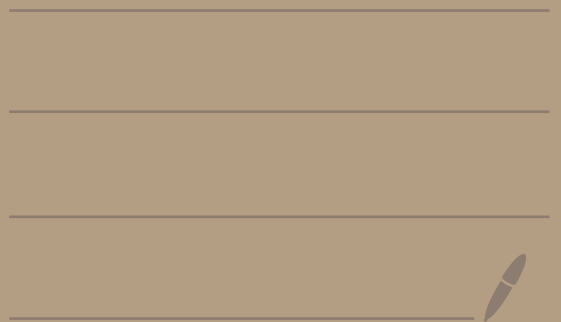


# Lecture 9 Naive Bayes, MLE

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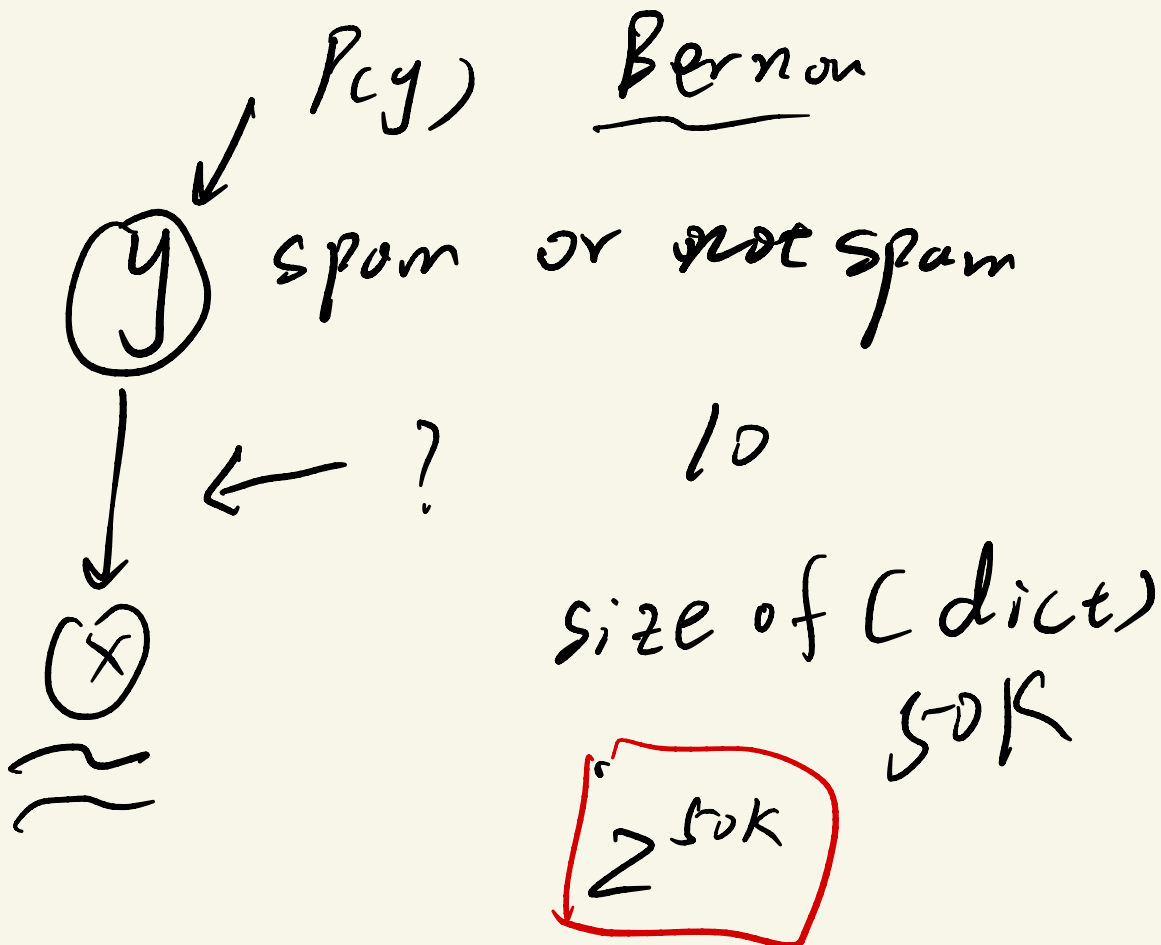


