

Recitation: Bayes Nets and Friends

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Heavily adapted from slides by Mitch Marcus

What's your favorite word?

Recitation Plan

- ◆ Naïve Bayes Exercise
- ◆ LDA Example
- ◆ Bayes Net Exercises
- ◆ HMM Example

Recall: Naïve Bayes

Recall: Naïve Bayes

- ◆ **Conditional independence assumption**
- ◆ **As MAP estimator (uses prior for smoothing)**
 - Contrast MLE – what's the problem?

Naïve Bayes Exercise

- Consider the two class problem where class label $Y \in \{T, F\}$ and each training example X has 2 binary attributes $X_1, X_2 \in \{T, F\}$. How many parameters will you need to know/estimate if you are to classify an example using the Naive Bayes classifier?

3 A

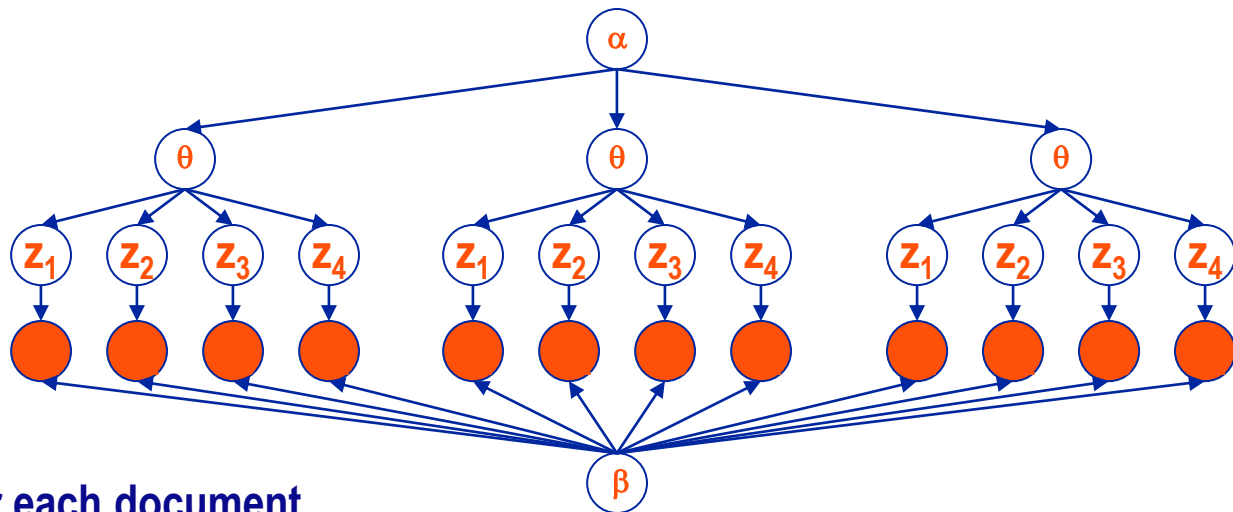
5 B

7 C

8 D

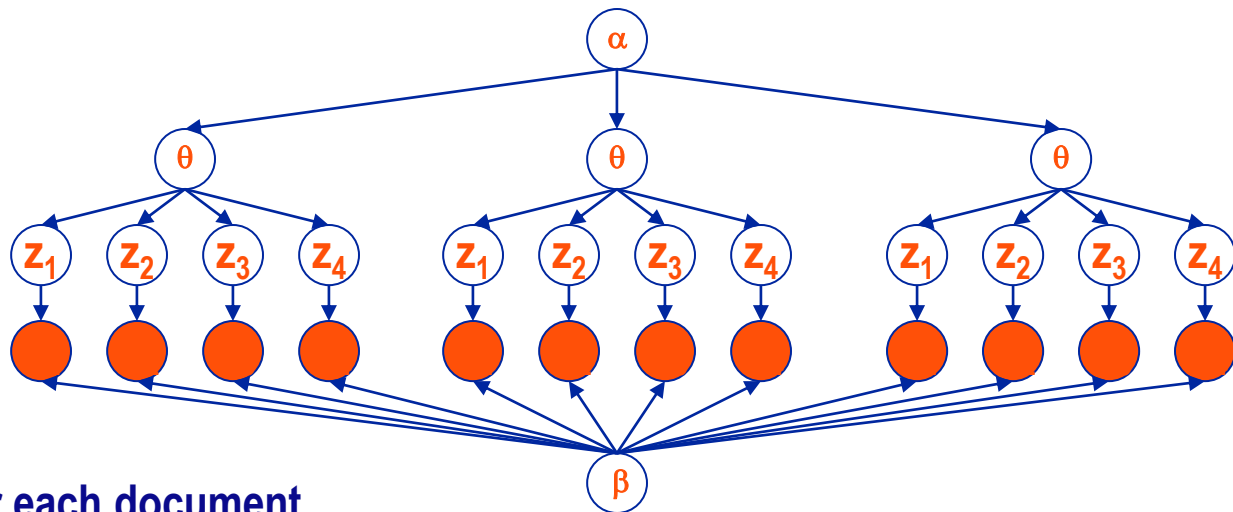
Recall: The LDA Model

Recall: The LDA Model



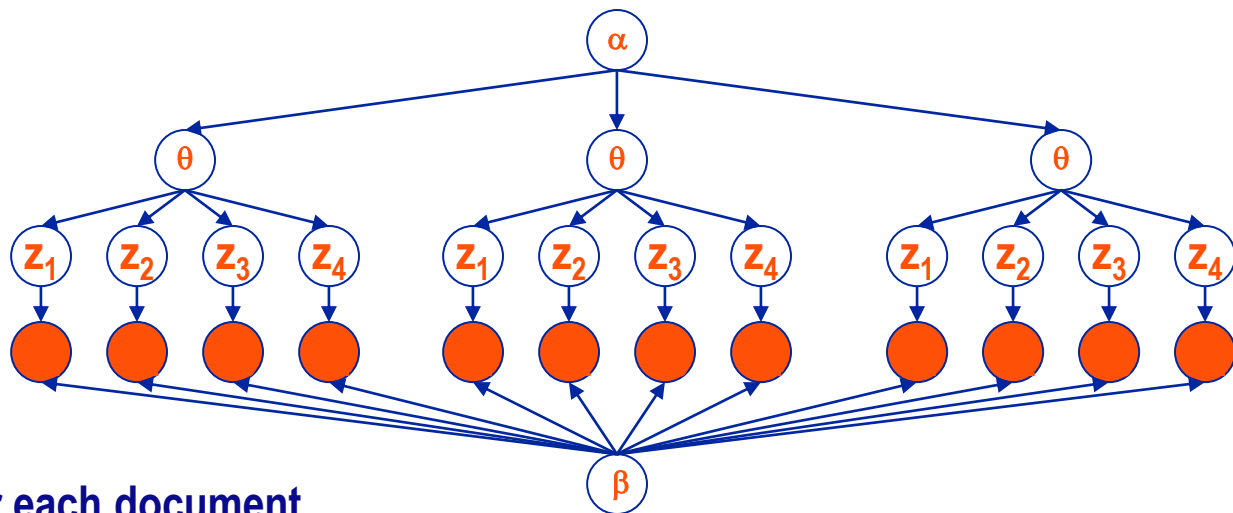
- ◆ For each document,

Recall: The LDA Model



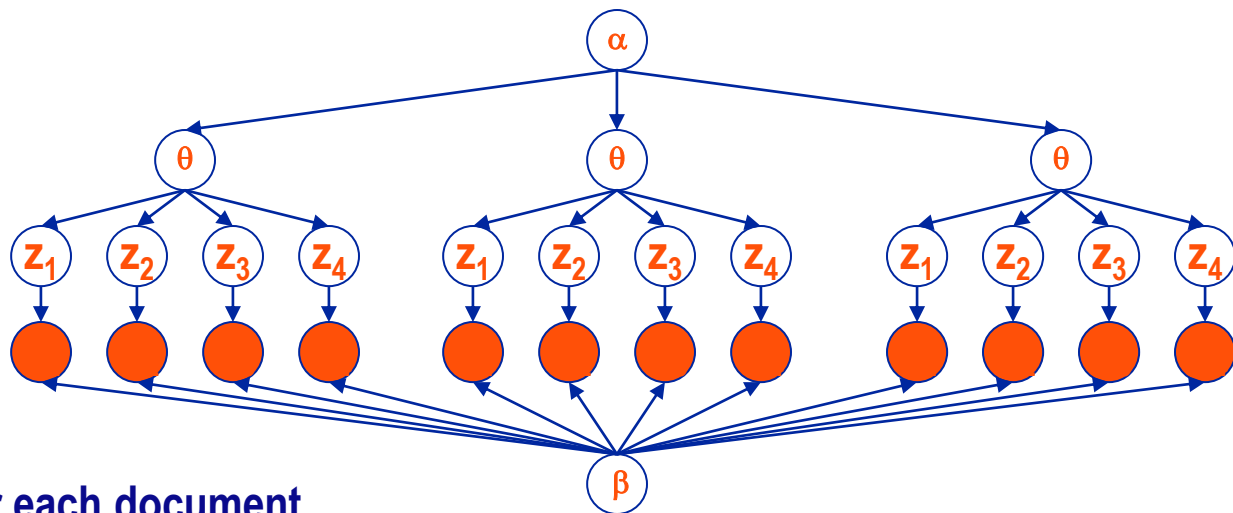
- ◆ For each document,
 - Choose the topic distribution $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$

