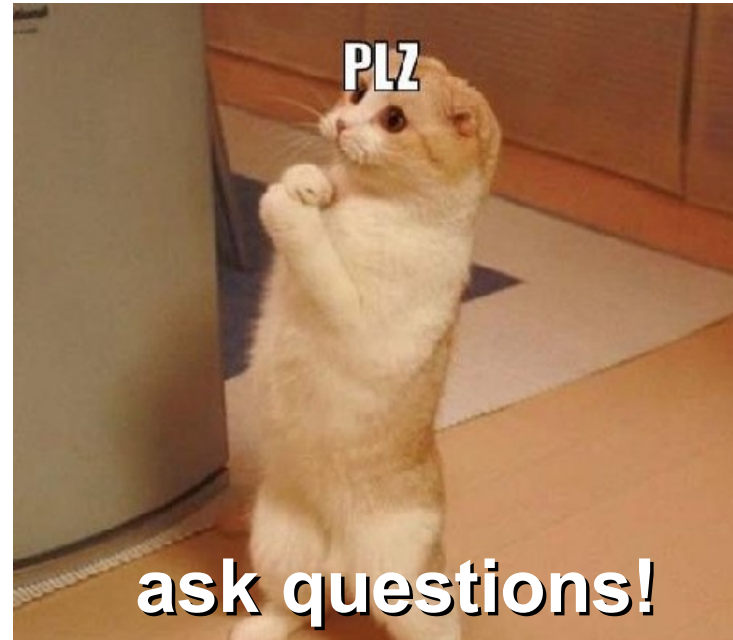


Data Mining & Machine Learning

Dipl.-Inf. Christoph Carl Kling

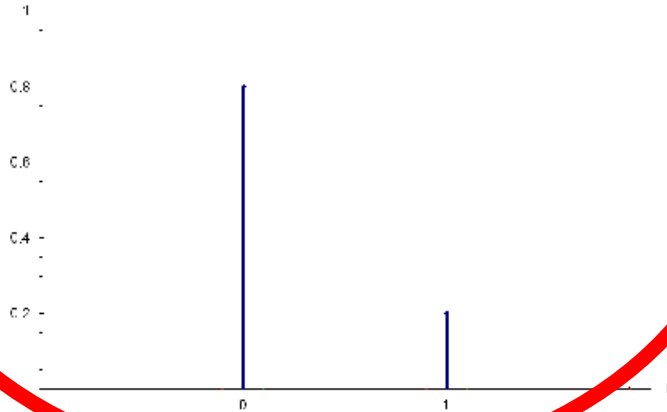


DM@C-Kling.de

$n = 1$

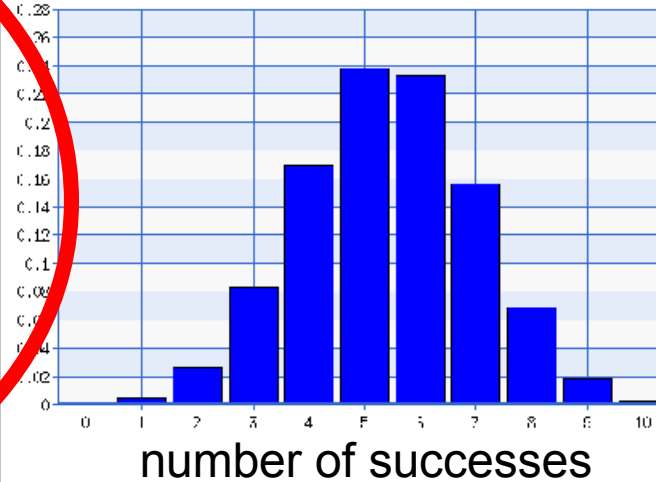
Bernoulli = Binomial for $n = 1$

Wehrschelijkheid:



