

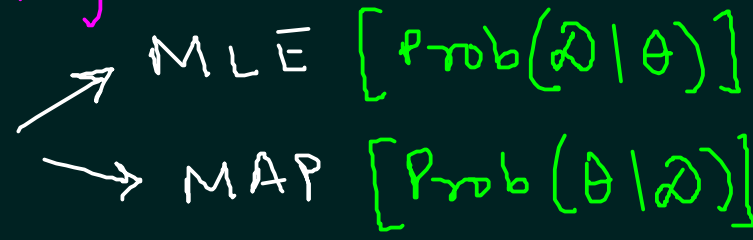
▶ Bayesian Learning: → Joint Probability Distribution

↳ Bayes Rule:  $P(y|x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(x_1, \dots, x_n|y) P(y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$

↳ Learning Problem:  $f: X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow \text{Prob}(y|x_1, \dots, x_n)$   
(Probabilistic)

▶ #Issues: Data Sparsity

↳ Smart Probability Estimation



▶ Bayes Classifier:

↳ Discrete  $Y$ , Discrete  $X_i \Rightarrow$  Naive Bayes Algorithm

Assume - Conditional Independence ( $X_i$ )

$$P(Y=y_k|x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(Y=y_k) \prod_i P(X_i|x_k)}{\sum_j P(Y=y_j) \prod_i P(X_i|y_j)}$$

(Linear Est.)

[From: ExP. estimations in JPD]

Classification Problems

↳ Discrete  $Y$ , Continuous  $X_i \Rightarrow$  Gaussian Naive Bayes

$$P(x_i=x|Y=y_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{ik}^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu_{ik}}{\sigma_{ik}}\right)^2}$$

[ $\mu_{ik}$  Mean,  $\sigma_{ik}^2$  Var]

• Today: Smart Representation of JPD  $\Rightarrow$  Bayes Net.

Conditional Independence:  $X \perp Y \mid Z$

$$(\forall i, j, k) \rightarrow P(X=x_i \mid Y=y_j, Z=z_k) = P(X=x_i \mid Z=z_k)$$

Alt  $P(X=x_i, Y=y_j \mid Z=z_k) = P(X=x_i \mid Z=z_k) \cdot P(Y=y_j \mid Z=z_k)$

Marginal Independence:  $X \perp Y$

$$(\forall i, j) P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i) \cdot P(Y=y_j)$$

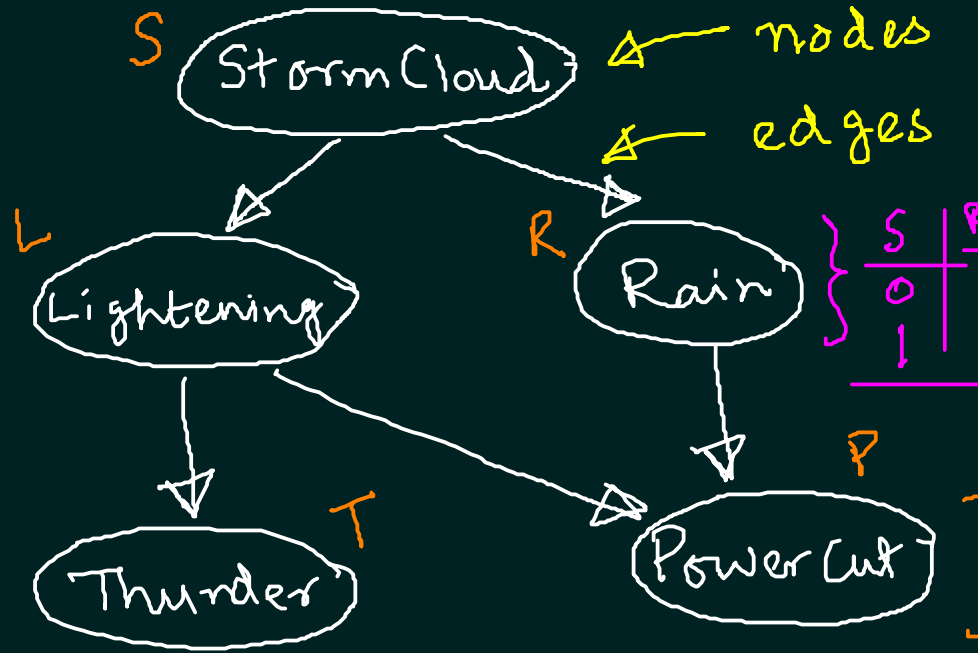
$$\equiv P(X=x_i \mid Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i)$$

