Date: Tuesday, January 22, 2019

COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS



MSDS 628-01 - 5James wilson

· resampling methods (bootkap)

· McMc density estimated (histogram)

- artificial neural networks

· additive models

Bayesian truth serum (1)
NLP: Latent Dirichlet Allocation Overall topic w/digribution extendent design: multi-armed bandit sambling leinforcement learning

Review of Statistical Models

Random variable: Number w/ Prob. distr.

what values with what Probability?

Definition!

7: Possible values for a random variable x

RHF: IP(X=x), x & X

cdf: P(Xex), XEX

Example:

+ 3 (o(n, head. P(Y=0) = $\binom{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ P(Y=2)= $\binom{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ PHF P(Y=1) = $\binom{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ P(Y=3) = $\binom{3}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ $\binom{3}{2}$

Example: (continous RVs)

X~U(0,1)

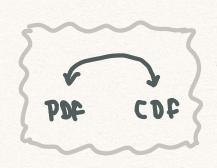
P(x=0.5) = 0

Gx could take infinite valuely (\$-0).

Reason why we think about intervals for continuous variables.

* For continous Rys, we use P(x & A) (contained in some set A)

Example:



$$F'(a): \frac{d}{dx}F(a) = f(a)$$
.

Distributions

- · Expected Value
 4 Linear
- · Standard deviation

· Variance
4 Augaratic

+ Jointly distributed random variables

F(a,b) = P(X ≤a, Y≤b), -00 < a,b < 00

If you have multiple rus, knowing their joint distribution gives all information about the Rus mousinal distribution. Also, having the joint Polf is equivalent to having the conditional distribution of each Ru given the rest.

Having the marginal page of each Rus Loes not give us the joint distribution or conditions distributions of all Rus.

Disjoint us Independent

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joint density: product

i ade pendent.

Next class: Ch1.

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