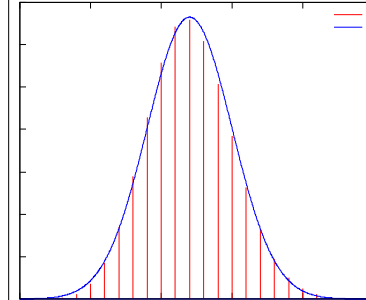
$n \geq 1$

Binomial

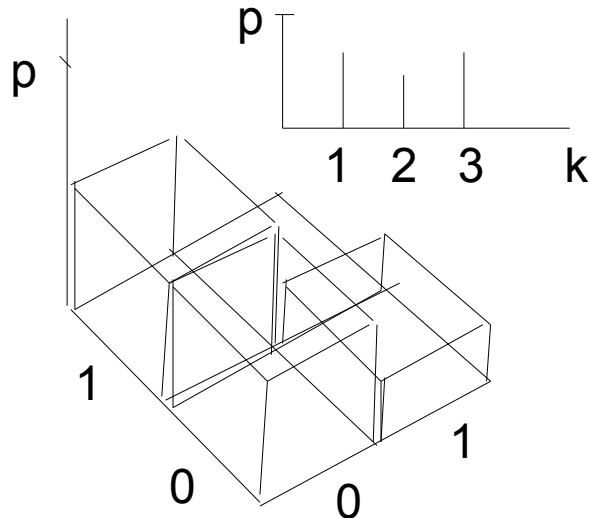


$n \rightarrow \infty$

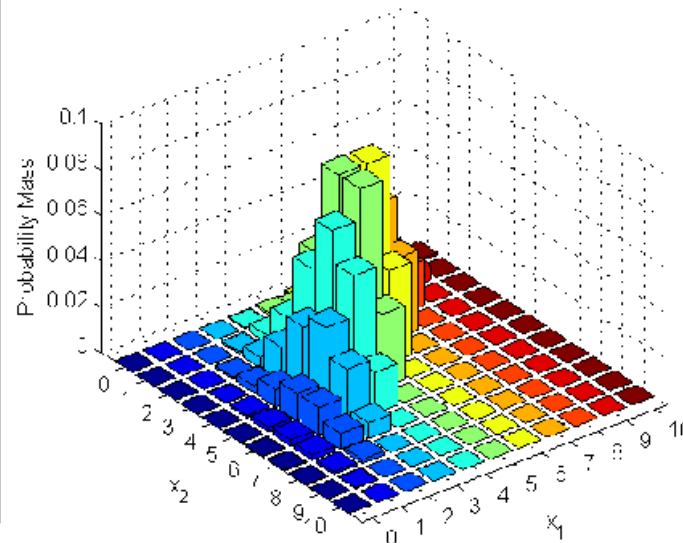
Gaussian



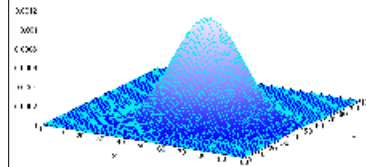
Multinomial for $n = 1$



Multinomial



Multivariate Gaussian



Observations \mathbf{c} (our Data)