A Proof of Cond. Ind.:

Assume,  $P(X \mid YZ) = P(X \mid Z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } P(XY \mid Z) &= \frac{P(XYZ)}{P(Z)} = \frac{P(X \mid YZ) P(Y \mid Z) P(Z)}{P(Z)} \\ &= \underbrace{P(X \mid Z)}_{\text{Chain Rule}} P(Y \mid Z) \quad \text{--- (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

[Do the Reverse eqv. yourself!!]



Bayesian Network

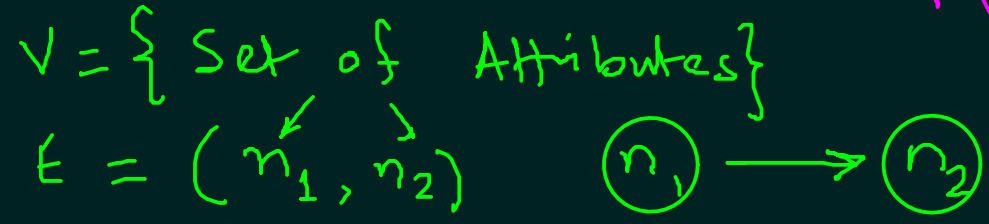
S	L	R	T	P	Prob
1	0	1	0	1	0.01
...	...	...	...	...	...

DAG (Graph)  
[Causal dependencies]

Parent	P=1	P=0
L R	Prob	Prob
0 0	0.51	0.99
0 1	...	...
1 0	...	...
1 1	...	...

JPD

- $G = (V, E)$
- $Par(x_i) = \text{Parent of } x_i$



→ JPD  $(x_i, Par(x_i))$

→  $P(x_1 \dots x_n) = \prod_i P(x_i | \text{Parent}(x_i))$

Bayesian Network

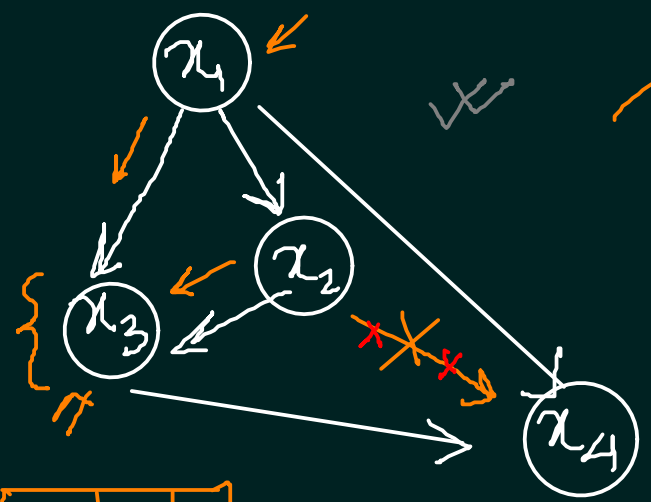
$P(S, L, T, R, P)$

↓

$P(S) * P(L|S) * P(T|R|S) * P(P|L, T, R)$

↓

$P(P|L)$



$x_1$	$x_2$
-	-
-	-

[GRAPHICAL MODELS]

