

Cvič. 1.2.4 (Laplace 1786), BCh str. 12

Pohlaví dětí narozených v Paříži:

251 527 kluků

241 945 holeček

$$\bar{x} = P(\text{narození kluka})$$

DATA: Y_1, \dots, Y_n , $n = 493472$

$$Y_i = \mathbb{I}(\text{i-té dítě je kluk})$$

"MODEL": $Y_i | \bar{x} \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} A(\bar{x})$

$$L_i(\bar{x}) = p(y_i | \bar{x}) = \bar{x}^{y_i} (1 - \bar{x})^{1 - y_i}$$

$$L(\bar{x}) = p(y | \bar{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^n L_i(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}^{\sum y_i} (1 - \bar{x})^{n - \sum y_i}$$

označ: $N_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$, $n_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$

$$N_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - Y_i), \quad n_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - y_i) = n - n_1$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}^{n_1} (1 - \bar{x})^{n - n_1}$$

NA OKRAJ: MLE

$$\hat{\bar{x}}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmax} L(\bar{x}) = \frac{n_1}{n}$$

Bayes

apriorní rozdílenní $p(\pi)$? , $0 < \pi < 1$

→ o π nic nevíme, apriorní $\pi \sim U(0,1)$

$$p(\pi) = 1 \cdot \mathbb{I}_{(0,1)}(\pi)$$

→ aposteriorní: $p(\pi|Y) \propto p(Y|\pi) \cdot p(\pi) =$

$$= \pi^{n_1} (1-\pi)^{n-n_1} \mathbb{I}_{(0,1)}(\pi)$$

↓
převádíme jádru Beta hustoty,
neboť se špatně s normujícími
konstantou

$$\rightarrow \int_0^1 \pi^{n_1} (1-\pi)^{n-n_1} d\pi = B(n_1+1, n-n_1+1)$$

$$\text{tedy } \pi | Y \sim \text{Be} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + 1, n - \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + 1 \right) \\ = \text{Be} (N_1 + 1, N_0 + 1)$$

→ už Laplace spočítal

$$P(\pi \leq 0,5 \mid \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = 251527) =$$

$$= F_{\text{Be}(\dots)}(0,5) = 1,146 \cdot 10^{-42}$$

$$(= \text{pbeta}(0,5, n_1+1, n_0+1))$$

Bayes odhad

$$\hat{\pi}_B := E(\pi | Y) = \frac{\sum Y_i + 1}{n + 2} = \frac{N_1 + 1}{n + 2}$$

→ v klasicke'm smyslu:
• není nestranný
• je konzistentní

↓
jako bych do dat při MLE
přidal 1 kulku a 1 holku

Verhodn. interval:

ET interval : $(Q_y(\alpha/2), Q_y(1 - \alpha/2))$

$Q_y \equiv$ kvantil fee $Be(n_1 + 1, n_0 + 1)$

zde vyjde : $(0,5083, 0,5111)$
($\alpha = 0,05$)

(od klasicke'ho asympt. intervalu
spolehlivosti se liší
na nevim kolika'tem deset.
místě)

Při práci s 0/1 veličinou na časť majima' sance (odds) $\rho = \frac{\pi}{1-\pi}$

$$P(\rho | y) = ?$$

Probaba ramoru prvital nebo se jedna' o ulohu pro 2./3. ročník?

$$P(\rho | y) = P(t(\bar{x}) | y)$$

$$t(\bar{x}) = \frac{\pi}{1-\pi} = \rho \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\bar{\pi}(\rho) = \frac{\rho}{1+\rho} = \pi \in (0, 1)$$

$$\bar{\pi}'(\rho) = \frac{1}{(1+\rho)^2}$$

$$P(\rho | y) = \frac{1}{B(n_1+1, n_0+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho}{1+\rho}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{1+\rho}\right)^{n-n_1} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\rho)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{B(n_1+1, n_0+1)} \cdot \frac{\rho^{n_1}}{(1+\rho)^{n+2}} \quad , \rho \in (0, \infty)$$

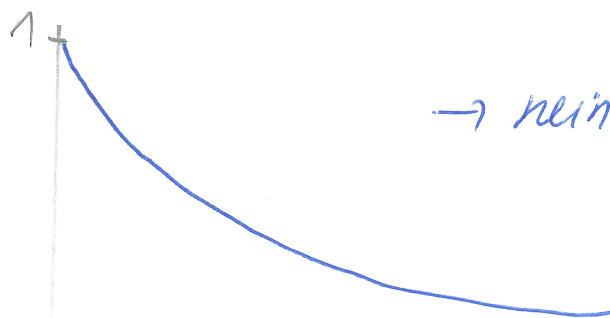
nezapomenout!