Hidden (latent) parameter \mathbf{p}

Example: tossing a coin: 2 x head, 0 x tail

$$c_i \in \{0, 1\}, i = 1, \dots, n$$

tail head




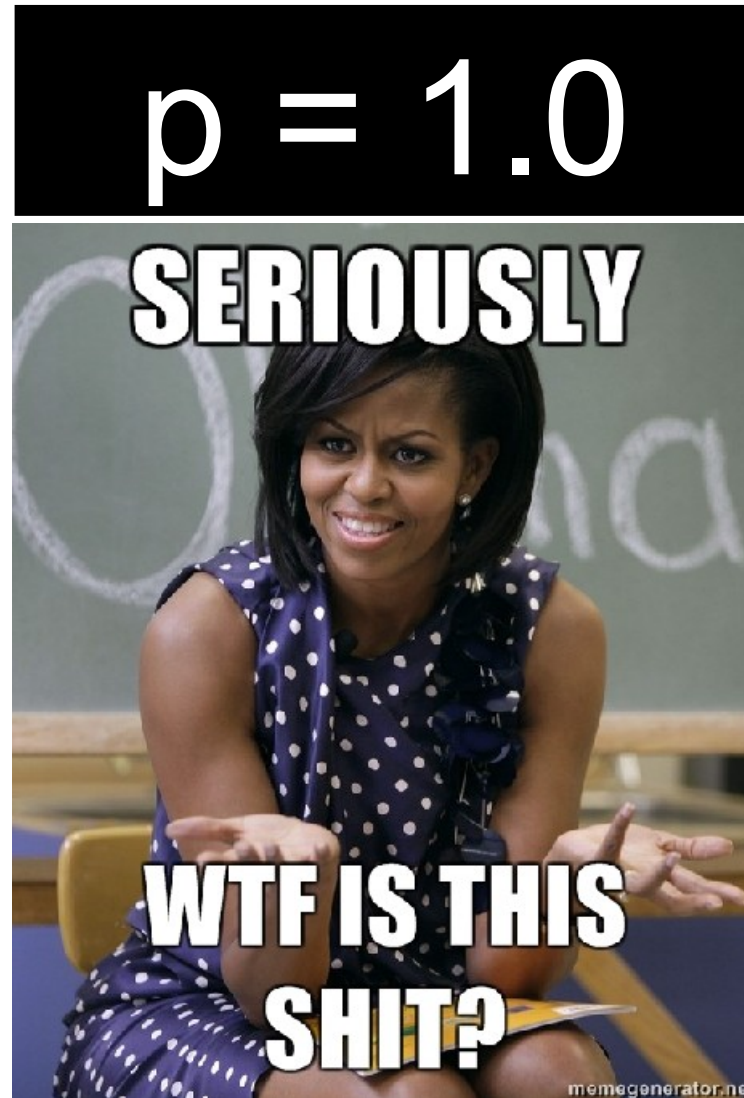
$$(c_1 = 1, c_2 = 1)$$

$$p(p|\mathbf{c}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{c}|p) \cdot p(p)}{p(\mathbf{c})}$$

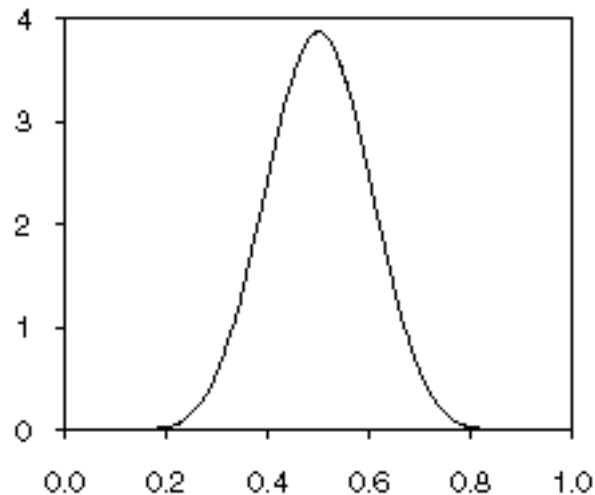
$$\textit{posterior} = \frac{\textit{likelihood} \cdot \textit{prior}}{\textit{evidence}}$$

Maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)

