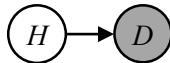
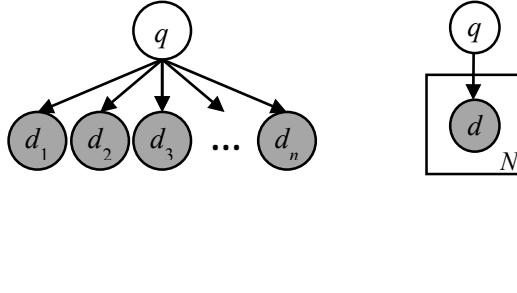
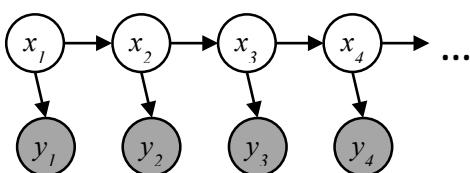


Bayes nets

Simple Bayesian inference


 IID sampling (e.g., Bernoulli/multinomial)  
plates

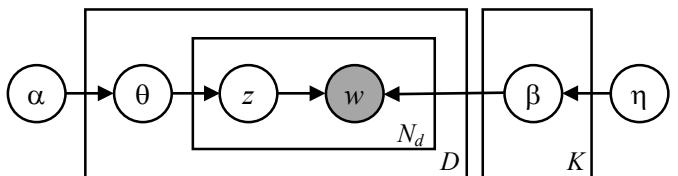
Kalman filter


Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Hierarchical Bayesian model with latent structure

Used for modeling corpora (topic models)

Observed data:

 Documents  $d \in \{1, \dots, D\}$ , words  $w_{d,n}$  for  $n \in \{1, \dots, N_d\}$   
Latent structure:

 Topics  $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$ , topic-word-type distributions  $\beta_k$ 

 Document-topic distributions  $\theta_d$ , word-token-topic assignments  $z_{d,n} \in \{1, \dots, K\}$  for  $n \in \{1, \dots, N_d\}$ 

Joint distribution:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\beta, \theta, z, w | \alpha, \eta) &= p(\beta | \eta) \cdot p(\theta | \alpha) \cdot p(z | \theta) \cdot p(w | z, \beta) \\ &= \prod_k \text{Dir}(\beta_k; \eta) \cdot \prod_{d=1}^D \left[ \text{Dir}(\theta_d; \alpha) \cdot \prod_{n=1}^{N_d} [\theta_d(z_{d,n}) \cdot \beta_{z_{d,n}}(w_{d,n})] \right] \end{aligned}$$

 Marginal likelihood (normalization for posterior on  $\beta, \theta, z$ ) is intractable:

$$p(w_{d,n} | \alpha, \eta) = \iint_{\beta, \theta} \left[ \prod_k \text{Dir}(\beta_k; \eta) \prod_{d=1}^D \left[ \text{Dir}(\theta_d; \alpha) \prod_{n=1}^{N_d} \sum_{z_{d,n}} [\theta_d(z_{d,n}) \cdot \beta_{z_{d,n}}(w_{d,n})] \right] \right] d\theta d\beta$$

Gibbs sampling in Bayes nets

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{-i}) &= p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{\text{An}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{Ch}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{De}(i)}) \quad [\text{Ancestors}, \text{Parents}, \text{Children}, \text{Descendants}] \\ &\propto p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{\text{An}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(i)}) \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_{\text{Ch}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{De}(i)} | x_i, \mathbf{x}_{\text{An}(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(i)}) \\ &= p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(i)}) \cdot \prod_{j \in \text{Ch}(i) \cup \text{De}(i)} p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(j)}) \\ &\propto p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(i)}) \cdot \prod_{j \in \text{Ch}(i)} p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(j)}) \end{aligned}$$

 Alternatively,  $p(x_i | \mathbf{x}_{-i}) = p(x_i, \mathbf{x}_{-i}) / \sum p(x'_i, \mathbf{x}_{-i})$ 

 Joint distribution  $\prod_j p(x_j | \mathbf{x}_{\text{Pa}(j)})$ 

 All terms cancel (same for all  $x'_i$ ) except  $j=i$  and  $i \in \text{Pa}(j)$ 

LDA

$$\begin{aligned} p(z | w, \beta, \theta, \alpha, \eta) &\propto p(z | \theta) \cdot p(w | z, \beta) \\ &= \prod_{d=1}^D \prod_{n=1}^{N_d} [\theta_d(z_{d,n}) \cdot \beta_{z_{d,n}}(w_{d,n})] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{normalization: } \prod_{d=1}^D \prod_{n=1}^{N_d} \sum_z [\theta_d(z) \cdot \beta_z(w_{d,n})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta | w, z, \beta, \alpha, \eta) &\propto p(\theta | \alpha) \cdot p(z | \theta) \\ &\propto \prod_{d=1}^D \text{Dir}(\theta_d; \alpha + |z_d|) \quad |\cdot| = \text{vector of counts} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(\beta | w, z, \theta, \alpha, \eta) &\propto p(\beta | \eta) \cdot p(w | z, \beta) \\ &\propto \prod_{k=1}^K \text{Dir}(\beta_k; \eta + |w_{z=k}|) \end{aligned}$$