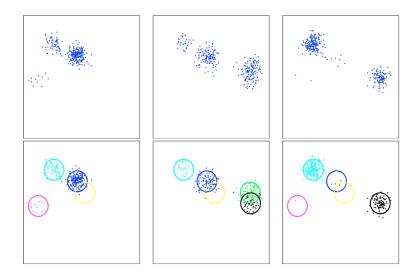
Bayesian Statistics

Debdeep Pati Florida State University

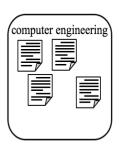
October 19, 2016

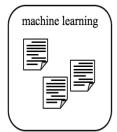
Application 3: Inference on Grouped data

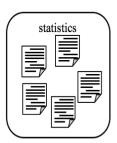


Example 1: Clustering of groups of documents sharing common topics

- Share topics across documents in a collection, and across different collections.
- More sharing within collections than across.
- Use DP mixture models as we do not know the number of topics a priori.

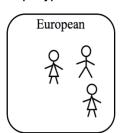


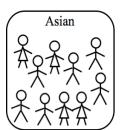


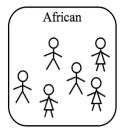


Example 2: Modeling populations sharing haplotypes

- Individuals inherit both ancient haplotypes dispersed across multiple populations, as well as more recent population-specific haplotypes.
- Sharing of haplotypes among individuals in a population, and across different populations.
- More sharing within populations than across.
- Use DP mixture models as we do not know the number of haplotypes.





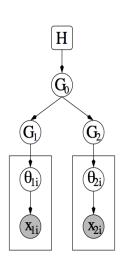


Hierarchical DP

A hierarchical Dirichlet process:

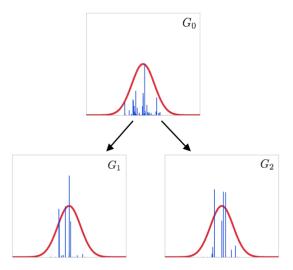
$$egin{aligned} G_0 &\sim \mathsf{DP}(lpha_0, H) \ G_1, G_2 | G_0 &\sim \mathsf{DP}(lpha, G_0) \end{aligned}$$

 Extension to deeper hierarchies is straightforward.



Hierarchical DP

Making G₀ discrete forces shared cluster between G₁ and G₂



Stick-breaking for HDP

We shall assume the following HDP hierarchy

$$G_0 \sim \mathsf{DP}(\gamma, H)$$
 $G_i \mid G_0 \sim \mathsf{DP}(\alpha, G_0)$

▶ The stick-breaking construction for the HDP is

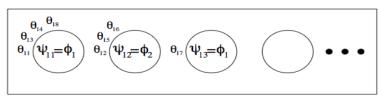
$$G_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_{0k} \delta_{\phi_k}, \quad \phi_k \sim H$$

$$\pi_{0k} = \beta_{0k} \prod_{l=1}^{k-1} (1 - \beta_{0l}), \quad \beta_{0k} \sim \text{Beta}(1, \gamma)$$

$$G_j \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_{jk} \delta_{\phi_k}, \quad \phi_k \sim H$$

$$\pi_{jk} = \pi'_{jk} \prod_{l=1}^{k-1} (1 - \pi'_{jl}), \quad \pi'_{jk} \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha \pi_{0k}, \alpha (1 - \sum_{l=1}^{k} \pi_{0l}))$$

Chinese Restaurant Franchise



$$\theta_{22} \underbrace{\theta_{21}}_{\theta_{21}} \underbrace{\psi_{21}}_{\theta_{23}} = \phi_{3} \quad \theta_{23} \underbrace{\psi_{22}}_{\theta_{23}} = \phi_{1} \quad \theta_{25} \underbrace{\psi_{23}}_{\theta_{25}} = \phi_{3} \quad \theta_{27} \underbrace{\psi_{24}}_{\theta_{27}} = \phi_{1} \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \theta_{32}^{\theta_{36}}\theta_{36}\\ \theta_{31} & \psi_{31} = \phi_{1} \end{array} \phi_{33} & \phi_{34} & \phi_{32} = \phi_{2} \end{array}$$