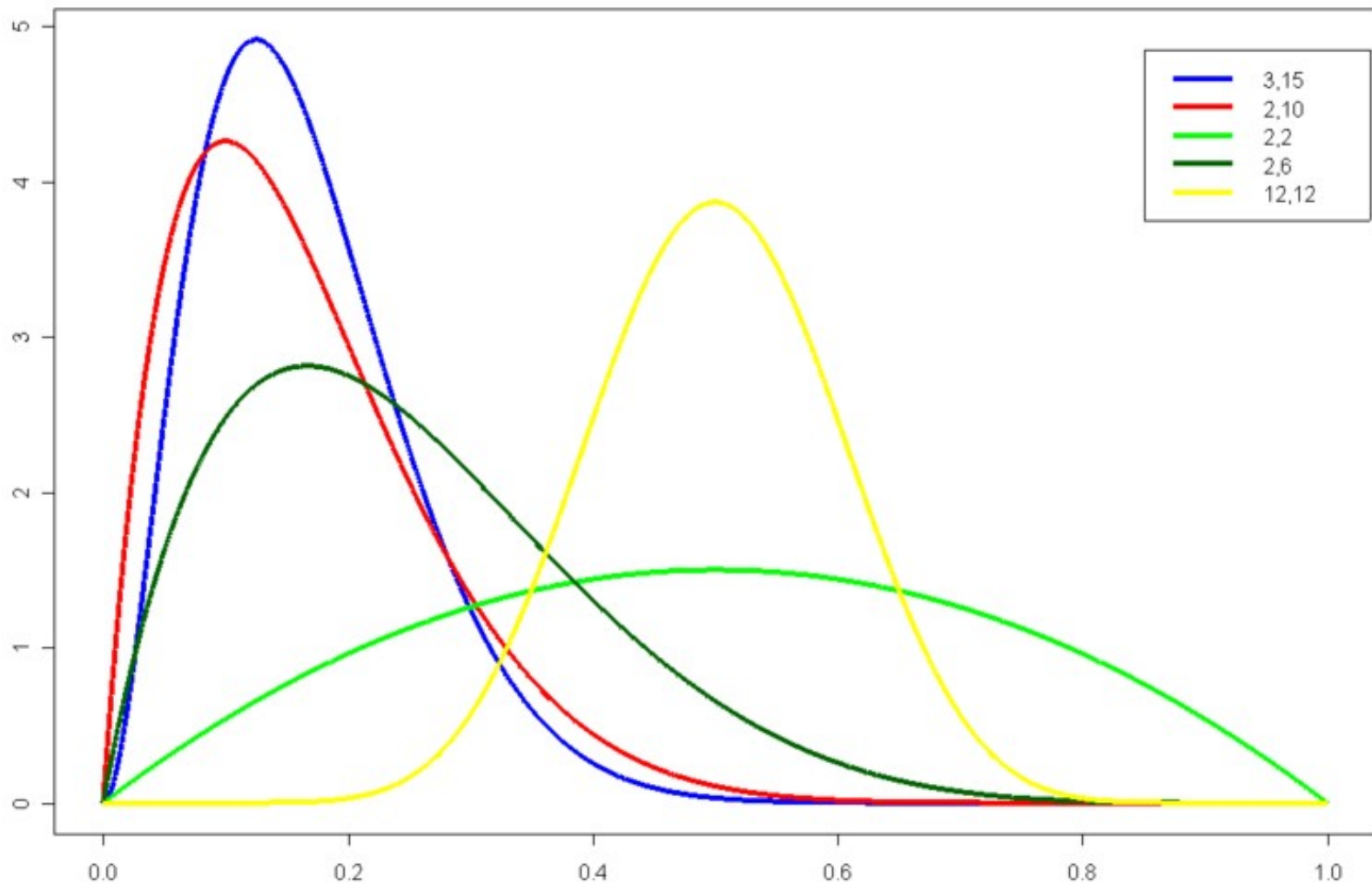
 $p = 1.0 !$



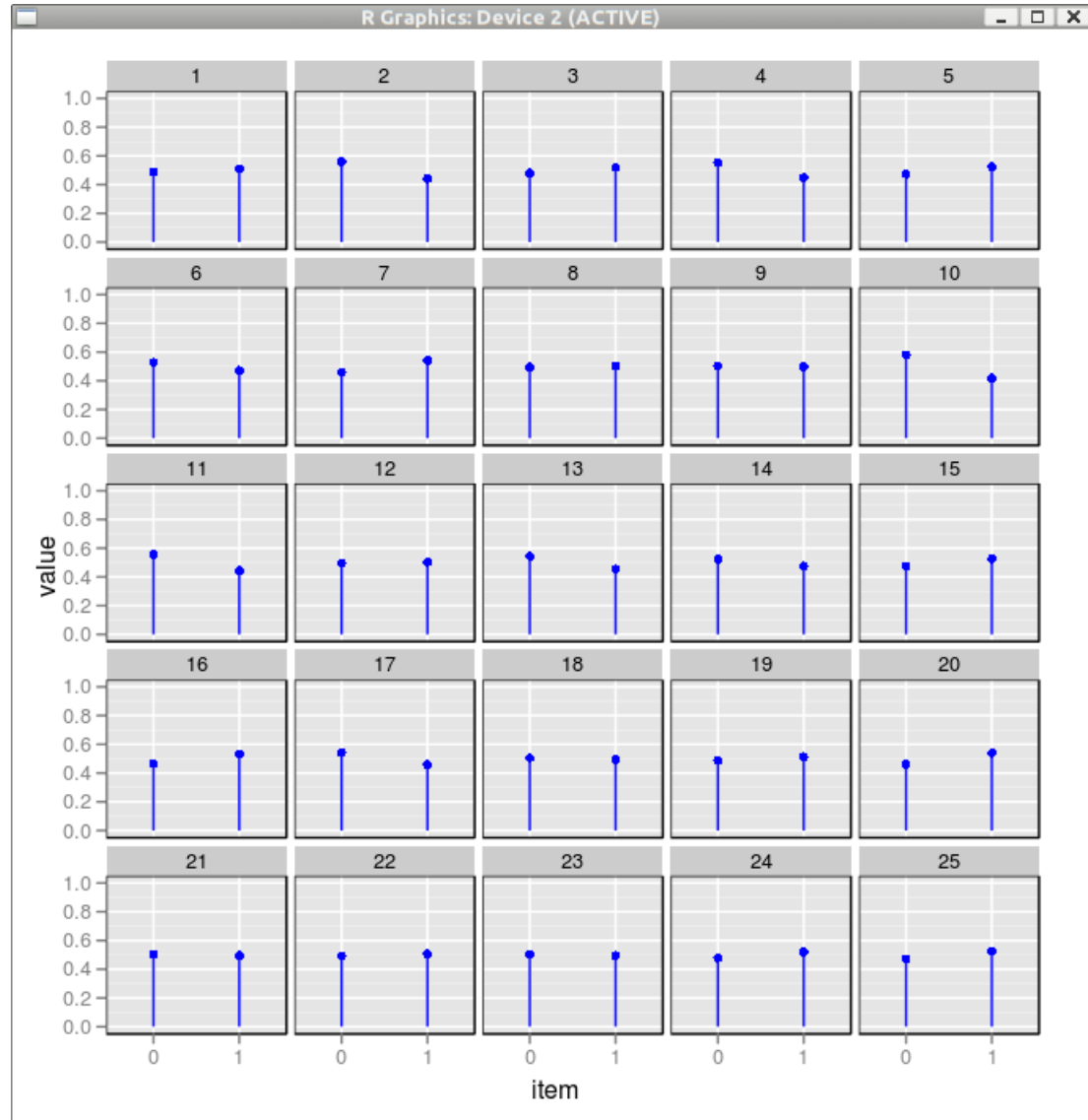
p more likely is close to 0.5!



