

Nonparametric Bayesian Statistics: Part II

Tamara Broderick

ITT Career Development Assistant Professor
Electrical Engineering & Computer Science
MIT

Nonparametric Bayes: Part II

- Last time:

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 - Understand what it means to have a growing number of parameters

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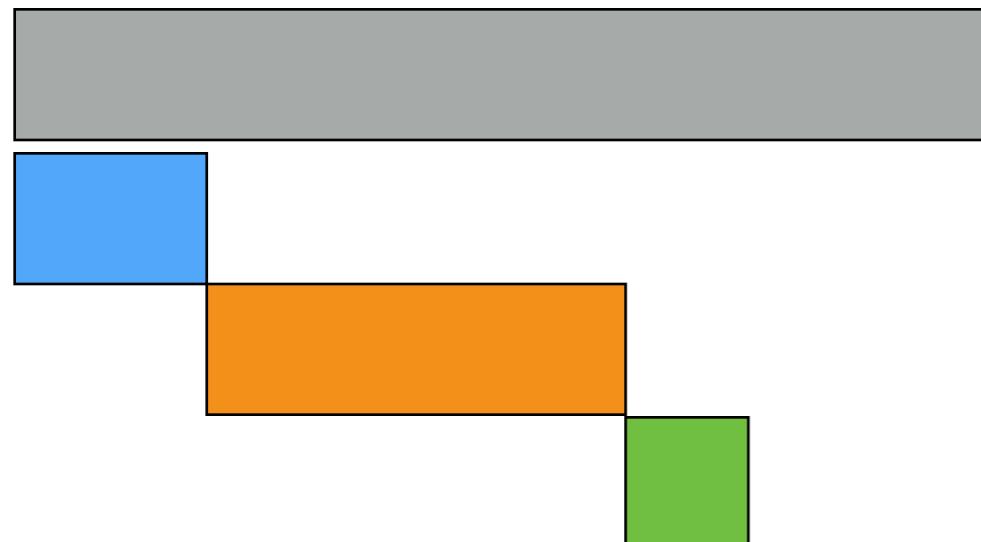
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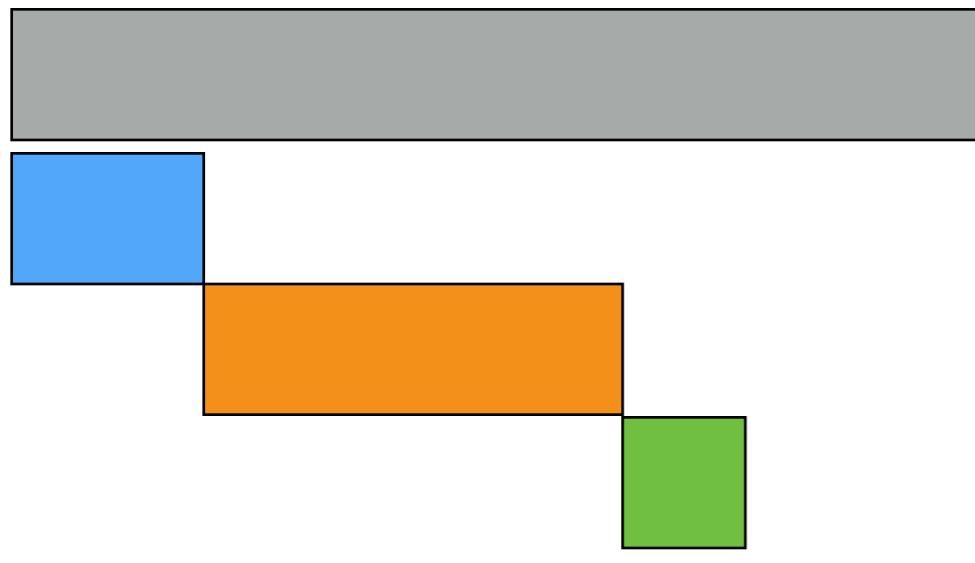
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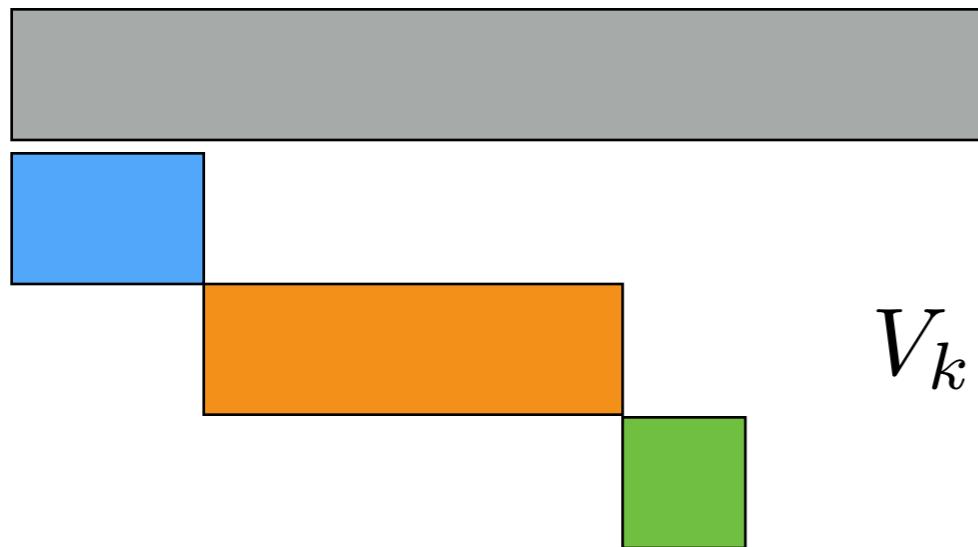
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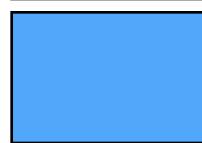
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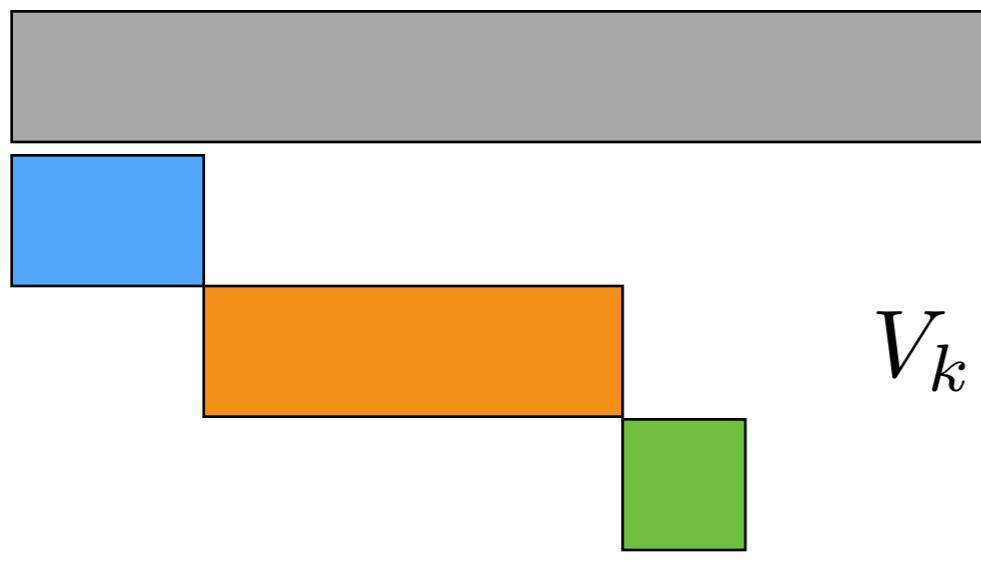
$$\rho_k = \left[\prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (1 - V_j) \right] V_k$$

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[demo]