$P(x|y)$        $P(y)$

$P(y|x)$   $\propto P(x|y) P(y)$

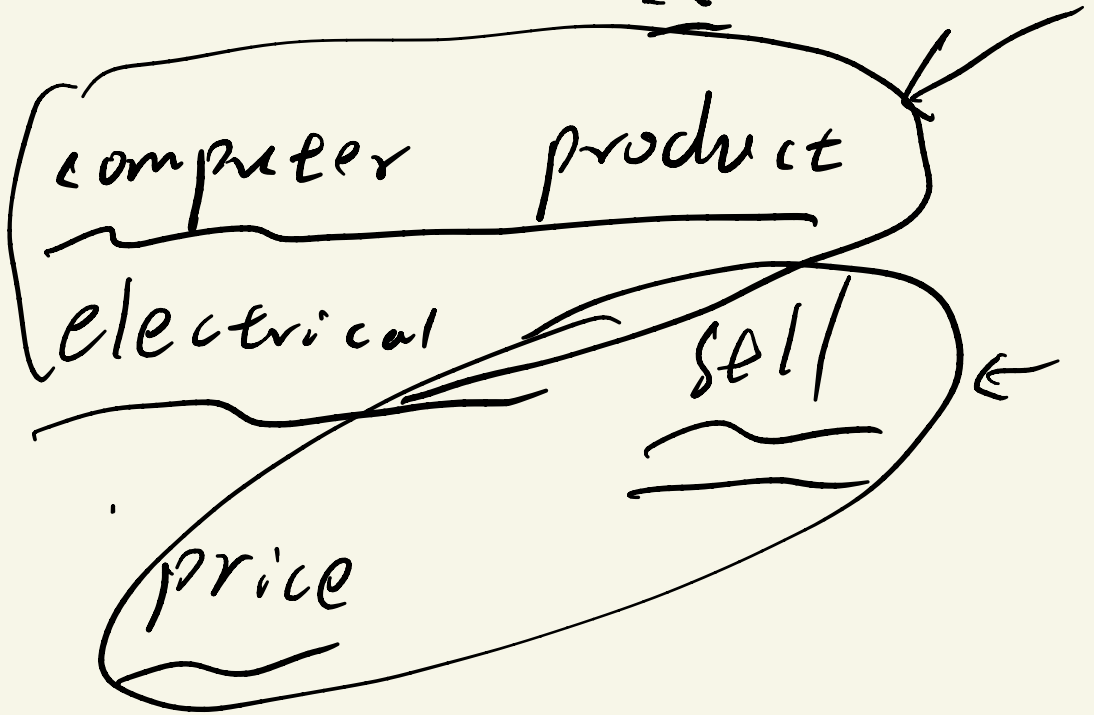
1. count of the words

2. order



y

$$P(\underline{x}_i | y) = P(x_i | y, \underline{x}_j)$$



$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n | C_1, C_2, C_3)$$

$$= P(x_1 | C_1, C_2, C_3) P(x_2 | x_1, C_1, C_2, C_3) \dots P(x_n | x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, C_1, C_2, C_3)$$

$$= P(x_1) P(x_2 | x_1) P(x_3 | x_2, x_1) \dots$$

$$P(x_n | x_3, x_2, x_1) \dots$$

$$P(x_1 | y, \dots, x_2, \dots, x_3, \dots)$$

$$= P(x_1 | y)$$

$2^{50K}$

$$I(\text{true}) = 1$$

$$I(\text{false}) = 0$$

$\wedge$  and

"computer" is present (spam)

