



Nonparametric Bayesian Models, Methods, and Applications

Tamara Broderick

ITT Career Development Assistant Professor

EECS

MIT

Nonparametric Bayes

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- Bayesian

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[wikipedia.org]

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[wikipedia.org]

“Wikipedia phenomenon”

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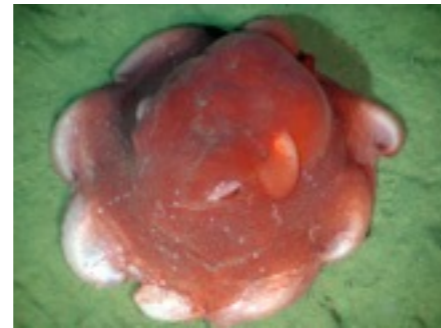
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[Ed Bowlby, NOAA]

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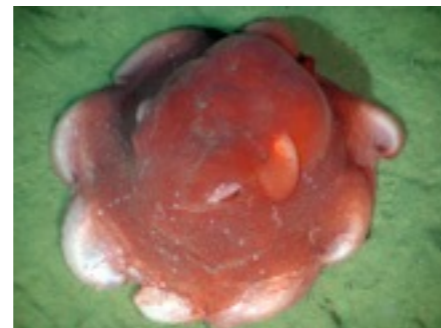
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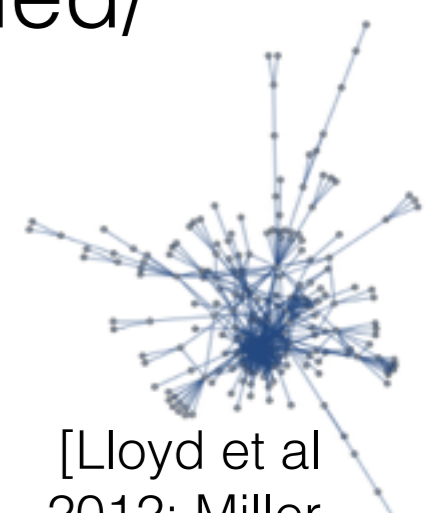
[Fox et al 2014]

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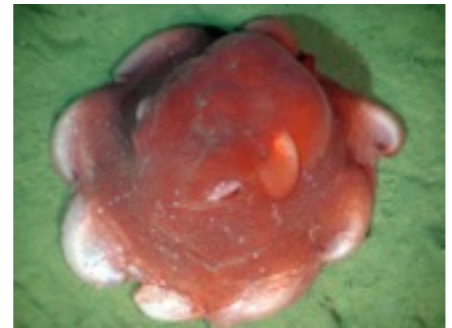
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[Lloyd et al 2012; Miller et al 2010]



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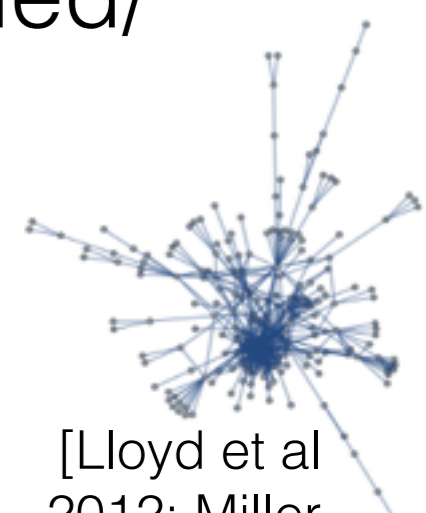
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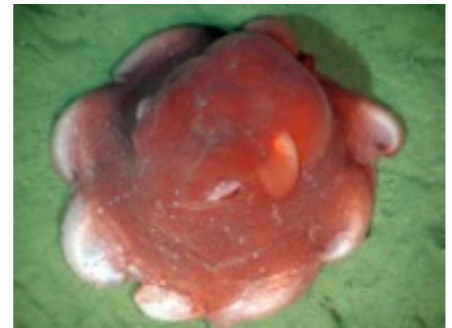
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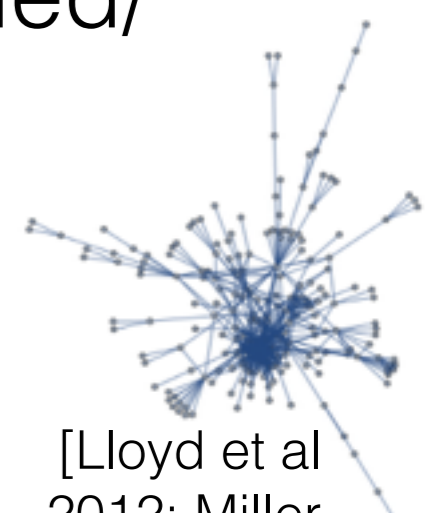
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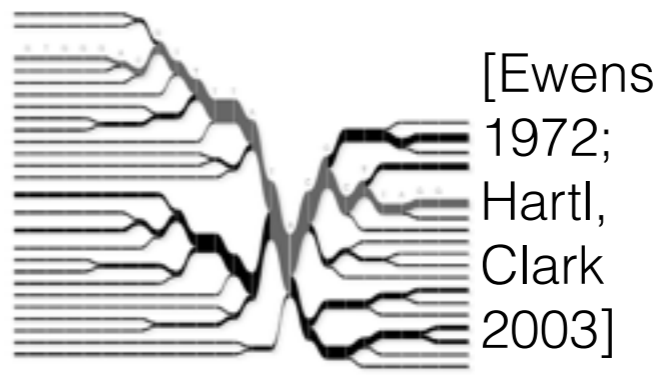
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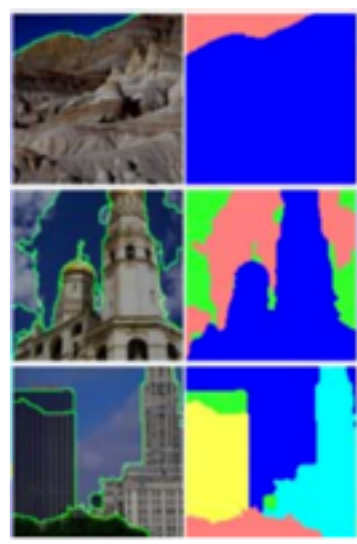
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[Ewens 1972; Hartl, Clark 2003]



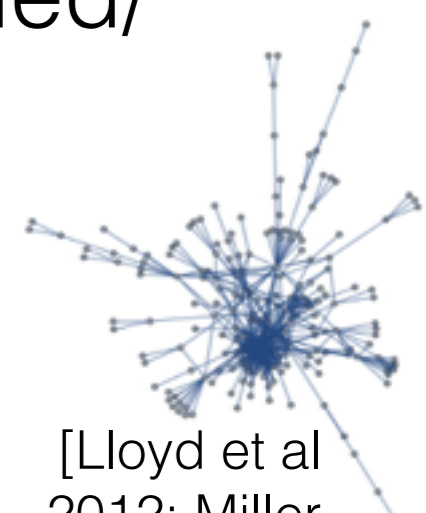
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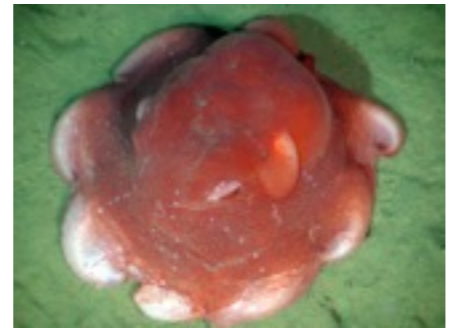
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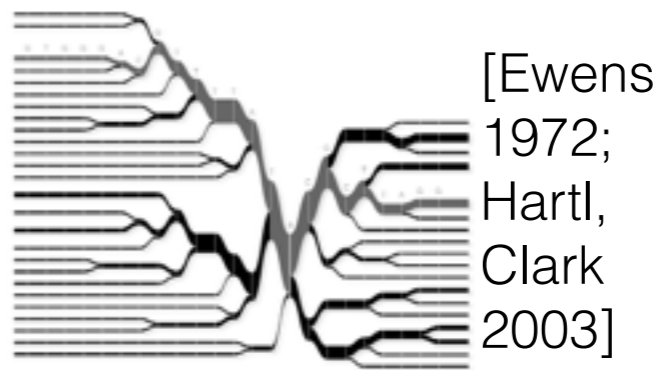
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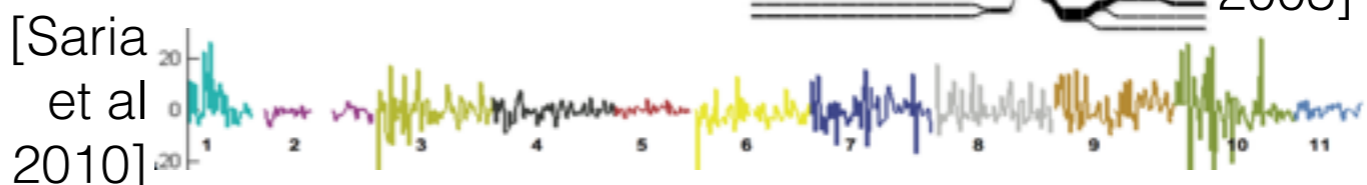
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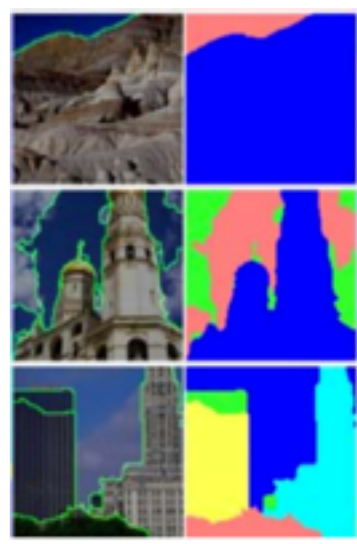
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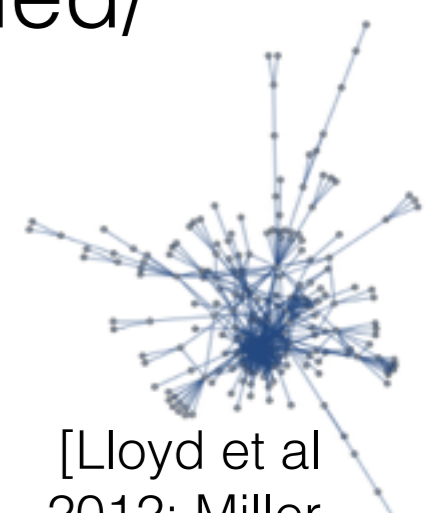
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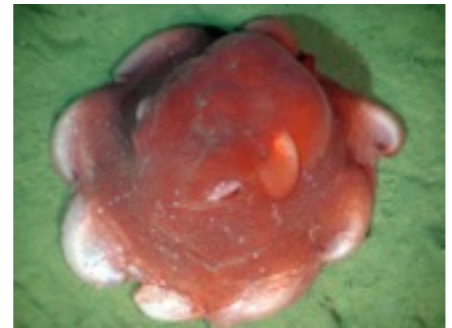
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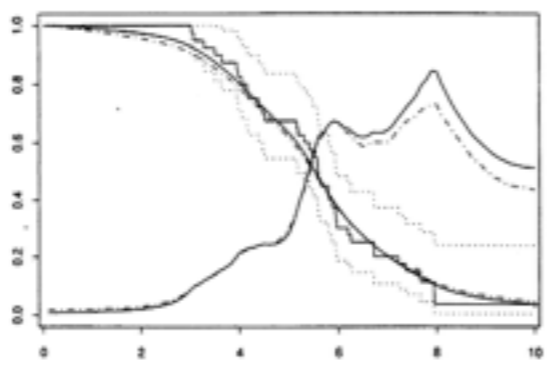
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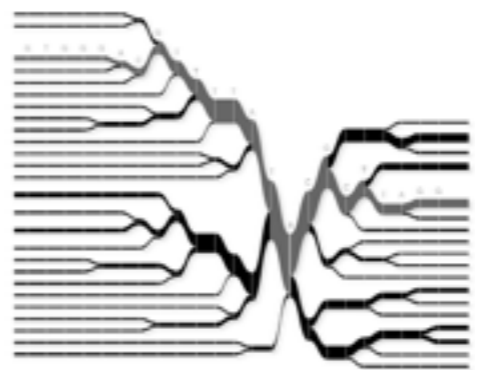
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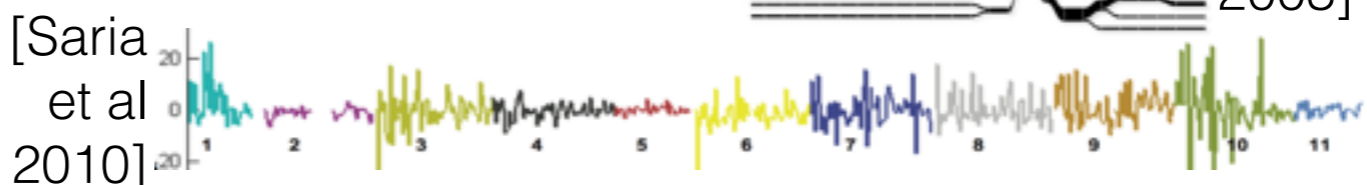
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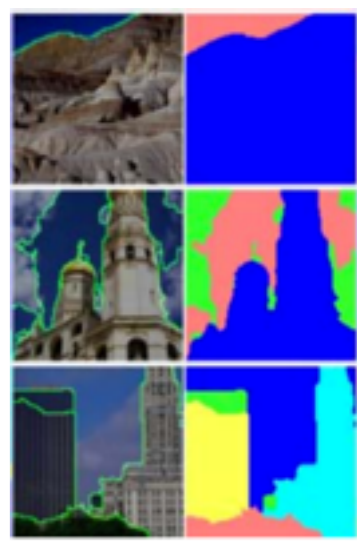
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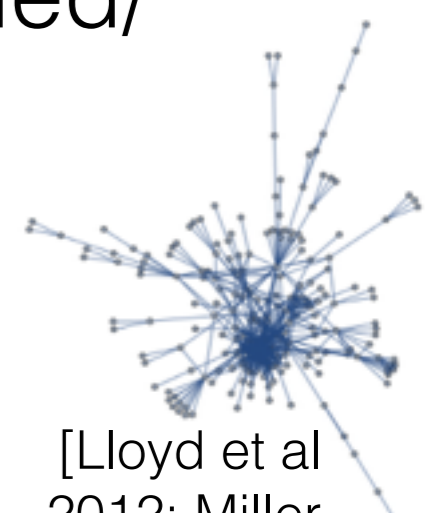
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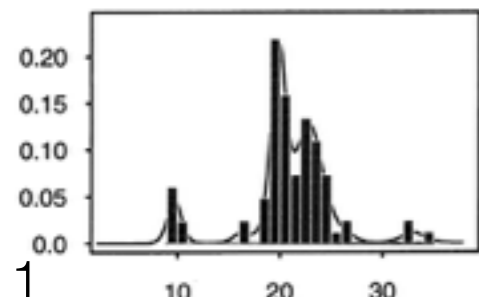
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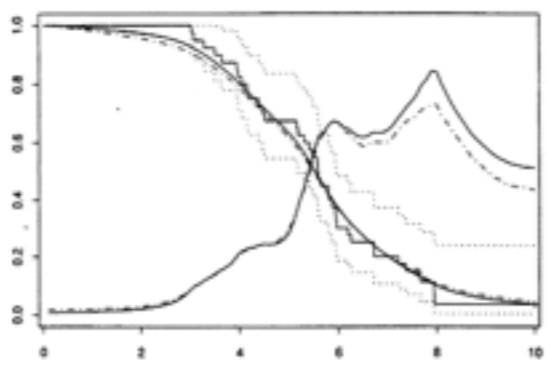
[Escobar, West 1995; Ghosal et al 1999]



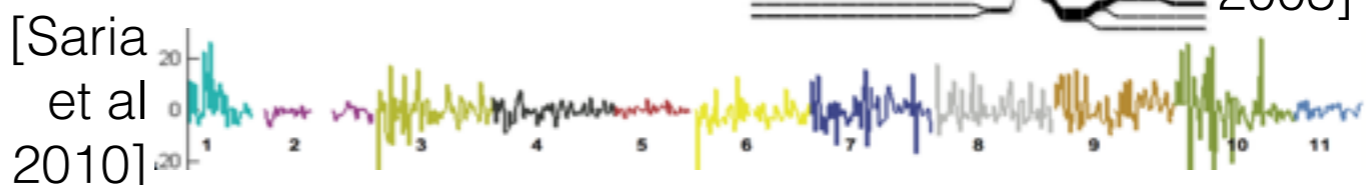
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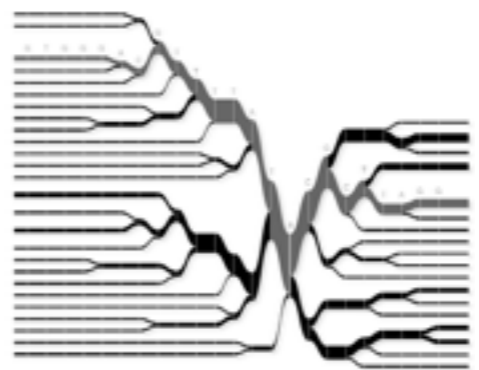
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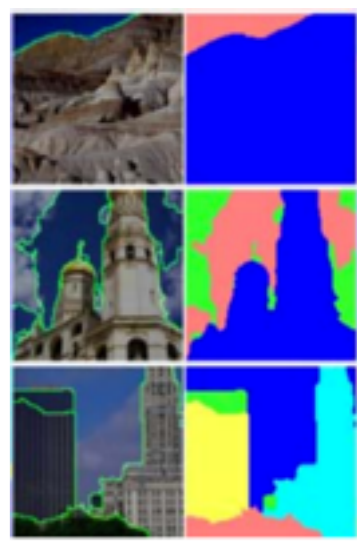
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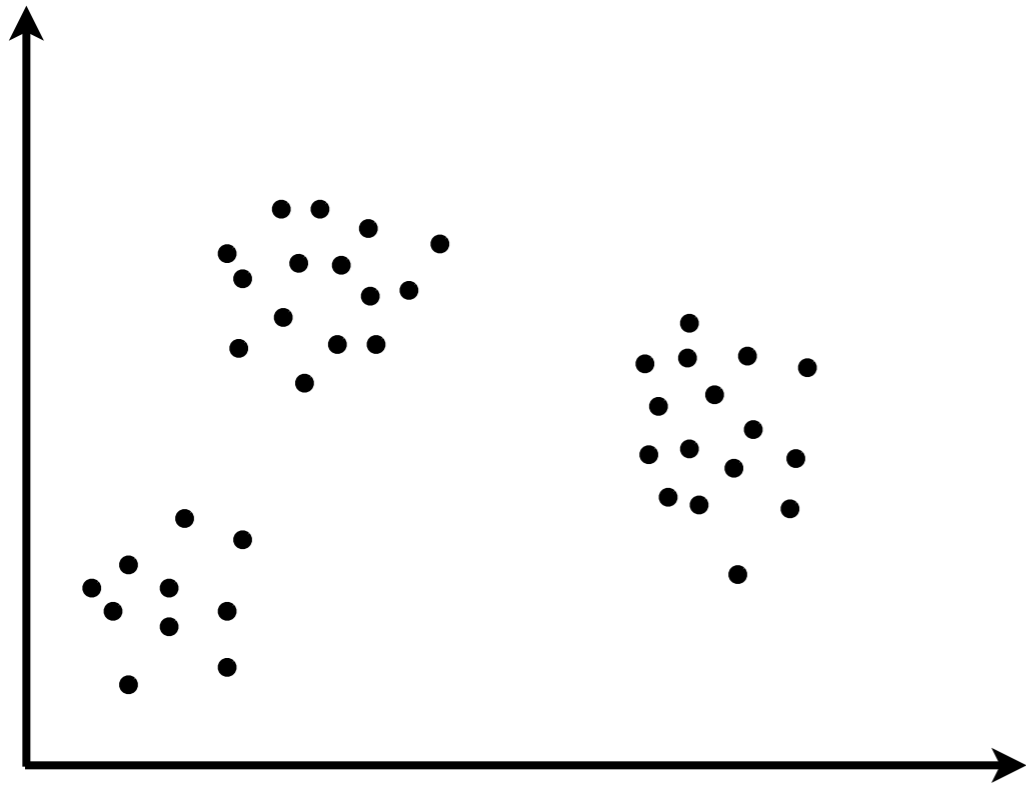