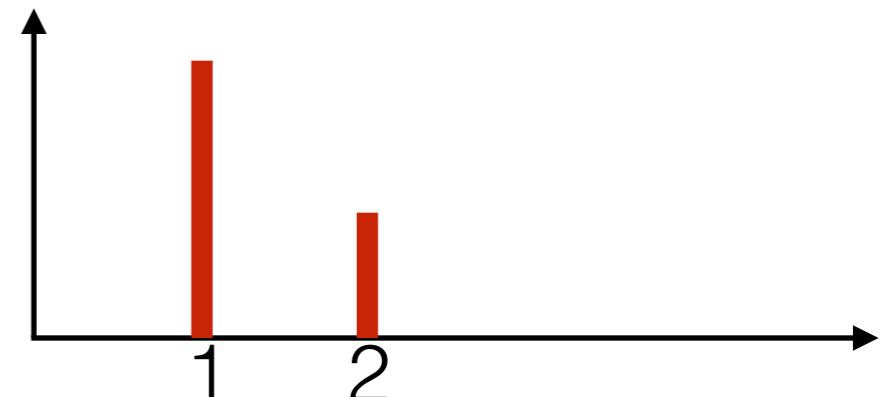
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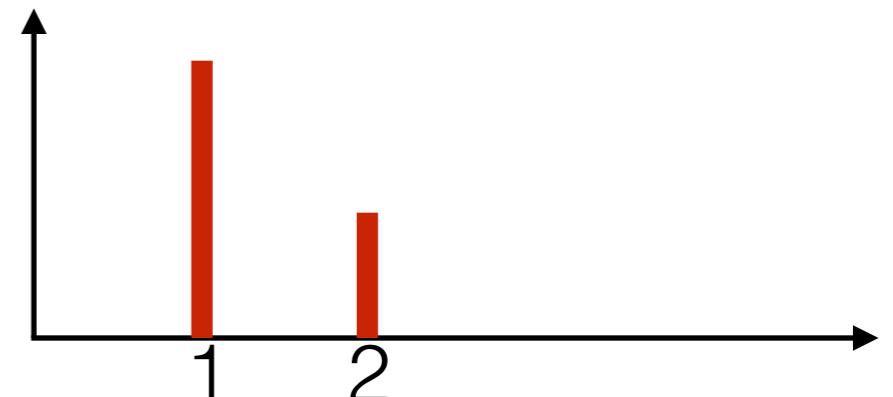
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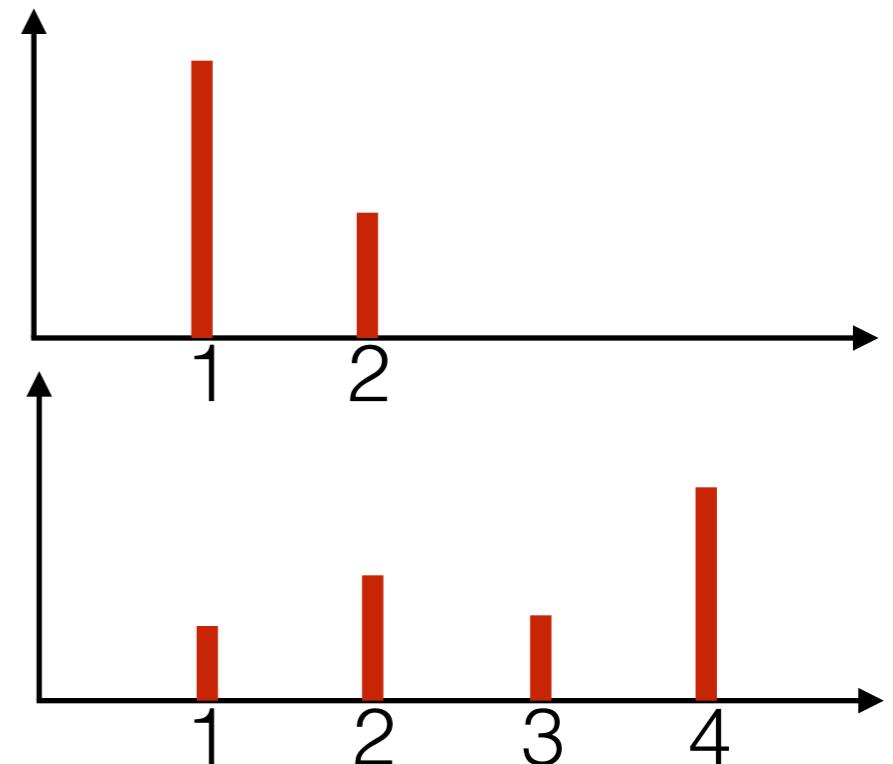
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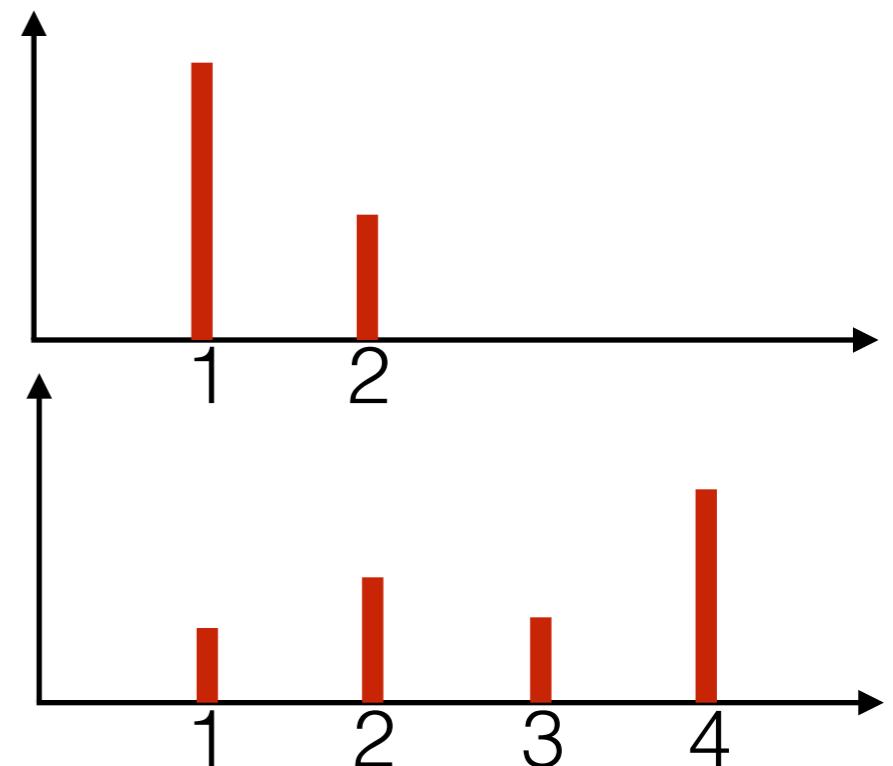
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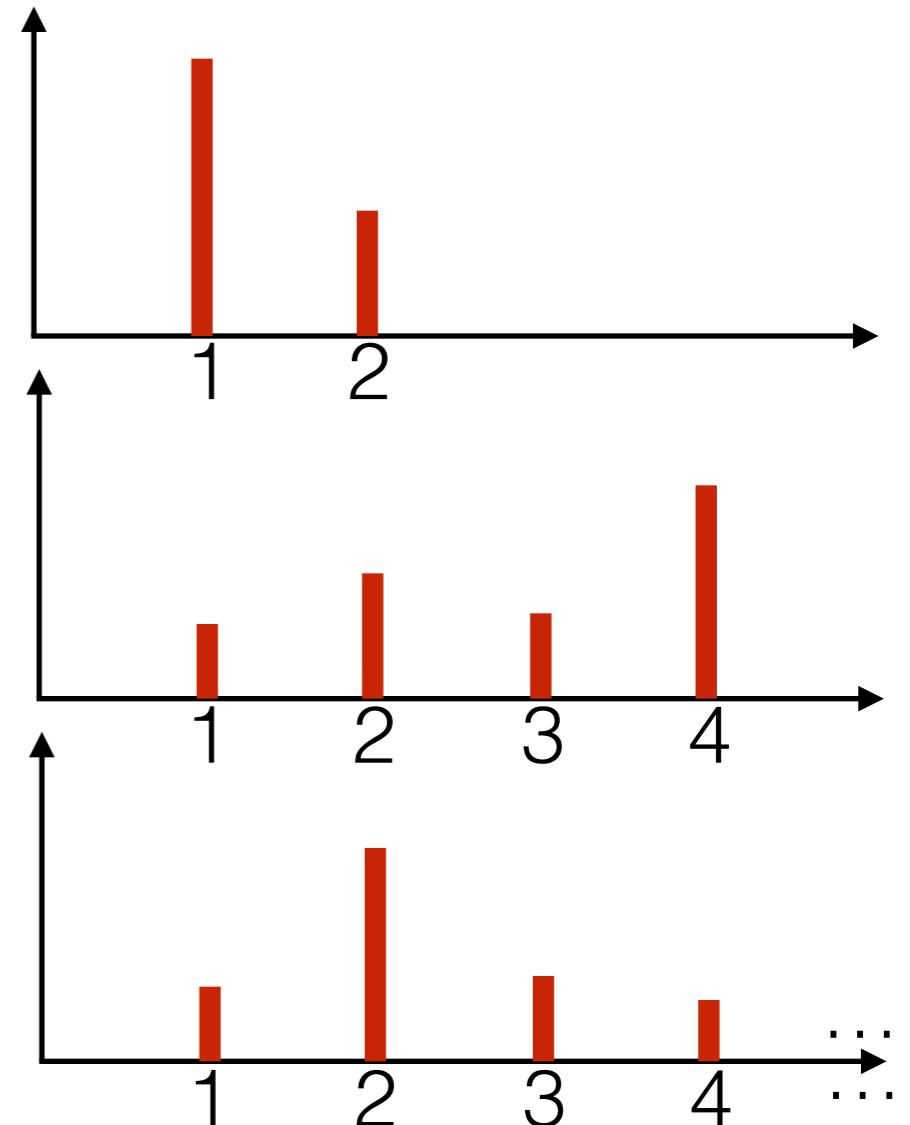
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- GEM / Dirichlet stick-breaking → random distribution over 1, 2, ...