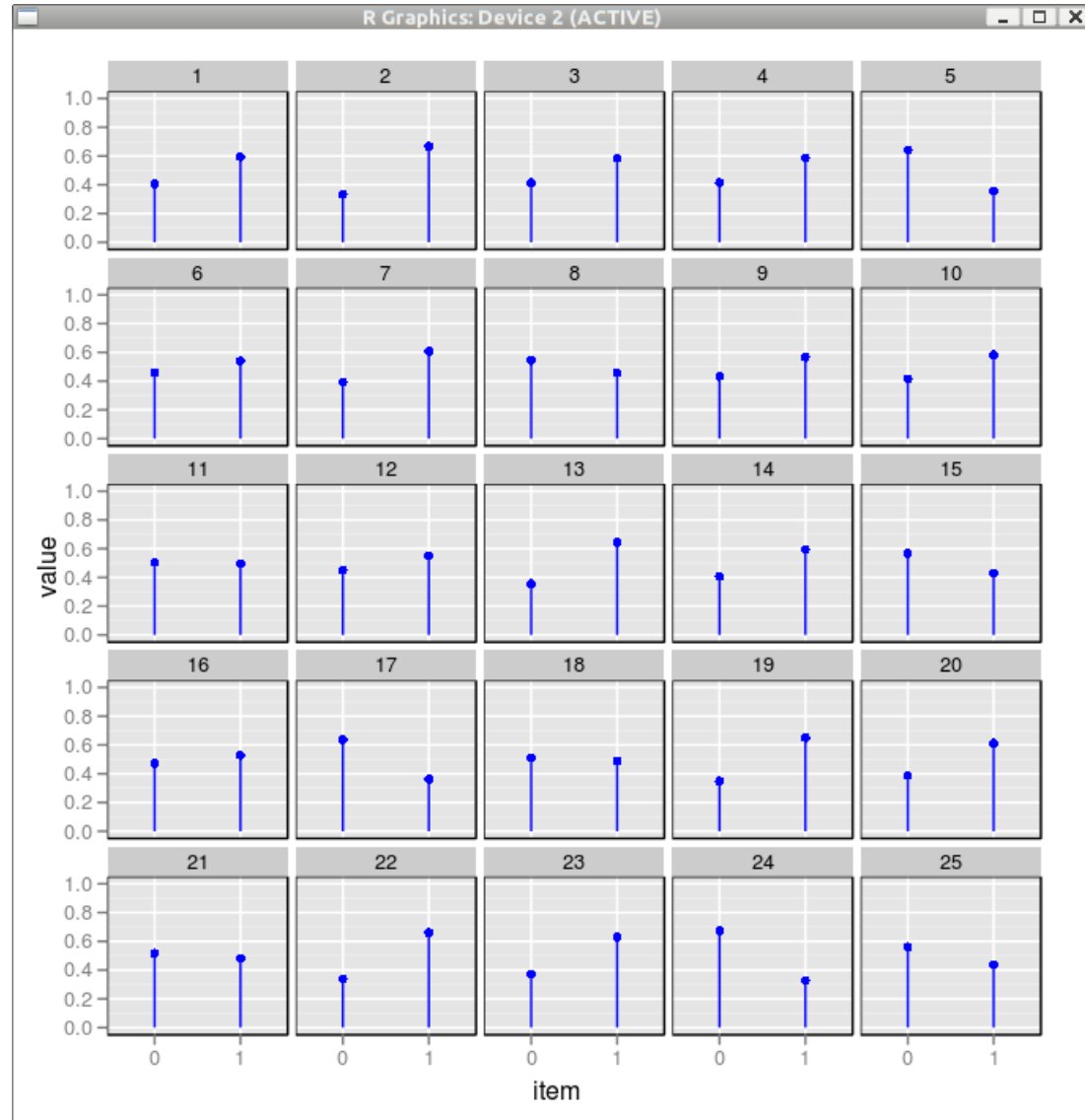
Prior probability $p(p) = \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$