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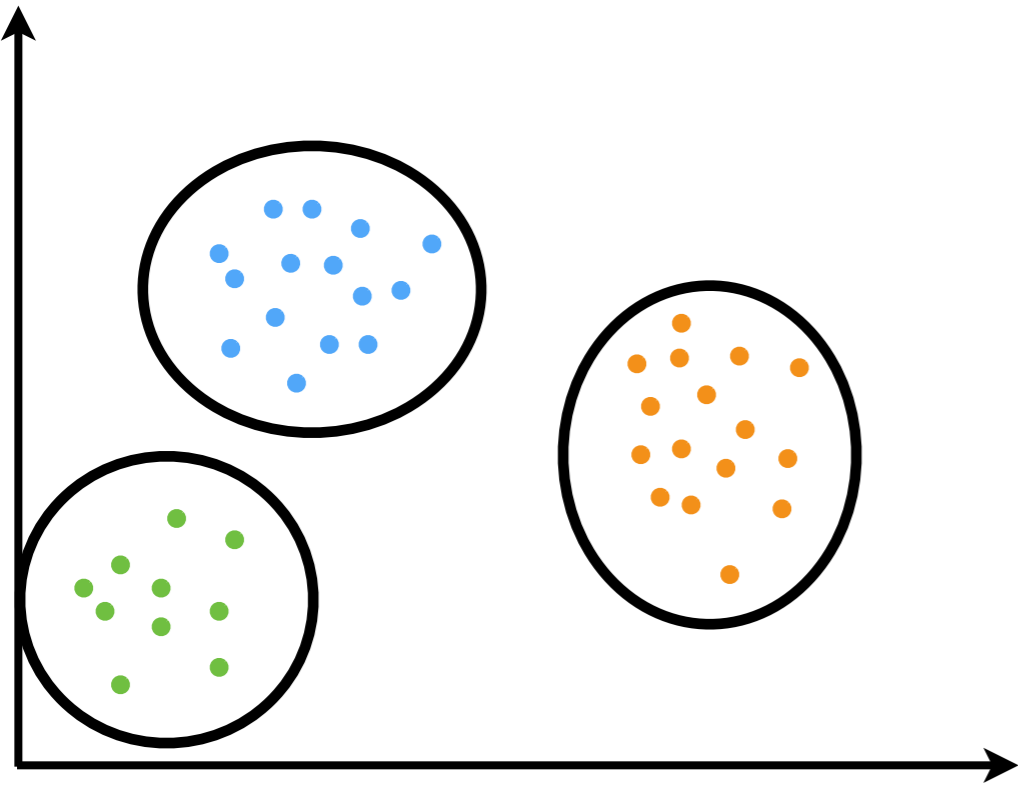
Roadmap

- Example problem: clustering
- Example NPBayes model: Dirichlet process
- Big questions
 - Why NPBayes?
 - What does an infinite/growing number of parameters really mean (in NPBayes)?
 - Why is NPBayes challenging but practical?

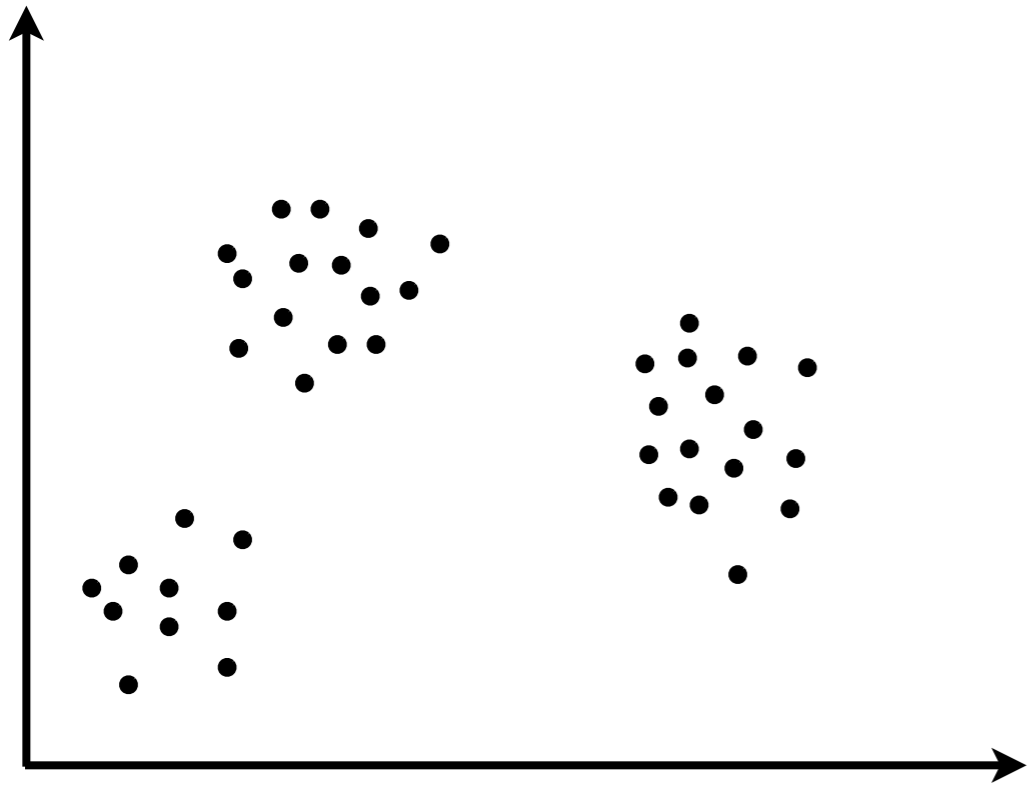
Clustering



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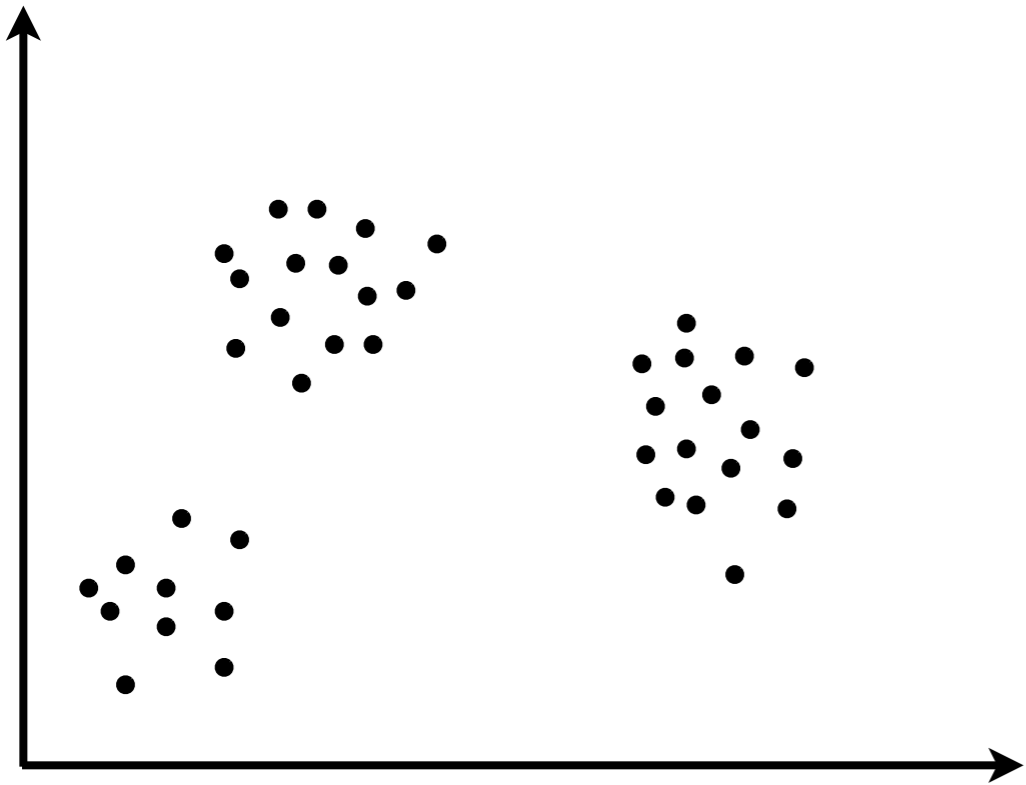


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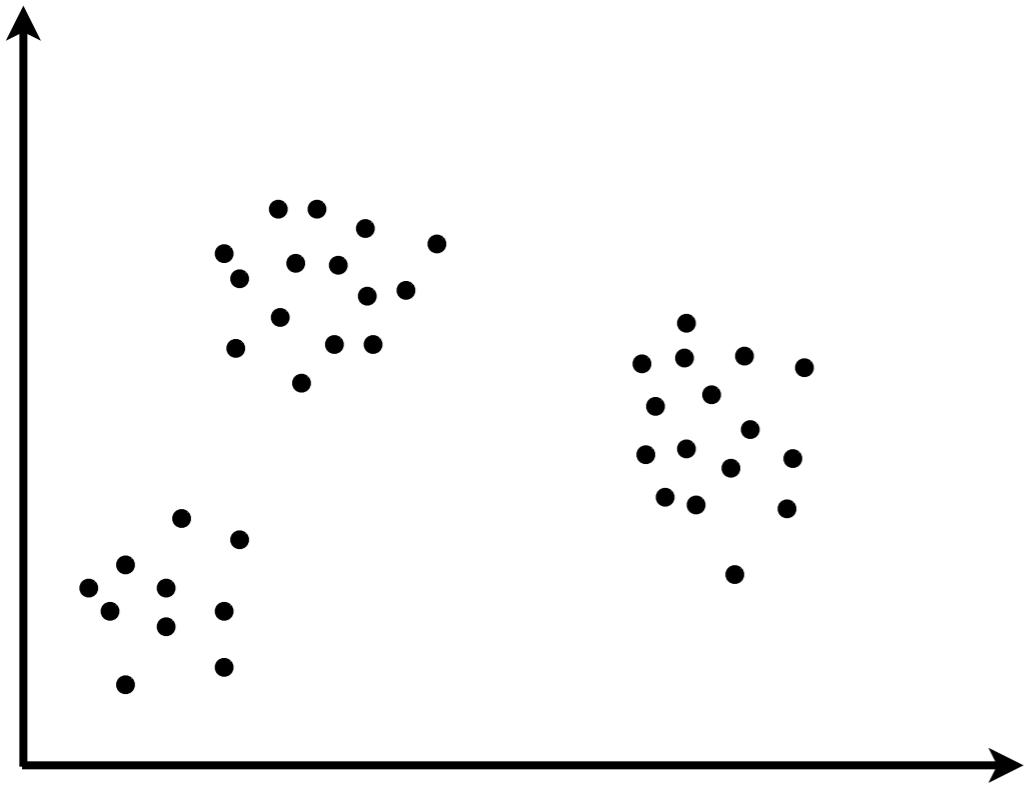
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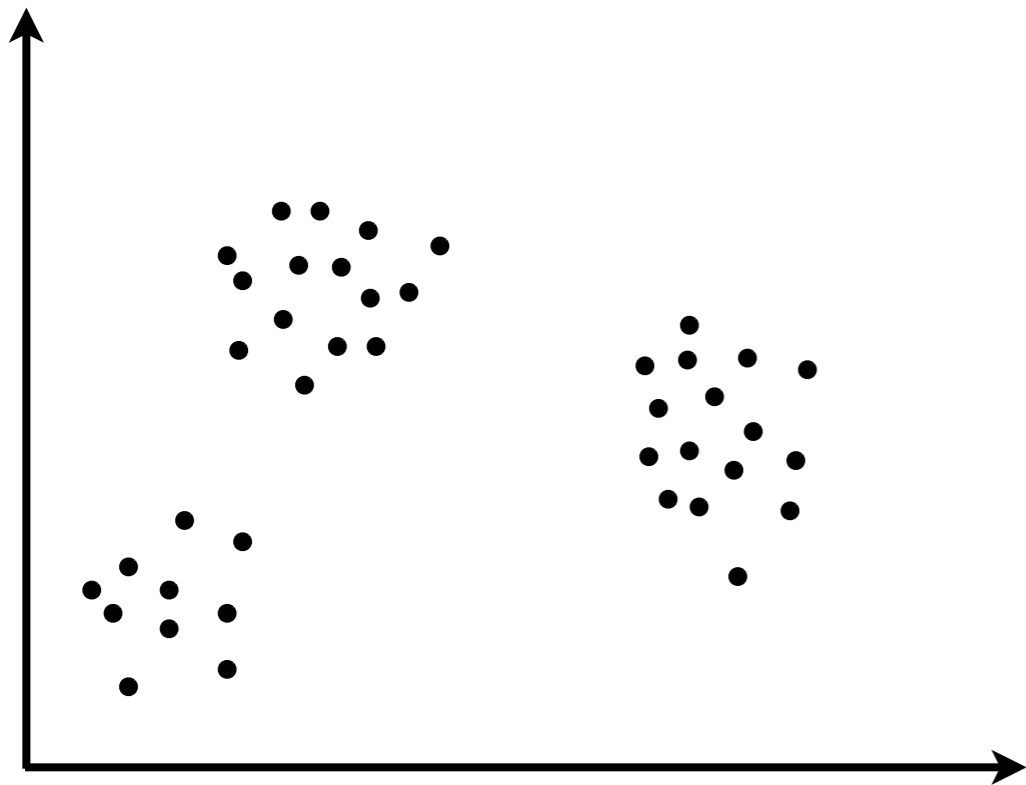
Generative model

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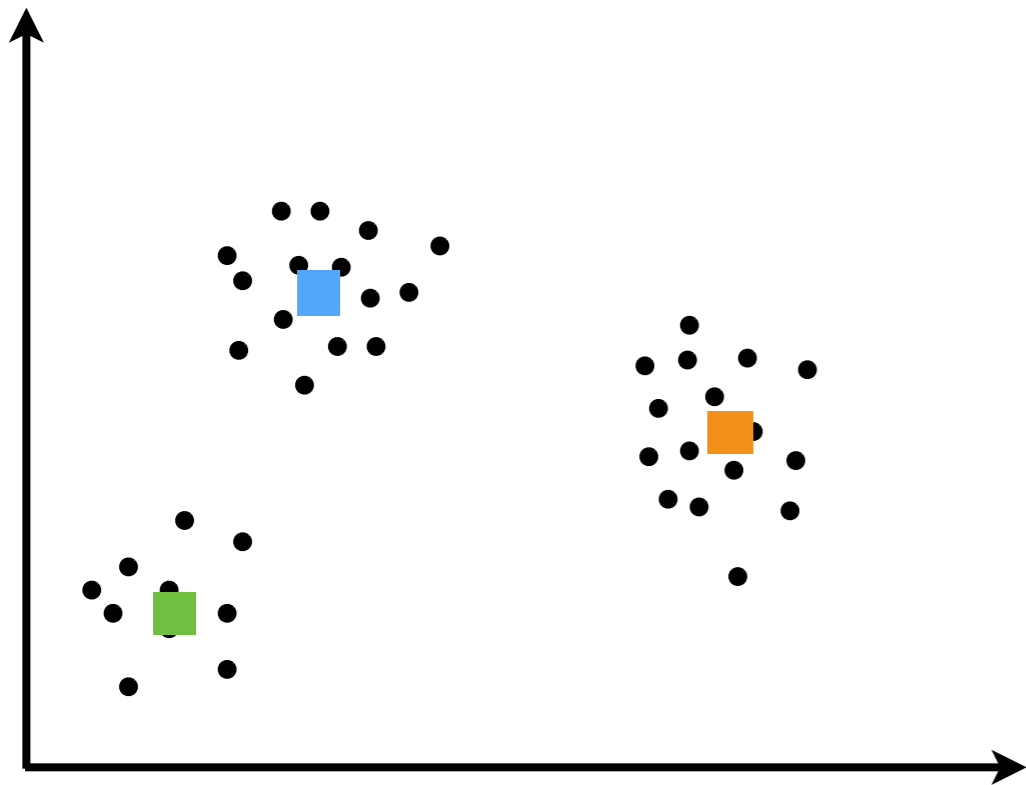


- Finite Gaussian mixture model (K clusters)

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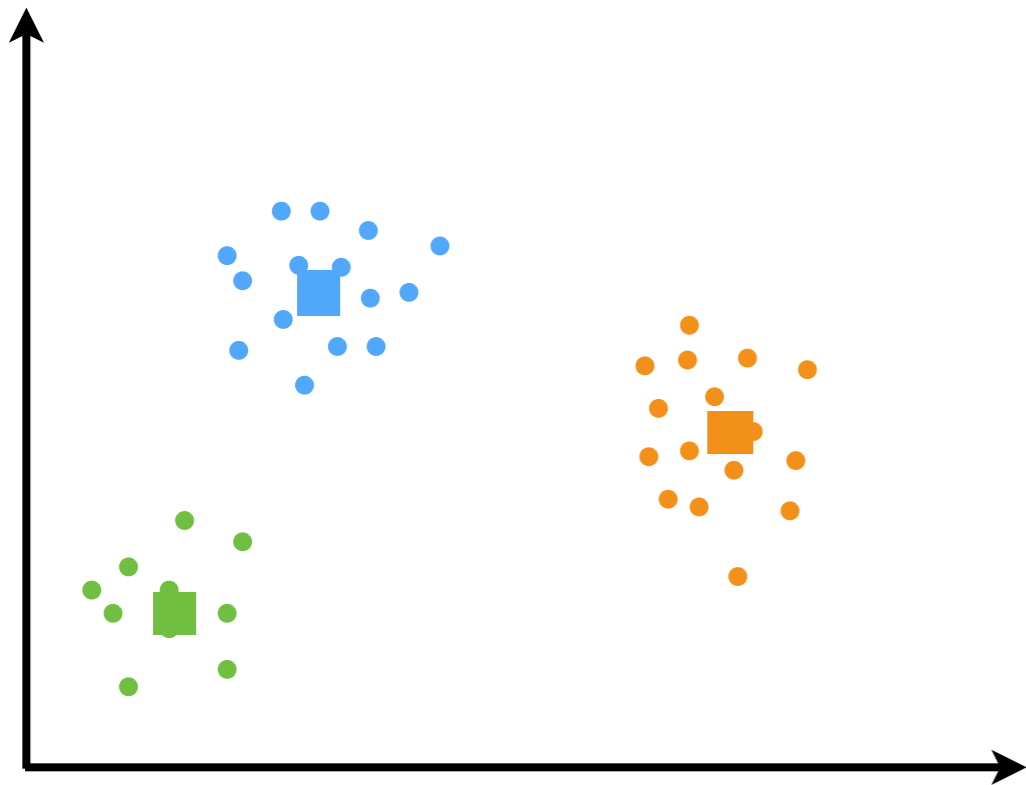