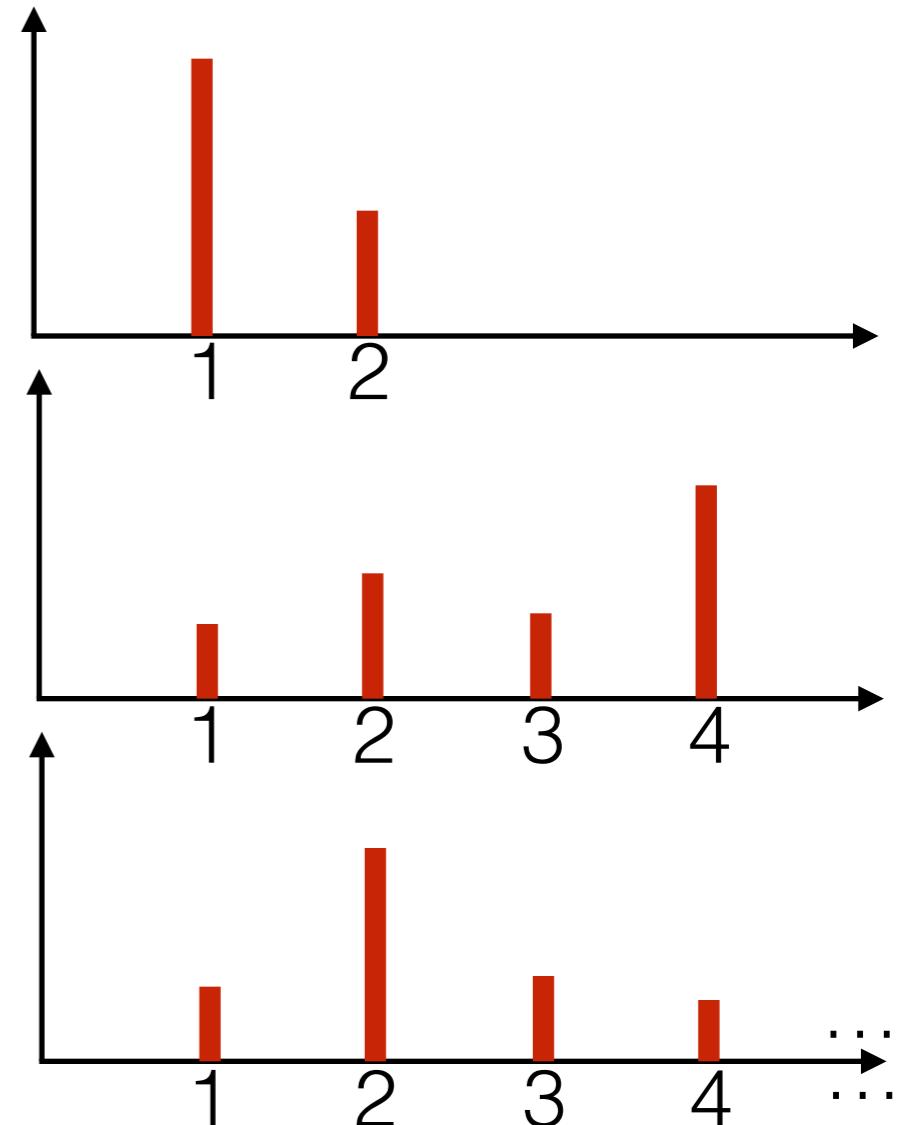
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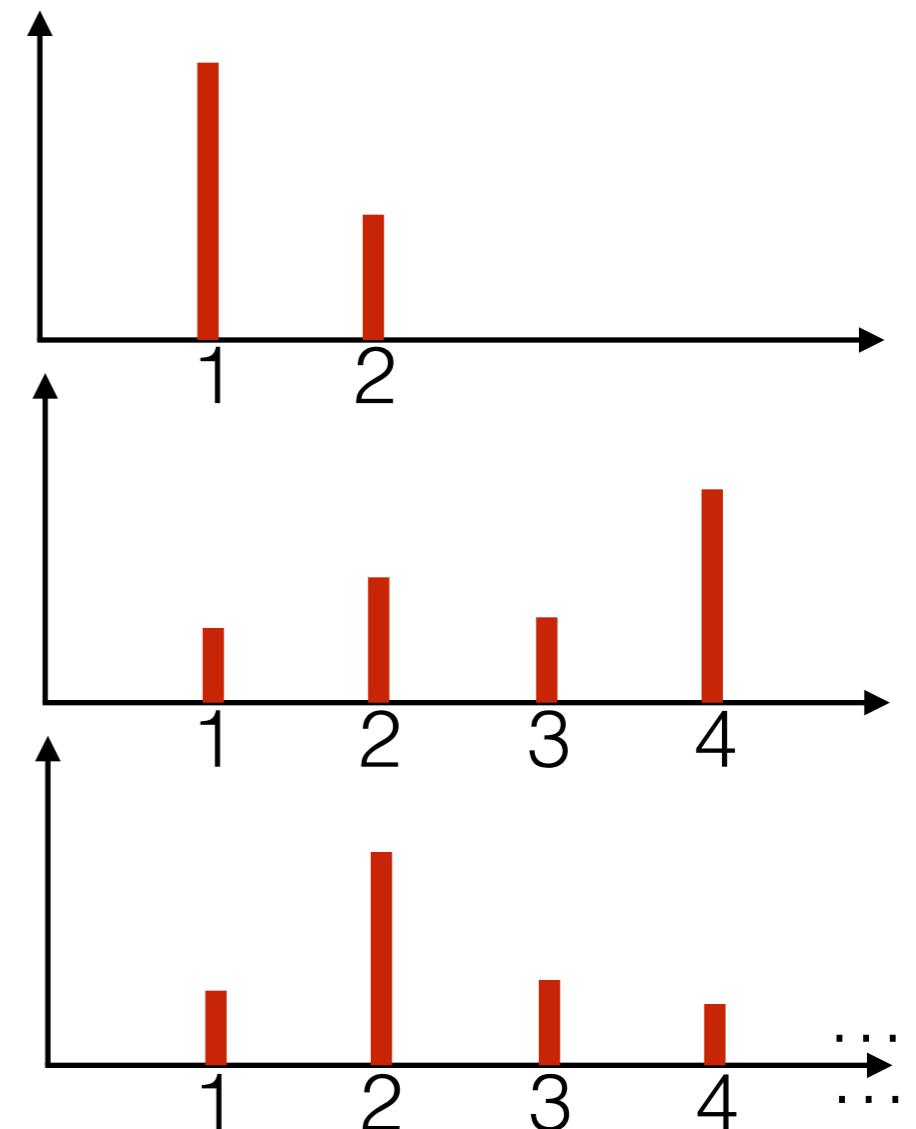
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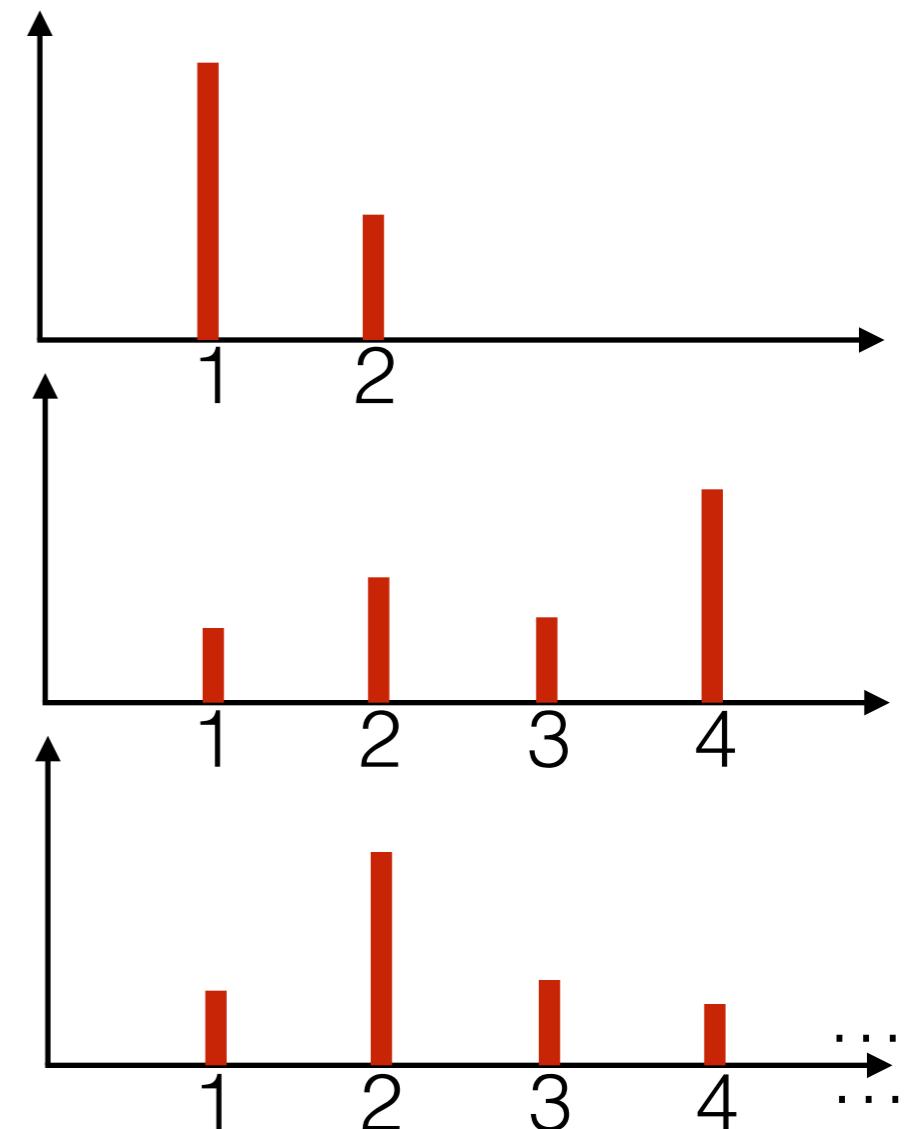