Density of $Beta(\alpha, \beta)$ 

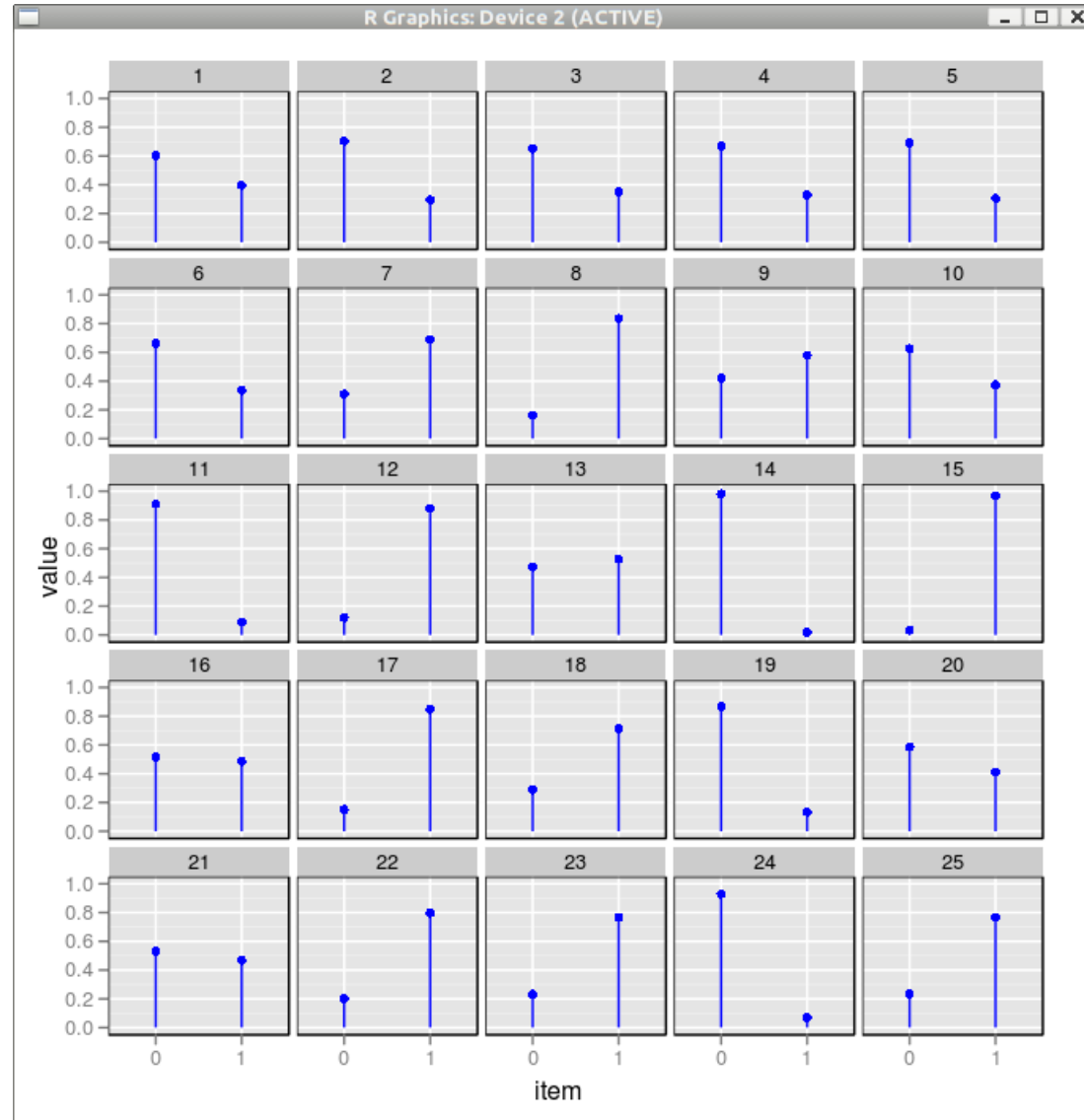
Beta(100,100)