=

$$\phi_y =$$

normalization

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \phi_j = 1$$



$$\log p_{\theta}(x) + L(\theta)$$

$P_{data}(x)$  no parameter

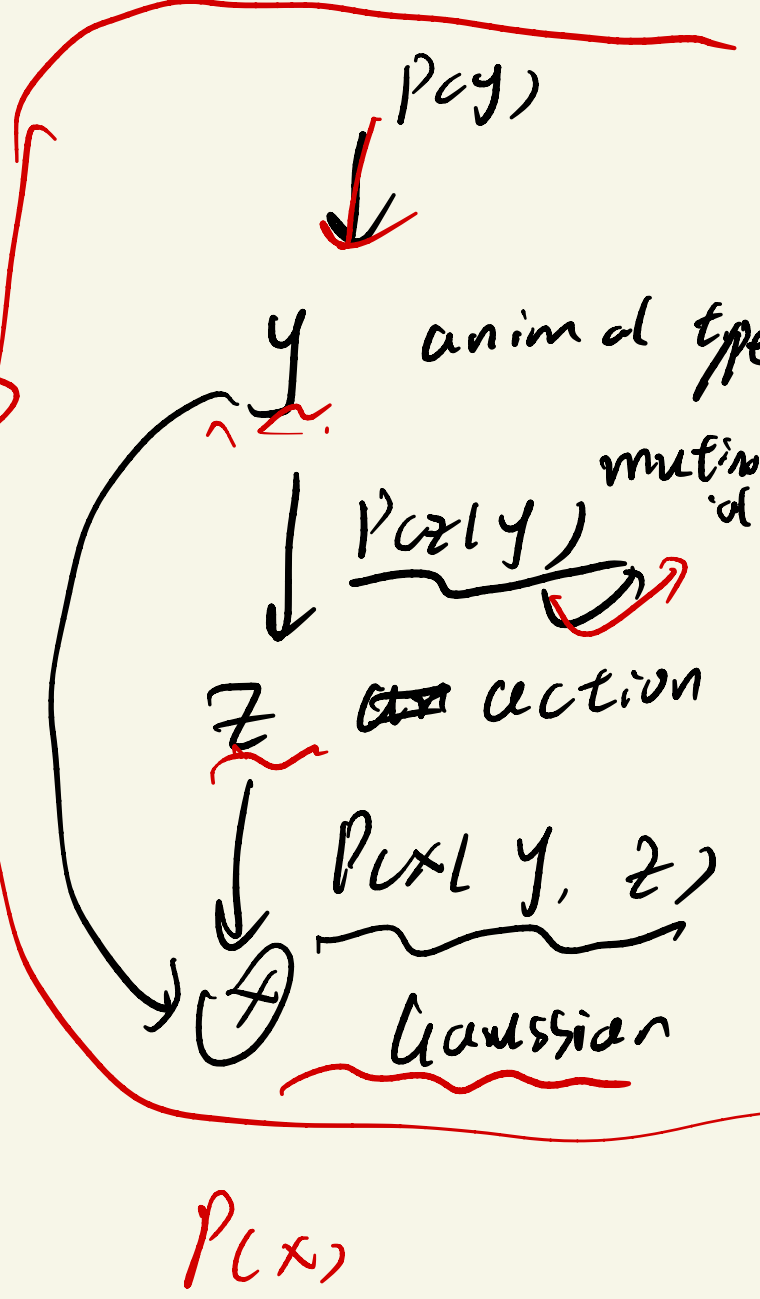
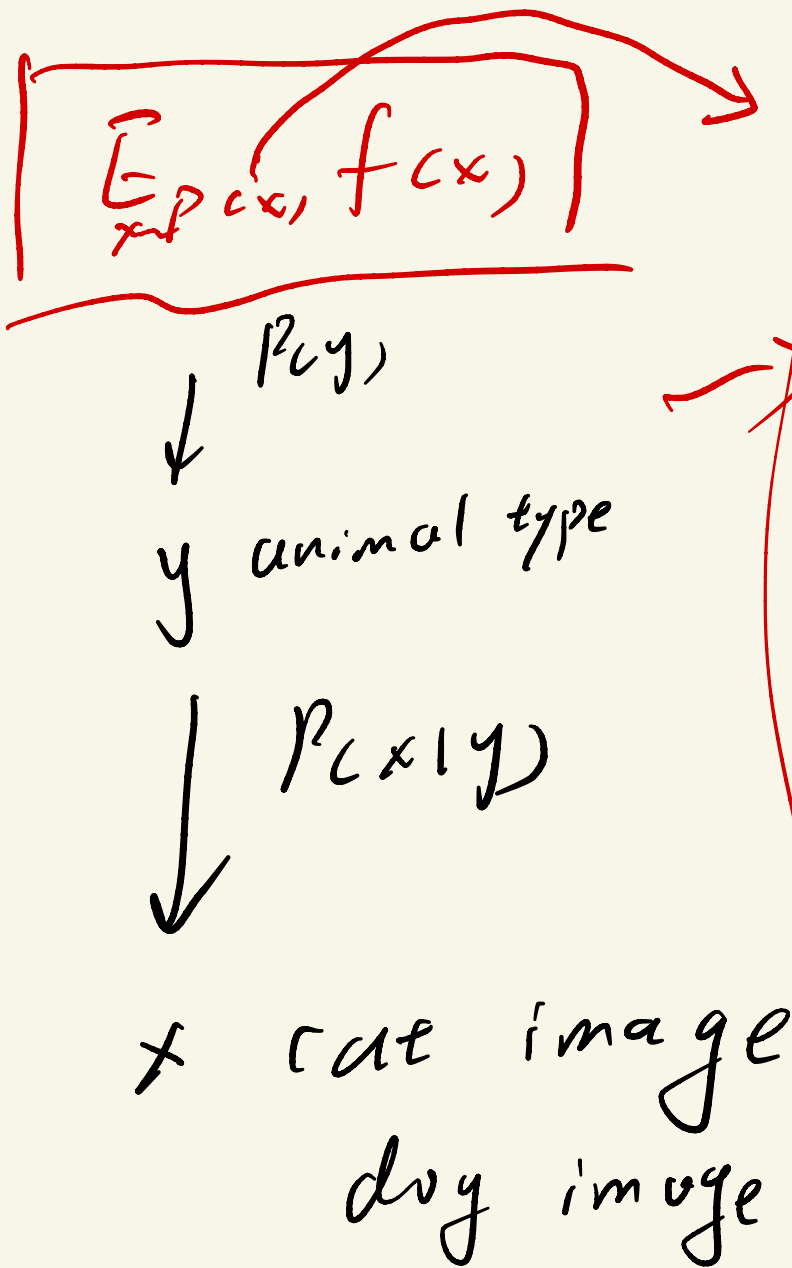
$$E_{x \sim p(x)} \underline{f(x)}$$