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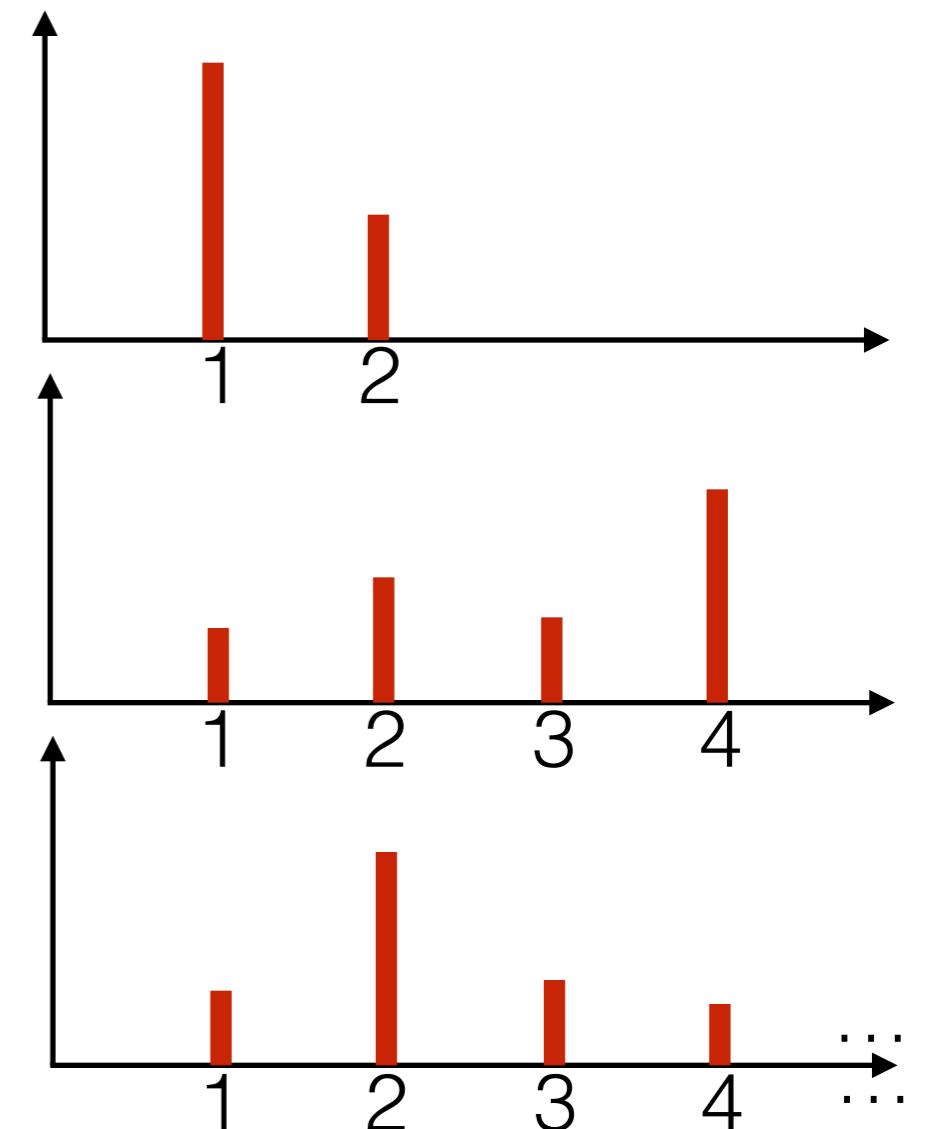
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Distributions

