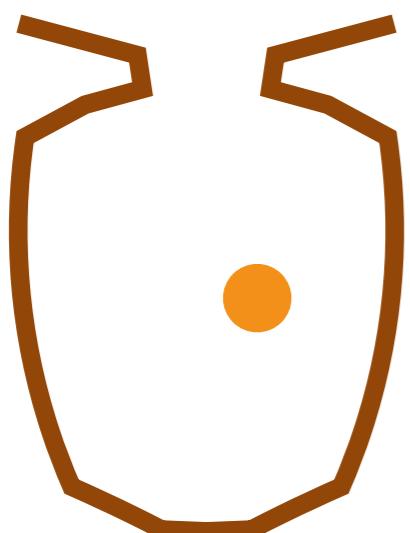
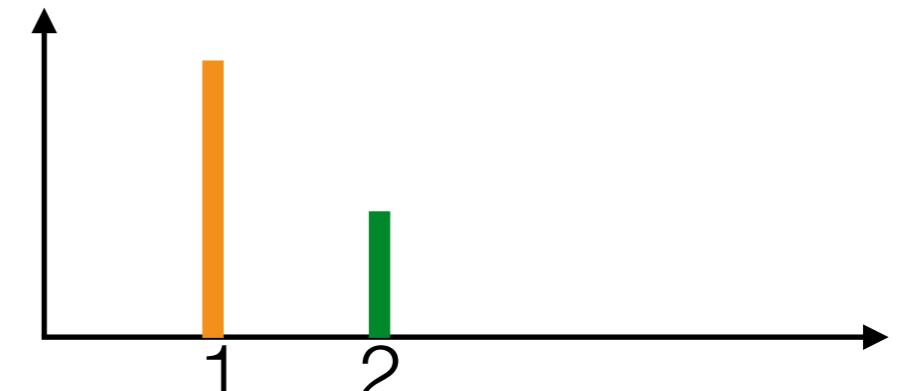
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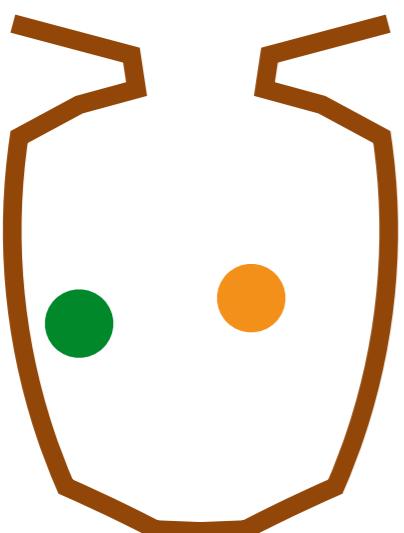
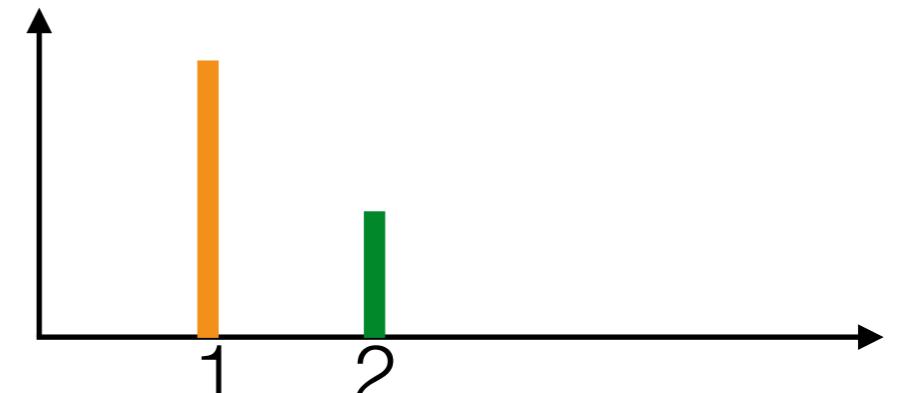
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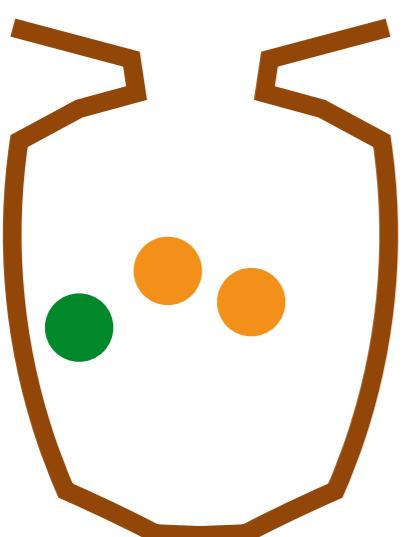
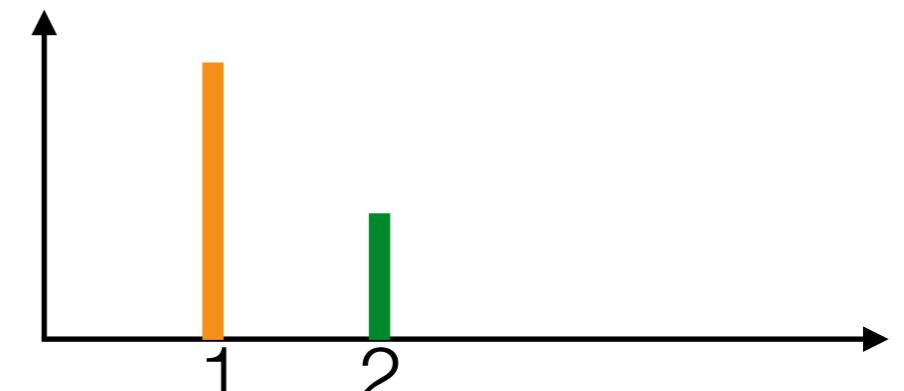
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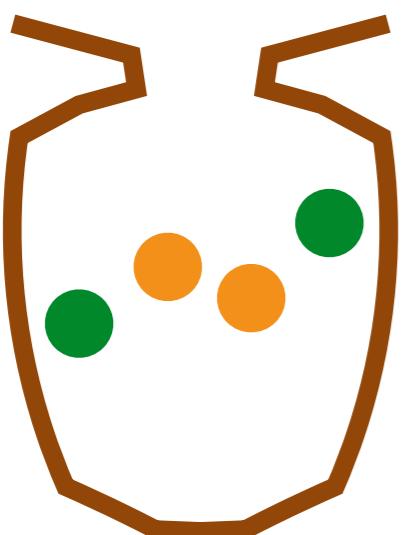
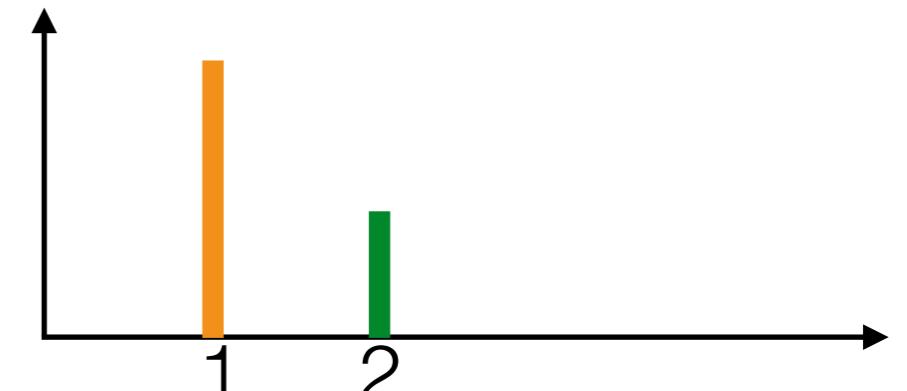
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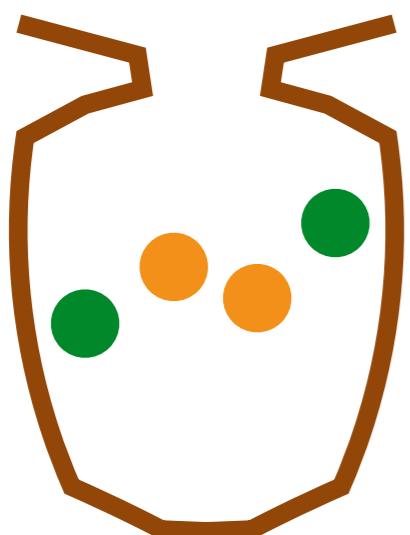
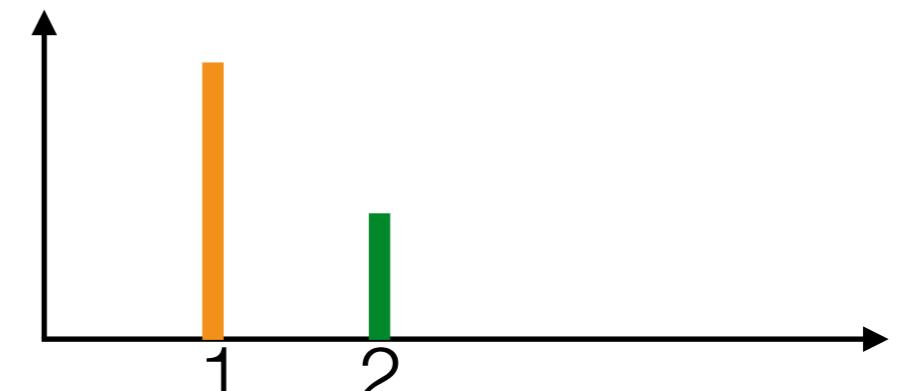
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}}$$

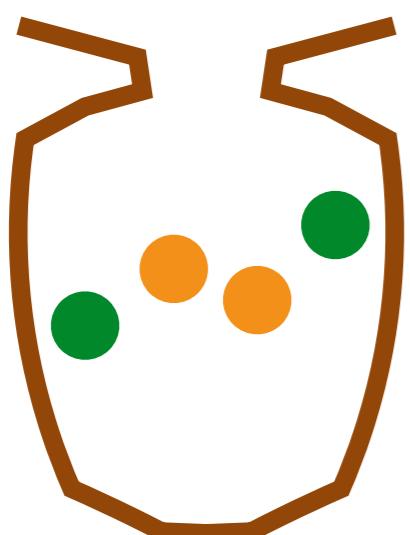
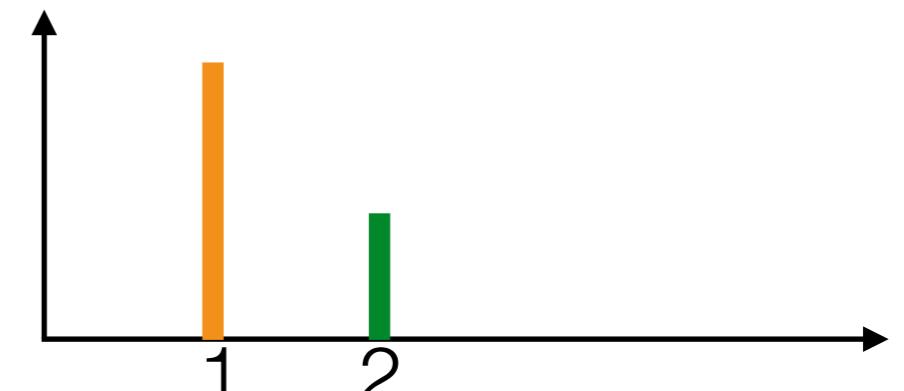
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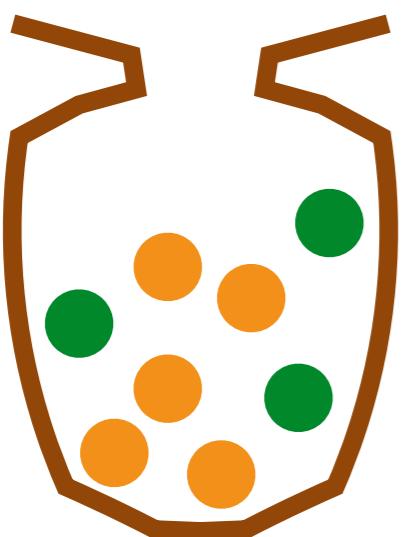
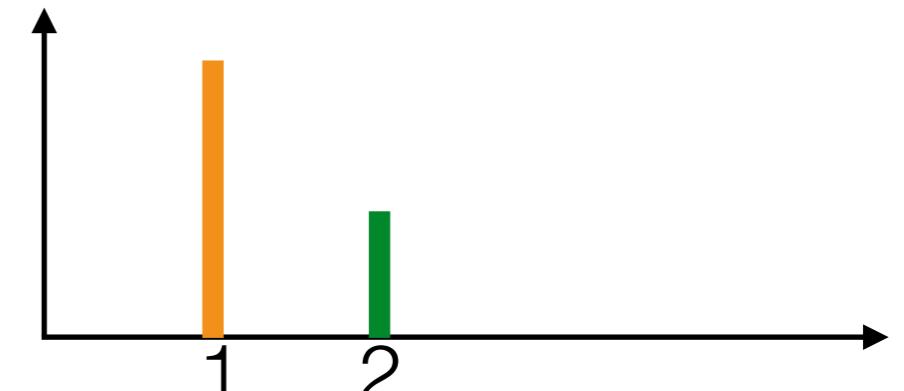
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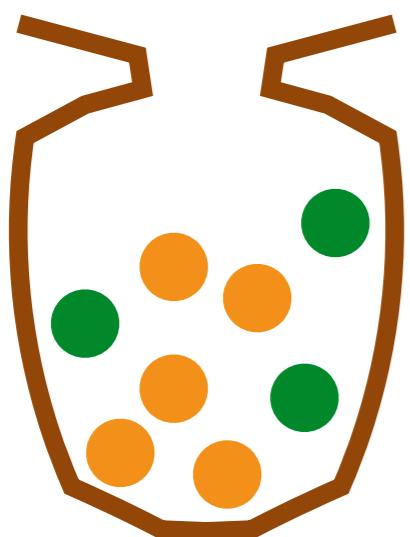
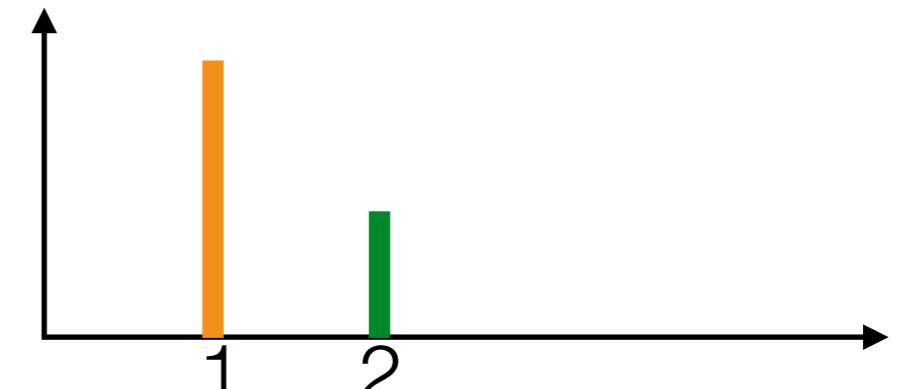
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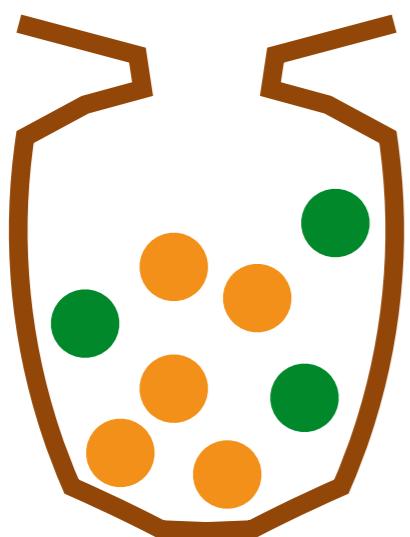
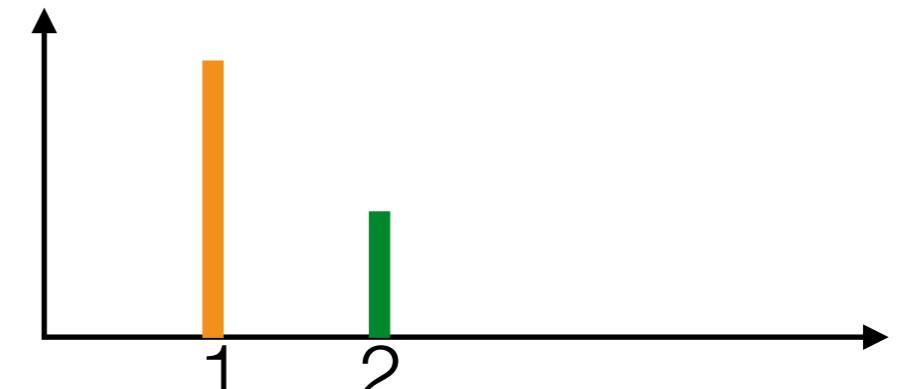
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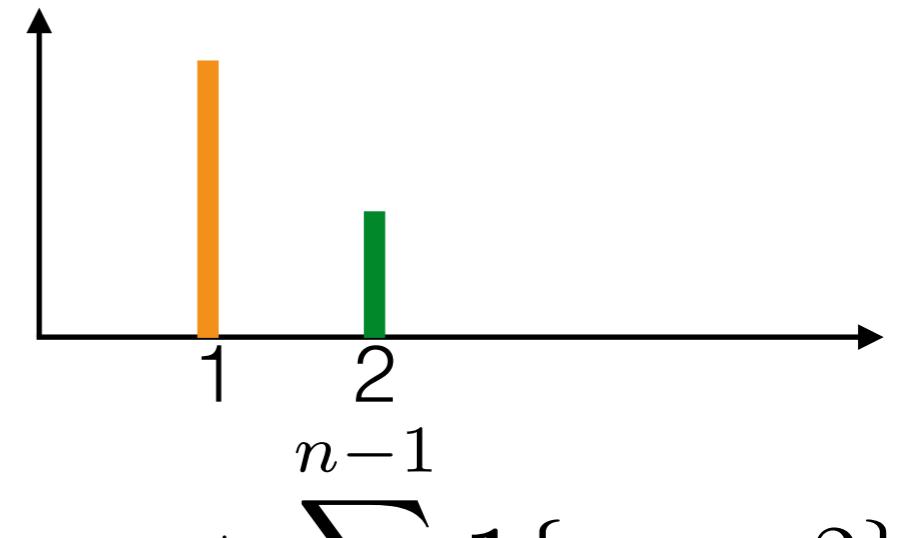
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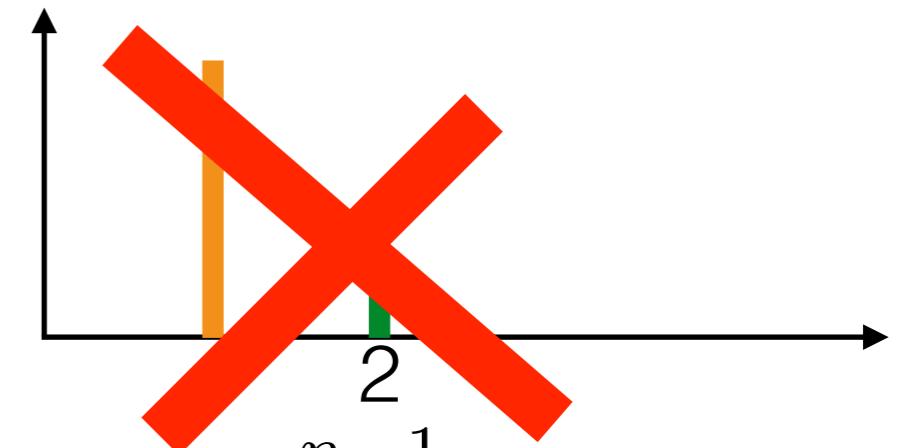
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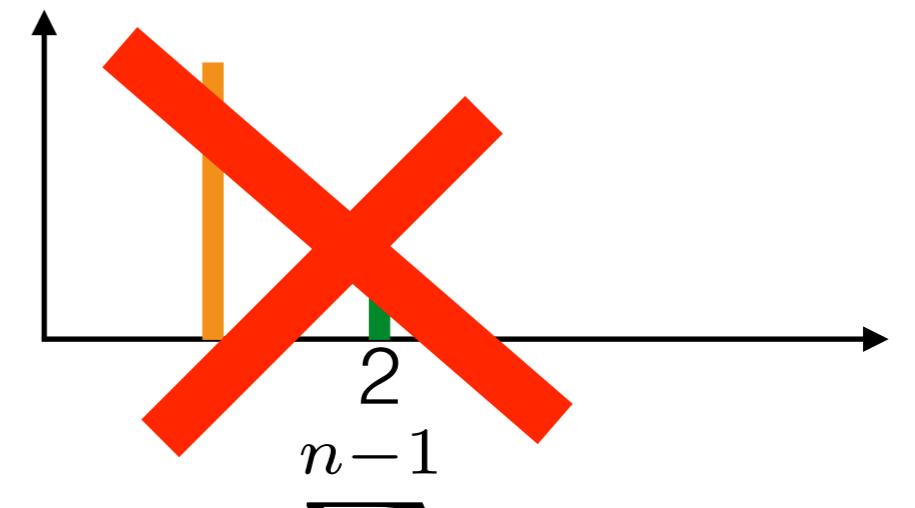
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- Pólya urn