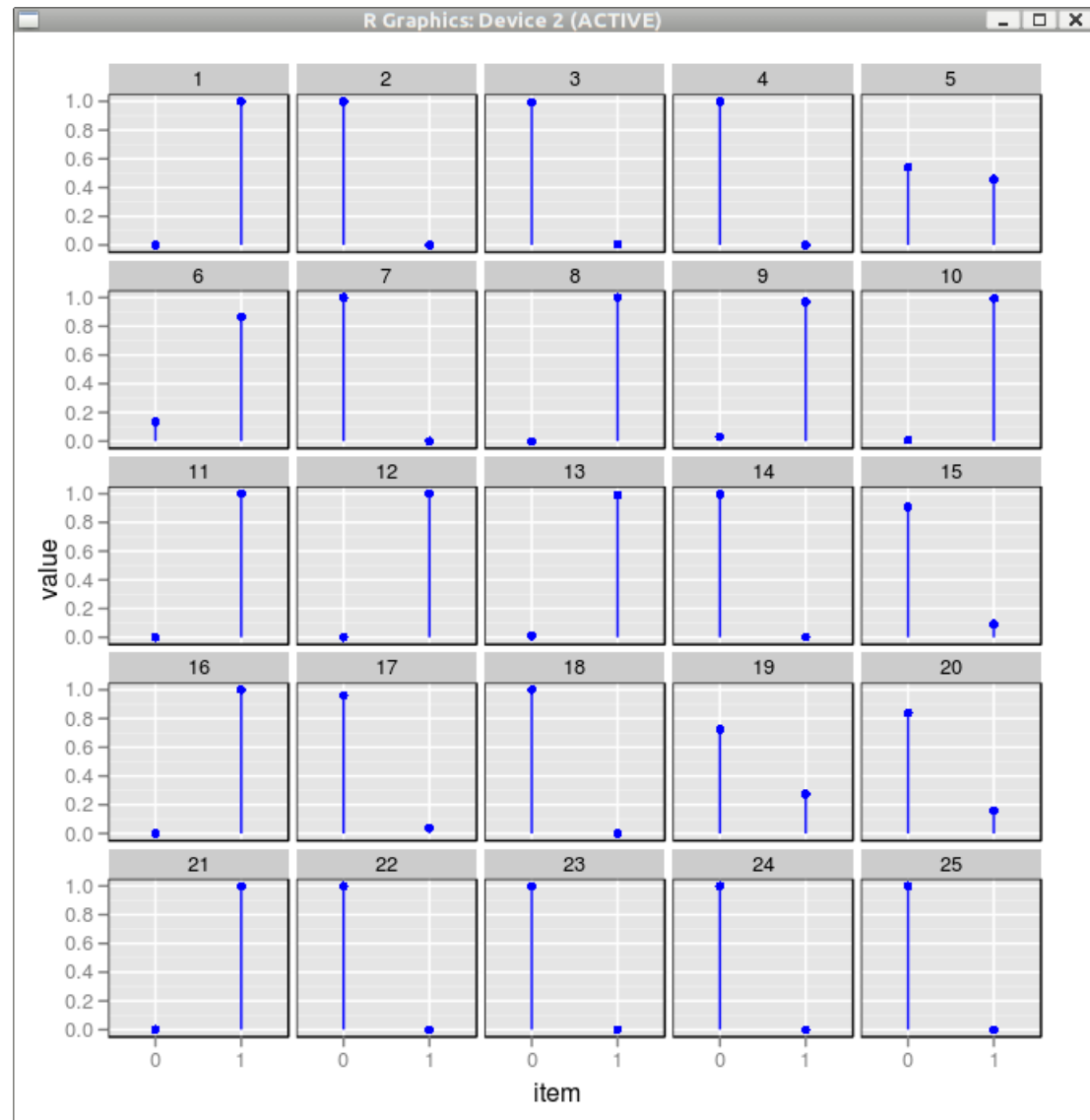
Beta(10,10)