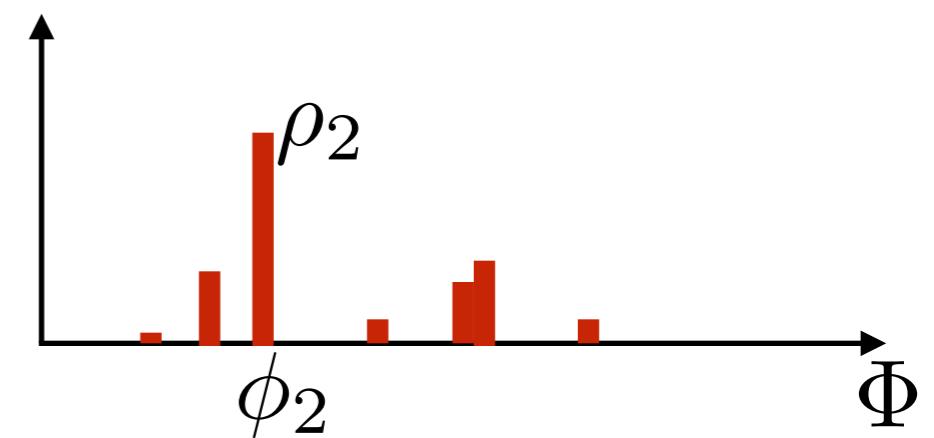
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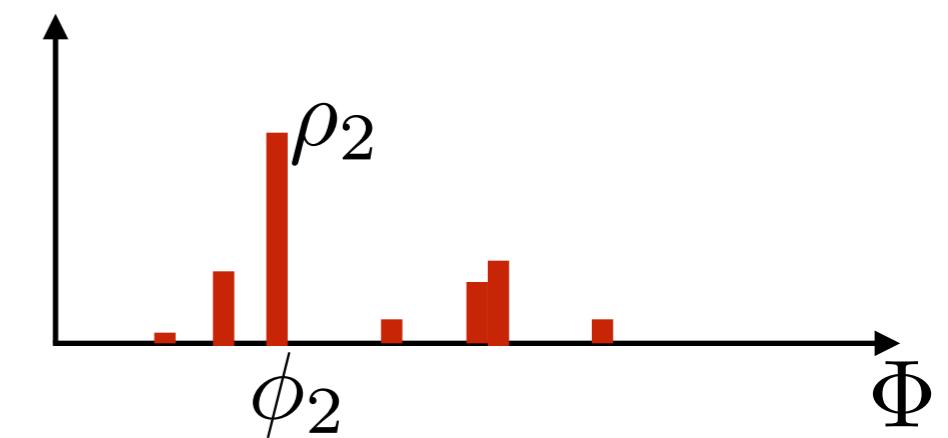
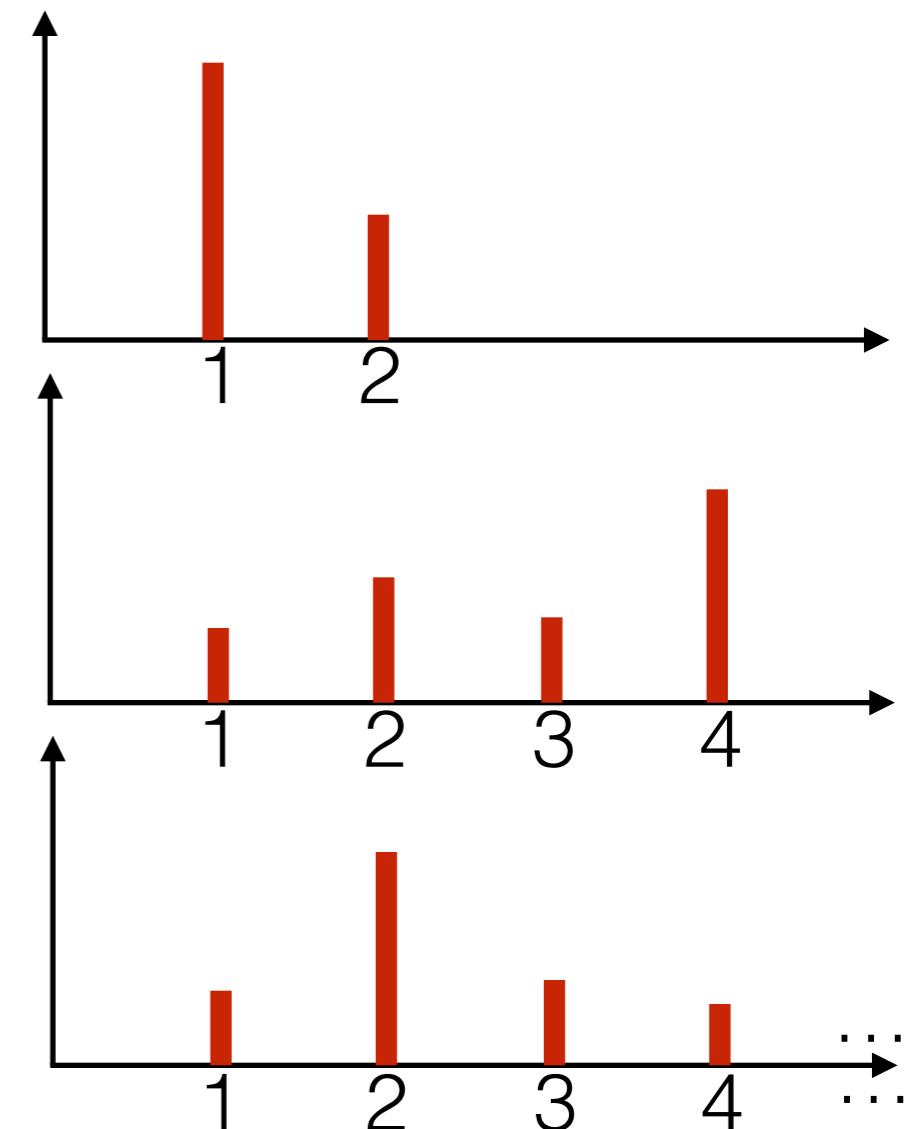
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- **Dirichlet process** → random distribution over Φ :
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[Ferguson 1973]

Dirichlet process mixture model

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- Gaussian mixture model

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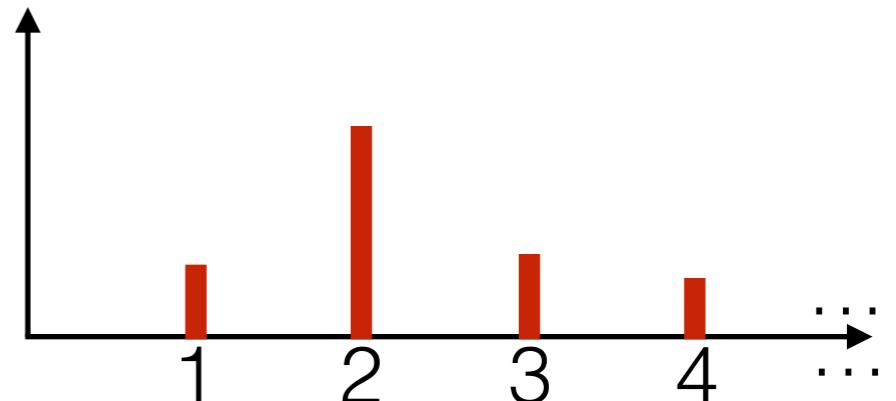
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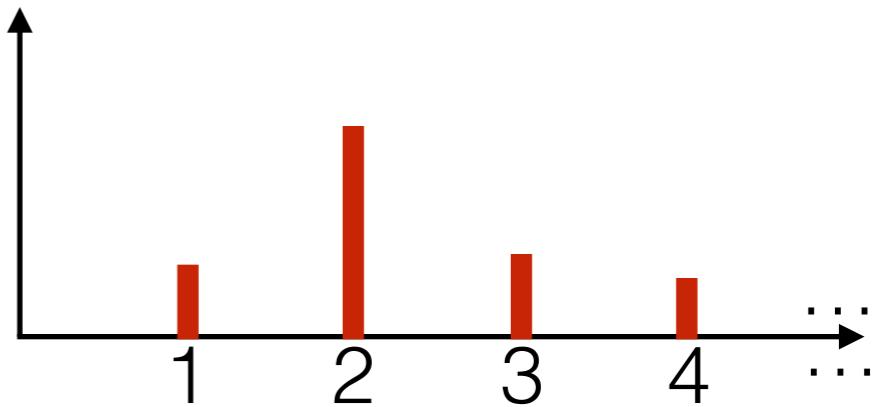


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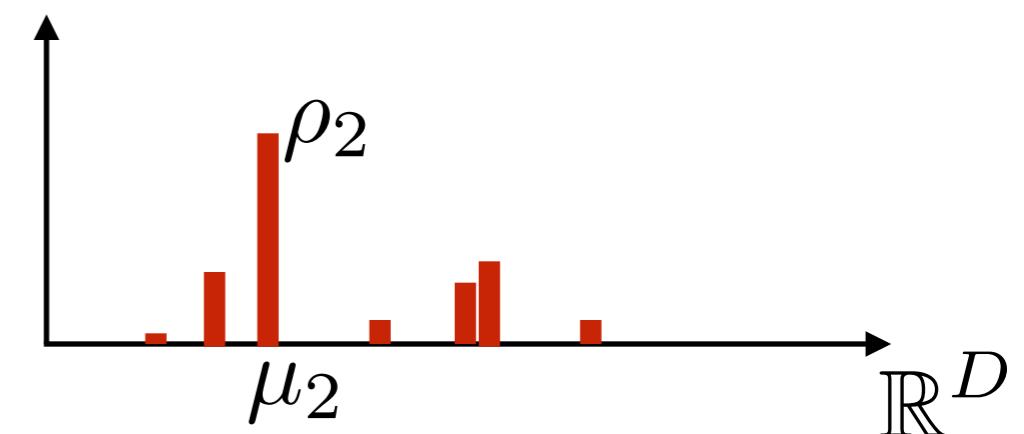
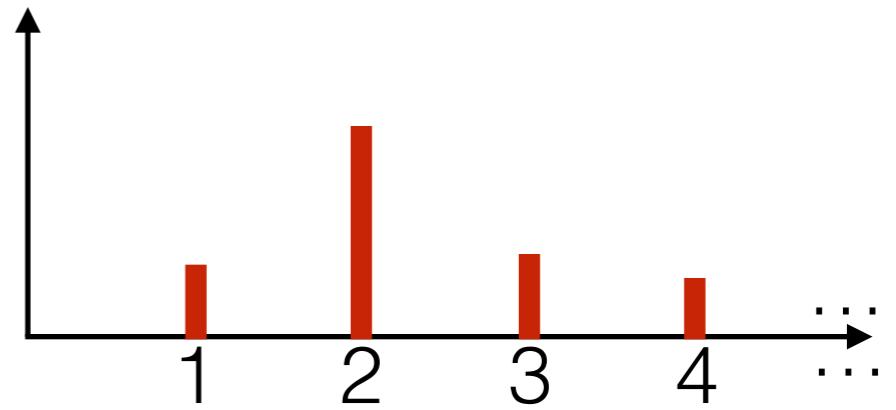