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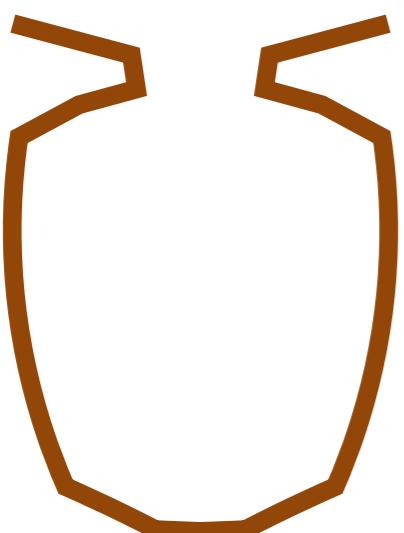
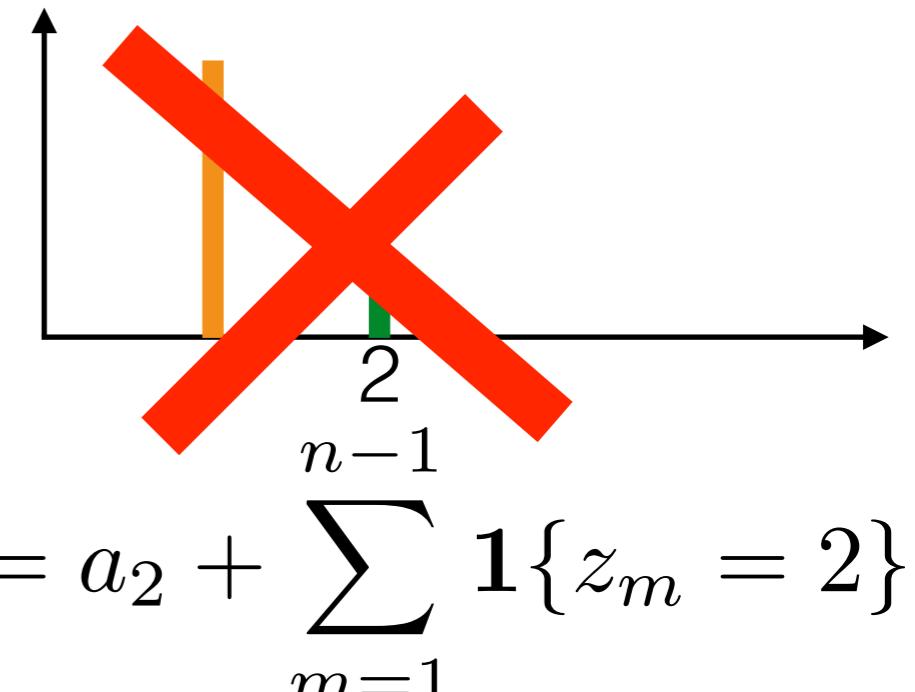
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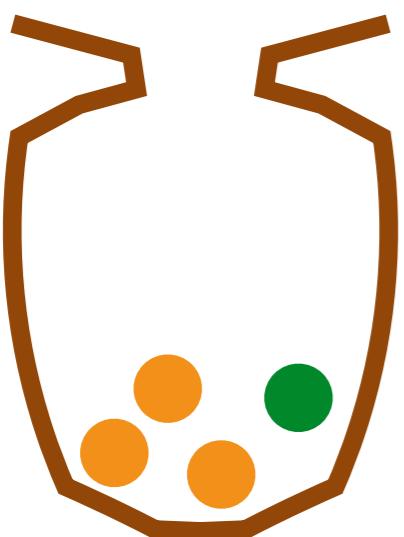
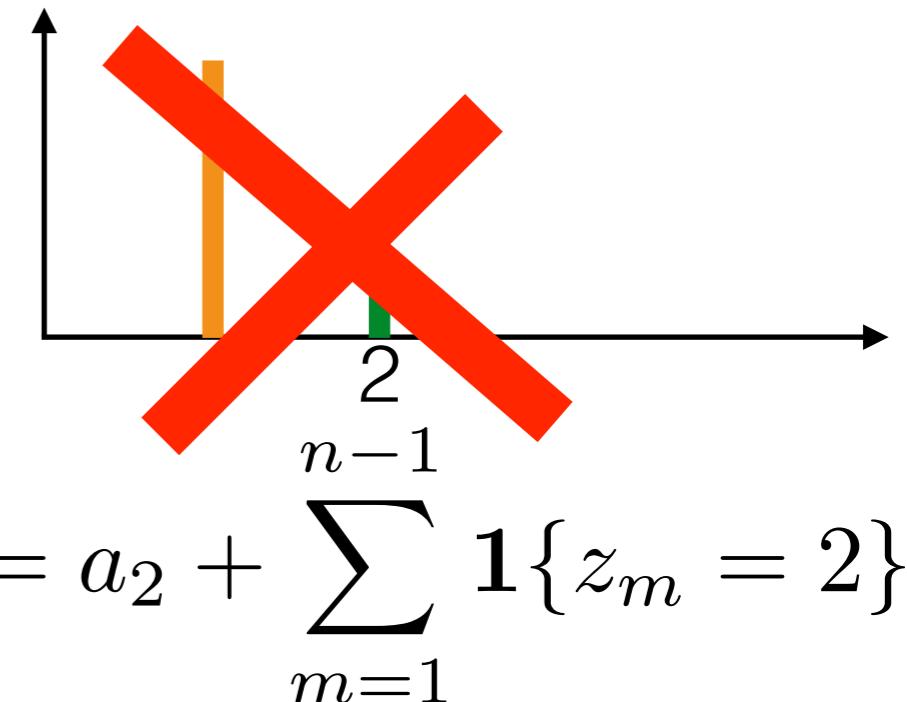
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Marginal cluster assignments

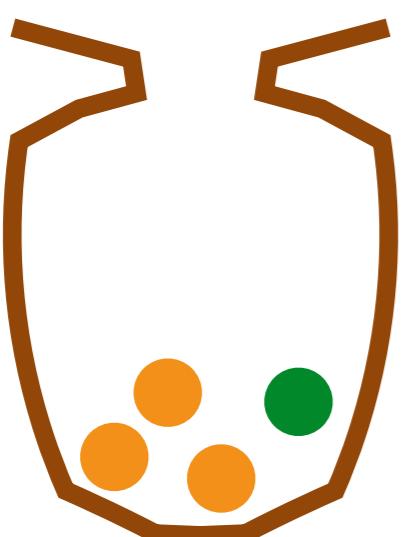
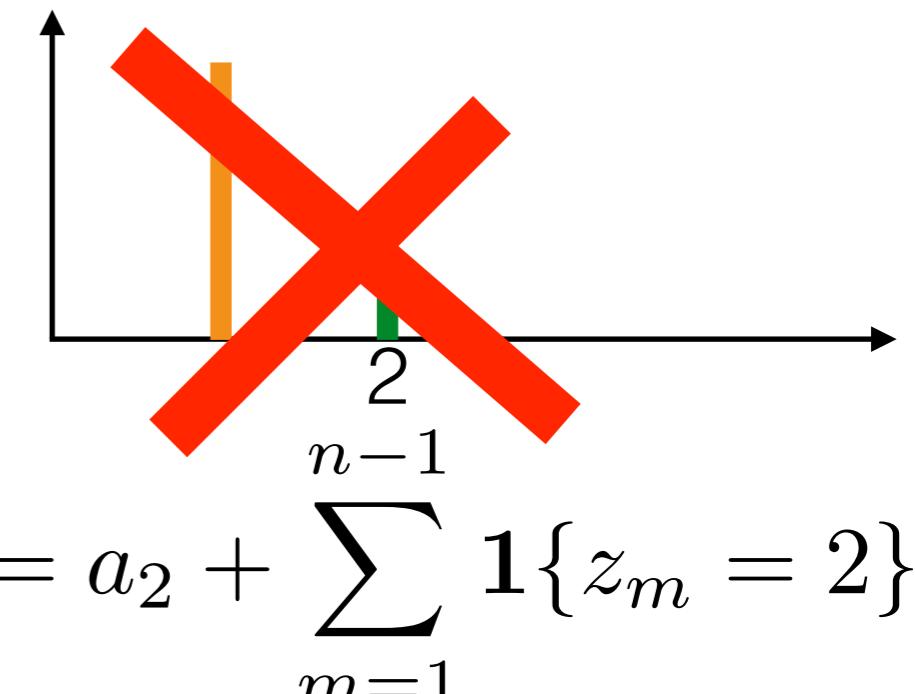
- Integrate out the frequencies

$$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) = \frac{a_{1,n}}{a_{1,n} + a_{2,n}}$$

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- Pólya urn
 - Choose any ball with equal probability



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

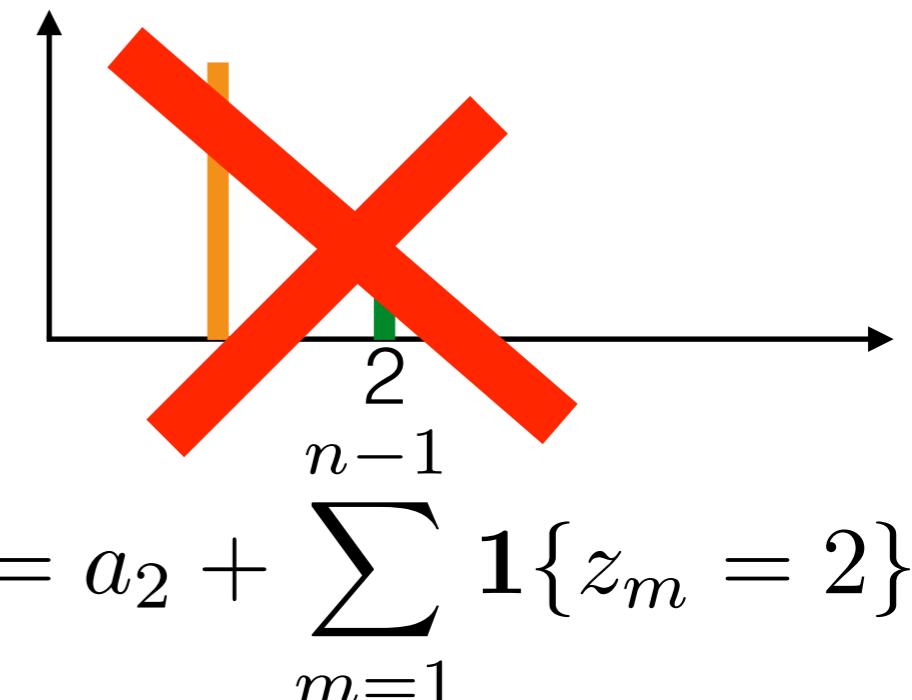
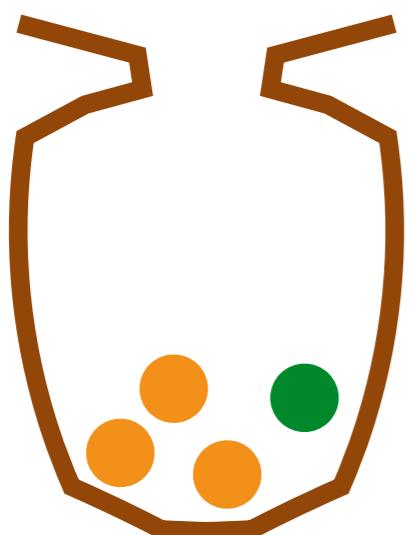
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability
 - Replace and add ball of same color