↑ toto aposteriorní rozdělení odpovídá

$$P(\bar{\pi}) = \underline{\Pi}_{(0,1)}(\bar{\pi}) \quad (\text{neinformativní})$$

Jaké vlastně bylo apriorní rozdělení pro ρ ?

$$P(\rho) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\rho)^2} \underline{\Pi}_{(0,\infty)}(\rho)$$



→ neinformativní?

Co takhle uvažovat „neinformační“ apriorní
rozdělení pro ρ :

$$p(\rho) \propto 1, \quad 0 < \rho < \infty \quad (\text{nevláštiv})$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\rho|y) \propto p(y|\rho) \cdot p(\rho) =$$

$\equiv p(y|\sqrt{\rho})$ bez Jakobiana!

$$= \left(\frac{\rho}{1+\rho}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{1+\rho}\right)^{n-n_1} \cdot 1 = \frac{\rho^{n_1}}{(1+\rho)^n}$$

SROVNĚJ:

$$p(\sqrt{\rho}) = 1, \quad 0 < \sqrt{\rho} < 1$$

$p(\sqrt{\rho}) =$ snadně D. Cvič.

$$p(\rho) = \frac{1}{1+\rho^2}, \quad 0 < \rho < \infty$$

$$p(\rho) \propto 1, \quad 0 < \rho < \infty$$

$$p(\rho|y) \propto \frac{\rho^{n_1}}{(1+\rho)^{n+2}}$$

$$p(\rho|y) \propto \frac{\rho^{n_1}}{(1+\rho)^n}$$

$$0 < \rho < \infty$$

Jeffreys : „neinformativni“ apriornu' rozdeleni'
 \equiv invariance aposteriornu' rozdeleni'
 nuči počiščenu' parametrizaci

\rightarrow h'ka' se principu

princip $p(\theta) \propto 1 \rightarrow$ potencia'lnu' nučna' aposteriornu' rozdeleni' nu' ramedu' parametrizace

princip $p(\theta) \equiv \text{Jeffreys} \rightarrow$ stepna' aposteriornu' rozdeleni' nu' ramedu' parametrizace

Jeffreys $p_s(\theta) \propto (\det J(\theta))^{1/2}$

$J(\theta) =$ očekavana' Fisherova informace

$Y_1, \dots, Y_n \text{ i.i.d. } A(\pi)$

$L(\pi) = p(y|\pi) = \pi^{n_1} (1-\pi)^{n-n_1}, \quad n_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$

$l(\pi) = \log L(\pi) = n_1 \log \pi + (n-n_1) \log(1-\pi)$

$U(\pi) = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \pi}(\pi) = \frac{n_1}{\pi} - \frac{n-n_1}{1-\pi}$

$I(\pi) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} U(\pi) = -\frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \pi^2}(\pi) = \frac{n_1}{\pi^2} + \frac{(n-n_1)}{(1-\pi)^2}$

\equiv pozorovana' informace

pozorovaná informace:

$$I(Y_i; \pi) = \frac{\sum Y_i}{\pi^2} + \frac{n - \sum Y_i}{(1-\pi)^2}$$

očekávaná informace:

$$J(\bar{\pi}) \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{za podmínky} \\ \text{regularity}}}{=} E_{\bar{\pi}} I(Y_i; \pi) =$$

$$= E_{\bar{\pi}} \left(\frac{\sum Y_i}{\pi^2} + \frac{n - \sum Y_i}{(1-\pi)^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{n\bar{\pi}}{\bar{\pi}^2} + \frac{n - n\bar{\pi}}{(1-\bar{\pi})^2} = \frac{n}{\bar{\pi}} + \frac{n}{1-\bar{\pi}} = \frac{n}{\bar{\pi}(1-\bar{\pi})}$$