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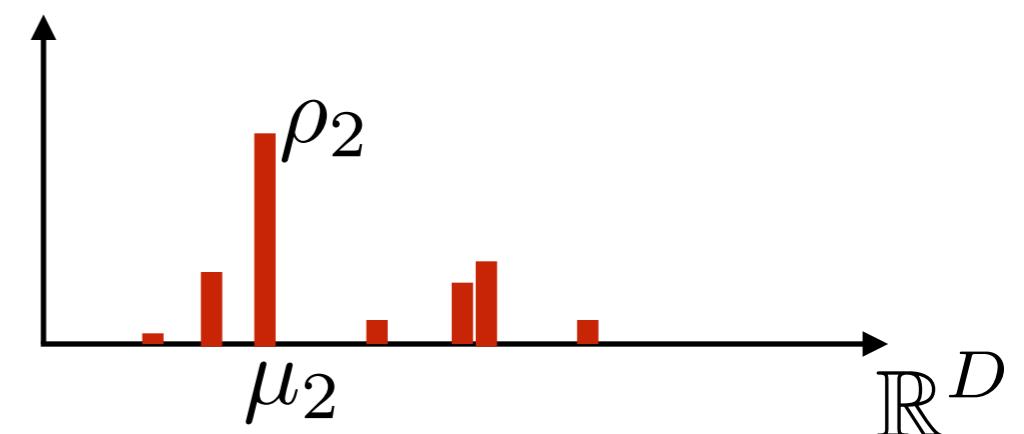
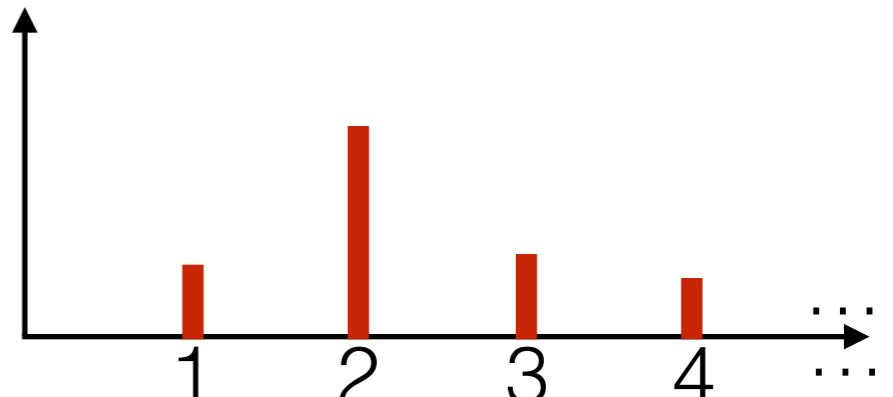
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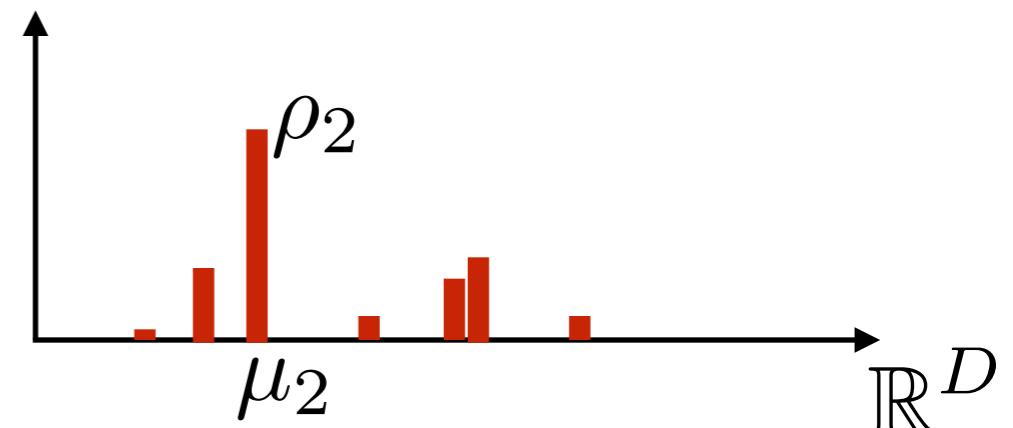
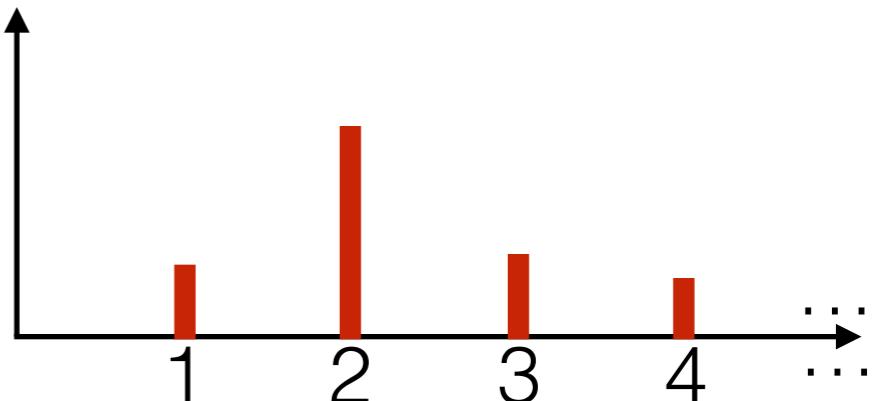
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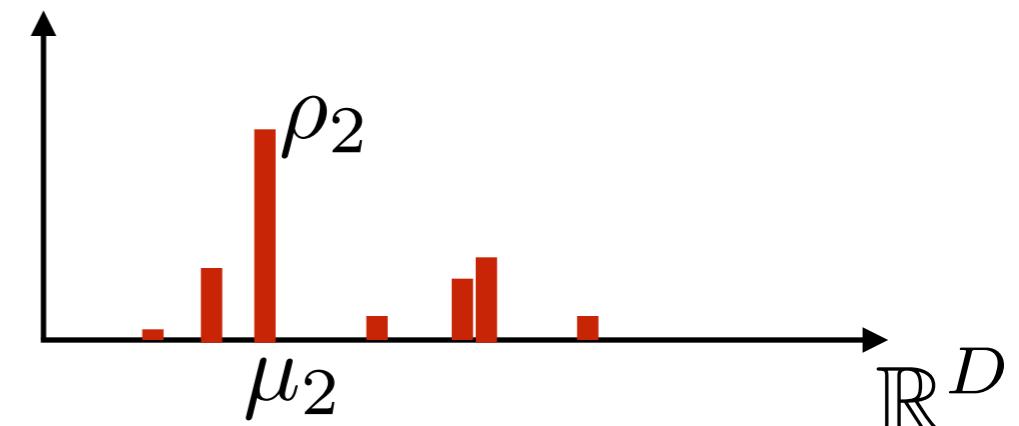
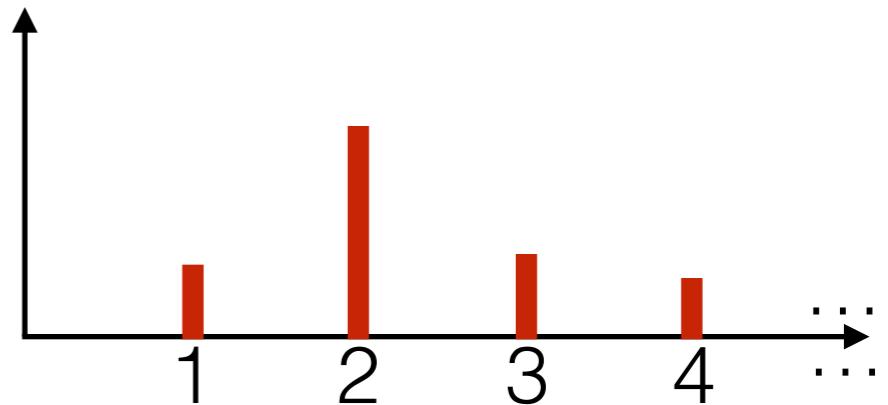