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

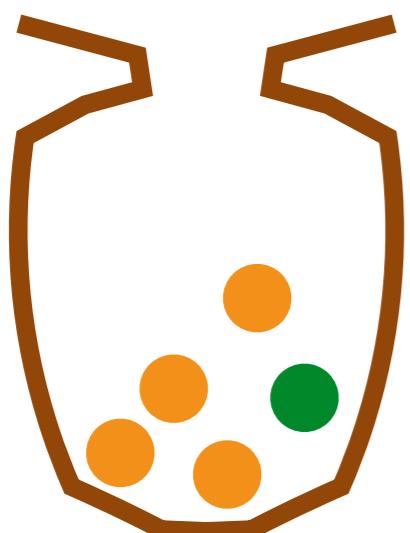
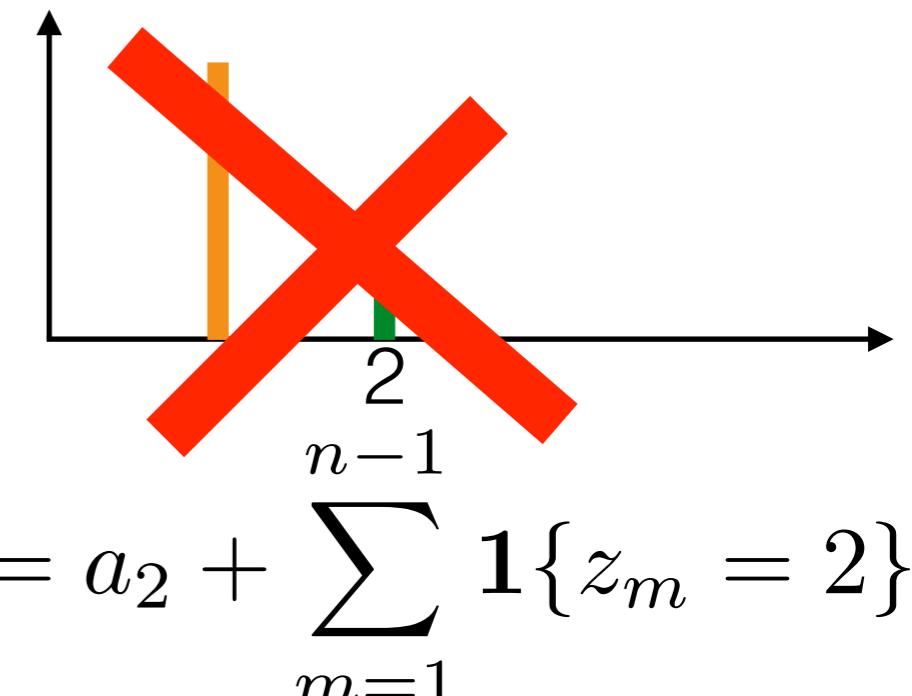
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

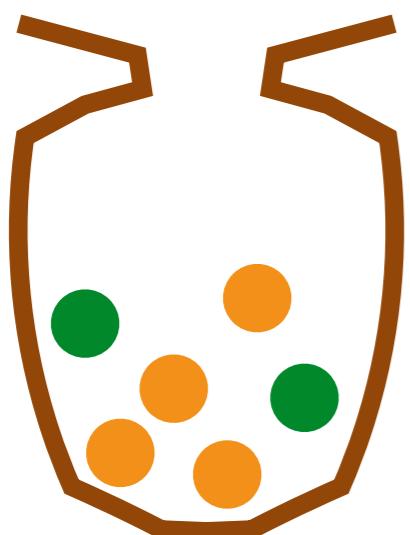
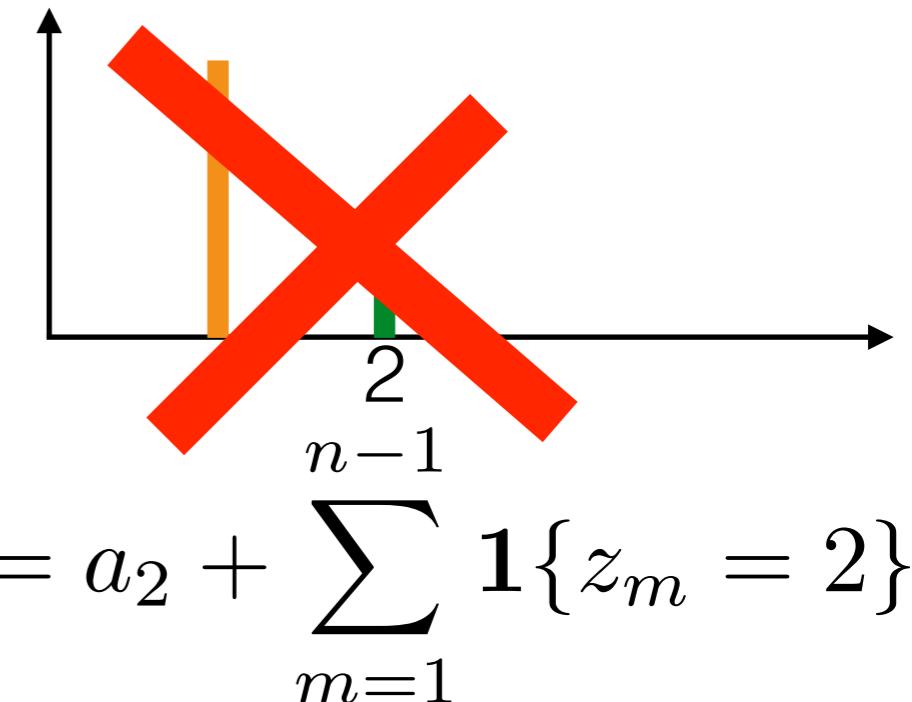
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

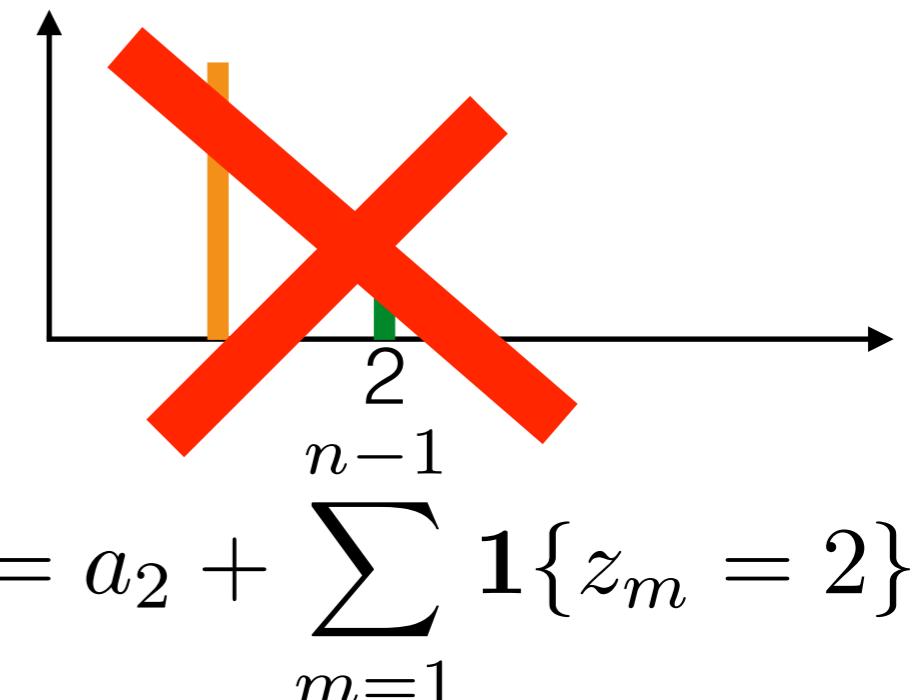
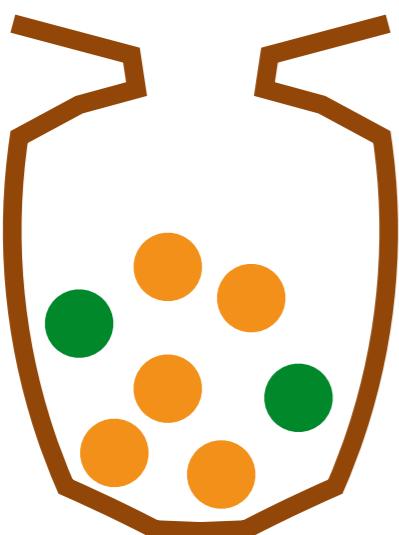
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

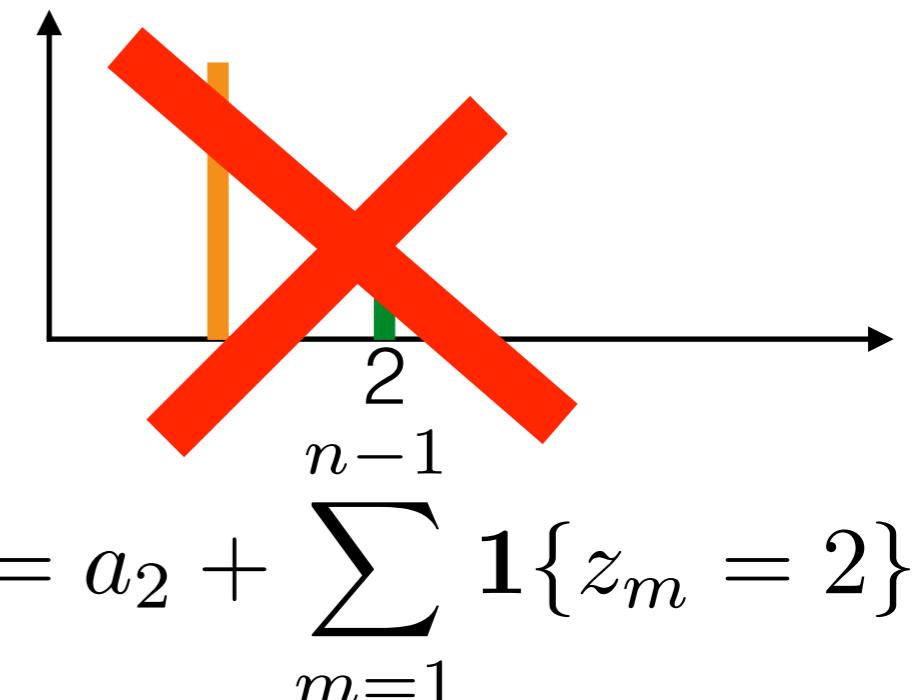
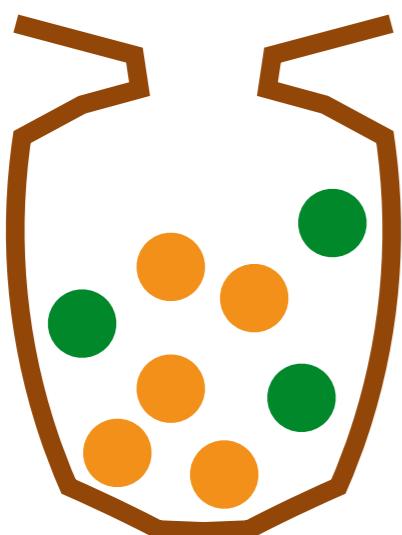
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

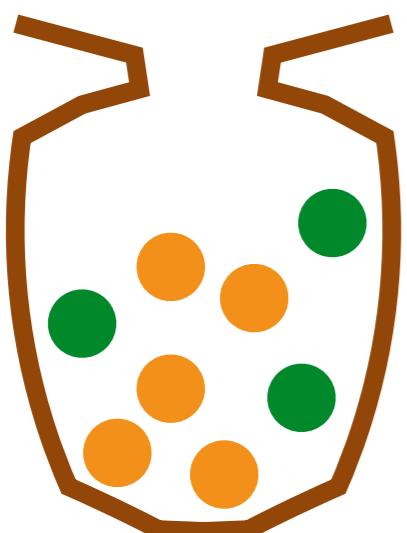
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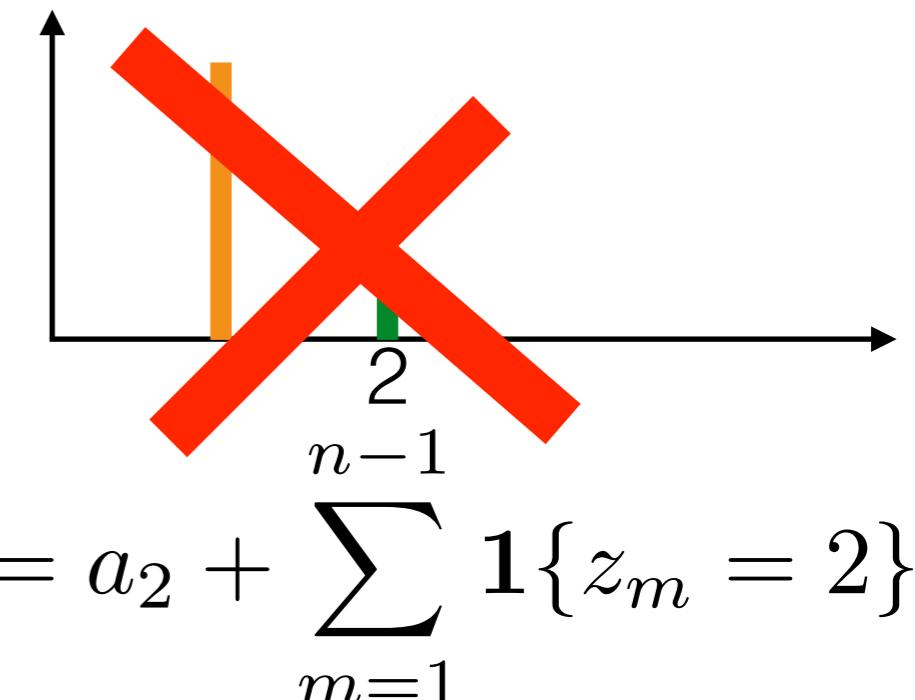
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

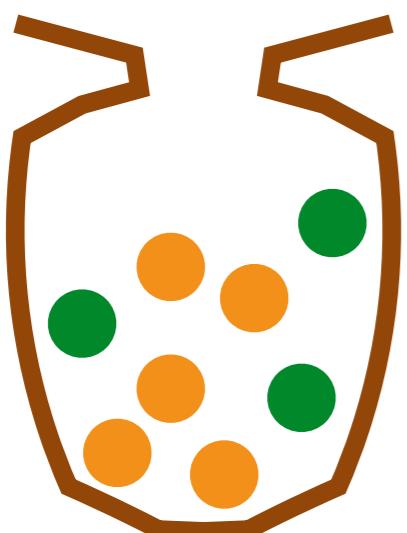
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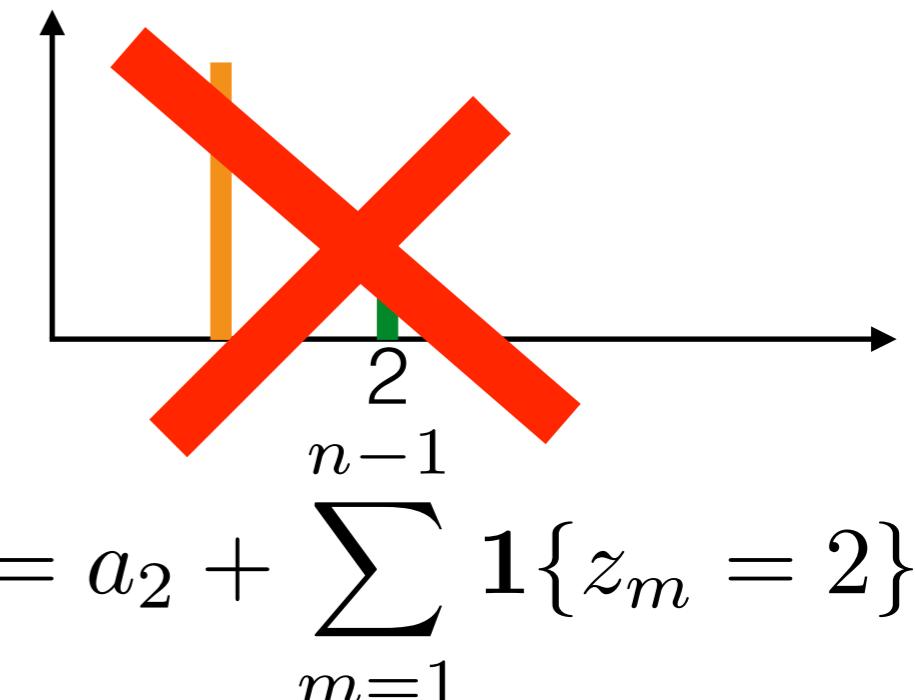
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}} = \rho_{\text{orange}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