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = P(x_1) \cdot P(x_2 | x_1) \cdot P(x_3 | x_1, x_2)$$

$$\rightarrow P(x_4 | x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

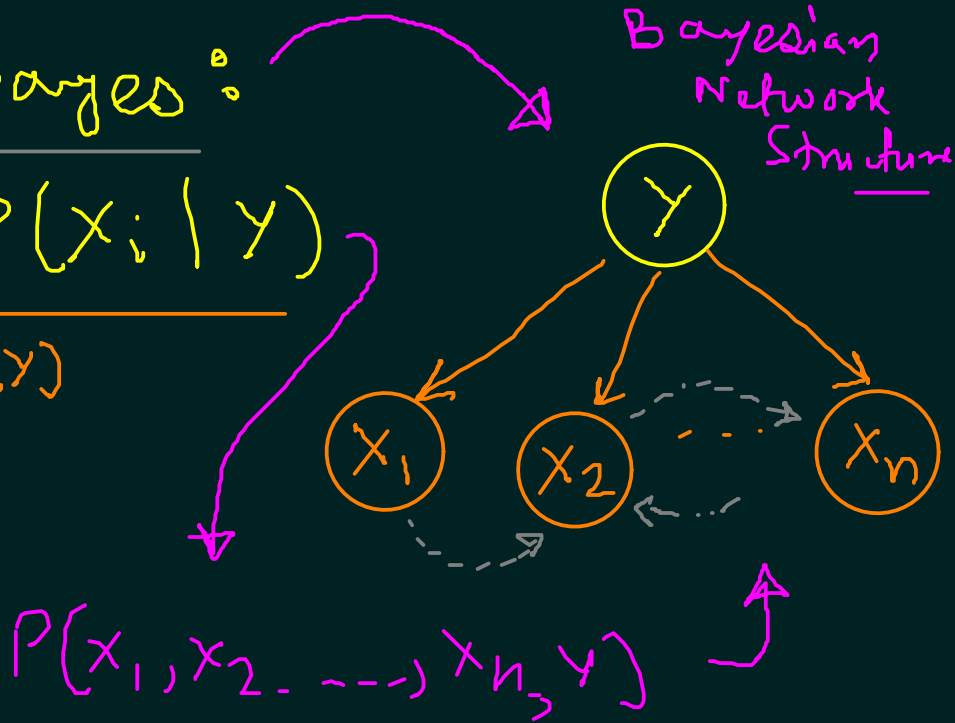
$$[P(x | yz) = P(x | z) \text{ when } x \perp y | z]$$

Bayes Net for Naive Bayes:

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | y) = \frac{\prod_i P(x_i | y)}{P(y)}$$

Partially Cond. Depend.

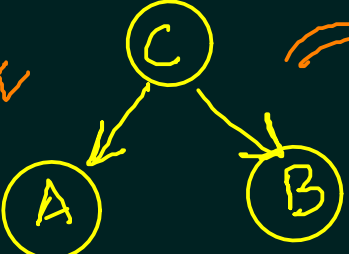
Bayesian Network Prob. Est.



$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)$$

Implement: Store Graphs and Traverse } Algo.

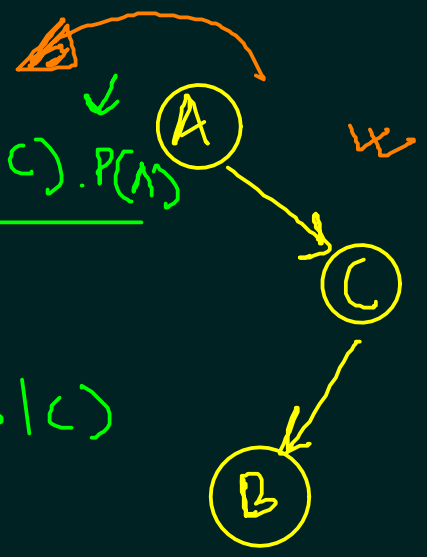
▷  $P(XY|Z) = P(X|Z) \cdot P(Y|Z) \iff X \perp Y | Z$

W   $P(AB|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A|C) \cdot P(B|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(C)}$