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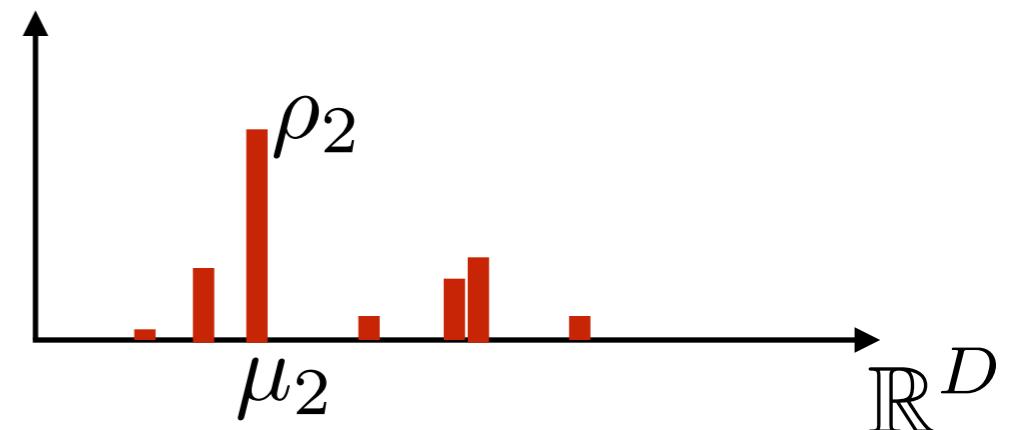
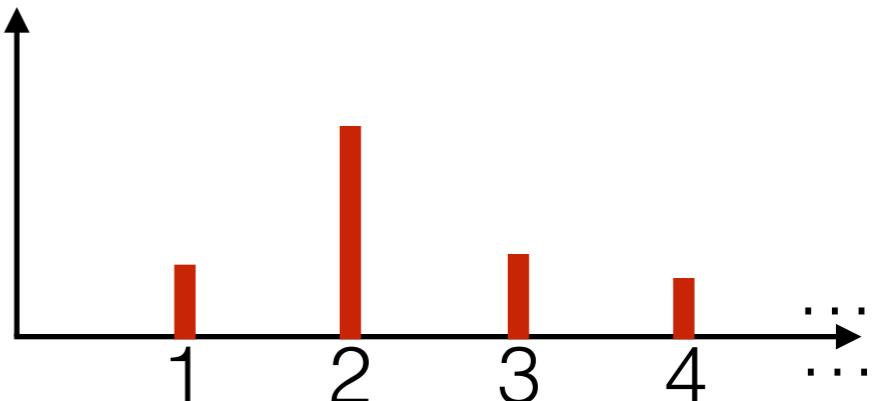
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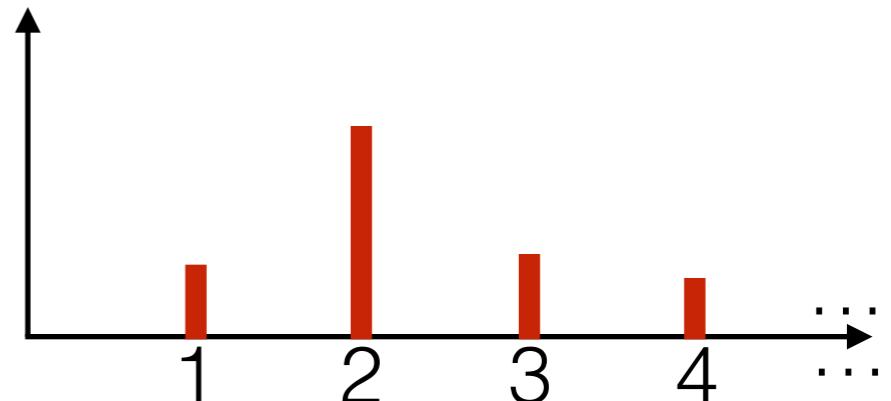
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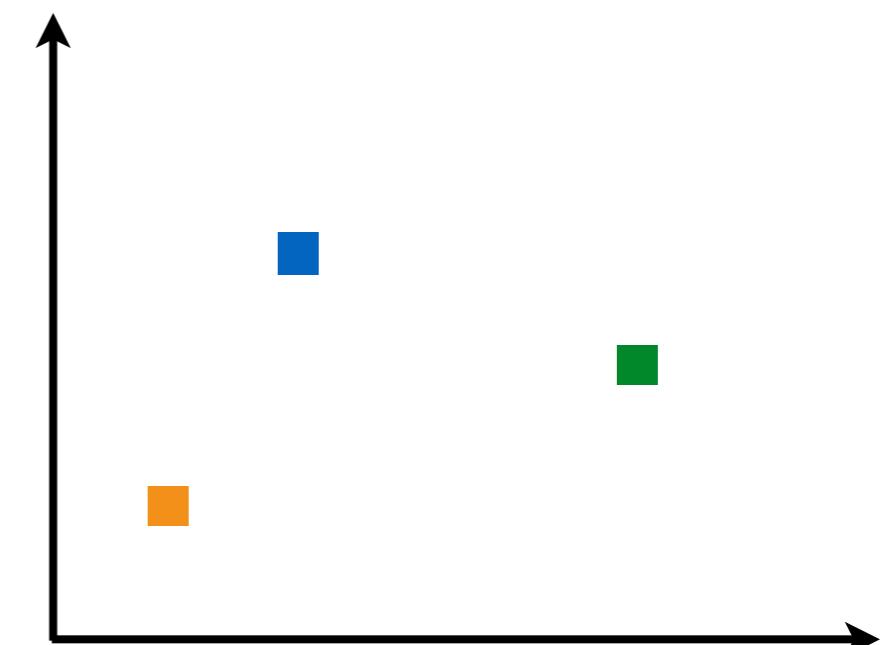
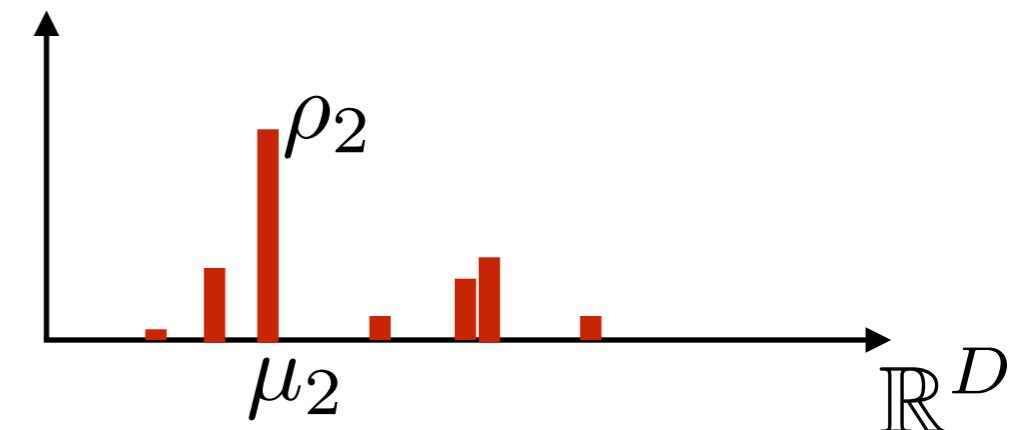
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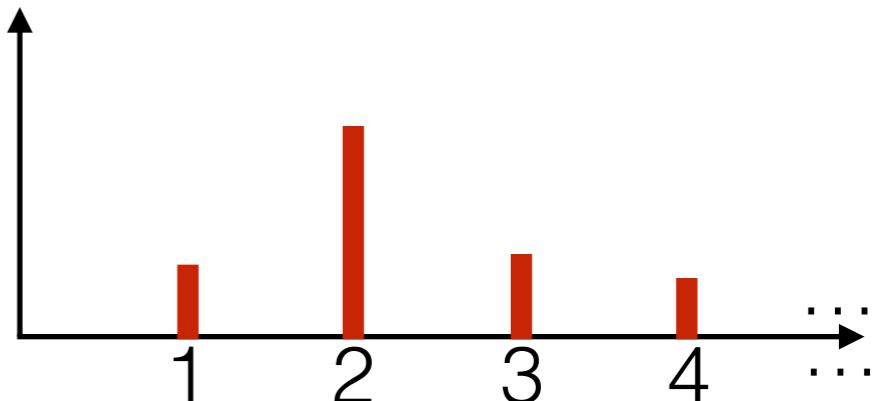