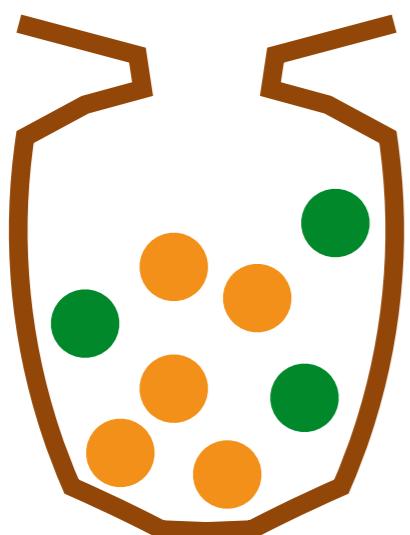
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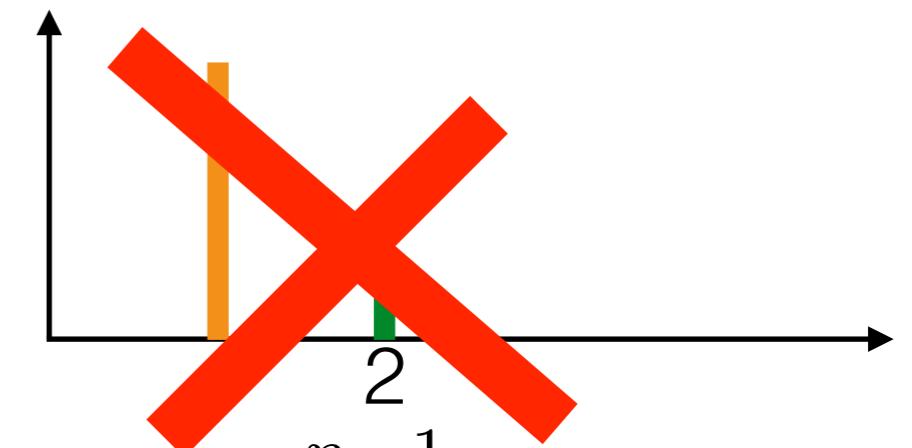
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}} = \rho_{\text{orange}} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Beta}(a_{\text{orange}}, a_{\text{green}})$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

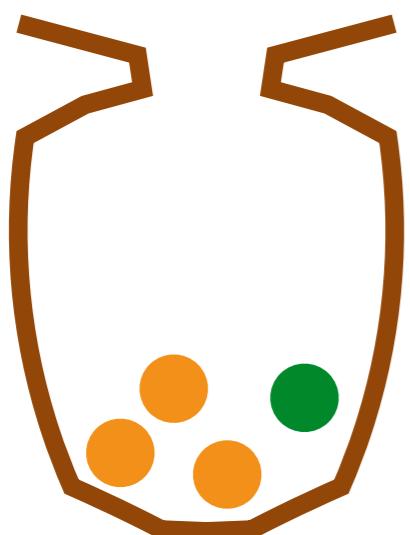
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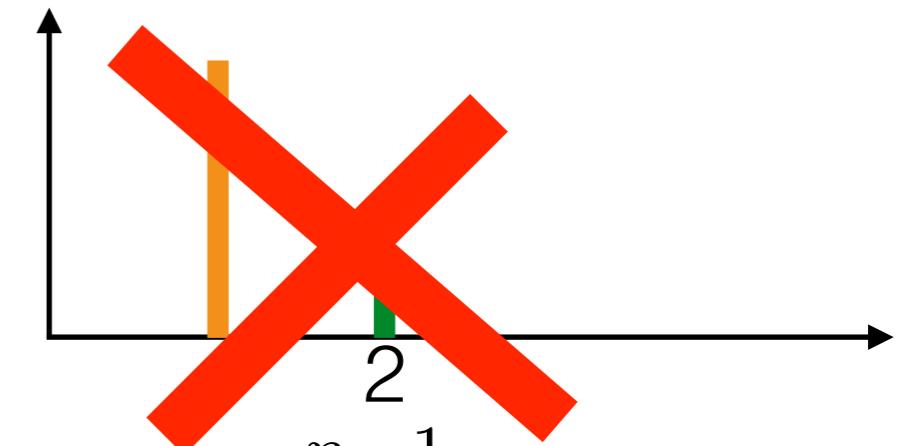
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

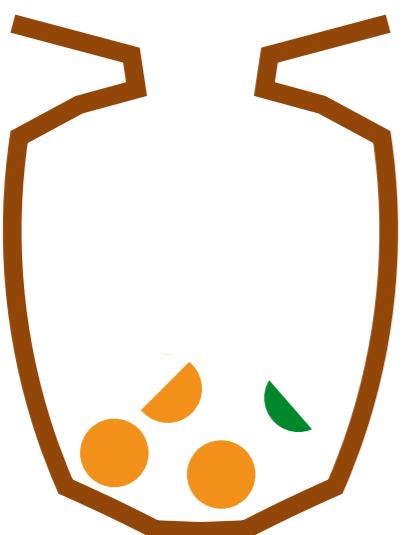
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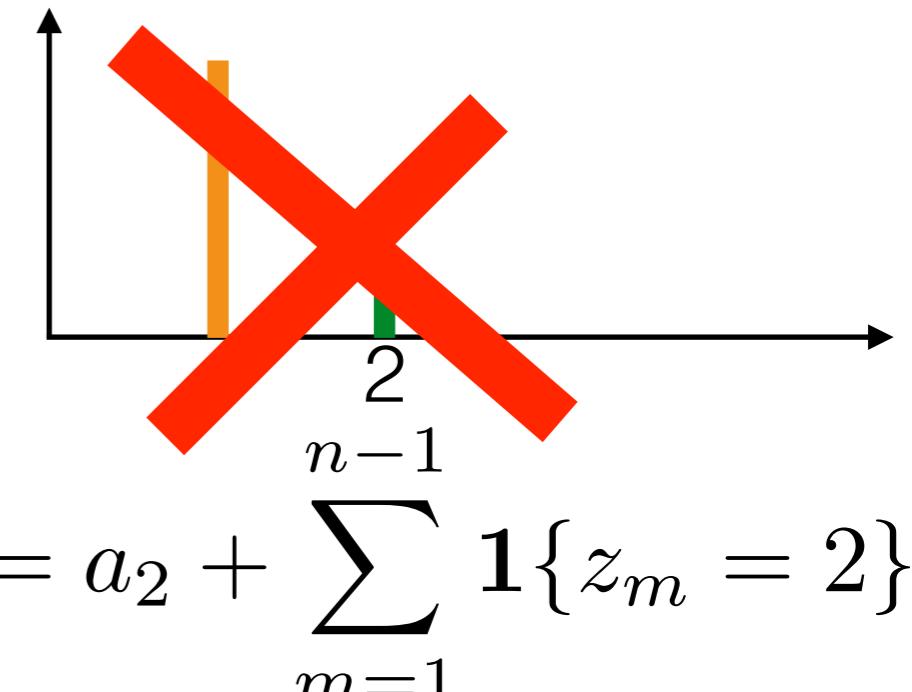
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

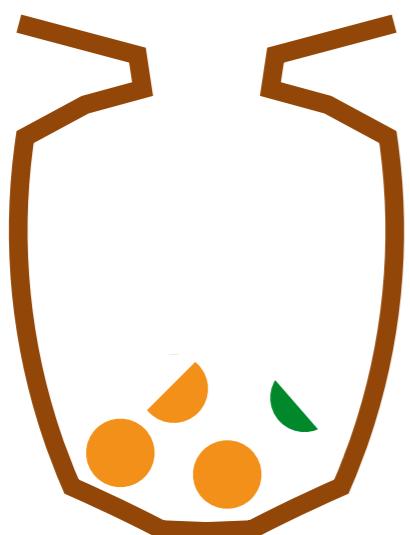
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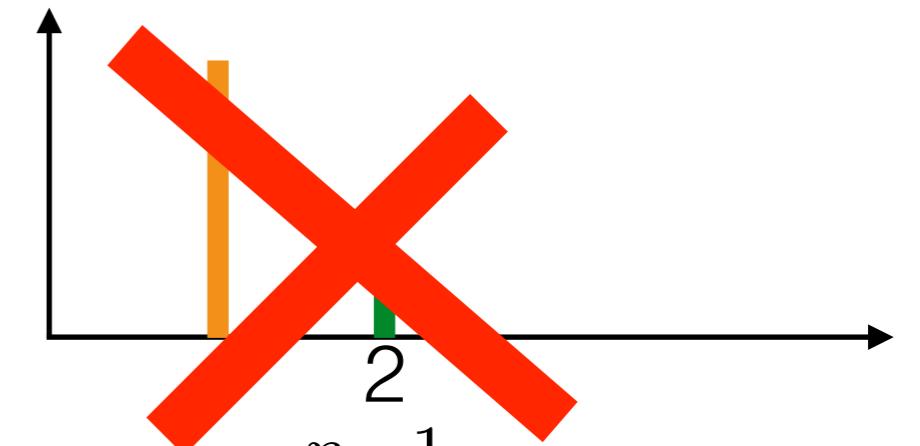
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

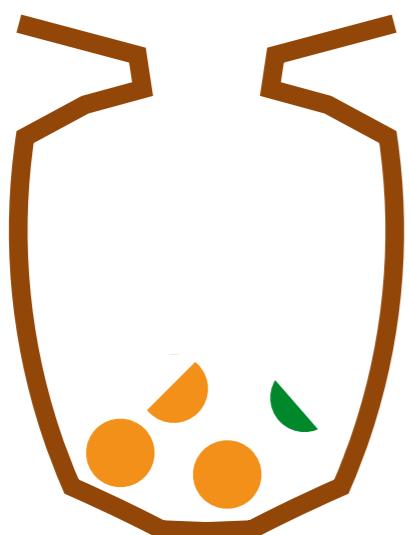
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

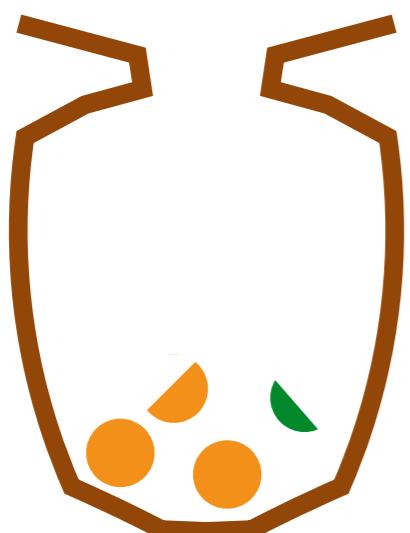
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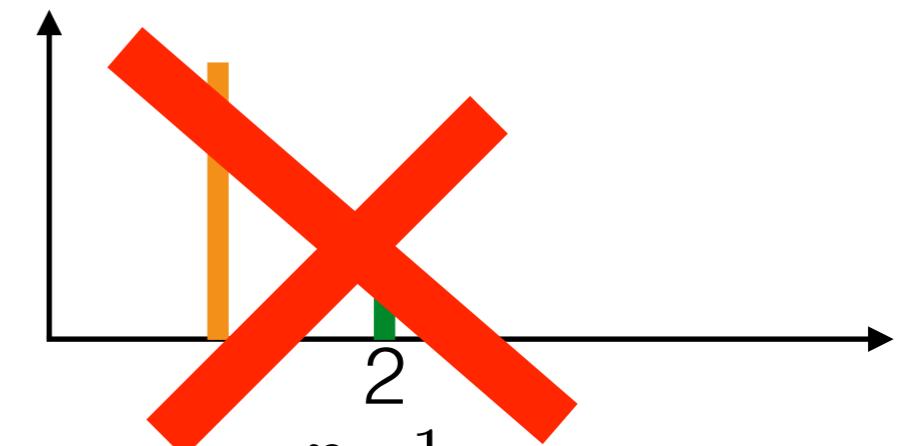
- Pólya urn

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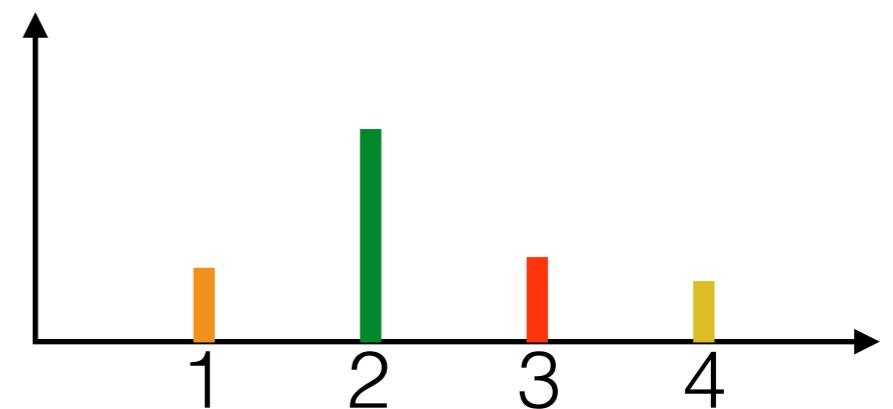
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$\text{PolyaUrn}(a_{\text{orange}}, a_{\text{green}})$



Marginal cluster assignments

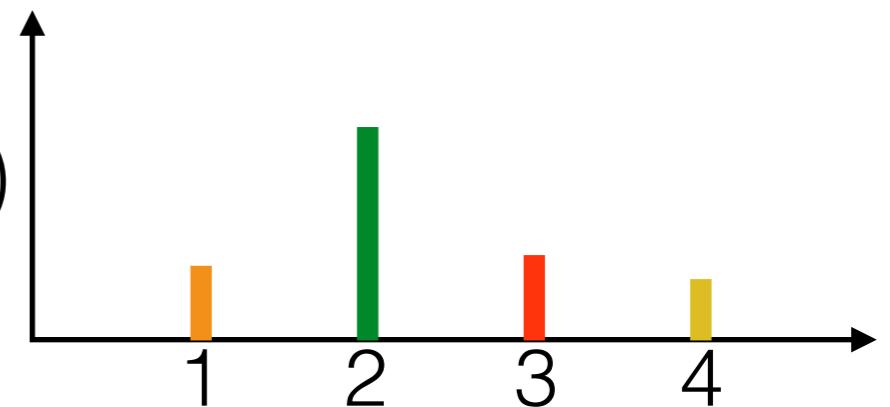
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Marginal cluster assignments