ODBOČKA 1: $\hat{\pi}_{ML} = \frac{M_1}{n}$ (resp. jako náh. veličina $\frac{M_1}{n}$)

$$\underbrace{(J(\bar{\pi}))}^{1/2} (\hat{\pi}_{ML} - \bar{\pi}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} N(0, 1)$$

$$= n J_1(\bar{\pi})$$

vpřípadě iid,

kde $J_1(\bar{\pi}) =$ oček. informace od 1 pozorování

$$\hat{\pi}_{ML} \overset{\sim}{\sim} N(\bar{\pi}, (J(\bar{\pi}))^{-1})$$

ODBOČKA 2: tež $J(\pi) = E_{\pi} U(\pi) U^T(\pi)$
 $= \text{var}_{\pi} U(\pi)$

Jeffreys: $p_J(\pi) \propto (\det J(\pi))^{1/2} \equiv$ preferuje $\bar{\pi}$ s velkou informační hodnotou

- preferuje oblasti, kde škór má velkou variabilitu, tj. kde i jmenom „málo odlišná“ data vedou k „hodně odlišným“ hodnotám škóru
 \Rightarrow i „málo odlišná“ data dobře realizují různé hodnoty parametrů

- preferuje oblasti, kde MLE má malý rozptyl

$$\text{zde: } p_j(\bar{y}) \propto \frac{n^{1/2}}{\sqrt{\pi(1-\pi)}} \propto \pi^{-1/2} (1-\pi)^{-1/2}, \quad 0 < \pi < 1$$

n i id situacije jedno, zda se oše odvozuje
 z informacije pro n nebo 1 pozorovani
 $J(\pi) = n \cdot J_1(\pi)$

$$p_j(\bar{y}) = \frac{1}{\pi^*} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi(1-\pi)}} = \text{Be}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

↑
3,1415...

od zaiatku oše n θ parametrizaci

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{1-\pi} \quad \pi(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}$$

$$L(\theta) = p(y|\theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{1+\theta}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{1+\theta}\right)^{n-n_1}$$

$$l(\theta) = n_1 \log(\theta) - n \log(1+\theta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \frac{n_1}{\theta} - \frac{n}{1+\theta} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{n_1}{n_0} (= \theta(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{ML}}}))$$

$$I(\theta) = \frac{n_1}{\theta^2} - \frac{n}{(1+\theta)^2}$$

$$J(\theta) = E_{\theta} I(Y, \theta) = \frac{n}{\theta(1+\theta)^2}$$

invariance MLE
na parametrizaci

Jeffreys: $p_j(\theta) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta(1+\theta)}}, \quad 0 < \theta < \infty$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^*} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta(1+\theta)}}, \quad 0 < \theta < \infty$$

BYLO: $p_j(\sqrt{x}) \propto \sqrt{x}^{-1/2} (1-\sqrt{x})^{-1/2}$, $0 < \sqrt{x} < 1$

- Co nám vyjde, když teď provedeme transformaci do

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \quad ?$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{p}{1+p}$$