Recall: The LDA Model



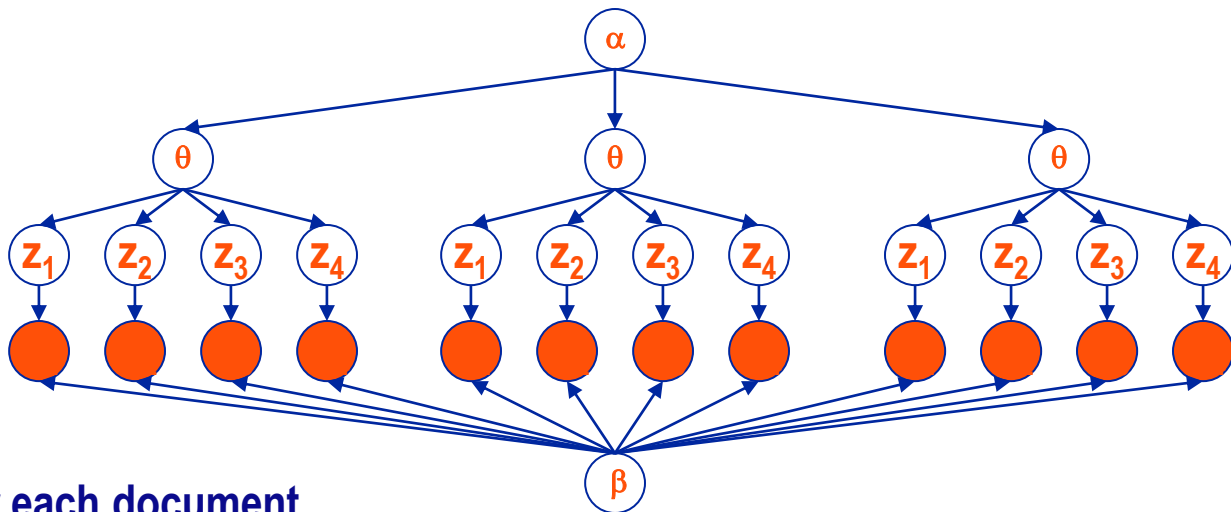
- ◆ For each document,
 - Choose the topic distribution $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$
 - For each of the N words w_n :

Recall: The LDA Model



- ◆ For each document,
 - Choose the topic distribution $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$
 - For each of the N words w_n :
 - Choose a topic $z \sim \text{Multinomial}(\theta)$

Recall: The LDA Model



- ◆ For each document,
 - Choose the topic distribution $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$
 - For each of the N words w_n :
 - Choose a topic $z \sim \text{Multinomial}(\theta)$
 - Then choose a word $w_n \sim \text{Multinomial}(\beta_z)$
 - ◆ Where each topic has a different parameter vector β for the words

Topics

gene	0.04
dna	0.02
genetic	0.01
...	

life	0.02
evolve	0.01
organism	0.01
...	

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01
...	

data	0.02
number	0.02
computer	0.01
...	

Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

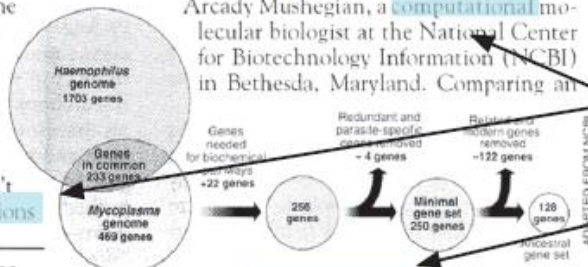
COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many genes does an organism need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analyses to compare known genomes, concluded that today's organisms can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those predictions

* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

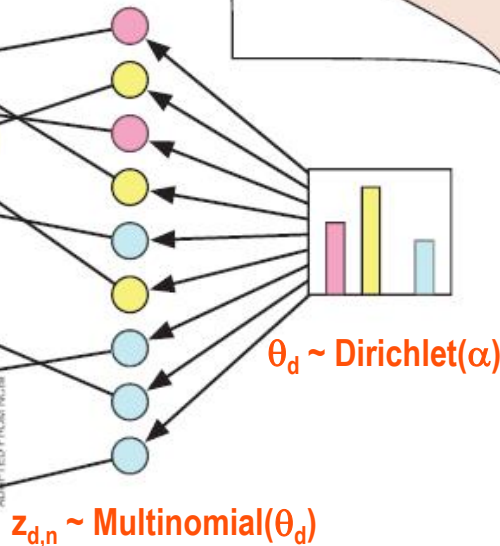
SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game, particularly as more and more genomes are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced genome," explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an



Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

Topic proportions and assignments



$w_{d,n} \sim \text{Multinomial}(\beta_z)$

LDA Parameter Estimation

- ◆ Given a corpus of documents, find the parameters α and β which maximize the likelihood of the observed data (words in documents), marginalizing over the hidden variables θ, z
 **θ : topic distribution for the document,
 z : topic for each word in the document**
- ◆ **E-step:**
 - Compute $p(\theta, \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{w}, \alpha, \beta)$, the posterior of the hidden variables (θ, \mathbf{z}) given each document \mathbf{w} , and parameters α and β .
- ◆ **M-step**
 - Estimate parameters α and β given the current hidden variable distribution estimates

**You don't need to know the details;
Only what is hidden and what is observed;
And that EM works here.**

LDA Exercise

True or False? In LDA, the words in each document are assumed to be drawn from a Dirichlet distribution. These distributions can vary across documents.

True **A**

False **B**

Recall: Bayes Nets

Recall: Bayes Nets

◆ Local Markov Assumption

- given its parents, each node is conditionally independent of everything except its descendants

◆ Active Trails

◆ D Separation

Active Trails

A trail $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k\}$ in the graph (no cycles) is an **active trail** if for each consecutive triplet in the trail:

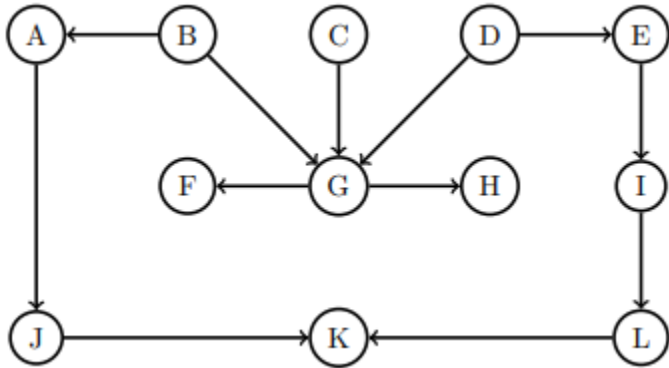
- ◆ $X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is not observed
- $X_{i-1} \leftarrow X_i \leftarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is not observed
- $X_{i-1} \leftarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is not observed
- $X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i \leftarrow X_{i+1}$, and X_i is observed or one of its descendants is observed

Variables connected by active trails are not conditionally independent

D-separation

- ◆ Variables X_i and X_j are independent if there is no *active trail* between X_i and X_j .
 - given a set of observed variables $O \subset \{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$
 - O sometimes called a Markov Blanket

Bayes Net Exercises

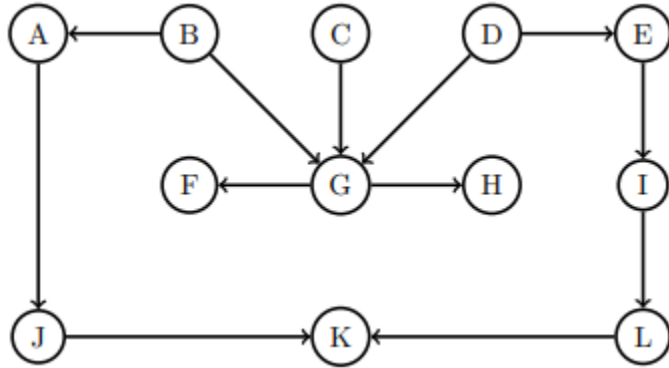


True or False? I D-separates E and L.