μ_k

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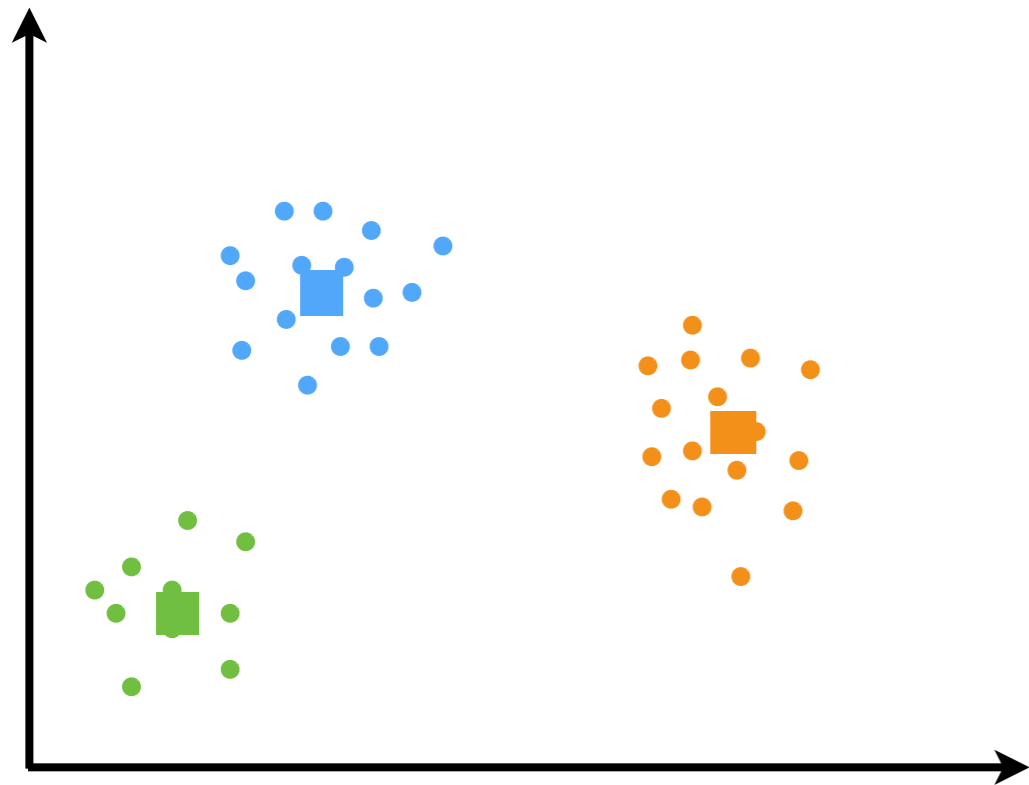


μ_k

z_n

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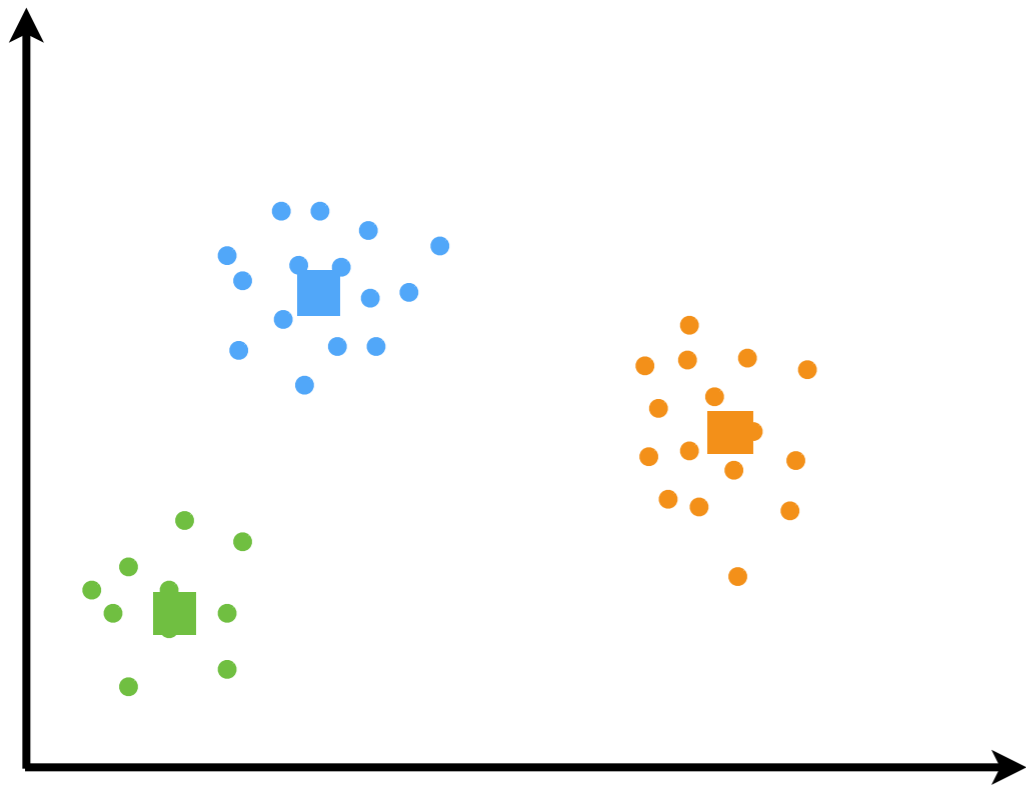
μ_k

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$$x_n \stackrel{\text{indep}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_{z_n}, \Sigma)$$

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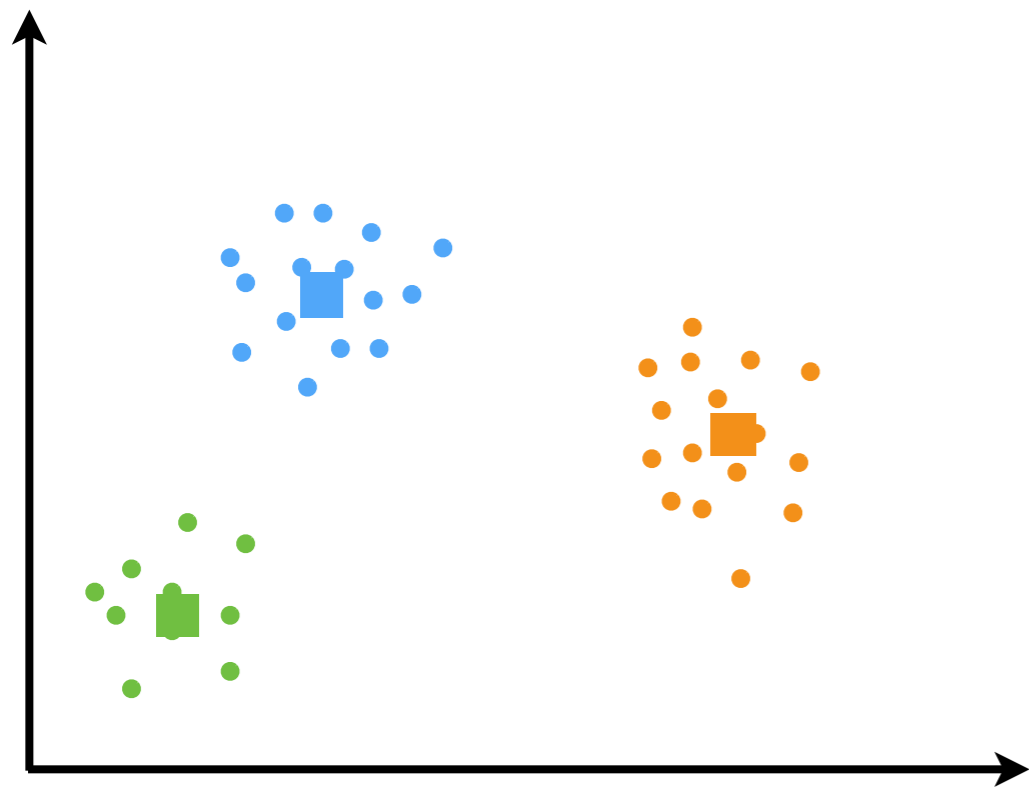
$$\mu_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

$$z_n$$

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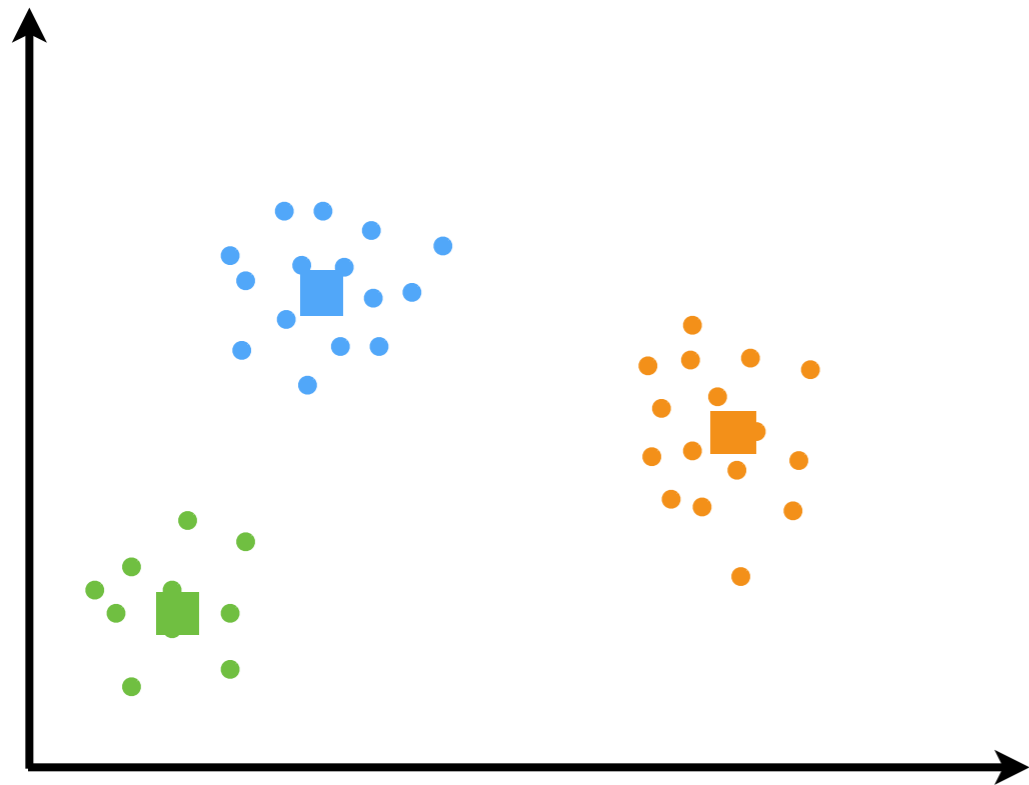
ρ_1

ρ_2

ρ_3

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$$\rho_{1:K} \sim \text{Dirichlet}(a_{1:K})$$

$$z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Categorical}(\rho_{1:K})$$

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ρ_1

ρ_2

ρ_3

Dirichlet distribution review

$$\text{Dirichlet}(\rho_{1:K} | a_{1:K}) = \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{k=1}^K a_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^K \Gamma(a_k)} \prod_{k=1}^K \rho_k^{a_k - 1} \quad a_k > 0$$

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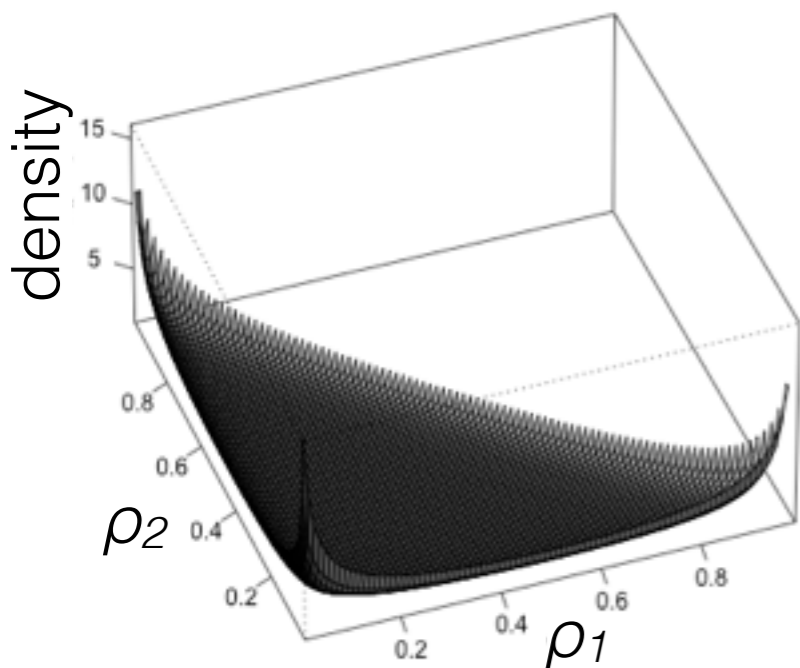
$$\rho_k \in (0, 1)$$

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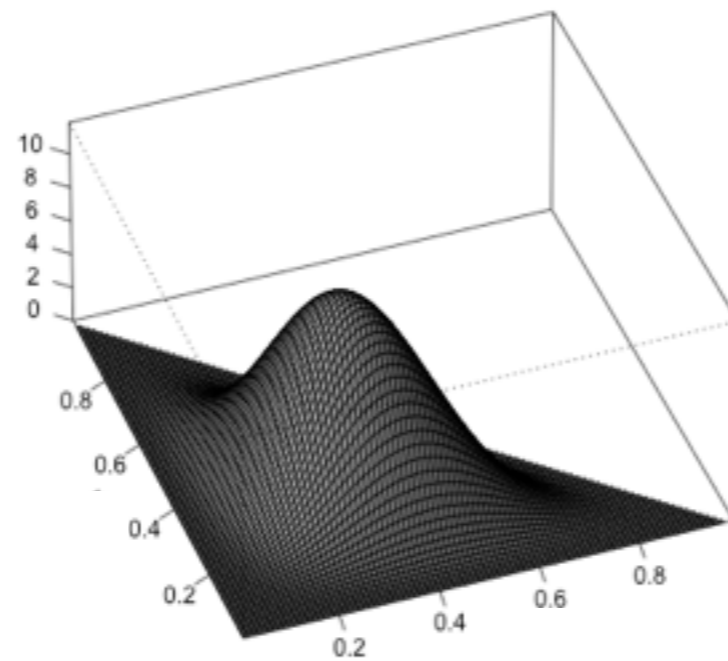
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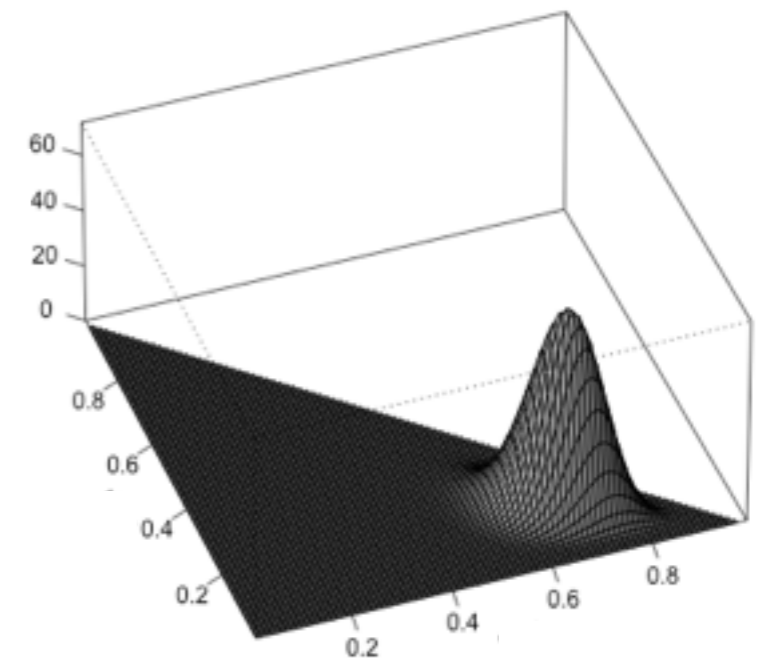
$a = (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$