$$\sqrt{x}' = \frac{1}{(1+p)^2}$$

$$1-\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{1+p}$$

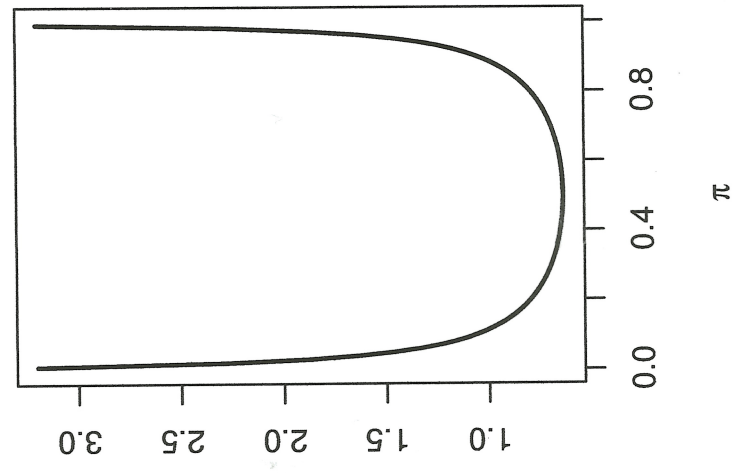
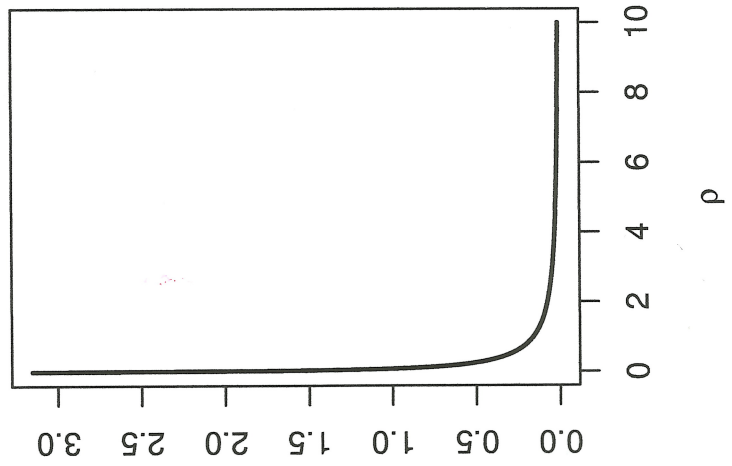
↓ transformace

$$p_j^*(p) \propto \frac{1}{\cancel{p}^{-1/2} (1+\cancel{p})^{-1/2}} \left(\frac{p}{1+p}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1}{1+p}\right)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{(1+p)^2}$$

$$= p^{-1/2} (1+p)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p} (1+p)} = p_j(p)$$

$$0 < p < \infty$$

PRĚKVAPEM?



Príklad:

Y_1, \dots, Y_n iid DVOJITEĽ EXPONENCIÁLNI (Laplace)

$$p(y_i | \theta) = \frac{\theta}{2} \exp(-\theta |y_i|) \quad , y_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\theta > 0$ parameter

$$E(Y_i | \theta) = 0$$

$$\text{var}(Y_i | \theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^2}$$

a) ML odhad + maximum likelihood

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \exp(-\theta |y_i|) \right) = \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)^n \exp(-\theta \sum |y_i|)$$

$$l(\theta) = n \log \theta - n \log 2 - \theta \sum |y_i|$$

$$U(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta} - \sum |y_i|$$

$$U(\theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{n}{\theta} = \sum |y_i|$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{n}{\sum |y_i|}$$

$$I(\theta) = - \left(-\frac{n}{\theta^2} \right) = \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

JEFFREYS : $p(\theta) \propto \frac{1}{\theta}$, $0 < \theta < \infty$

↑
take' nevlastne' likelihood
($n \propto 1$)

Aposteriorni' pro Je freys:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta|Y) &\propto L(\theta)p(\theta) = \theta^n \exp(-\theta \sum |y_i|) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = \\ &= \theta^{n-1} \exp(-\theta \sum |y_i|), \quad \theta > 0 \\ &\equiv \text{Gamma rozdeleni'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta|Y \sim \text{Ga}(n, \sum |y_i|)$$

↑ ↑
opacitost
v kmihach
prof. Andela

$$E(\theta|Y) = \frac{n}{\sum |y_i|} = \hat{\theta}_{ML}$$

Jak by to dopadlo s "neinformativnim"

$$p(\theta) \propto 1, \quad \theta > 0 \quad ?$$

$$\rightarrow p(\theta|Y) \propto \theta^n \exp(-\theta \sum |y_i|)$$

$$\equiv \text{Ga}(n+1, \sum |y_i|)$$

Doma'a' u'loha:

Y_1, \dots, Y_n nezavisle'

$$Y_i \sim N(x_i^T \beta, \sigma^2)$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^k$ konstanty

$$\Theta = (\beta^T, \sigma^2)^T : \text{parametry}$$

Jak vypada' Fisherova matice $J(\Theta)$?

$$J(\Theta) = \begin{pmatrix} J_{\beta, \beta} & J_{\beta, \sigma^2} \\ J_{\sigma^2, \beta} & J_{\sigma^2, \sigma^2} \end{pmatrix}$$