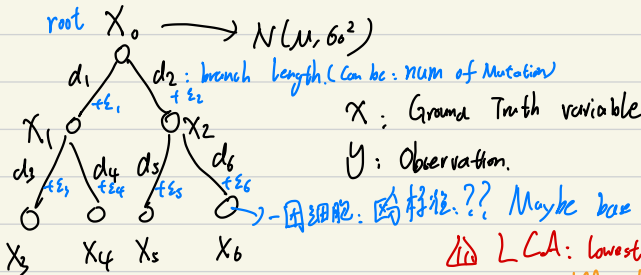


1. Evolution tree structure:



Claim: $\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ \vdots \\ X_6 \end{bmatrix} = \mu + \sum \sim N(\mu I, \Sigma)$

mutation. \hookrightarrow a number.

with $X_i \sim X_{p(i)} + N(0, d_i \sigma^2)$

while: $\vec{y} = \vec{X} + \underbrace{N}_{\text{noise}}, N \sim N(0, \delta I)$

Theorem: $\Sigma_{i,j} = \text{Var}(LCA_{i,j}) = \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{e \in \text{path}(\text{root} \rightarrow LCA_{i,j})} d_e \right)$ [e: edge]

proof: $\Sigma_{i,j} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = \text{cov}(X_{LCA} + \epsilon_{i1} + \dots + \epsilon_{in}, X_{LCA} + \epsilon_{j1} + \dots + \epsilon_{jm})$

$= \text{cov}(X_{LCA}, X_{LCA})$

since: $X_{LCA} = X_0 + \sum_{e \in \text{path}(\text{root}, LCA)} \epsilon_e$

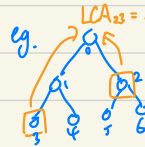
$\text{Var}(X_{LCA}) = \text{Var}(X_0) + \sum_{e \in \dots} \text{Var}(\epsilon_e) = \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2 \sum d_e$

2. New: $\begin{cases} \text{Known information: } Y_i (V_i), \text{ All tree structure } (V, E, d) \\ \text{Unknown information: } \delta, \sigma, \mu, \sigma_0, \vec{X}_i \end{cases}$

We only need to estimate $\vec{X}_{\text{leaf}} = \begin{bmatrix} X_3 \\ X_4 \\ X_5 \\ X_6 \end{bmatrix} \sim N(\mu, \Sigma_{3,6})$

$y = \vec{X} + N, N \sim N(0, \delta_y I)$

eg. LCA: lowest common ancestor.



$\Sigma_{3,5} = \text{Var}(X_0) = \sigma_0^2$

$\Sigma_{3,4} = \text{Var}(X_1) = \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2 d_1$

Then. We have two choice:

(1) Frey: $\max_{\vec{x}, \delta_g, \mu, \epsilon} \log P(\vec{y}, \vec{x} | \delta, \mu, \epsilon)$

$$= \max_{\vec{x}, \delta_g, \mu, \epsilon} \left[\sum_{g=1}^G \log P(\vec{y} | \vec{x}; \delta_g) + \log P(\vec{x} | \mu, \epsilon) \right]$$

set $\text{grad} = 0$

(2) Bayesian: $\delta_g, \mu, \epsilon,$

$$\max_{\delta_g, \mu, \epsilon} P(\vec{y}, \vec{x} | \delta_g, \mu, \epsilon)$$

(3) Gaussian Process:

$$Y = f(x) + N \quad N \sim N(0, \delta^2 I)$$

$$f \sim GP(0, K)$$

Kernel Design: linear kernel. $k_{ij} = \underbrace{b_0^2 + b^2 (x_i - c)(x_j - c)}_{f(x_i, x_j)}$

or: RBF: $b^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - x_j)^2}{2b^2}\right)$

Brownian Motion.

Def: $\{B_t, t \geq 0\}$

1. 初始条件: $B_0 = 0$

2. 对于 $0 \leq s < t$, 增量 $B_t - B_s$ 与 $\forall B_u, 0 \leq u \leq s$ 独立.

3. $B_t - B_s \sim N(0, (t-s)\delta)$

性质: $\forall s < t$, 有 $E[B_t | F_s] = B_s$, 其中 F_s 为到 s 为止的信息.