$a = (5, 5, 5)$



$a = (40, 10, 10)$

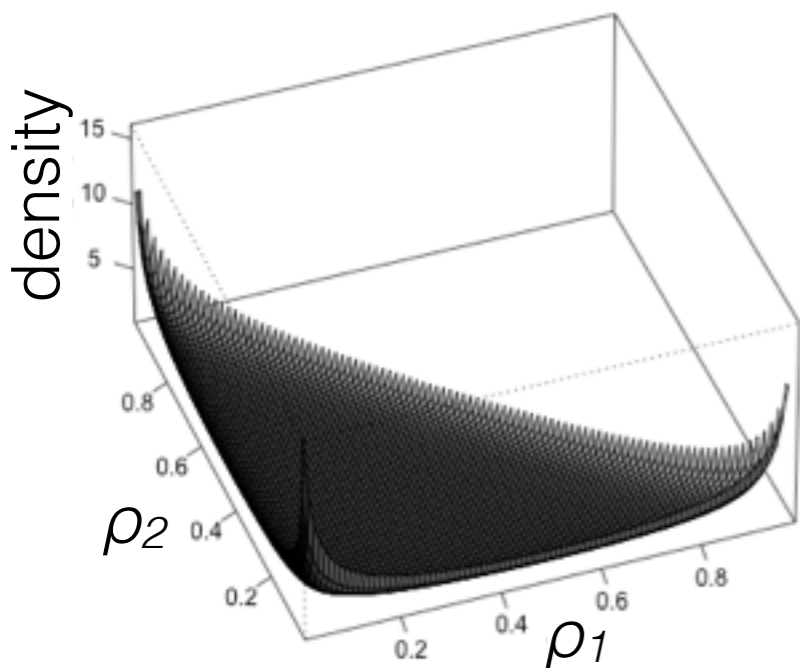


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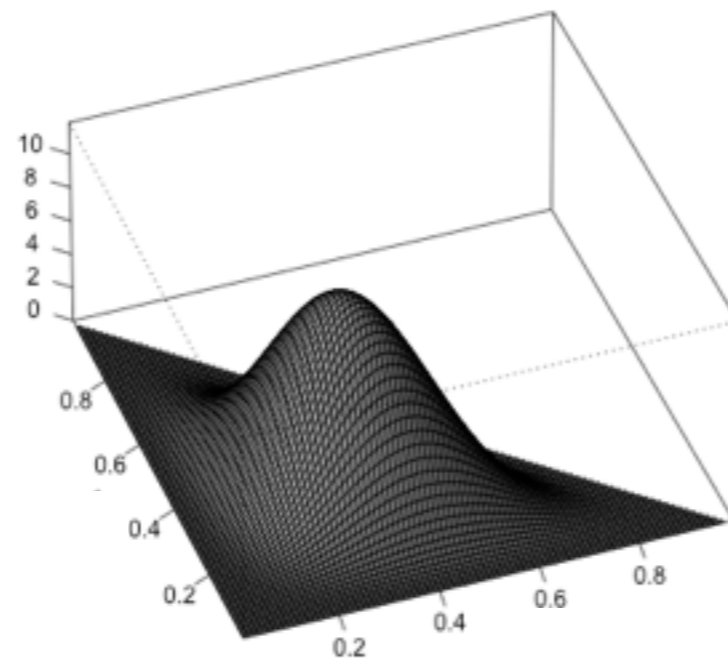
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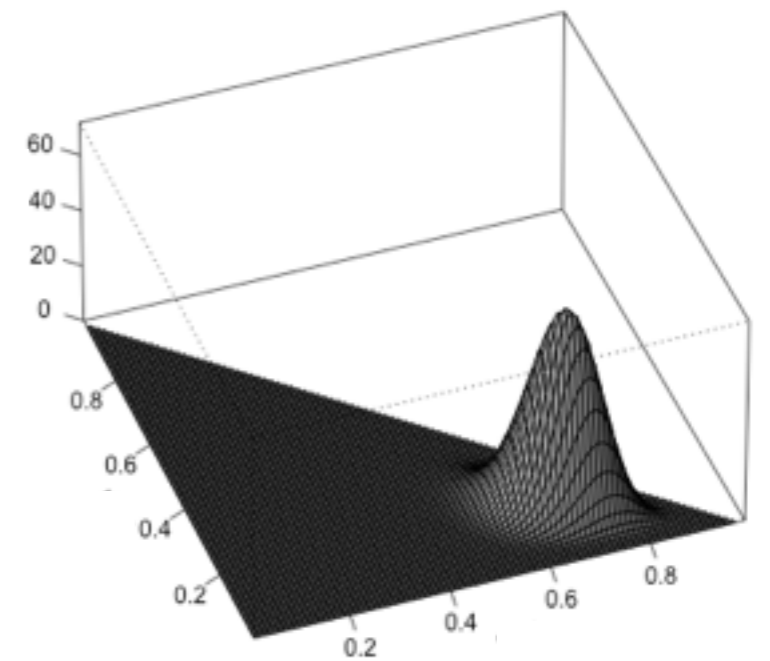
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- What happens?

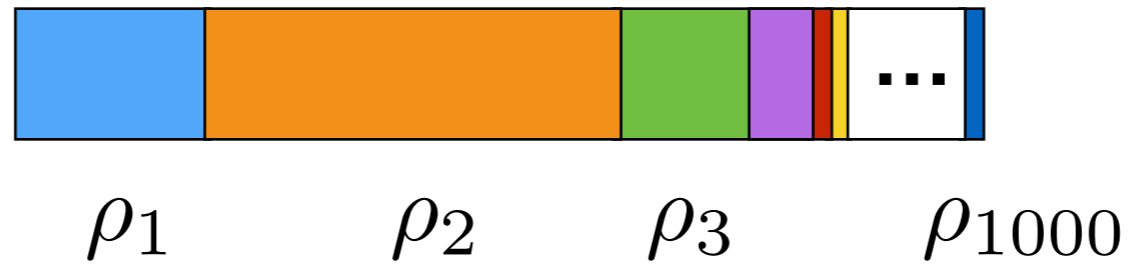
$$a = a_k = 1 \quad a = a_k \rightarrow 0$$

$$a = a_k \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{unequal } a_k$$

[demo]

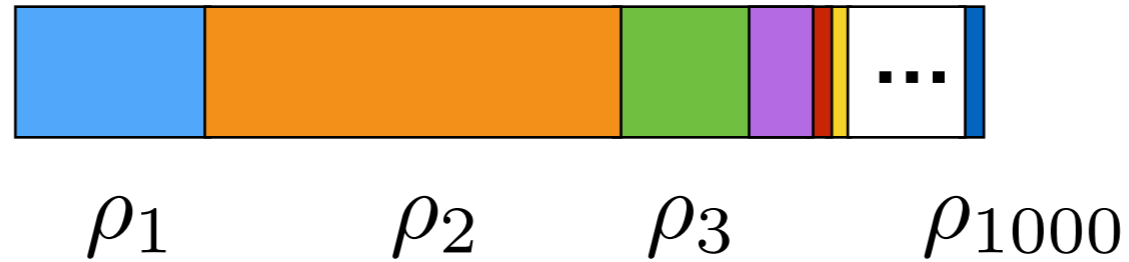
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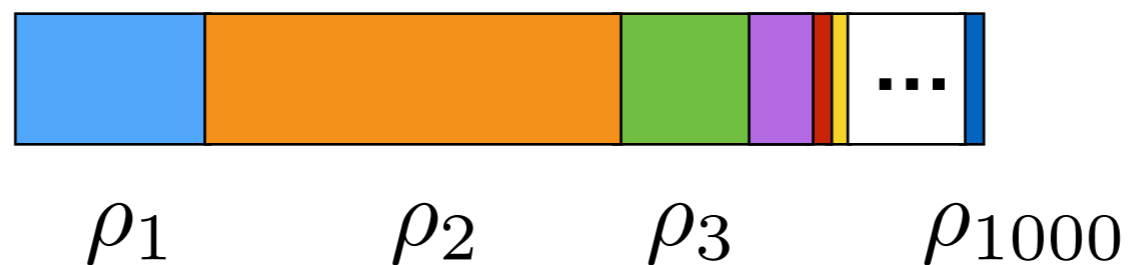
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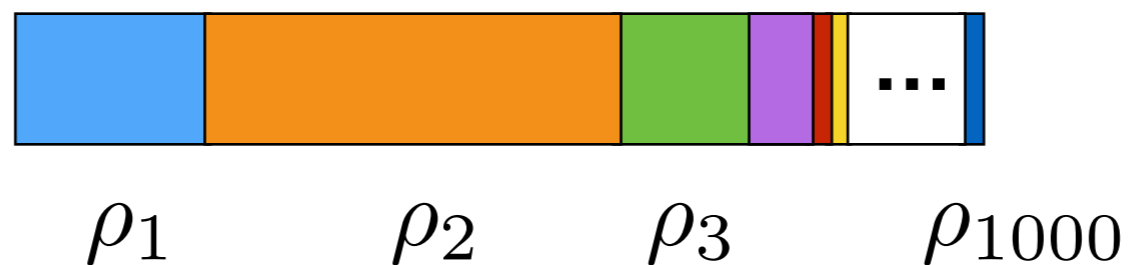
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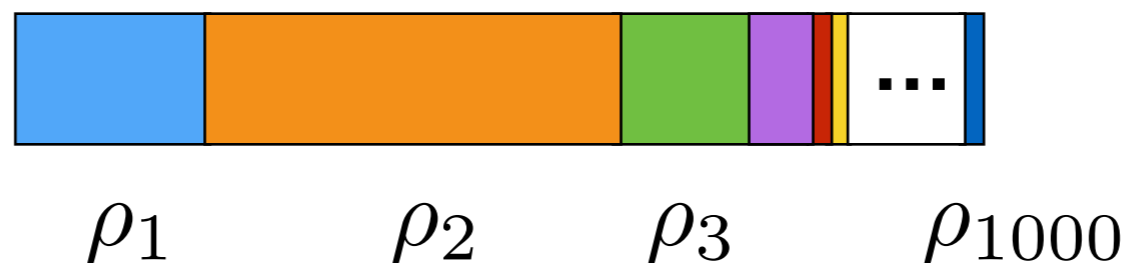
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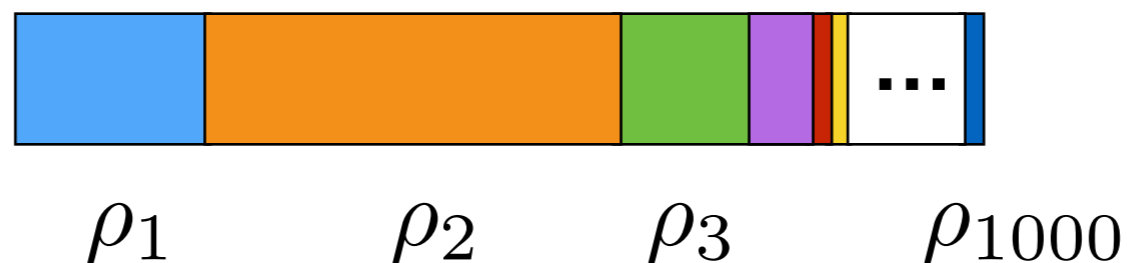
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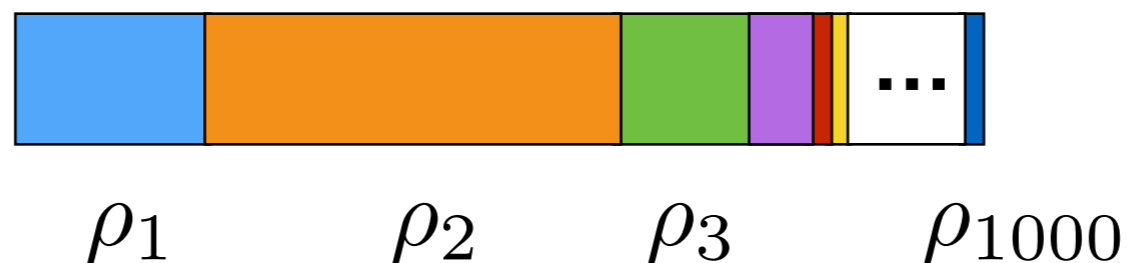
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- Components: number of latent groups
- Clusters: number of components represented in the data
- [demo 1, demo 2]
- Number of clusters is random
- Number of clusters grows with N

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Choosing $K = \infty$

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Choosing $K = \infty$

- Here, difficult to choose finite K in advance (contrast with small K): don't know K , difficult to infer, streaming data
- How to generate $K = \infty$ strictly positive frequencies that sum to one?
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- 
- “Stick breaking”

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$$V_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2 + a_3 + a_4)$$

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$$V_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2 + a_3 + a_4)$$

$$\rho_1 = V_1$$

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$$V_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2 + a_3 + a_4) \quad \rho_1 = V_1$$

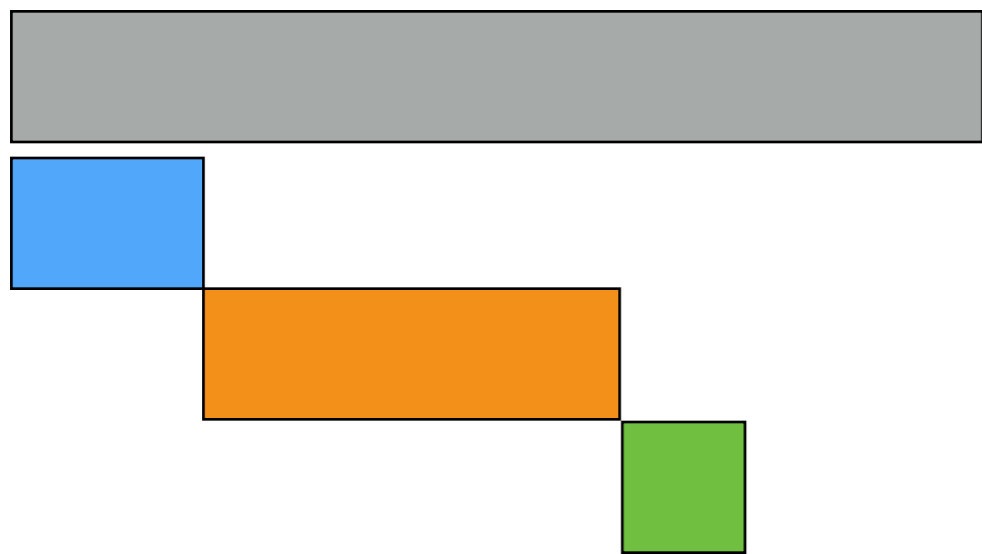
$$V_2 \sim \text{Beta}(a_2, a_3 + a_4) \quad \rho_2 = (1 - V_1)V_2$$

$$V_3 \sim \text{Beta}(a_3, a_4)$$

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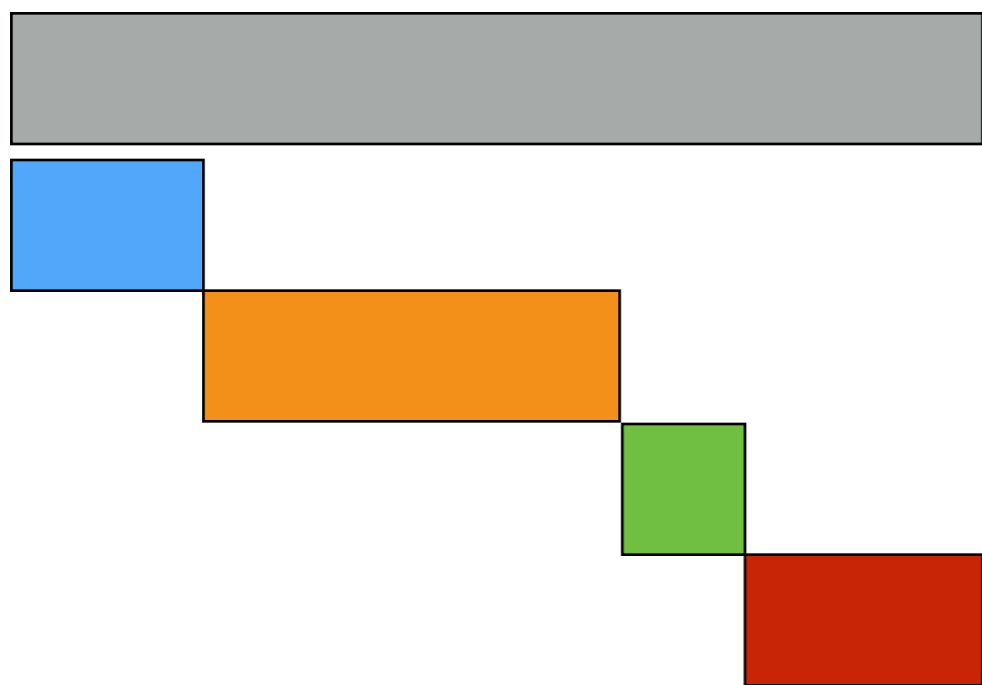
$$V_2 \sim \text{Beta}(a_2, a_3 + a_4) \quad \rho_2 = (1 - V_1)V_2$$

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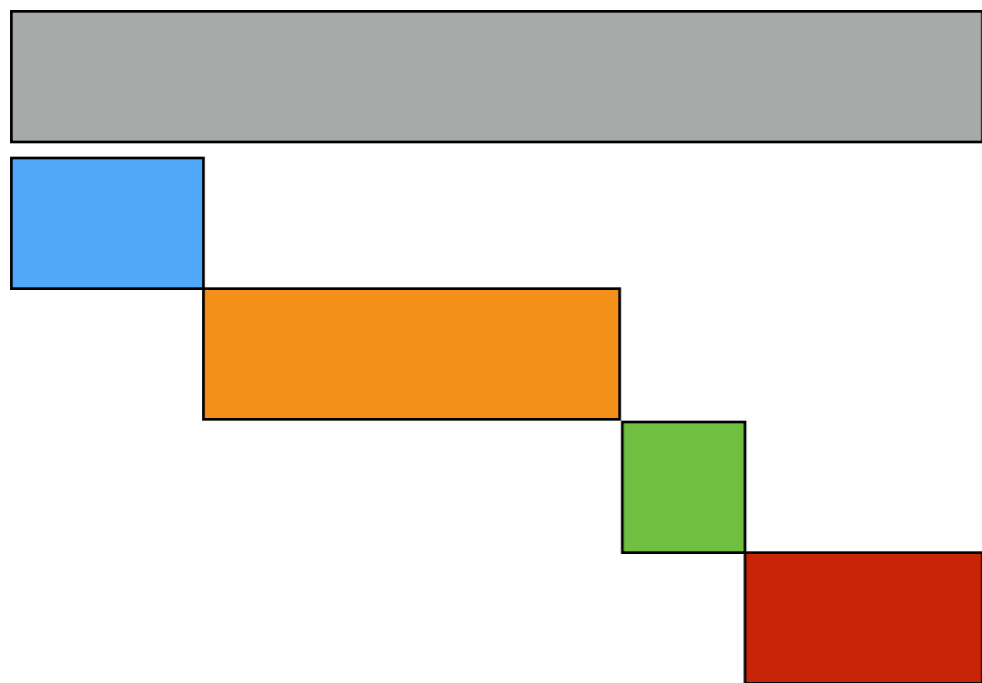
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$$\rho_4 = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^3 \rho_k$$