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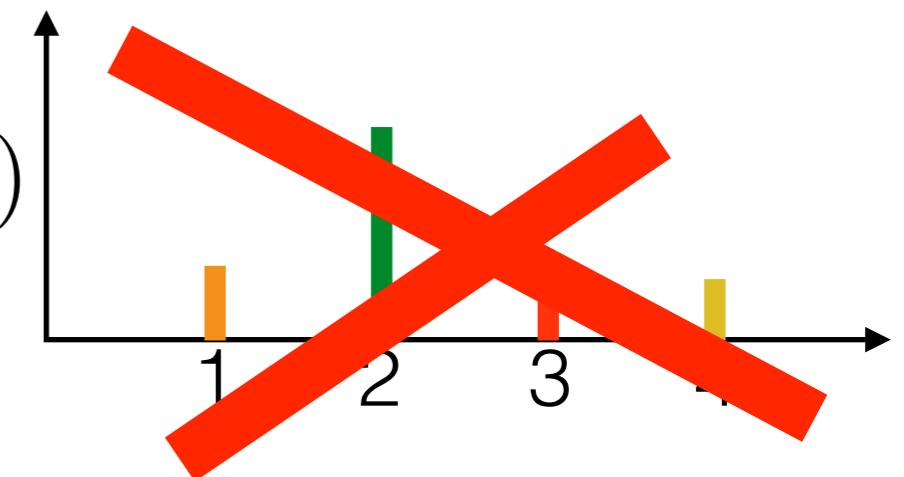
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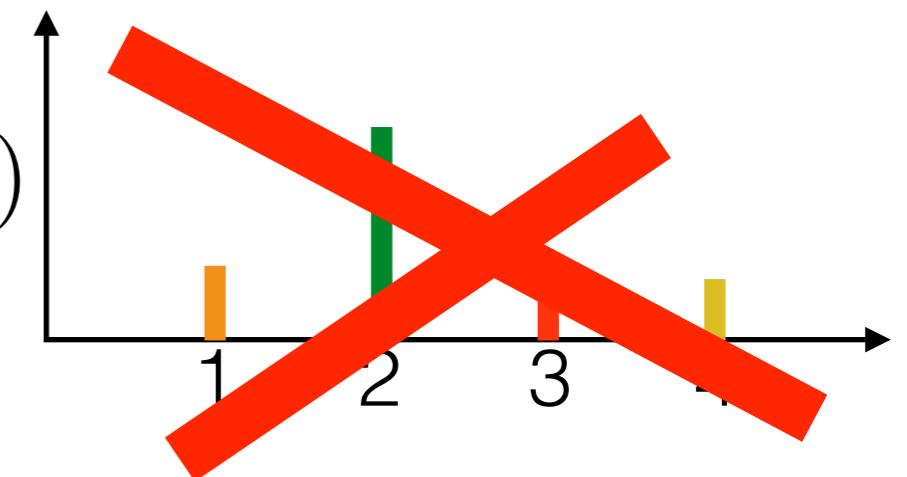


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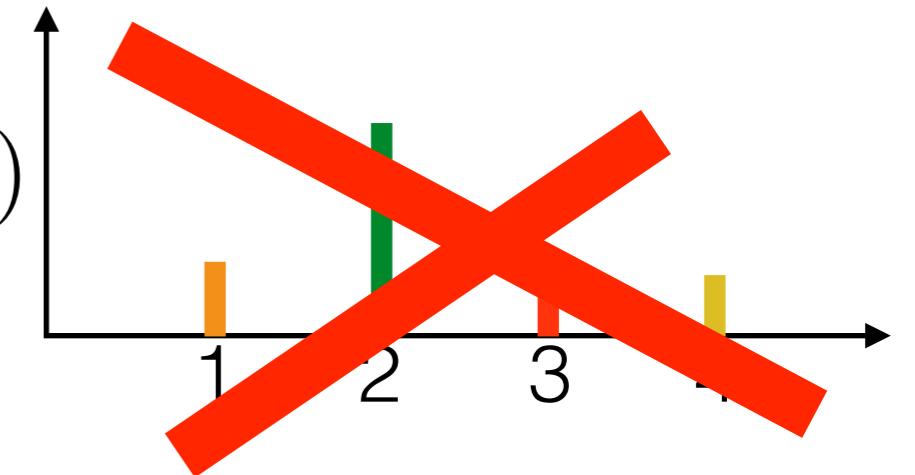
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- multivariate Pólya urn



Marginal cluster assignments

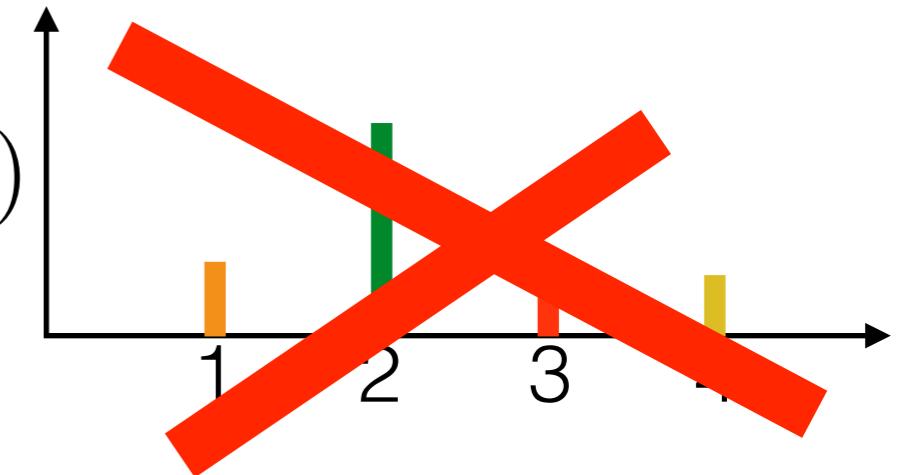
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- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

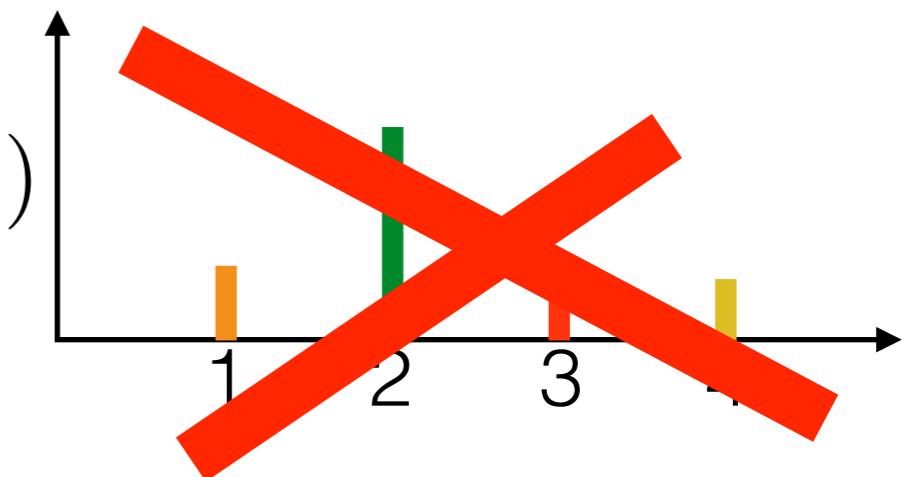
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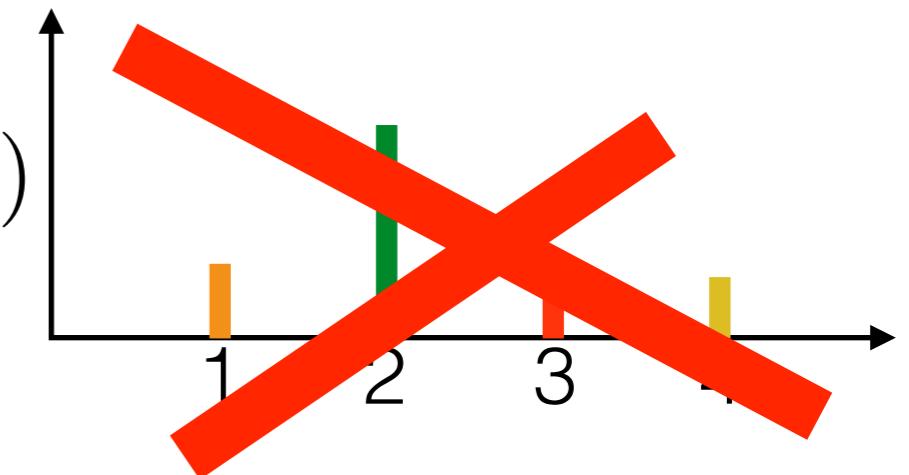
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\# \text{ orange}, \# \text{ green}, \# \text{ red}, \# \text{ yellow})}{\# \text{ total}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

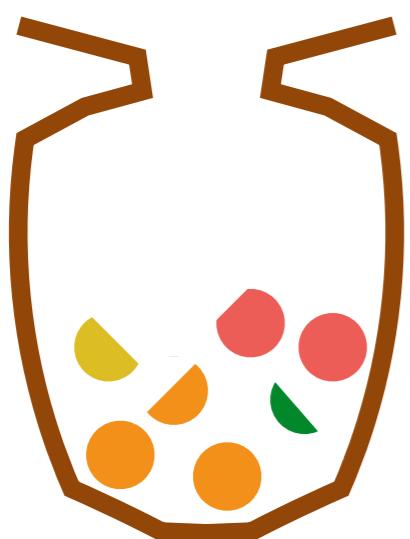
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\# \text{ orange}, \# \text{ green}, \# \text{ red}, \# \text{ yellow})}{\# \text{ total}} \rightarrow (\rho_{\text{orange}}, \rho_{\text{green}}, \rho_{\text{red}}, \rho_{\text{yellow}})$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

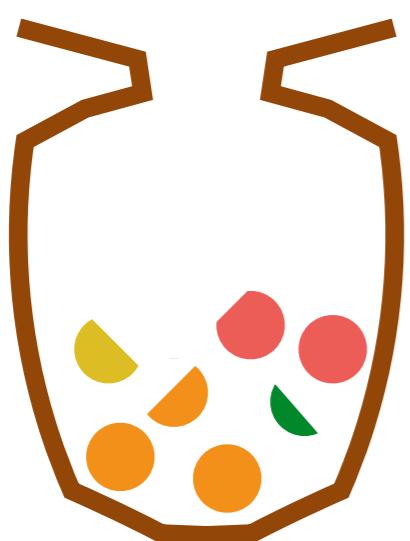
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- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass
- Replace and add ball of same color



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\# \text{ orange}, \# \text{ green}, \# \text{ red}, \# \text{ yellow})}{\# \text{ total}} \rightarrow (\rho_{\text{orange}}, \rho_{\text{green}}, \rho_{\text{red}}, \rho_{\text{yellow}}) \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Dirichlet}(a_{\text{orange}}, a_{\text{green}}, a_{\text{red}}, a_{\text{yellow}})$$

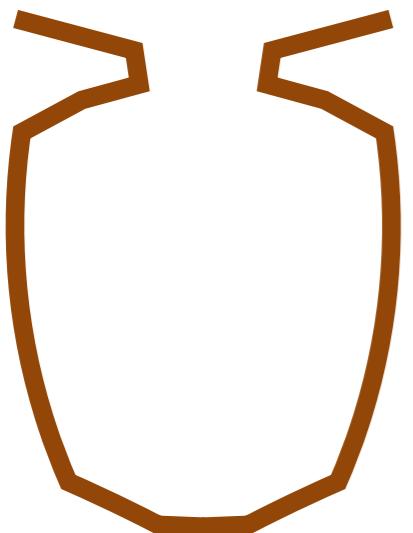


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

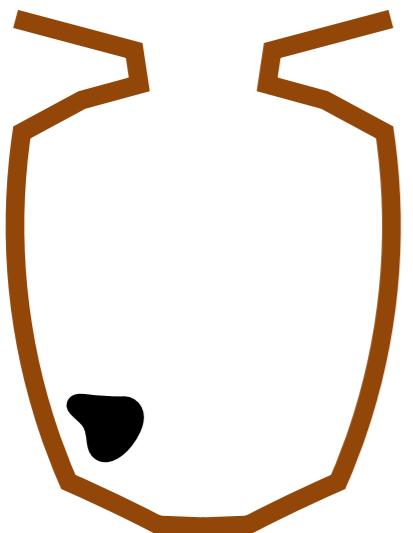
Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



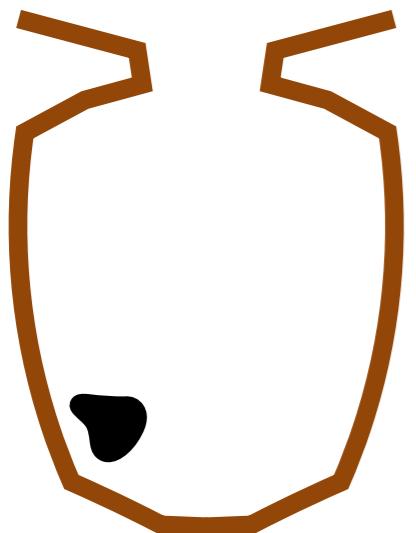
Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



Marginal cluster assignments

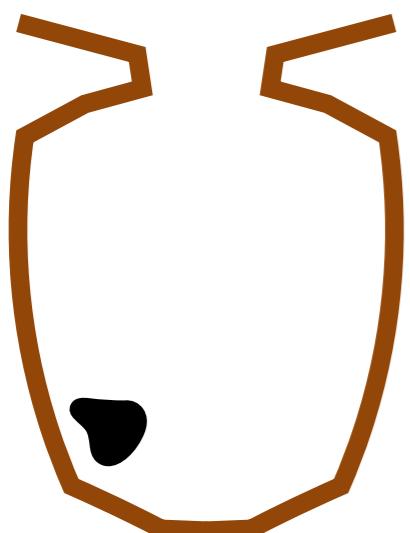
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass

Marginal cluster assignments

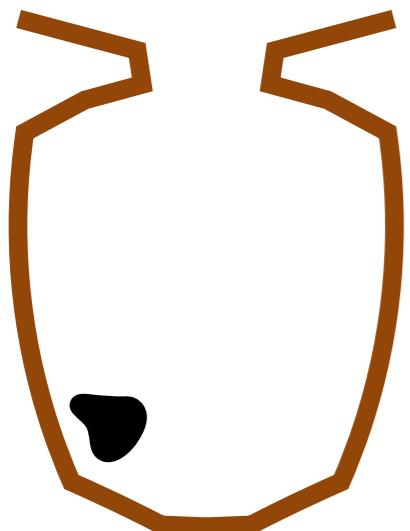
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color

Marginal cluster assignments

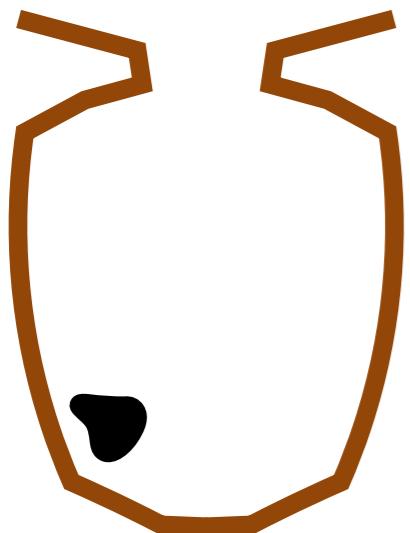
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



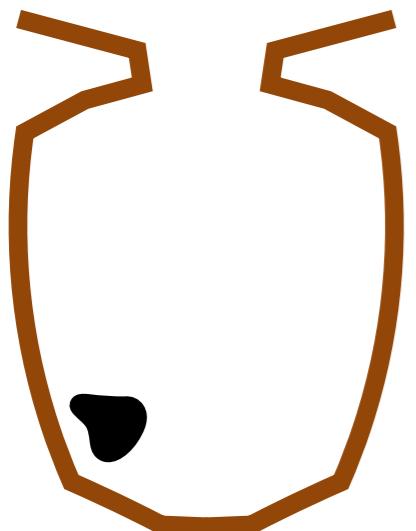
- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