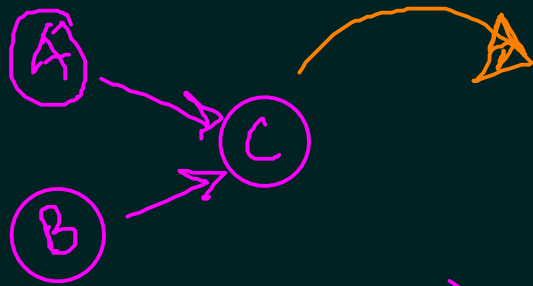
$A \perp B | C$   
(Tail-to-tail)

$= P(A|C) P(B|C)$

$P(AB|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C|A) \cdot P(B|C) \cdot P(A)}{P(C)}$



$= P(A|C) P(B|C)$



$\frac{P(AB|C)}{P(ABC)} = \frac{1}{P(C)}$

$= \frac{P(C|A) \cdot P(C|B) \cdot P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(C)}$

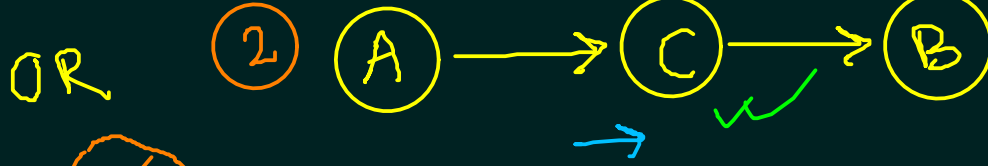
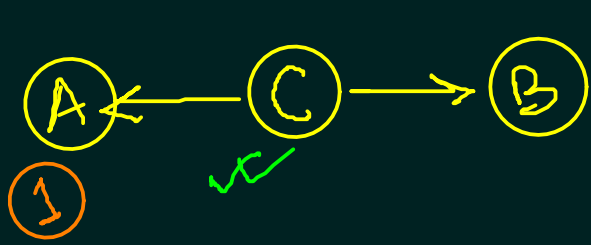
$\neq P(A|C), P(B|C)$

(Head-to-head)

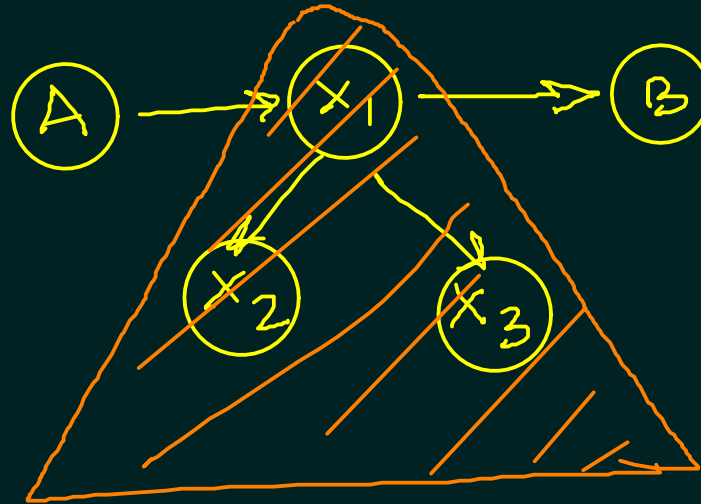
$A \perp B | C$ ?  
X

$A \perp B | C$   
(Head-to-tail)

▶ D-Separation Algo. : (Conditional Indep.)  $A \perp B | C$



OR



$$C \notin \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$$

(Bishop)  
[ch. 8]

Ex:  $x_1 \perp x_3 | x_2 \Rightarrow \text{Yes}$

$x_1 \perp x_4 | x_2 \Rightarrow \text{Yes} \checkmark$

$x_1 \perp x_4 | \{x_2, x_3\} \Rightarrow \text{No} \checkmark$

$x_1 \perp x_4 | \{\emptyset\} \Rightarrow ???$