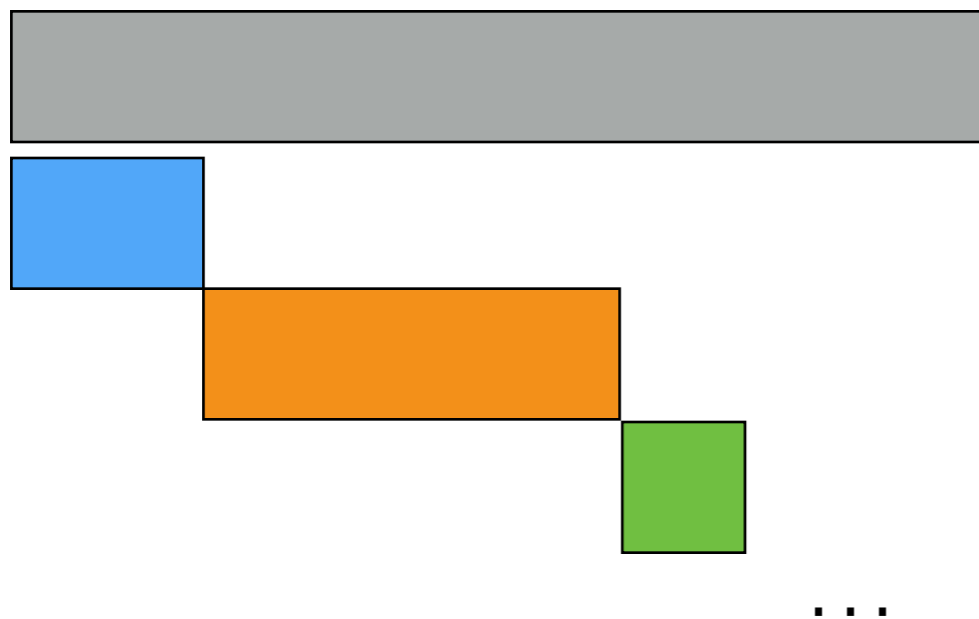
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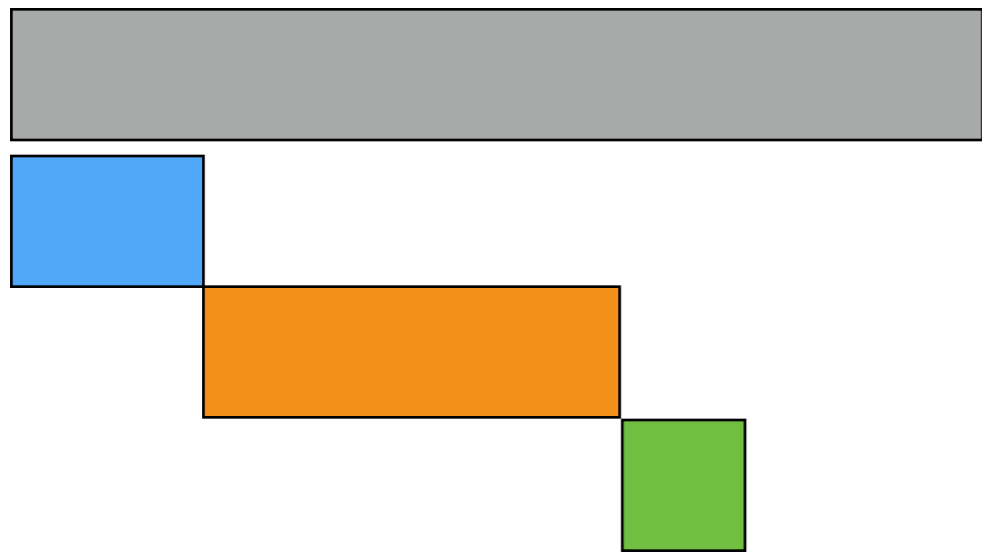
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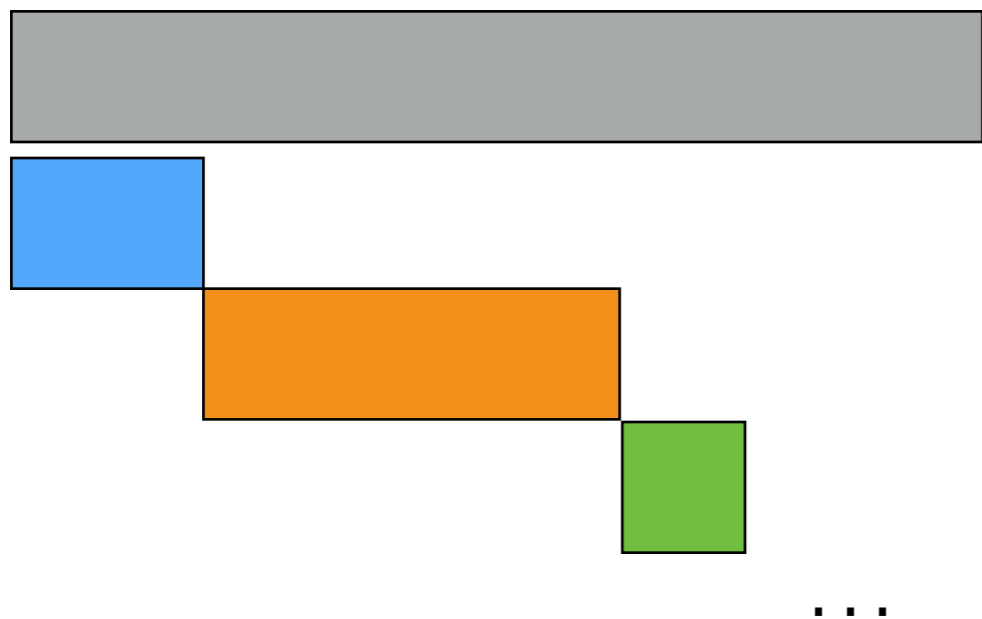
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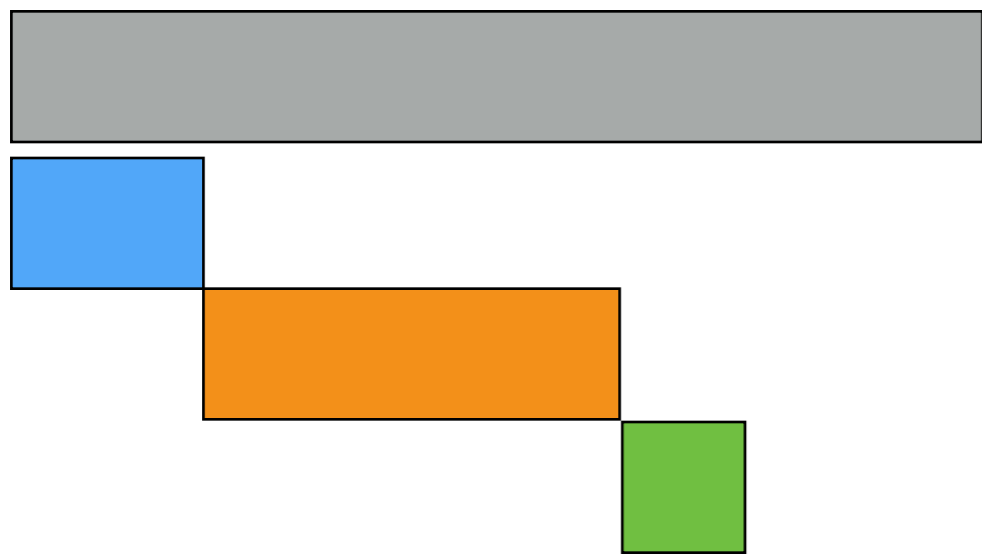
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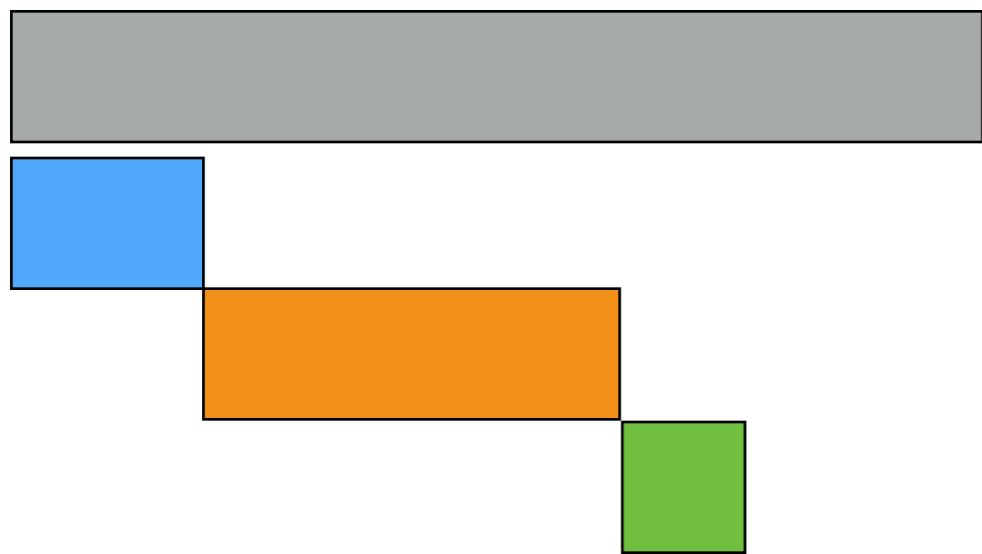
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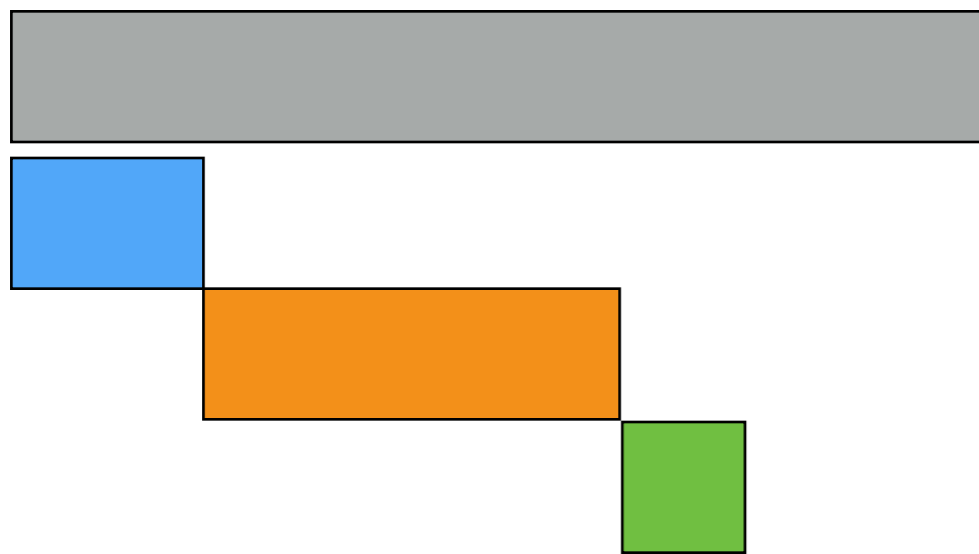
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$$V_k \sim \text{Beta}(a_k, b_k)$$

$$\rho_k = \left[\prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (1 - V_j) \right] V_k$$

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$$\dots \quad V_k \sim \text{Beta}(a_k, b_k)$$

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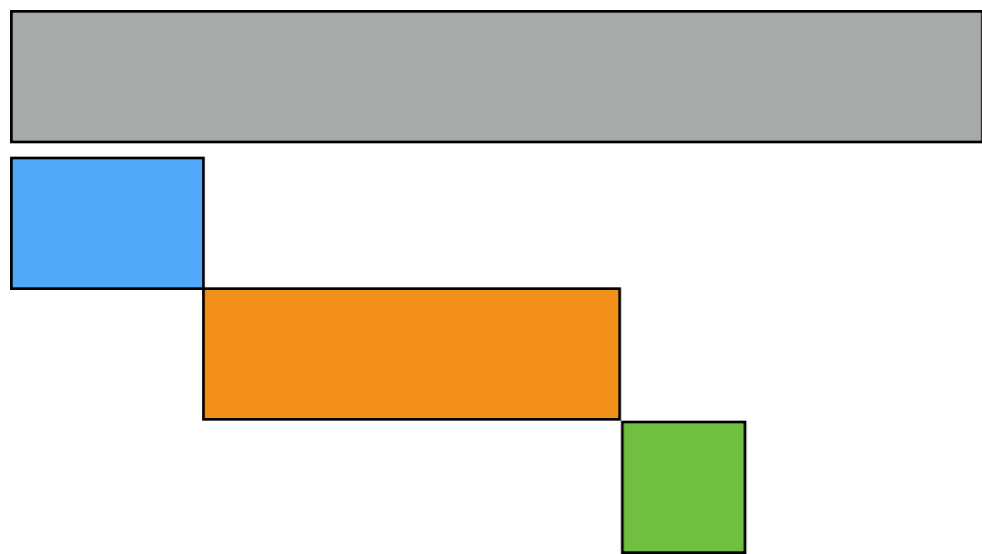
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[Ishwaran, James 2001]

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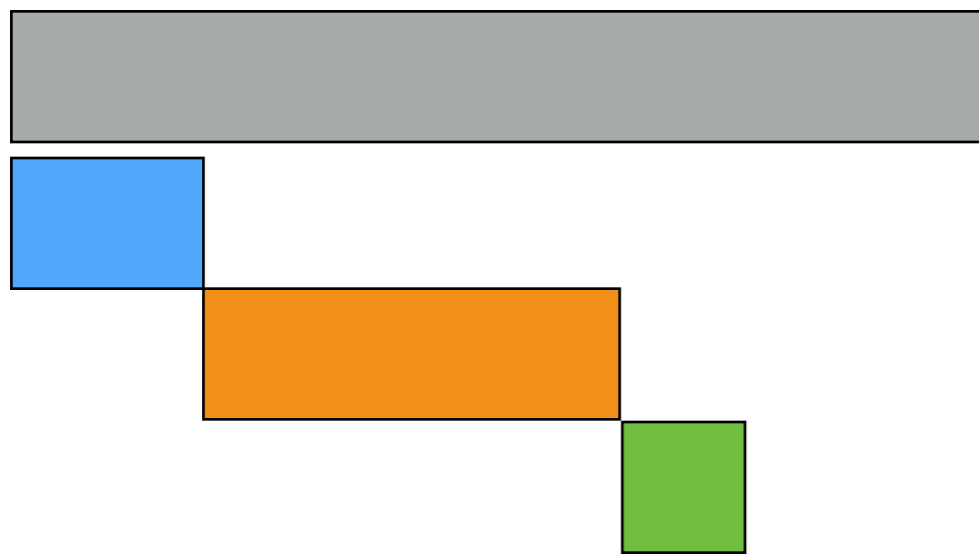
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$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$



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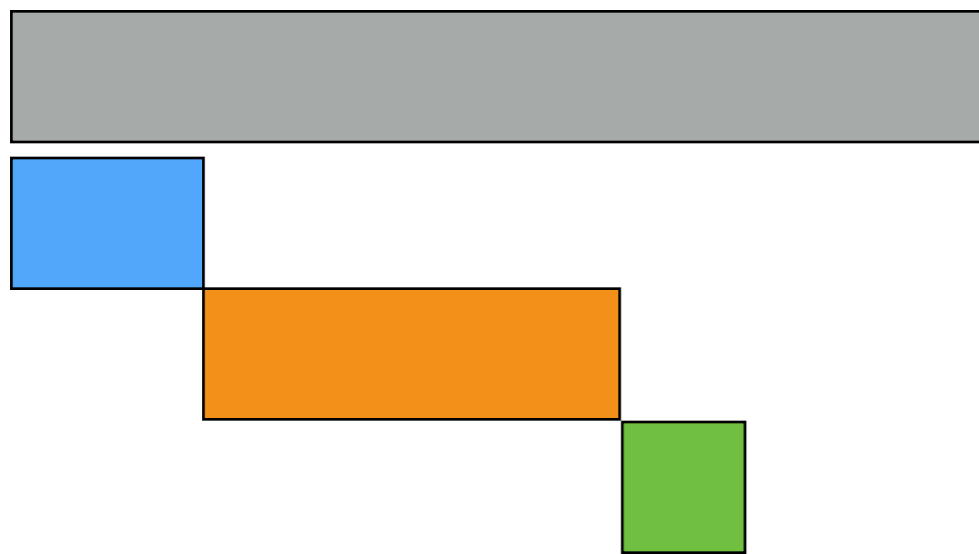
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[demo]



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Dirichlet process mixture model

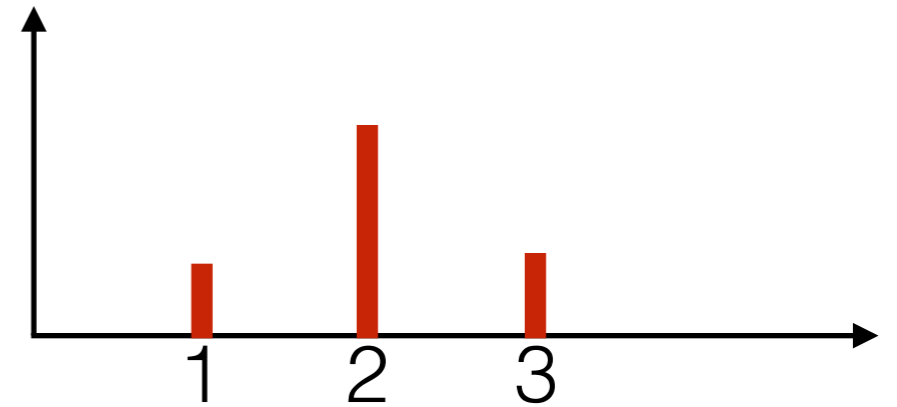
Dirichlet process mixture model

- Gaussian mixture model

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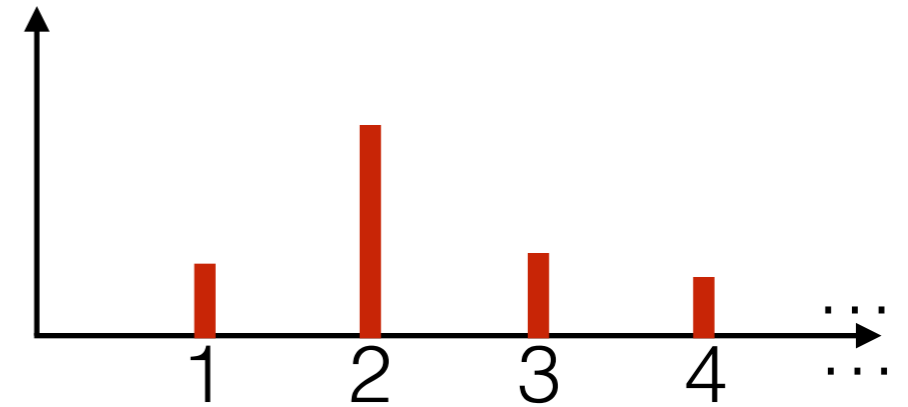
$$\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_K) \sim \text{Dir}(a_{1:K})$$