Step 0

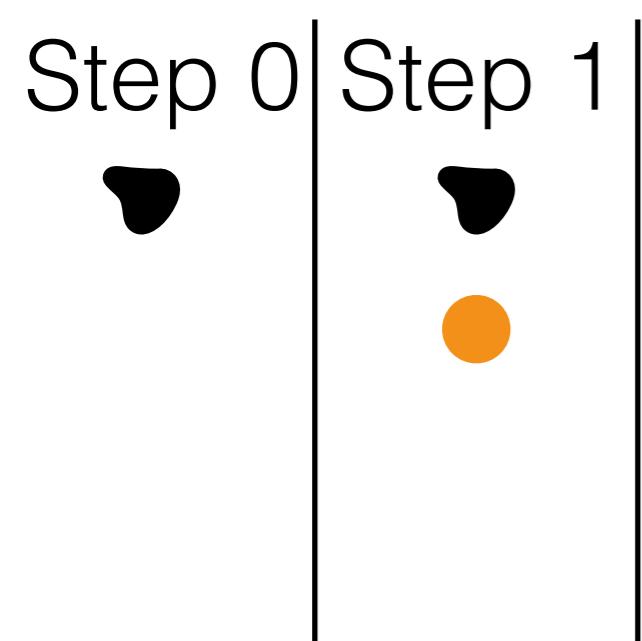


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

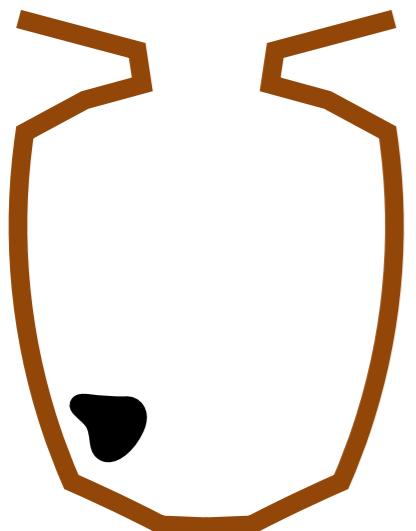


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

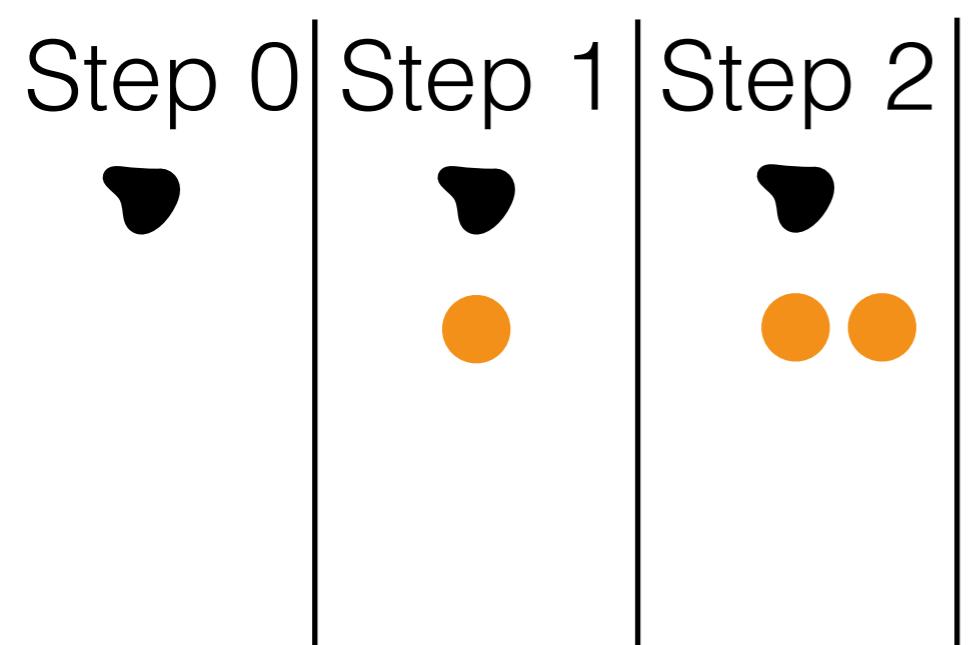


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

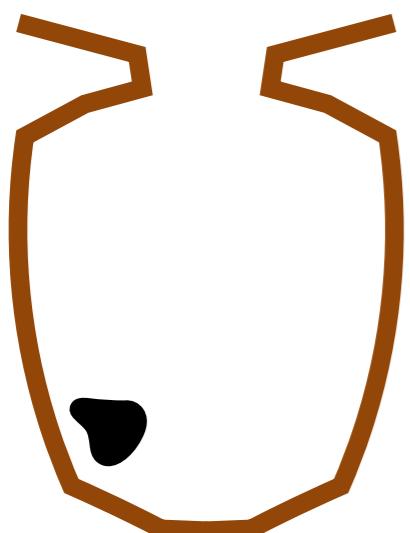


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

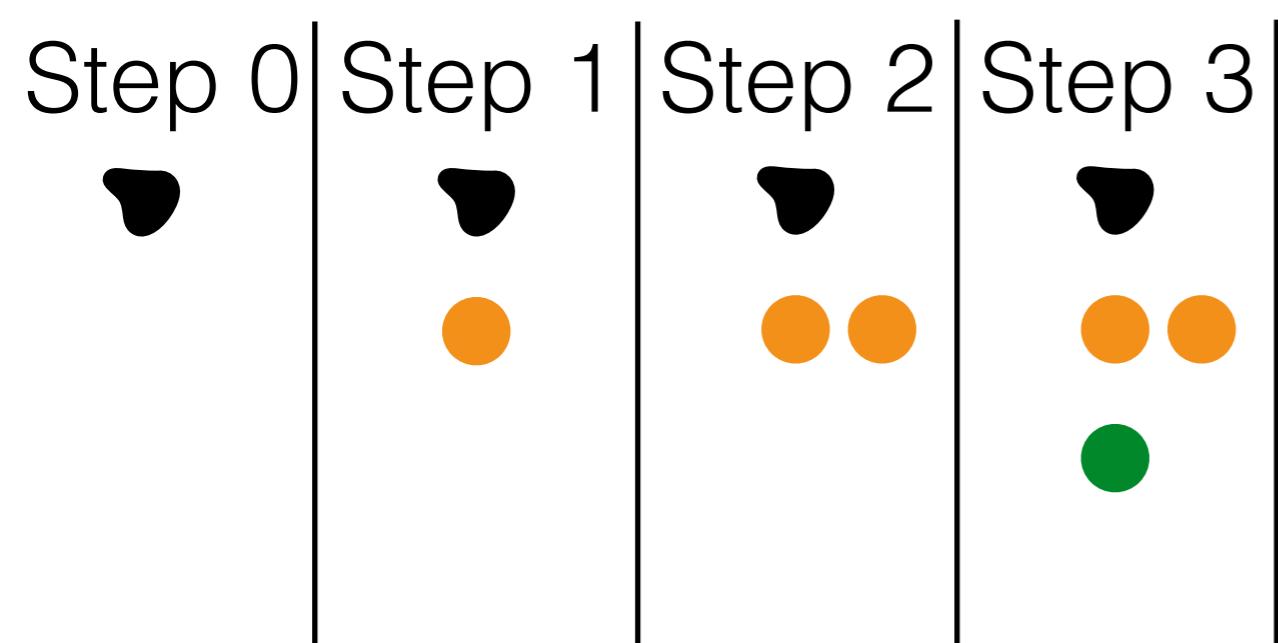


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

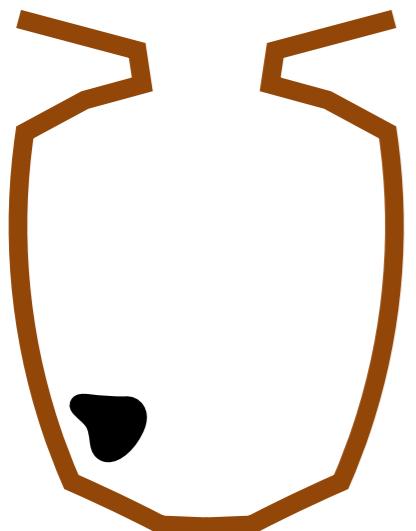


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

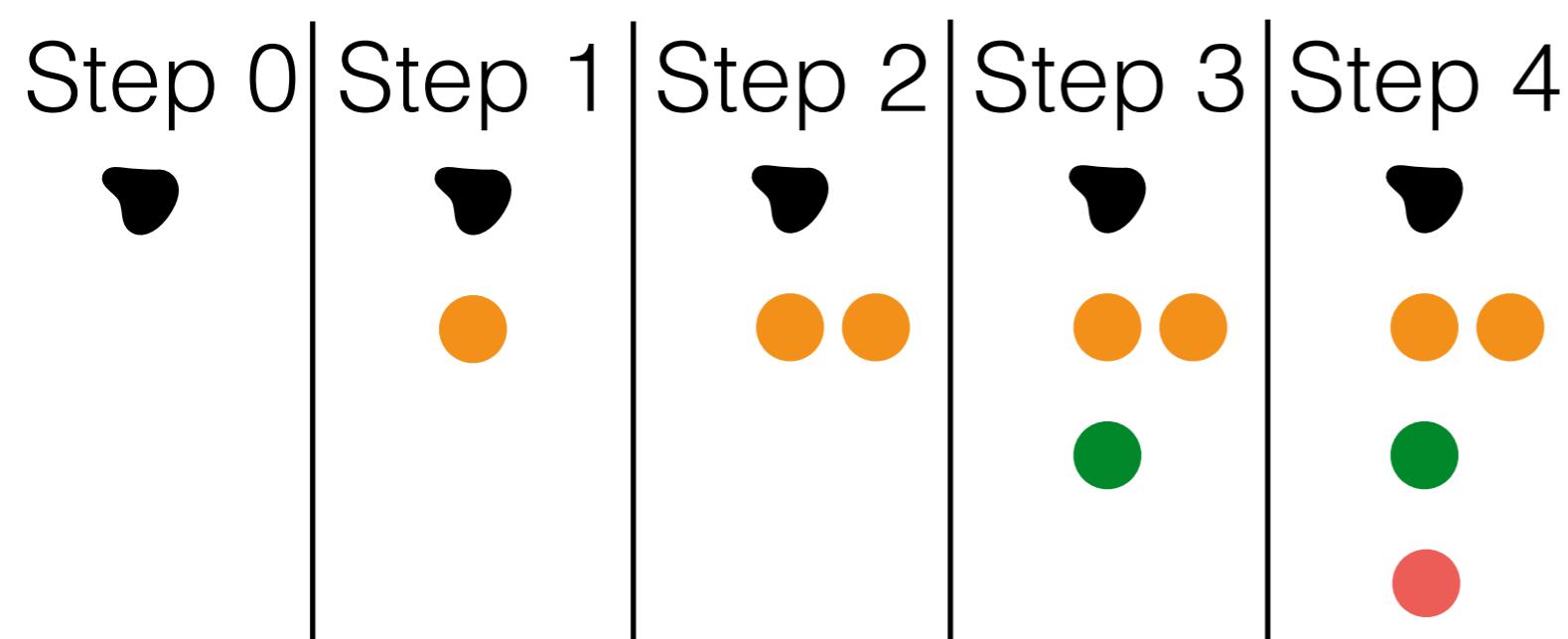


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

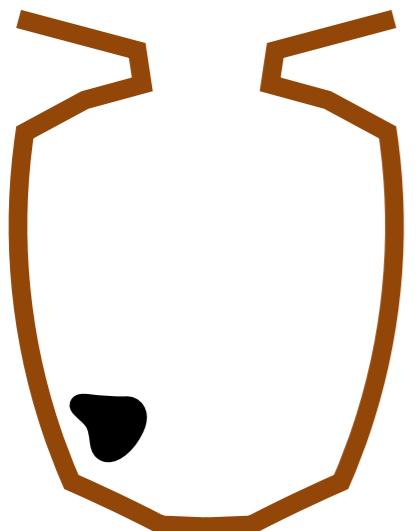


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

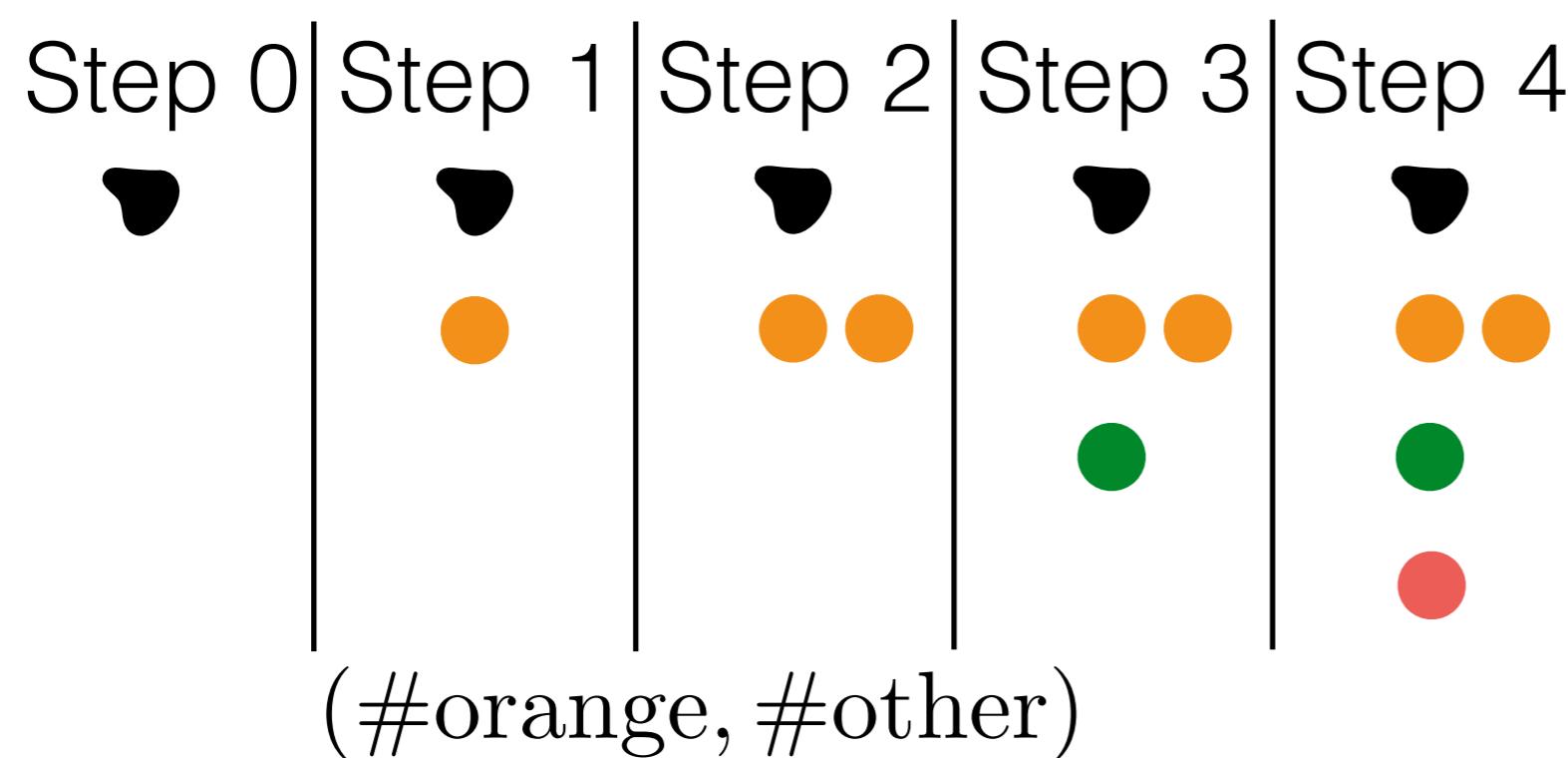


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

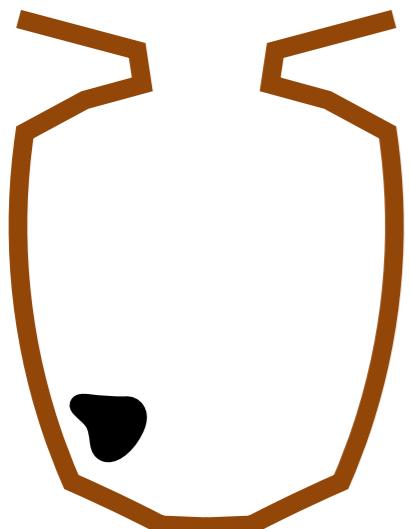


