Graphical Models

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Bayesian Inference

- Setup
- Conjugate priors
- Computing posteriors
- Inference
 - Full posterior
 - MAP, LMSE

This time: more complex models, and a (visual) language for describing them

Recall: Heights and Gender

[Jupyter demo]

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Heights and Gender: Bayesian Model

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- $x_i \mid z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{z_i}, \sigma^2)$, i.e. $p(x_i \mid z_i) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i \mu_{z_i})^2\right)$

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- $p(z_i) = \pi^{z_i} (1 \pi)^{1 z_i}$ (Bernoulli with probability π)

"Hyperparameters": $\mu_0, \mu_1, \sigma^2, \pi$

[draw graphical model]

)²)

Latent Variable Model: General Form



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latent structure (gender)

observed output (height)

Special Case: Hierarchical Model



"Bayesian hierarchical model"

Example: COVID Meta-Analysis

[on board]

Example: COVID Meta-Analysis



SAR estimates from previous studies

Take-away: hierarchical models help model heterogeneity while pooling statistical strength ・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨ

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- Ice cores collected at times 1,..., T
- Observe ¹⁸*O* and deuterium concentrations at each time (O_t, D_t)
- Known (noisy) relationship with temperature H_t : $O_t \approx aH_t + b$, and $D_t \approx cH_t + d$

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Model:

$$d_t \sim N(ch_t + d, \sigma_d^2), \quad h_{t+1} \sim N(h_t, \sigma_h^2), \quad h_0 \sim N(\mu, \sigma_0^2)$$

Checking the assumptions



Checking the assumptions



Take-away: Time series models can pool across time, but need to get dynamics right!

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Interlude: Factorization

- Graphical models directly relate to algebraic structure of probability distribution
- HMM:

$$p(z_1, z_2, z_3, x_1, x_2, x_3) = p(z_1)p(z_2 \mid z_1)p(z_3 \mid z_2) \\ \times p(x_1 \mid z_1)p(x_2 \mid z_2)p(x_3 \mid z_3)$$



• Parents in graphical model \leftrightarrow what to condition on in factorization

Final Example: Election Forecasting

2016 election forecasting

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What is wrong with this analysis? [At least 2 things...]

Election Forecasting Model

[on board]

[on board]

Next: efficient algorithms

- Method 1: place prior on θ , sample $p(\theta, z \mid x)$ (next time)
- Method 2: maximize $\log p(x \mid \theta) = \log \left(\sum_{z} p(x, z \mid \theta) \right)$
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Need a better strategy! (Sampling: next time)

- Many problems have unobserved structure / dependencies (hierarchical models, hidden Markov models, ...)
- Graphical models: flexible visual language for specifying this structure
- Failing to model these can lead to wrong/overconfident predictions (heterogeneity, time dynamics, independence)
- Latent variables \implies exponential blow-up \implies need good algorithms!