Dirichlet process mixture model

- Gaussian mixture model

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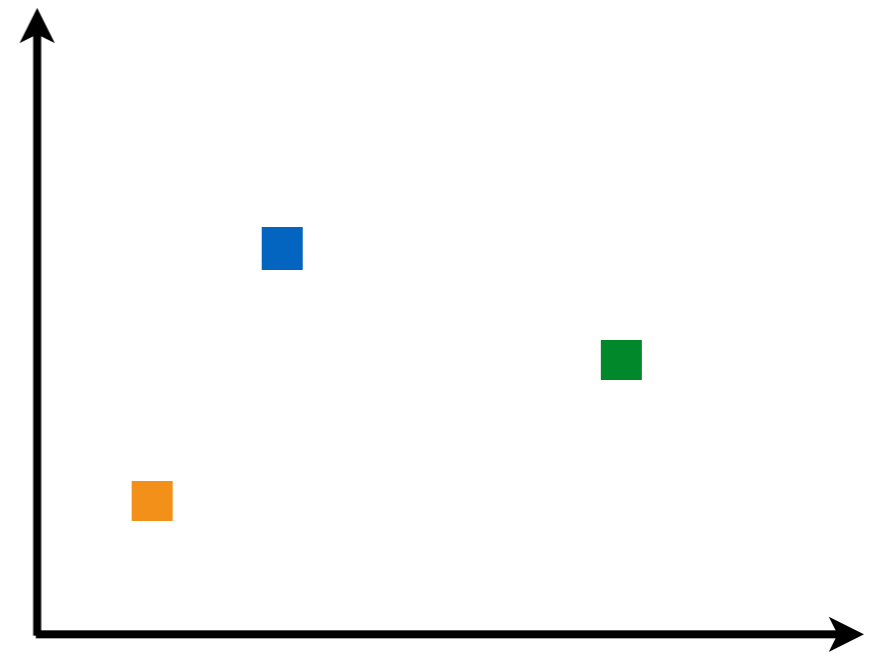
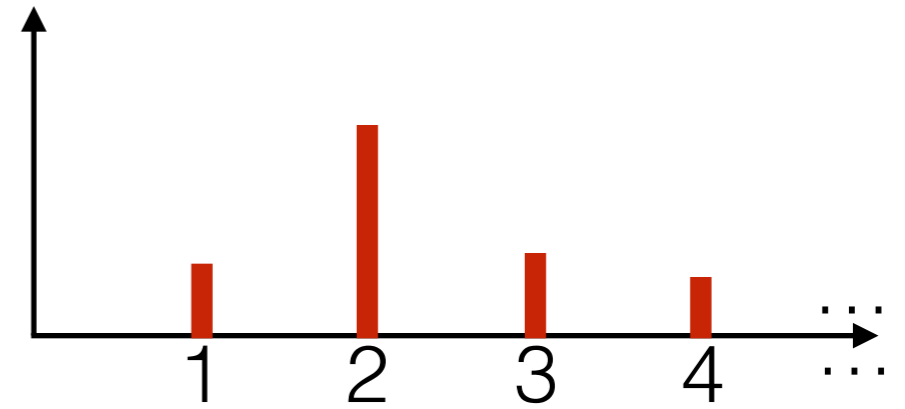


Dirichlet process mixture model

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$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_k \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

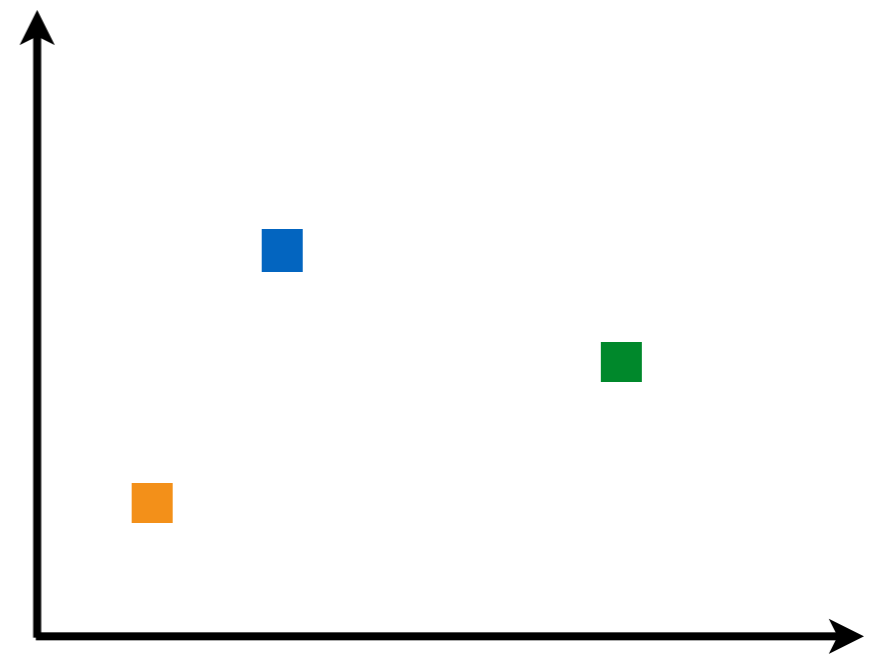
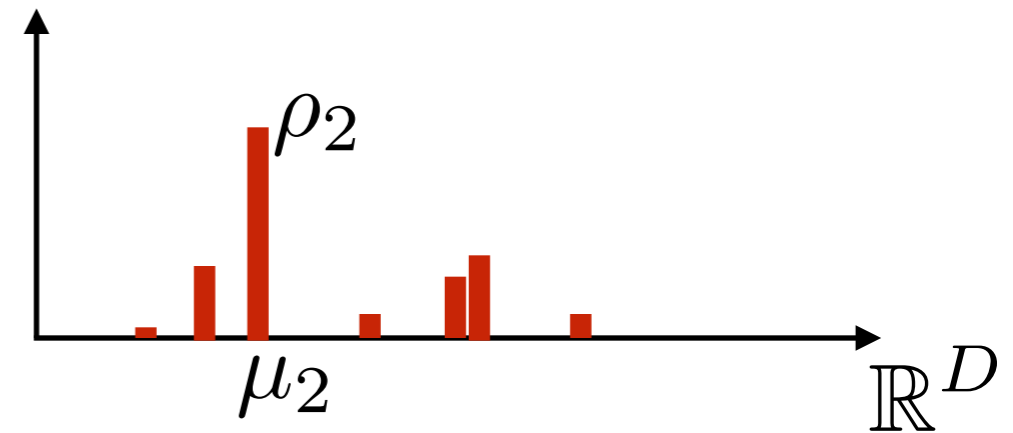
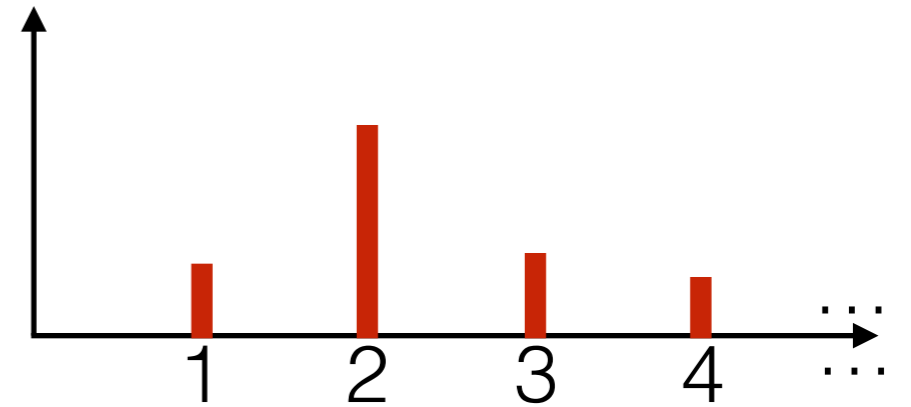


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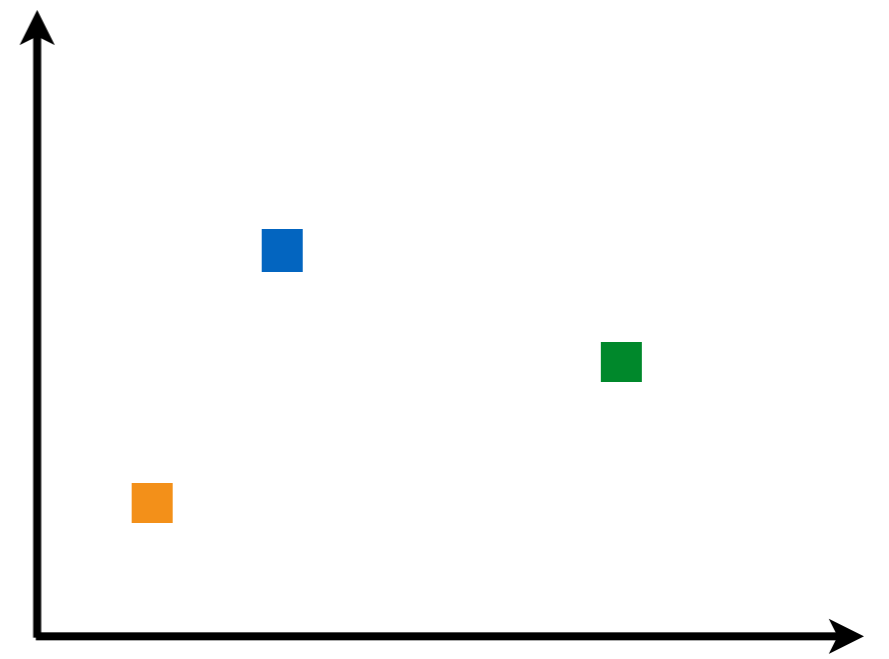
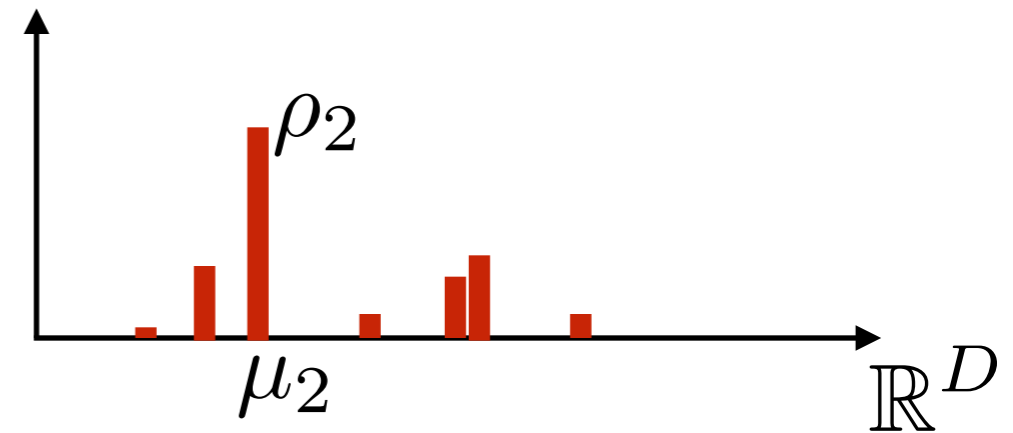
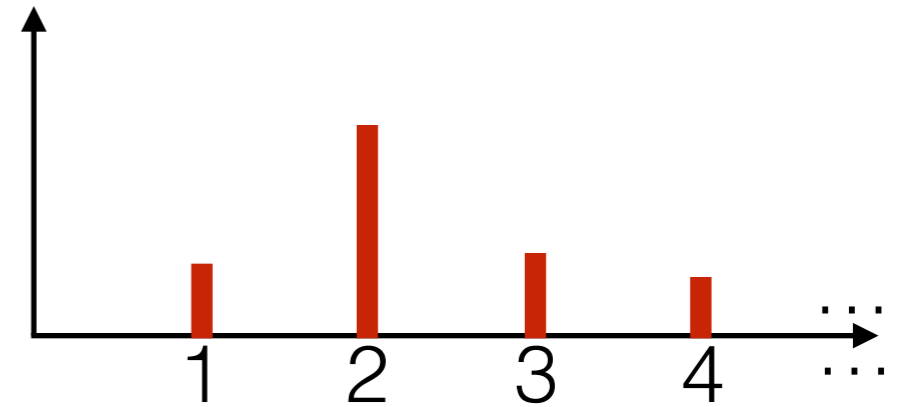
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- i.e. $G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_k \delta_{\mu_k}$



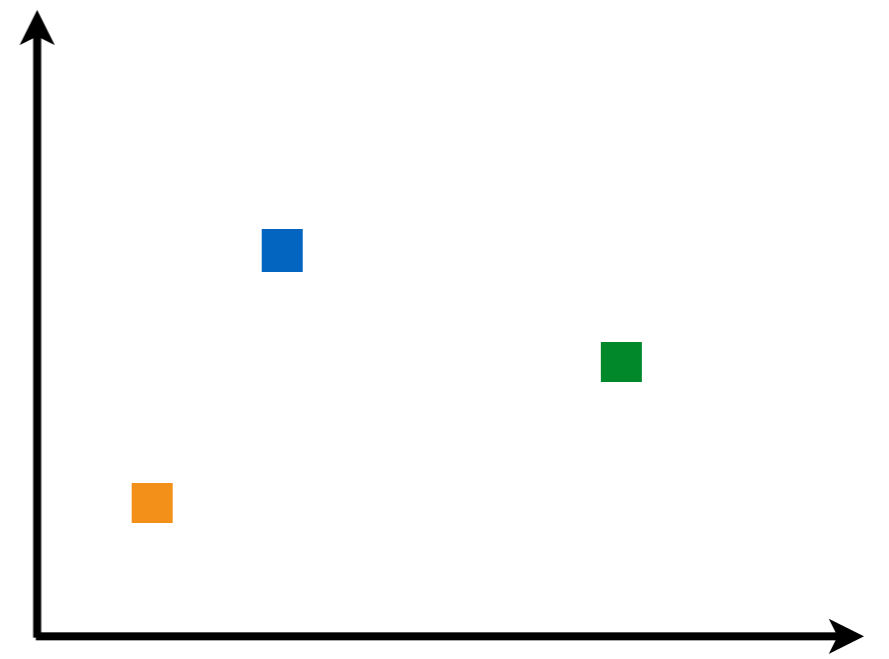
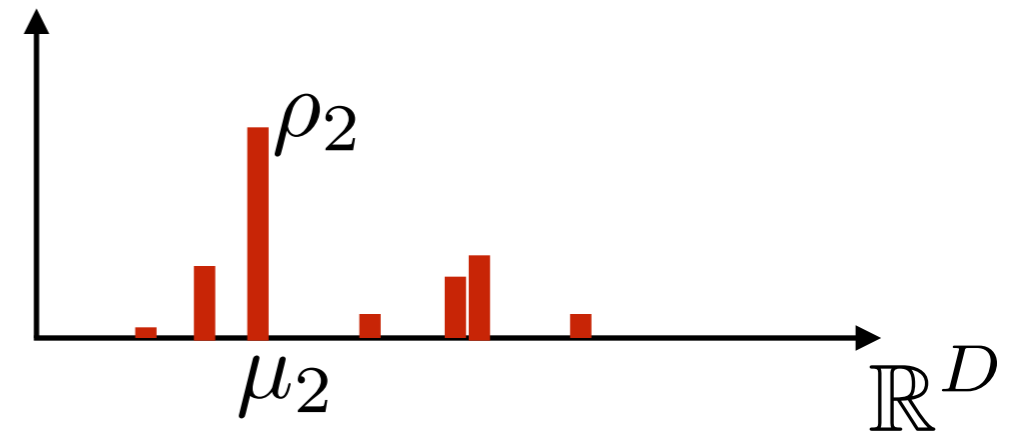
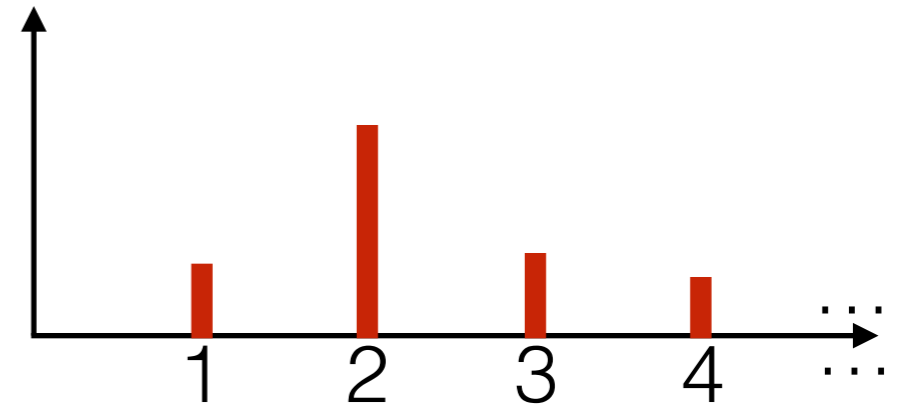
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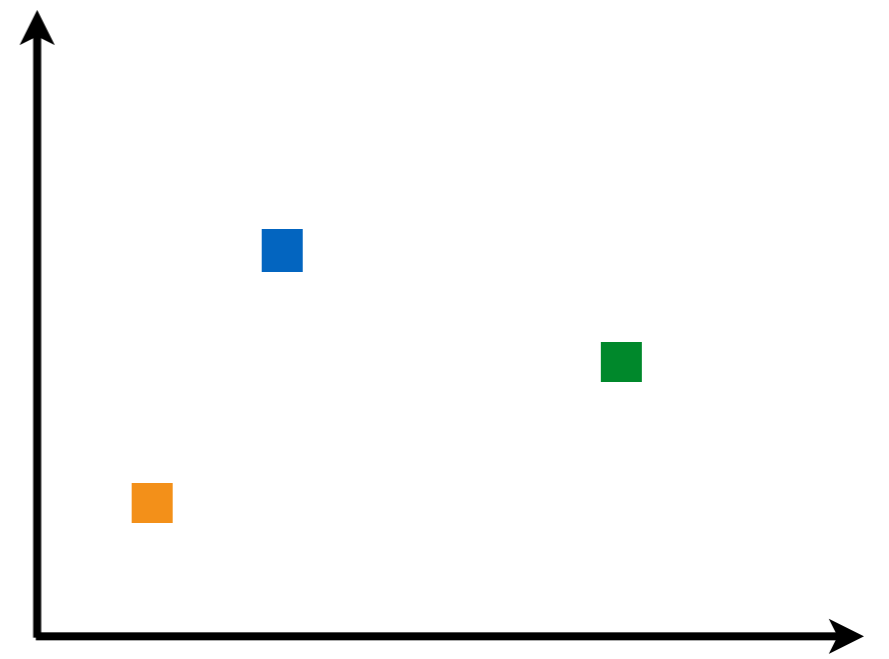
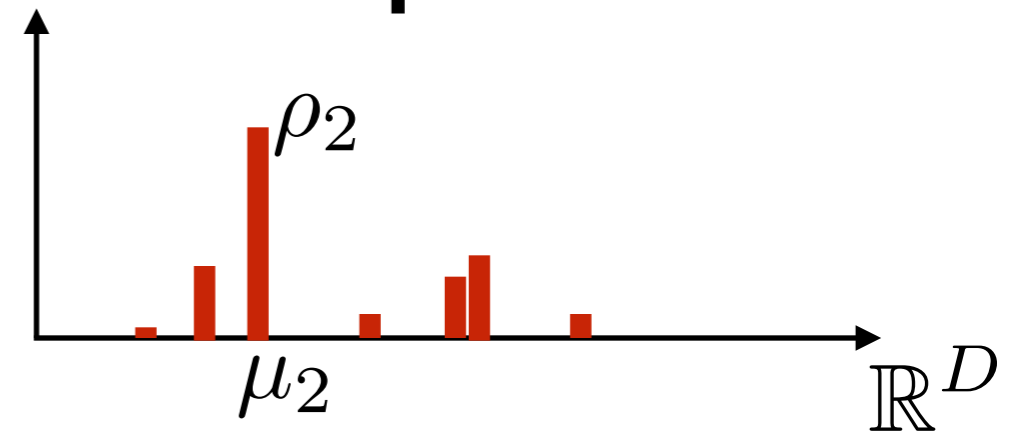
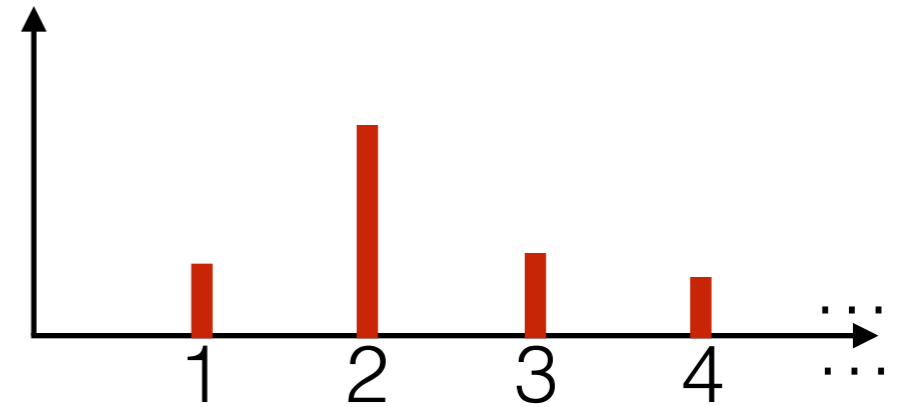
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Dirichlet process mixture model