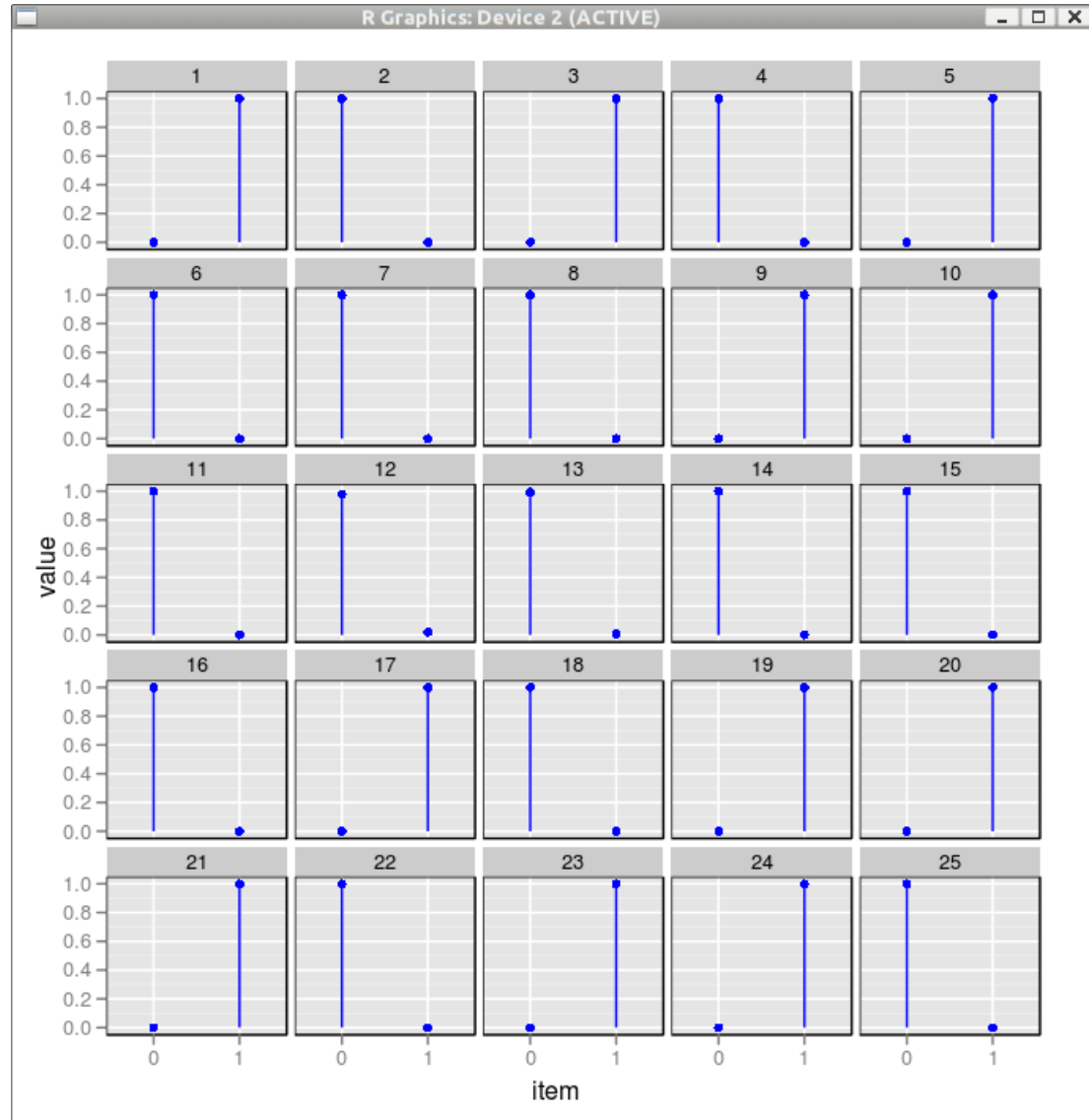
Beta(1,1)



Beta(0.1,0.1)



Beta(0.01,0.01)



Maximum a posteriori estimation (MAP)

Bayesian inference

Maximum a posteriori estimation (MAP)

Bayesian inference

y = Größe	x1 = Geschlecht	x2 = Gewicht
168	1	65
172	0	80
164	1	52
187	0	120
194	0	90