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

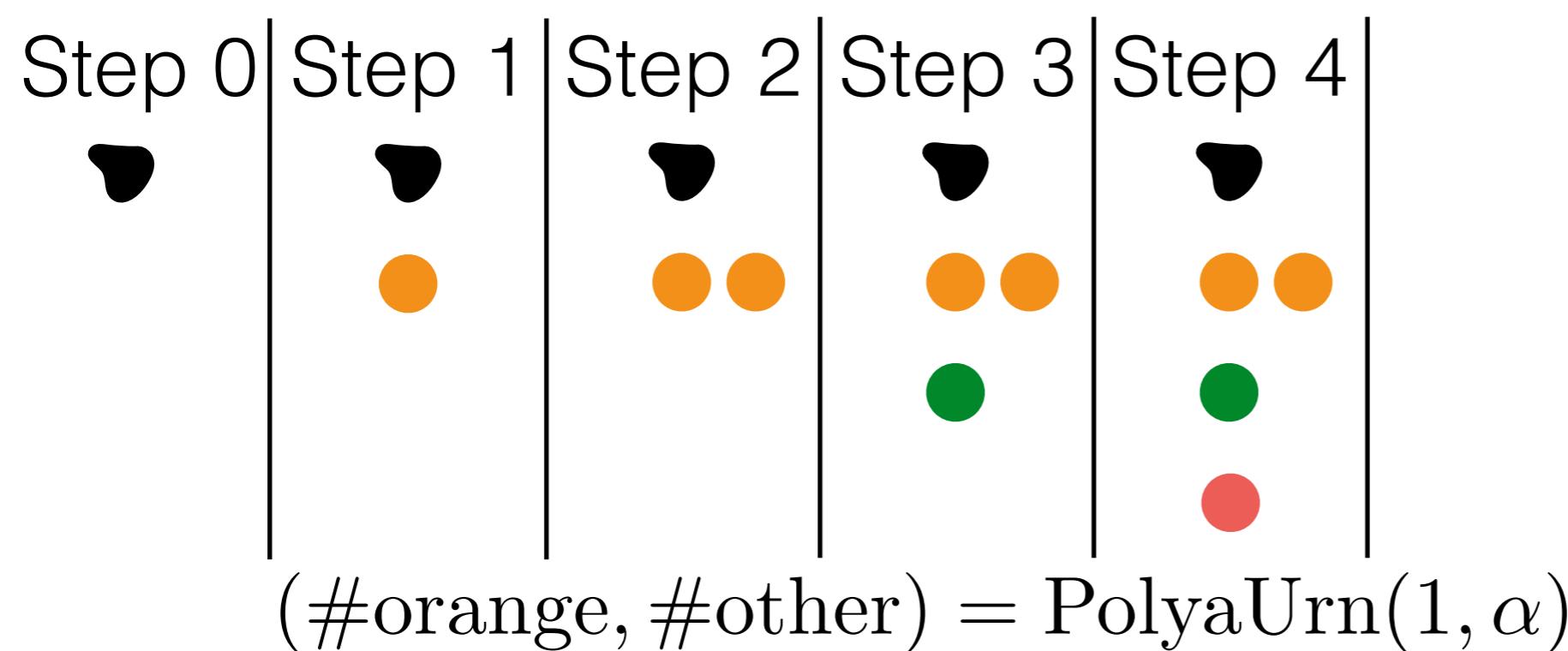


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

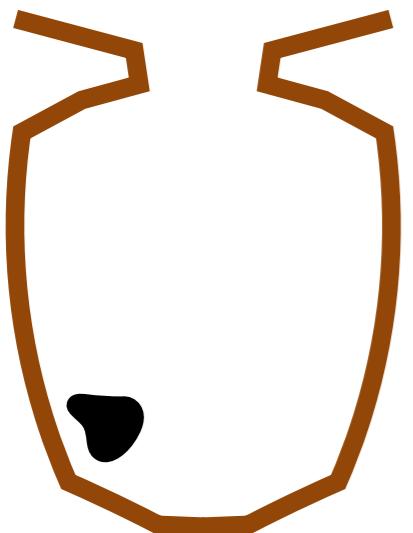


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

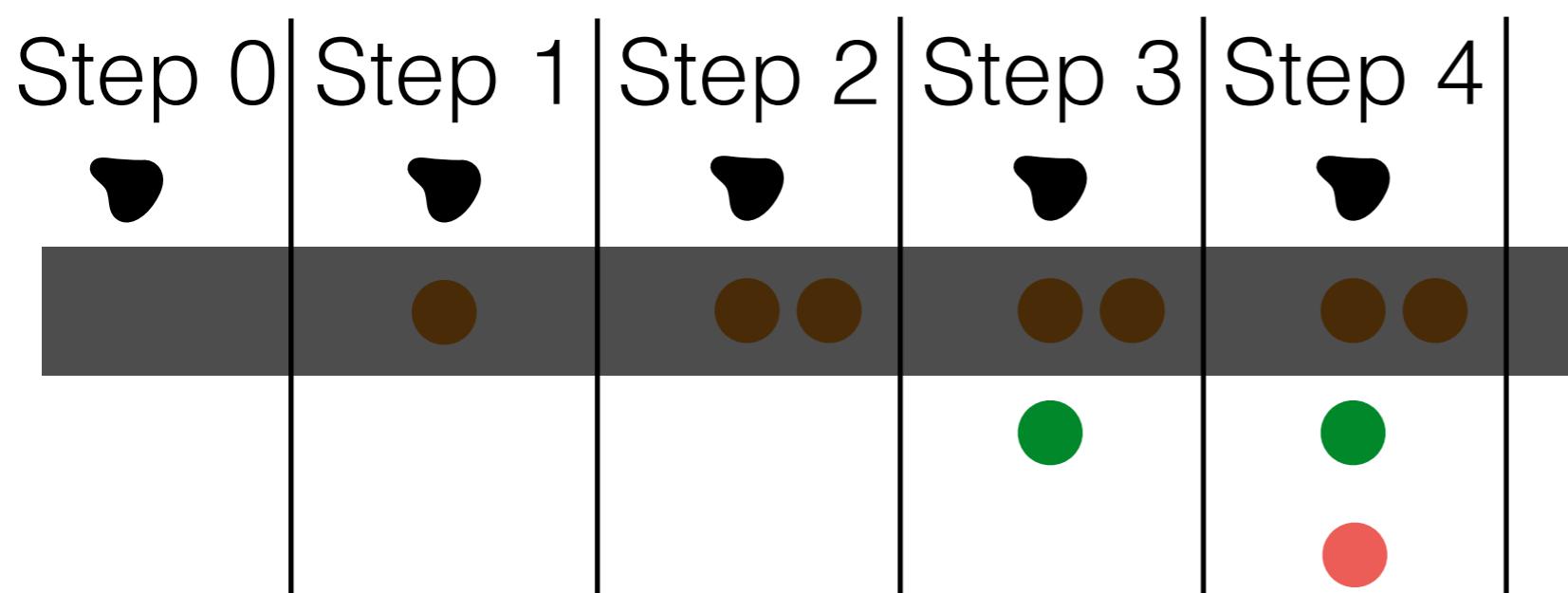


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



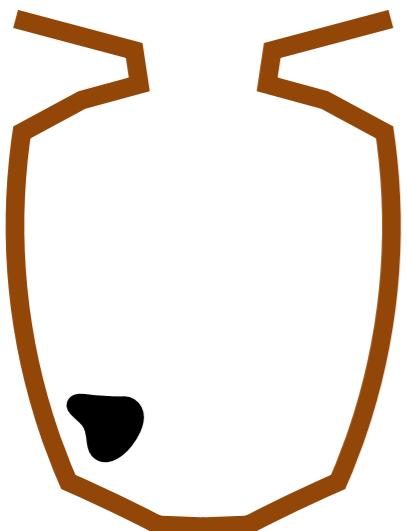
- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color



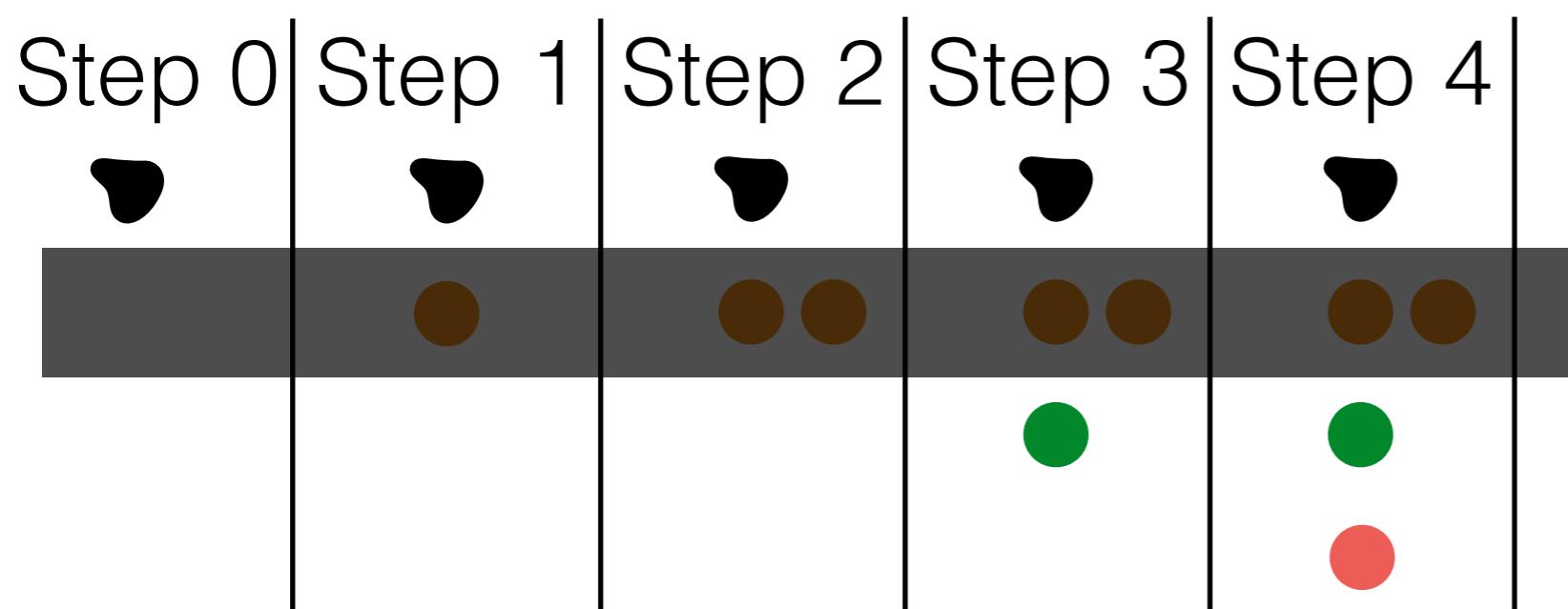
$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

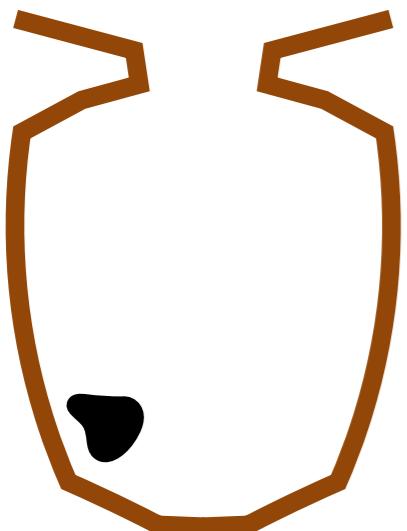


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

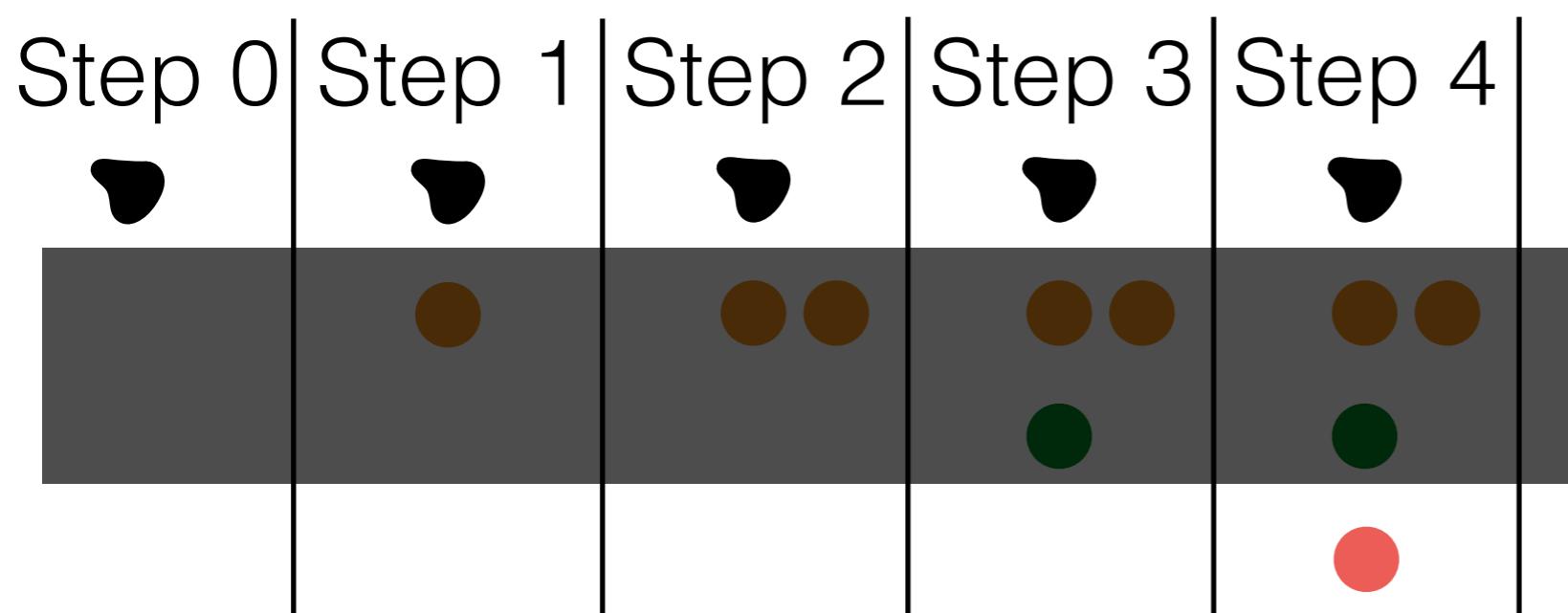
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

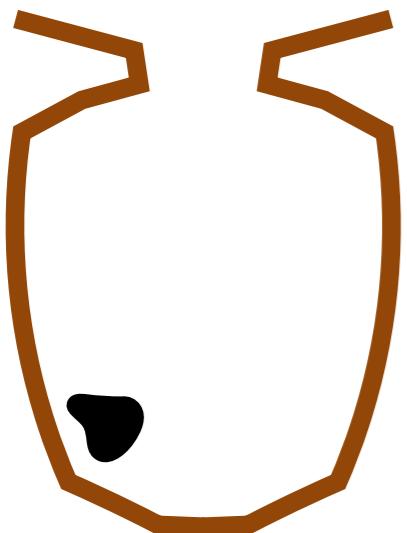


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

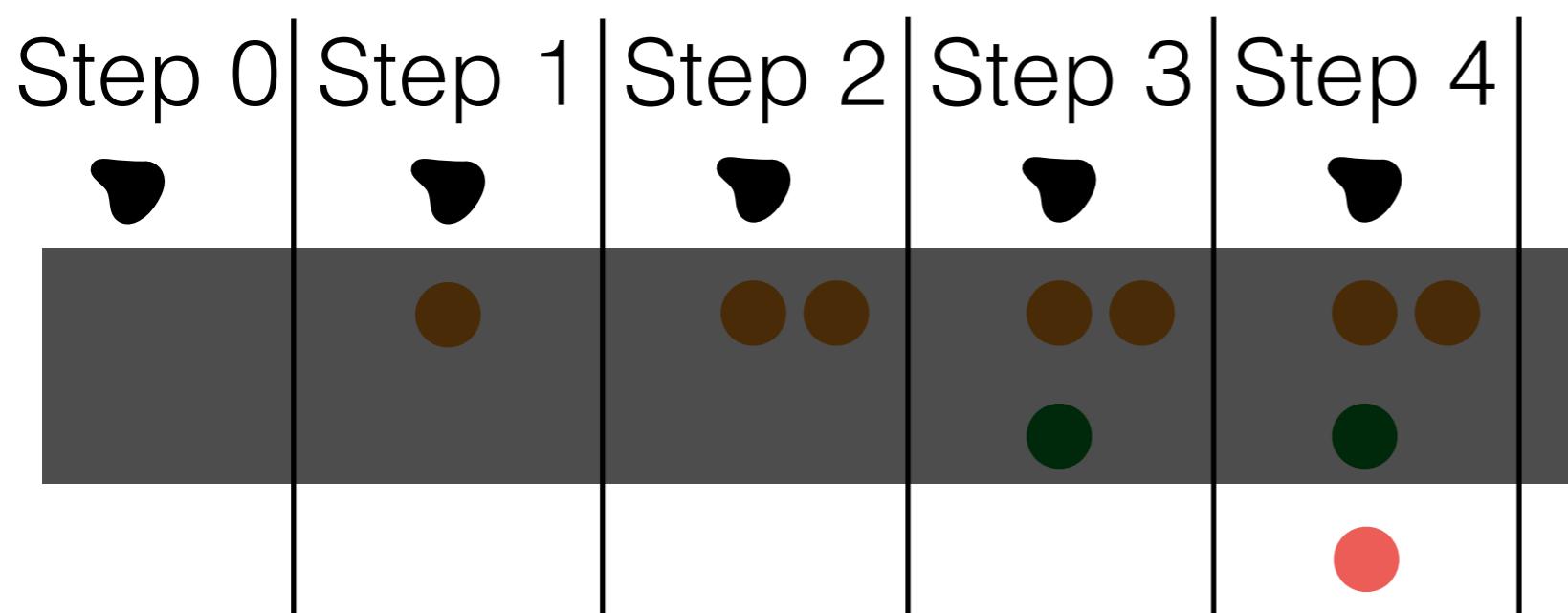
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