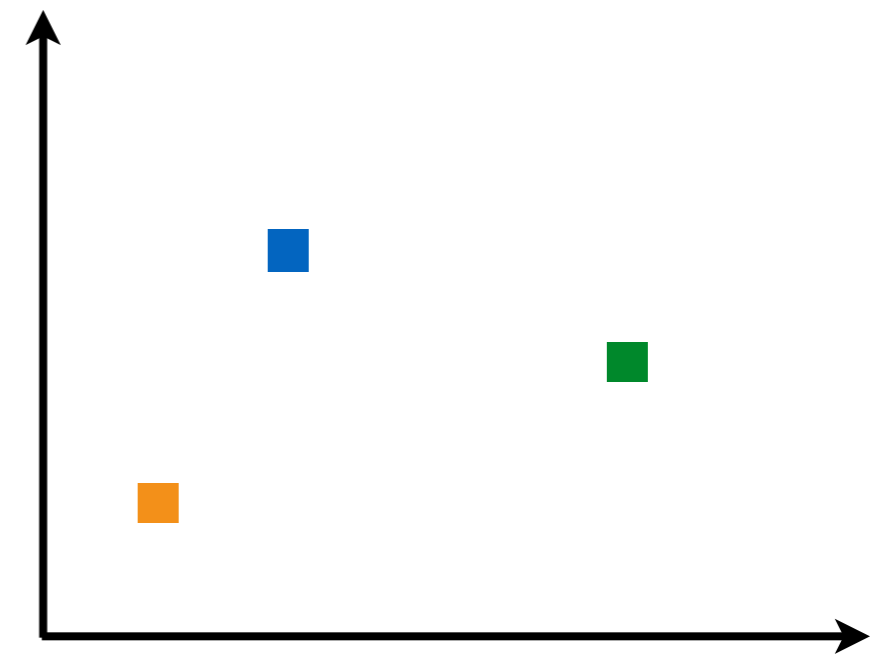
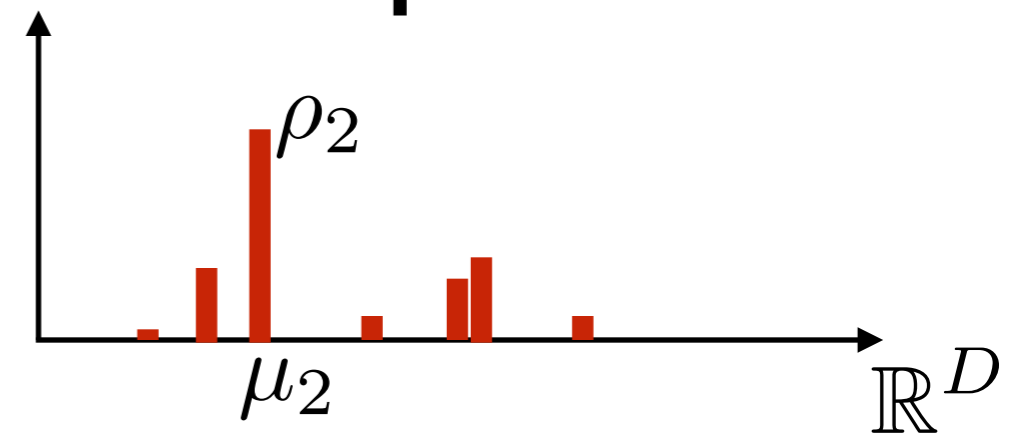
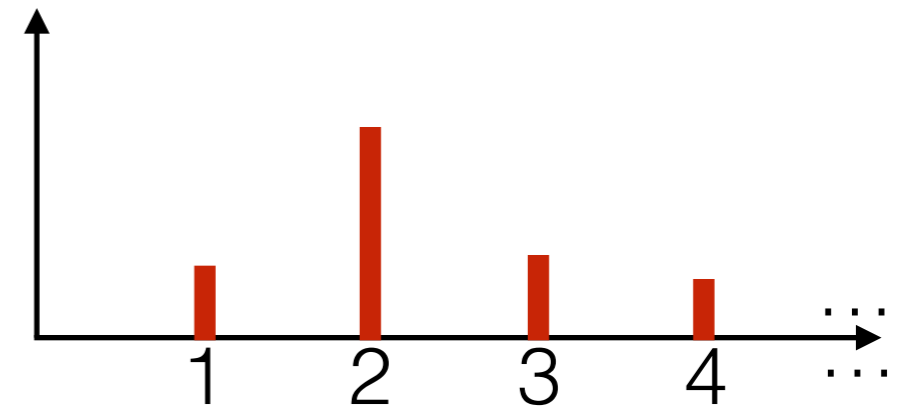
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$$\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots) \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha)$$

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$$z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Categorical}(\rho)$$



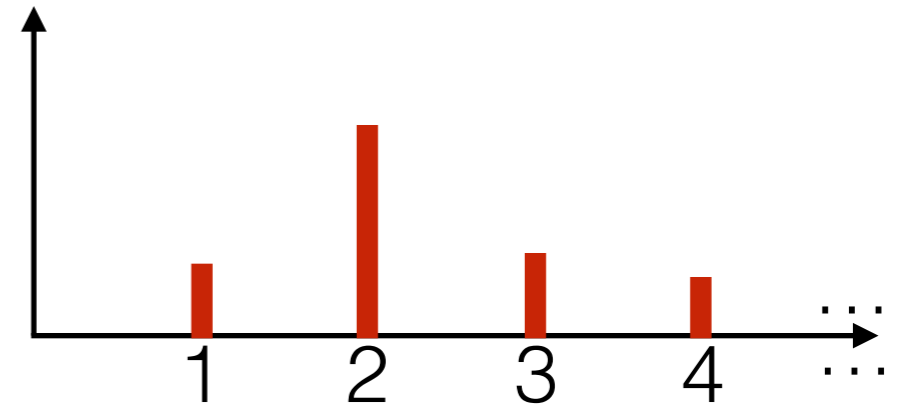
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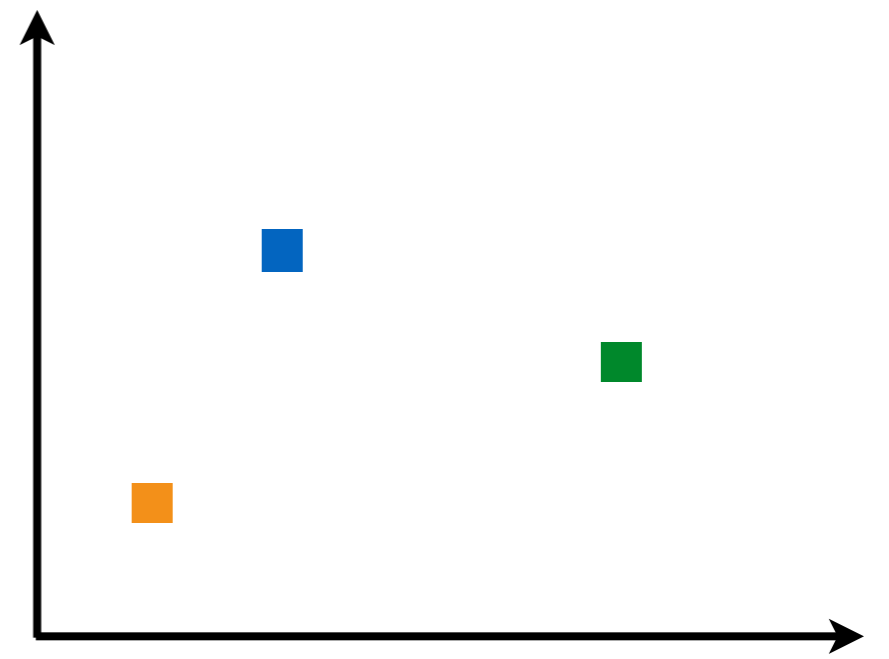
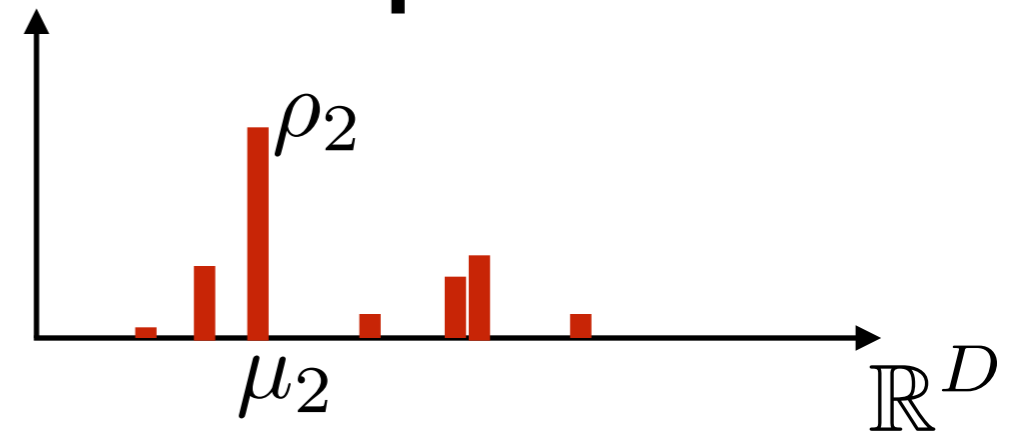
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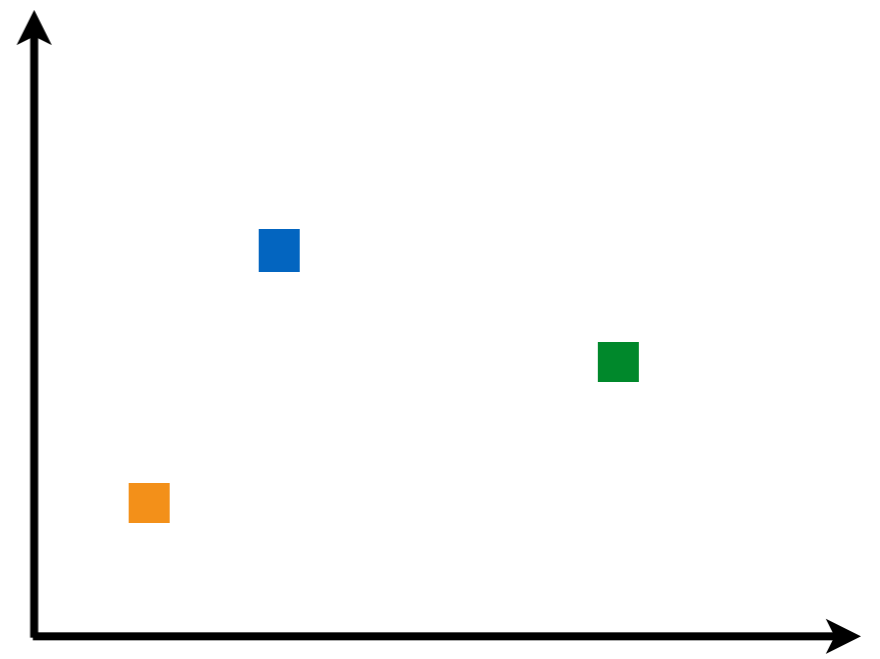
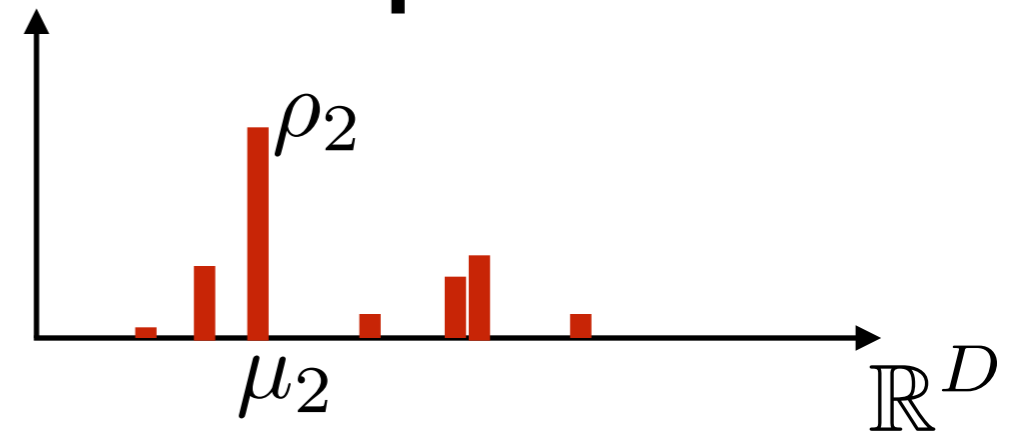
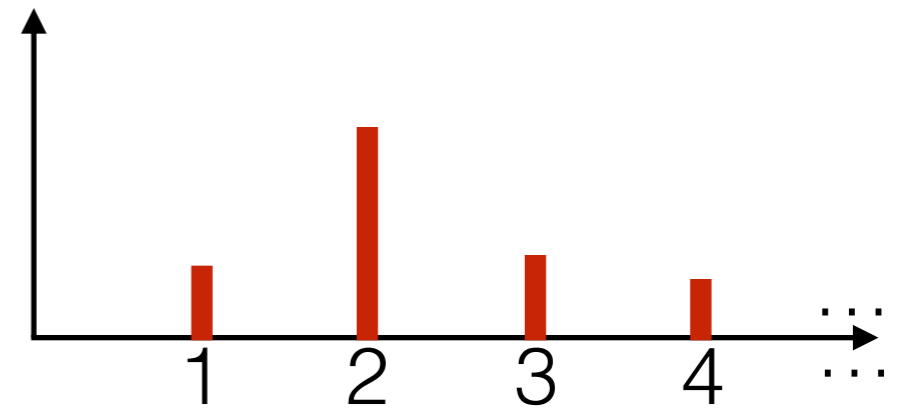
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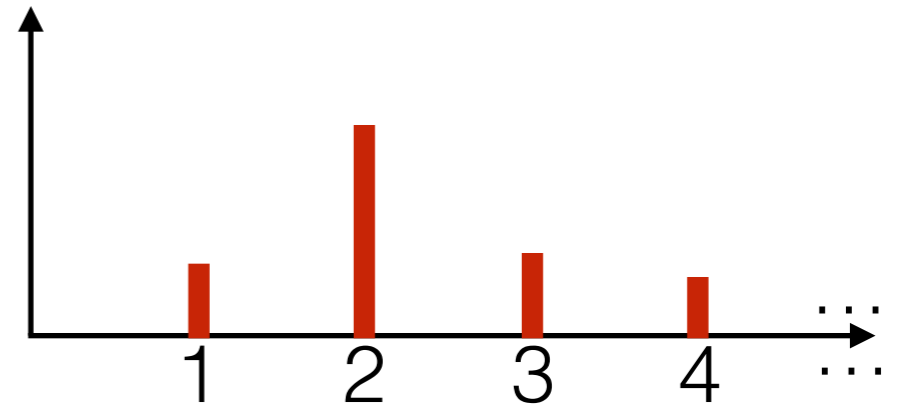
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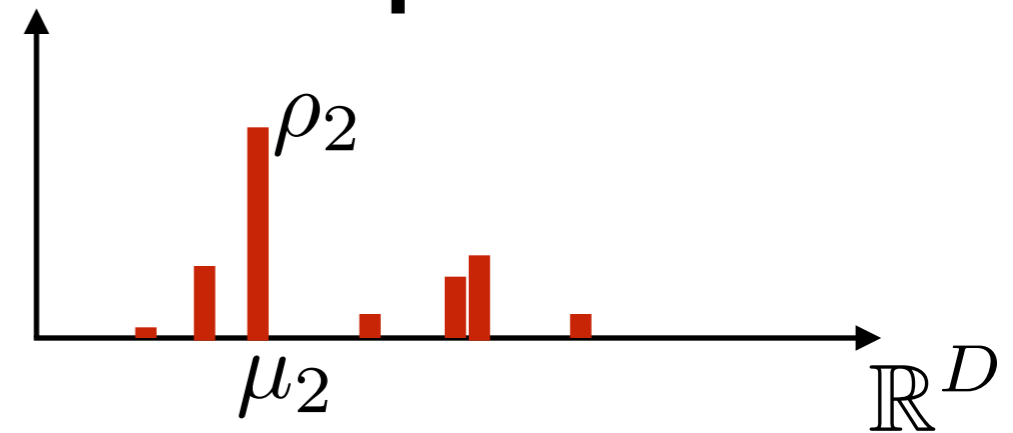
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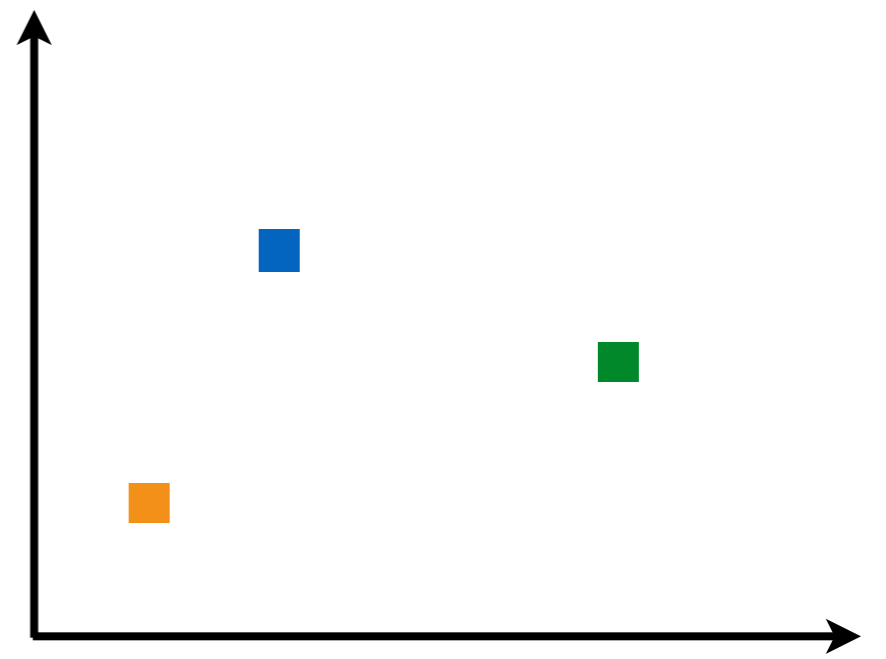
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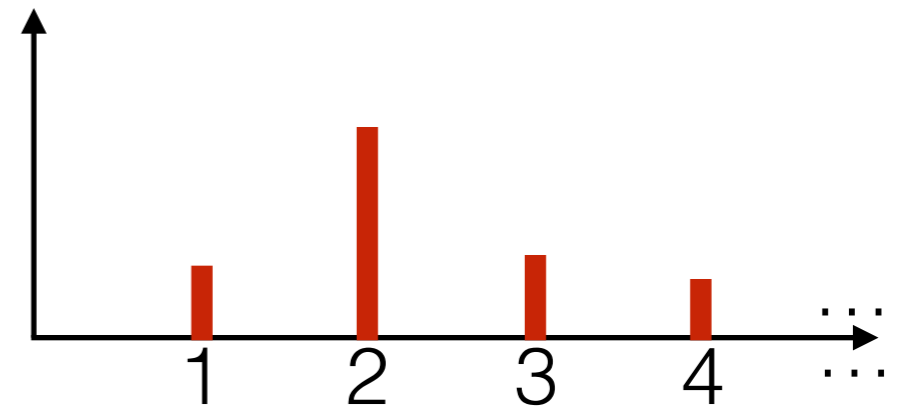
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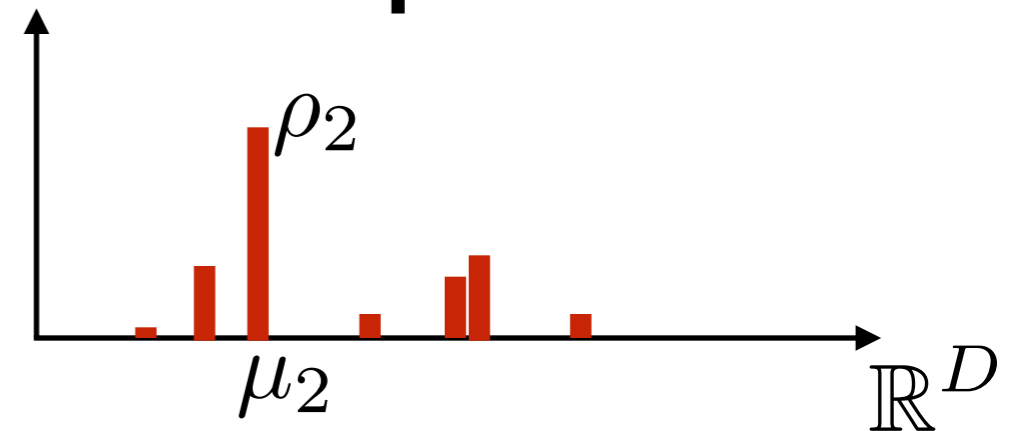
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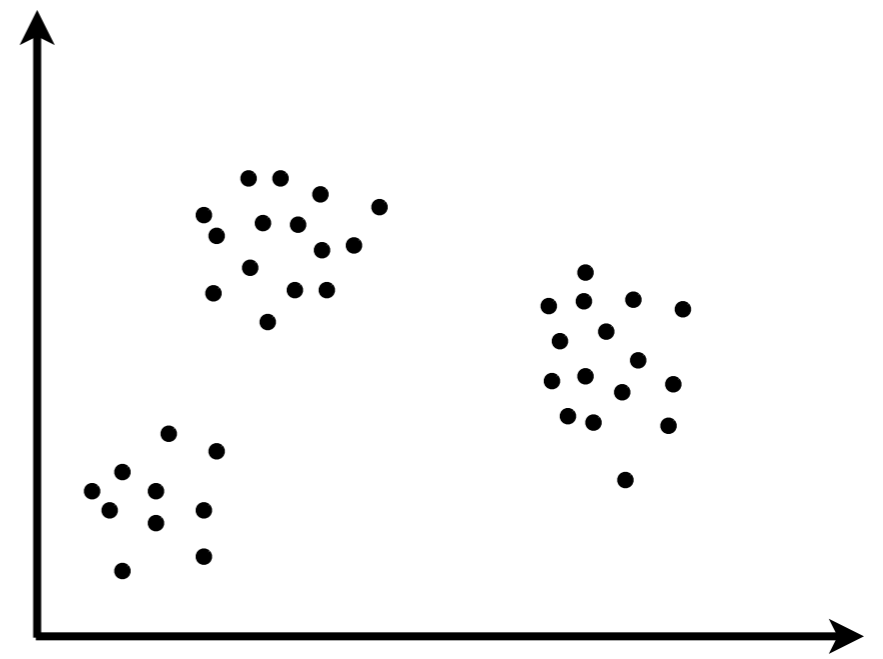
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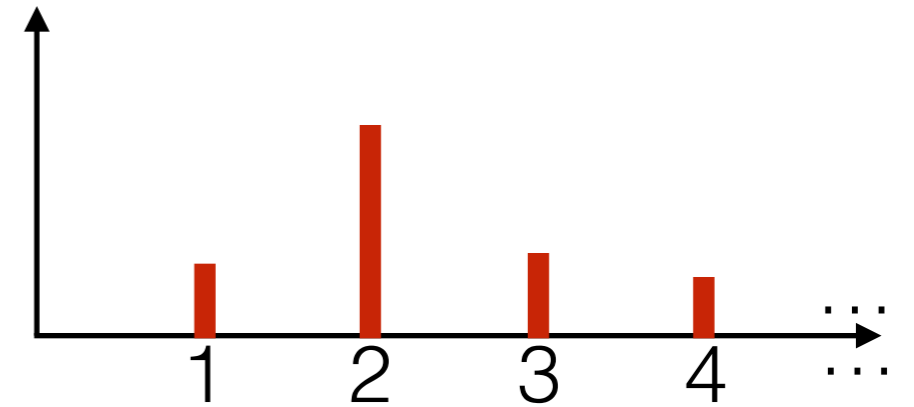