$$\underline{E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x^{(i)}) \right]} = \underline{E_{x \sim p(x)} f(x)}$$

what if  $\underline{\text{Var} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x^{(i)}) \right]} = 1$

$$\text{Var} = \frac{\text{Var}(f(x))}{n} \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var} = 0$$



$$P(x) = \sum_{y, z} P(y, z, x)$$

$$= \sum_{y, z} \underbrace{P(y)}_{\text{joint}} \underbrace{P(z|y)}_{\text{joint}} \underbrace{P(x|y, z)}_{\text{joint}}$$

$x_0$  ancestral sampling



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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inverse CDF

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$$CDF = \int_x P(x) dx$$

$P(x)$   
↪

$$\text{bias} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{mean}(X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \hat{\mu}^a$$

$$\text{Var}(X)$$

$$E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{\mu}^a)^2 \right] = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(X)$$

$$= E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

central limit theorem

bias or unbiased?

$$E \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} \right] = \text{mean}(X)$$

→ biased

unbiased

Var(X)

$M, G^2$

↓  
random variable

$P(\mu)$        $P(G)$   
 $N(0,1)$

$P(\text{course} = \text{ESE}) = \theta$

↓

history

↙ art

$P(\theta) \sim \prod_{i=1}^n n_i$

CSE

↙

↙

$\prod_{i=1}^n n_i$

CSE history

Pirich lee

$P(\theta)$     $P(D|\theta)$