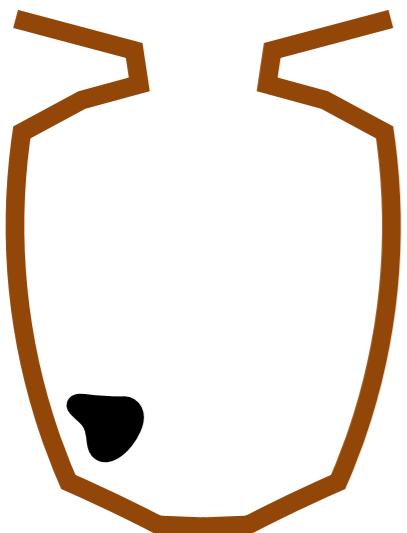


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

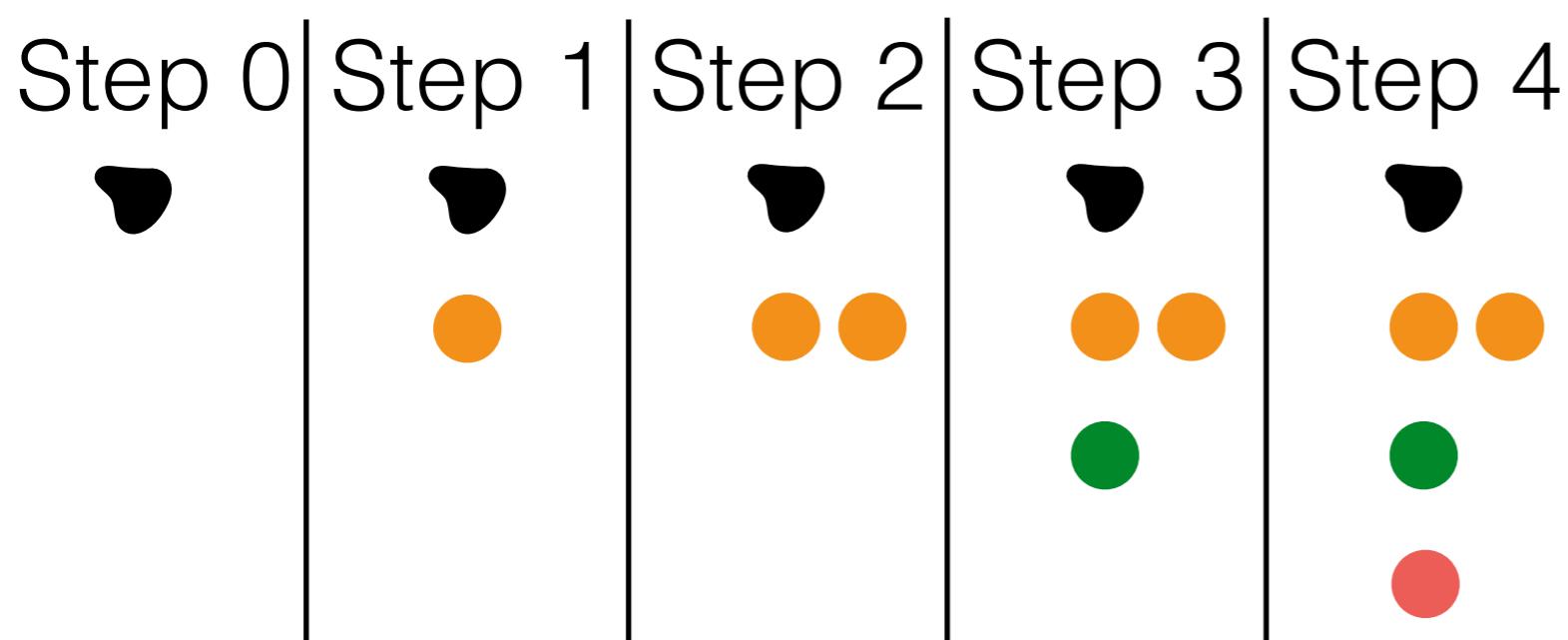
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

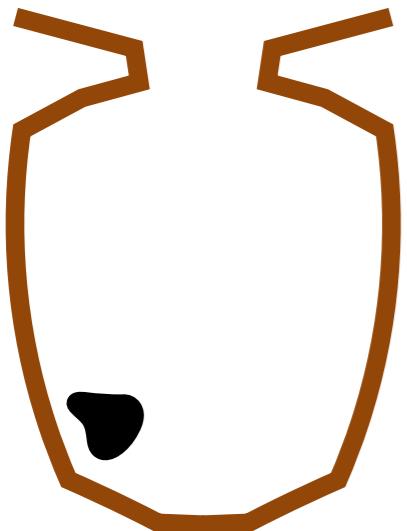


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

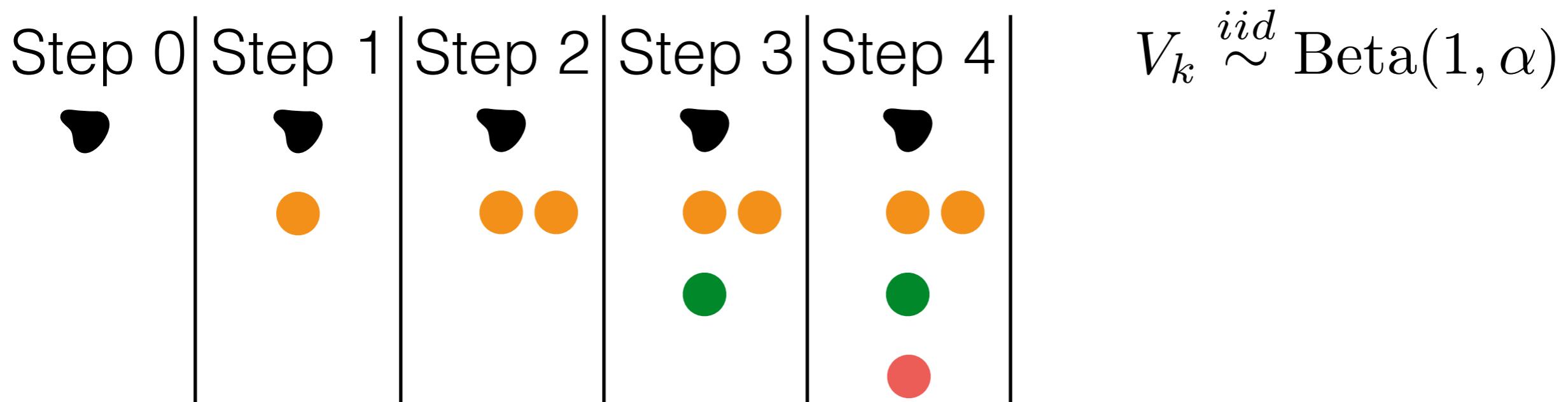
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

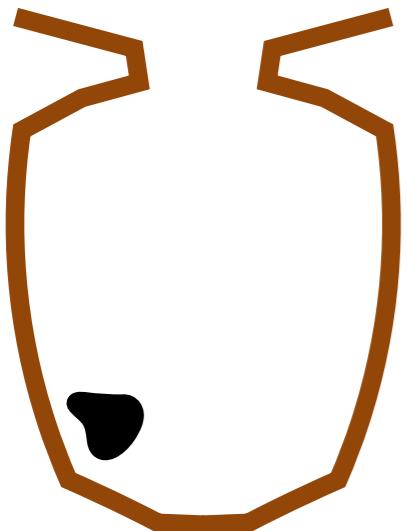


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

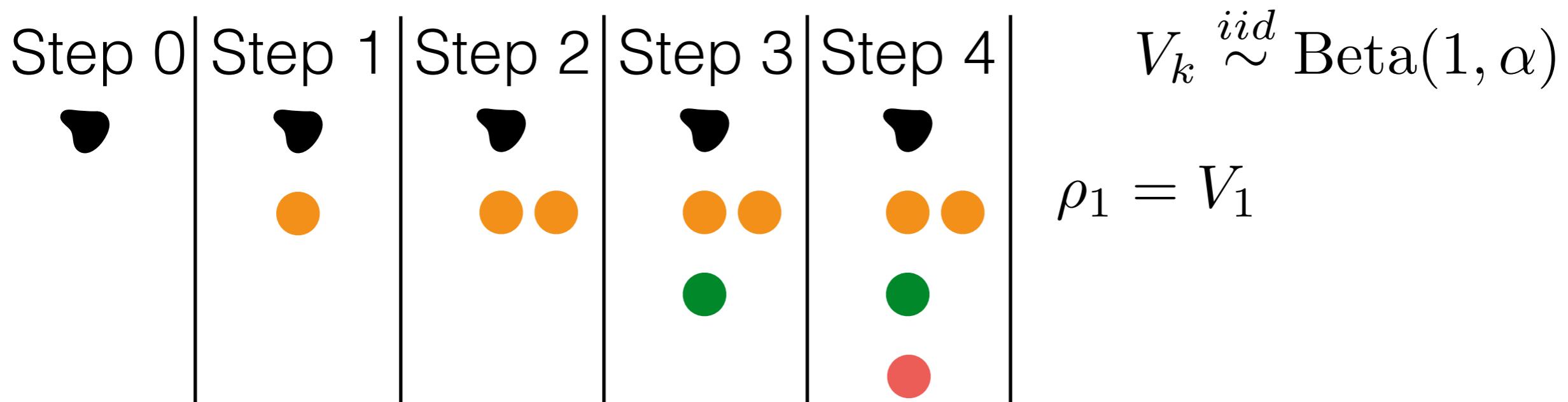
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

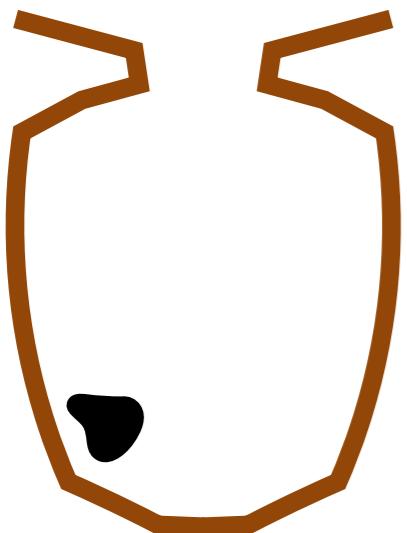


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

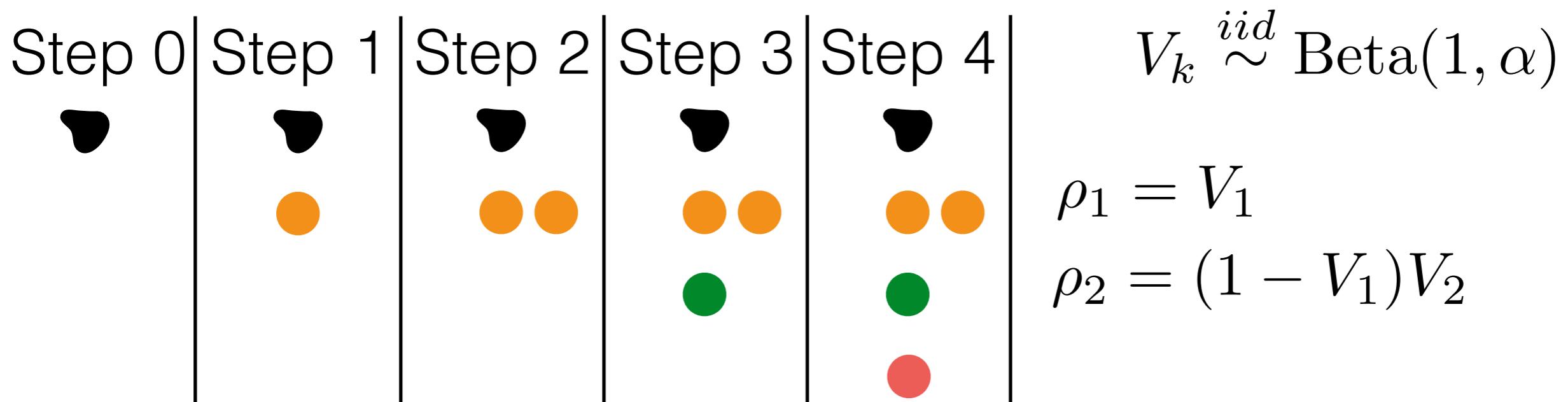
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

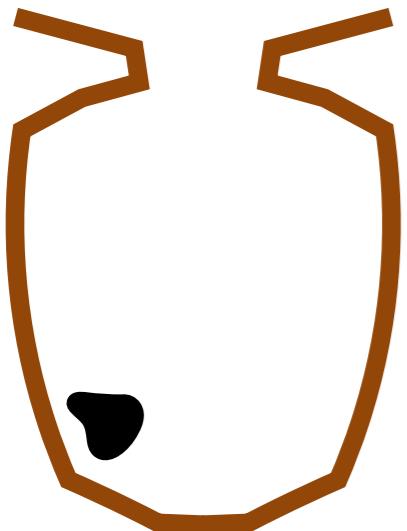


(#orange, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

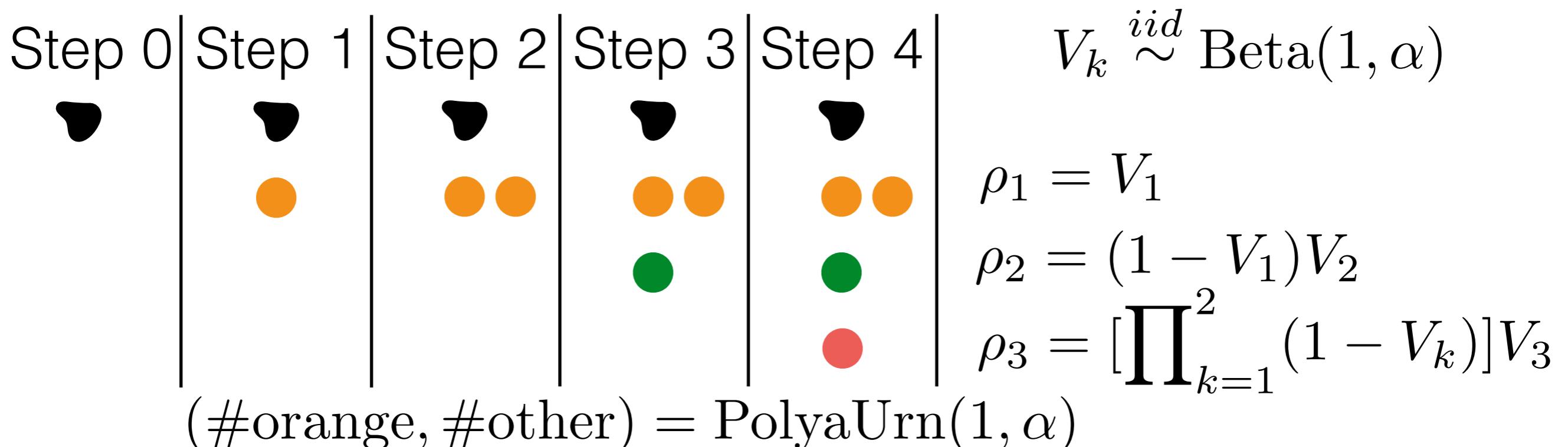
- not orange: (#green, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)
- not orange, green: (#red, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color



- not orange: (#green, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)
- not orange, green: (#red, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

References

A full reference list is provided at the end of the “Part III” slides.