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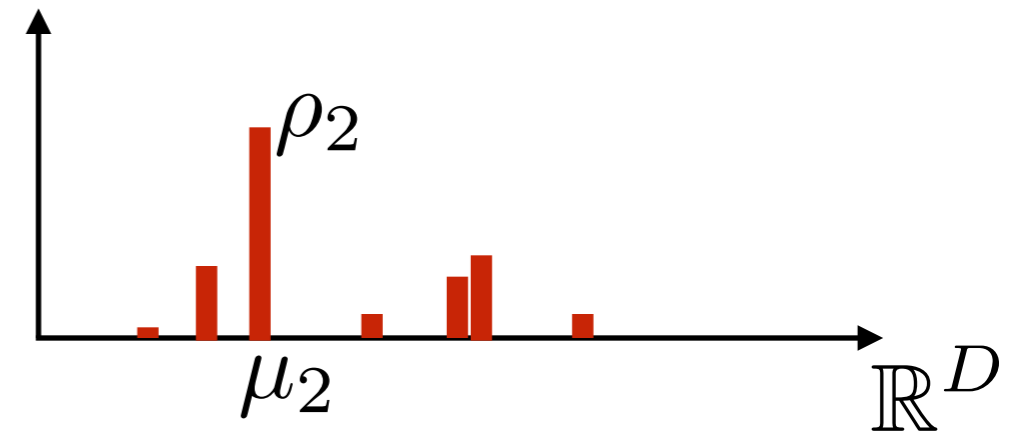


Dirichlet process mixture model

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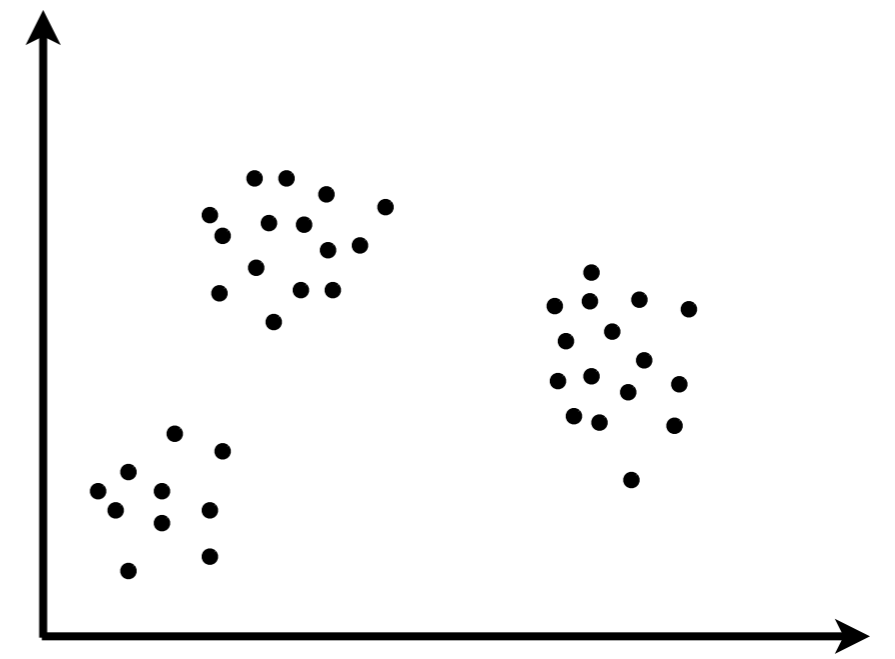


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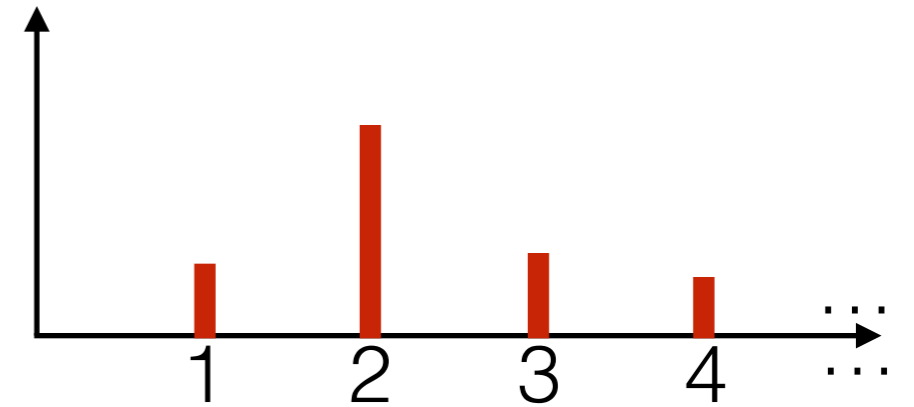
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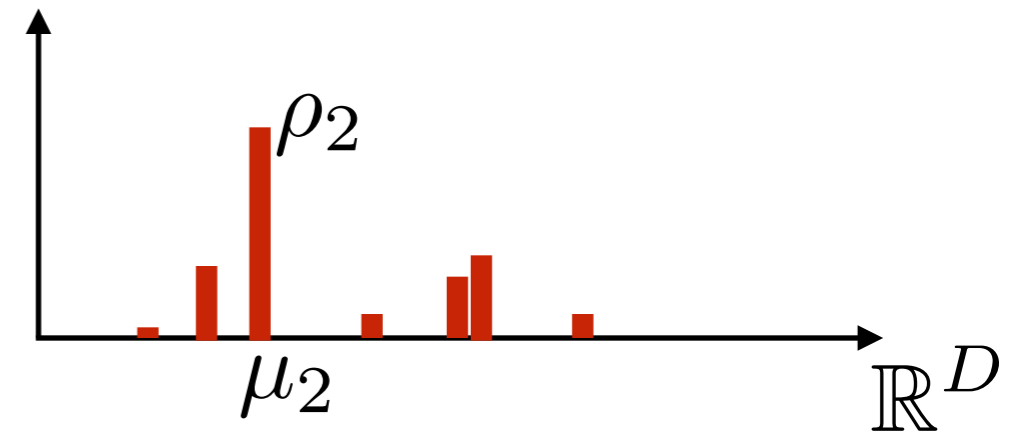


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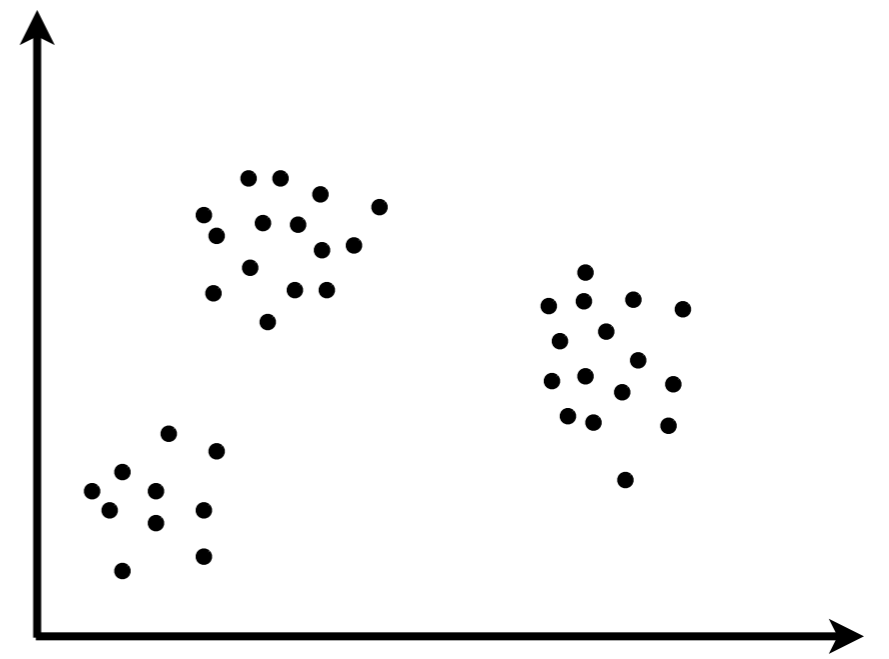
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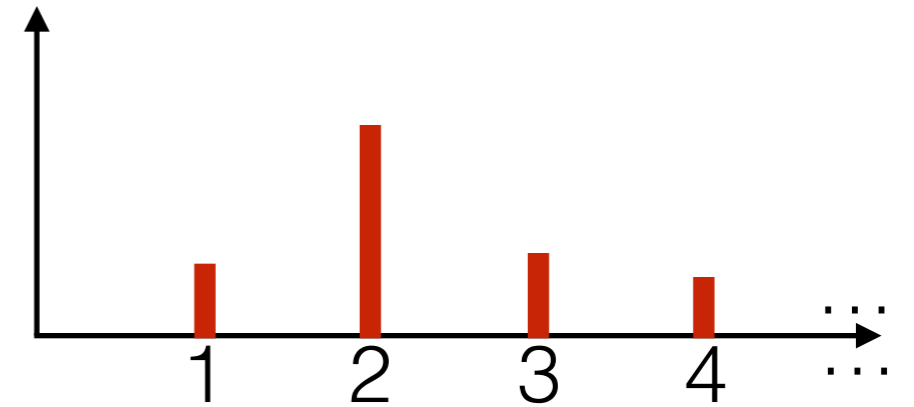
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[demo]

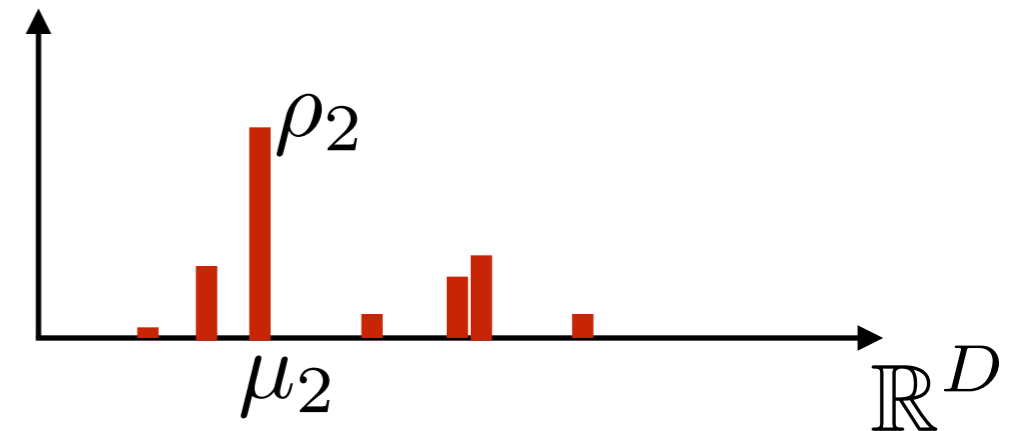


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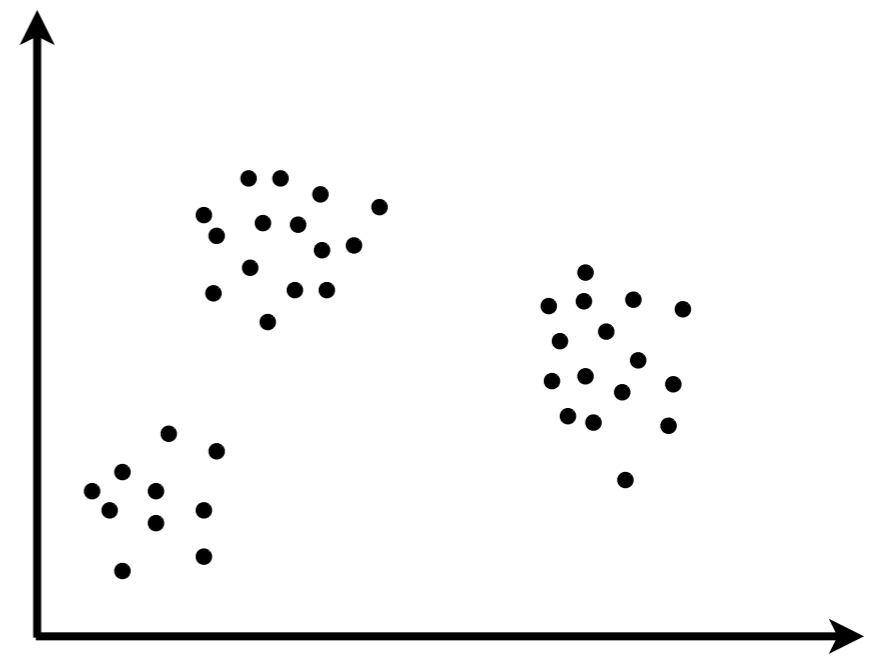
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[demo]



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Roadmap

[slides, code:
www.tamarabroderick.com/tutorials.html]

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