True

False

Bayes Net Exercises

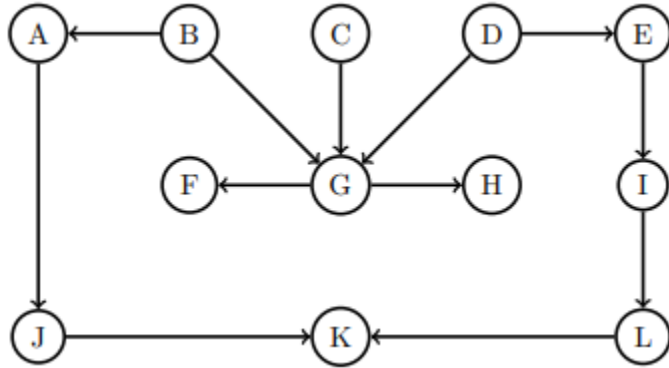


True or False? $C \perp D \mid F$

True

False

Bayes Net Exercises

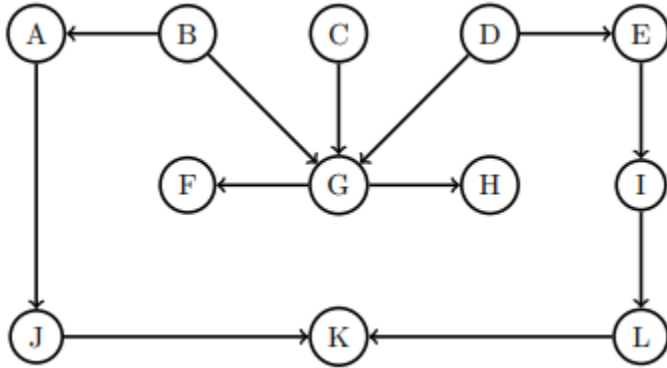


True or False? $D \perp I \mid E, F, K$

True

False

Bayes Net Exercises



What is the minimum number of parameters needed to represent the full joint probability $P(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L)$ in the above network if all the variables are binary?

4095
20
23
24
29

Recall: Hidden Markov Models

Recall: Hidden Markov Models

- ◆ **Markov assumption**
- ◆ **Parameterization**

Parameters of an HMM

- ◆ **States:** A set of states $S = s_1, \dots, s_k$
- ◆ **Markov transition probabilities:** $A = a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, \dots, a_{k,k}$ Each $a_{i,j} = p(s_j | s_i)$ represents the probability of transitioning from state s_i to s_j .
- ◆ **Emission probabilities:** A set B of functions of the form $b_i(o_t) = p(o_t | s_i)$ giving the probability of observation o_t being emitted by s_i
- ◆ **Initial state distribution:** the probability that s_i is a start state

Markov Model Example

$$S_1 = [0, 1]$$

	Tomorrow's Weather		
Today's Weather	Sunny	0.8	0.2
	Rainy	0.6	0.4

Markov Transition Matrix A

Steady state at [0.75, 0.25]

Hidden Markov Model Example

$$S_1 = [0.5, 0.5]$$

We observe:
(umbrella, no umbrella)

We can ask questions like:
- What is the joint probability of the states (rain, sun) and our observations?

		Tomorrow's Weather	
Today's Weather		Sunny	Rainy
	Sunny	0.8	0.2
	Rainy	0.6	0.4

Markov Transition Matrix A

Weather		
	Sunny	Rainy
Umbrella	0.1	0.8
No Umbrella	0.9	0.2

Emission Probabilities B

HMM Exercise

$$P(O_{t+1} = o_{t+1}, \dots, O_T = o_T | O_1 = o_1, \dots, O_t = o_t, S_t = k) \\ = P(O_{t+1} = o_{t+1}, \dots, O_T = o_T | S_t = k)$$

**True or False? The above statement about hidden Markov models holds
for all $1 \leq t \leq T$ and k .**

True **A**

False **B**