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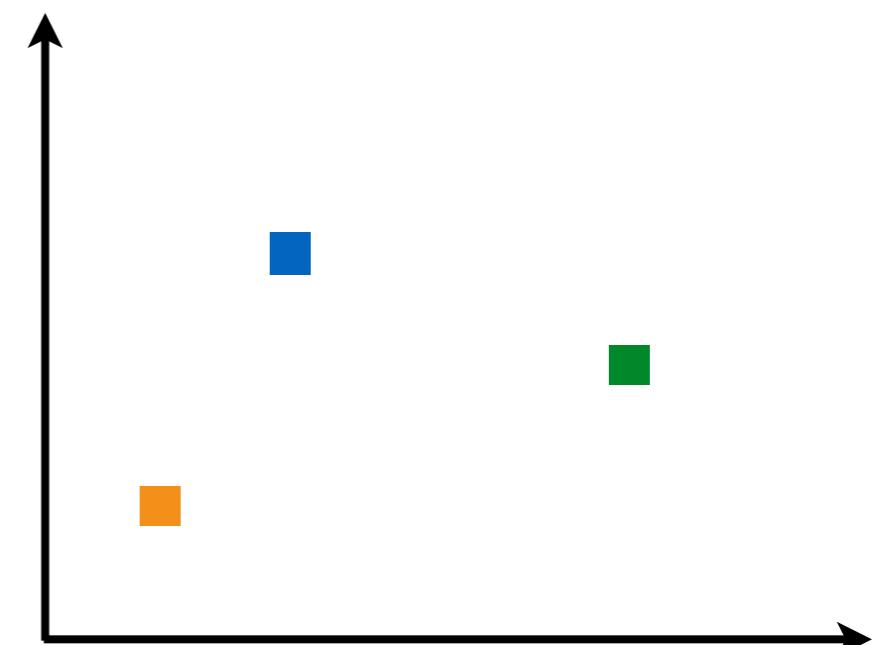
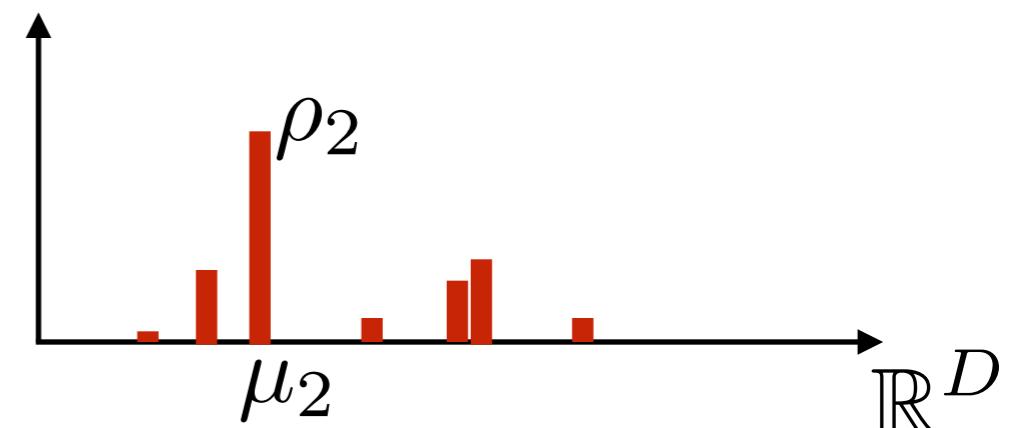
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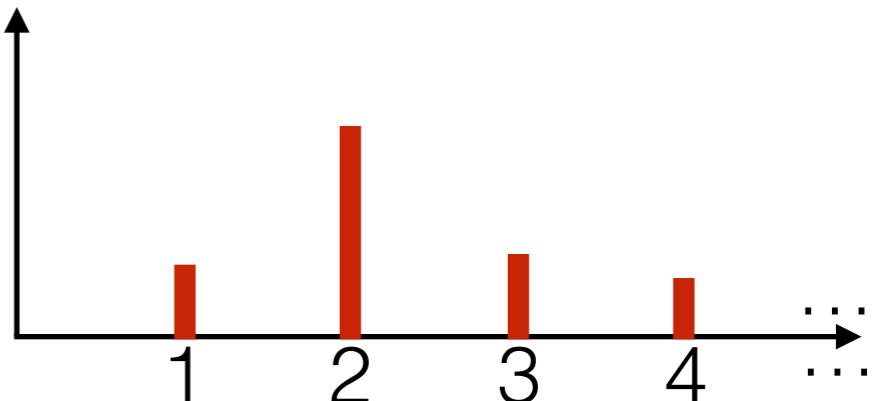
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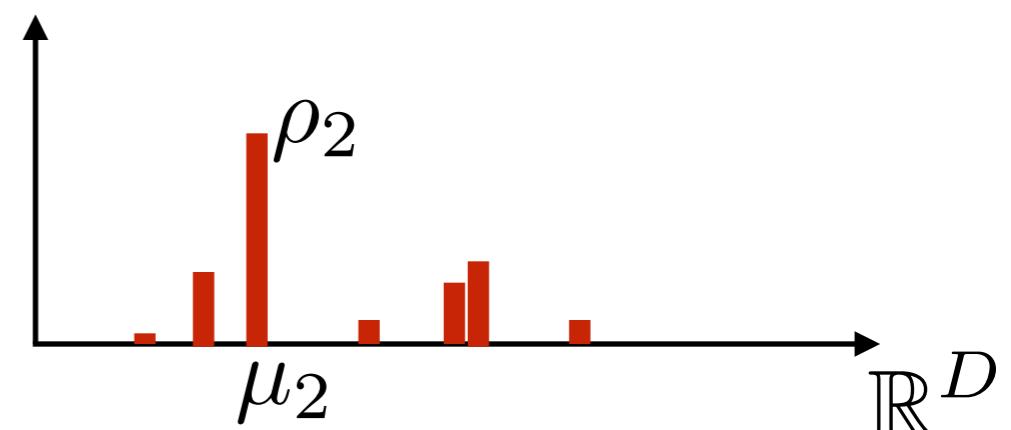
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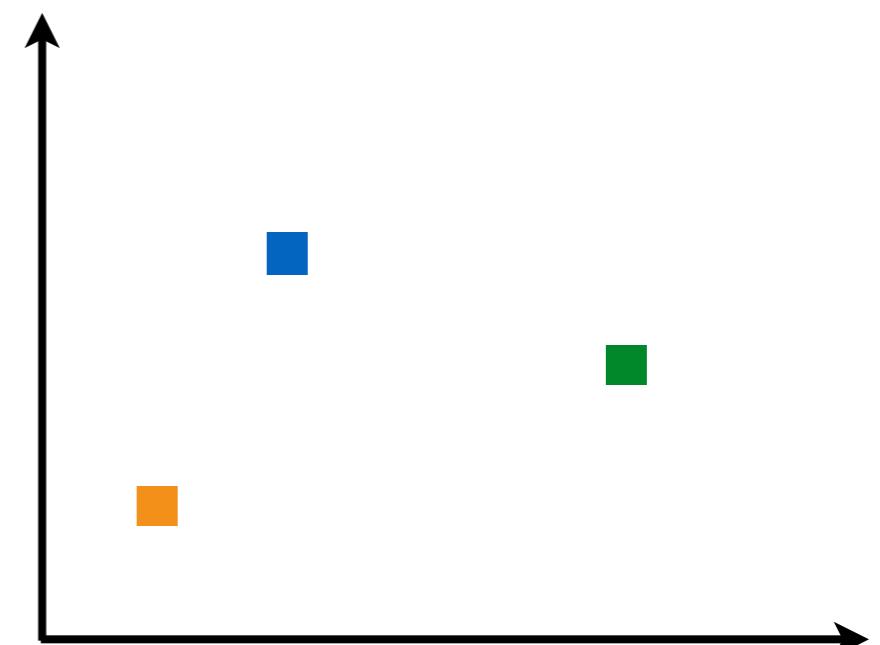
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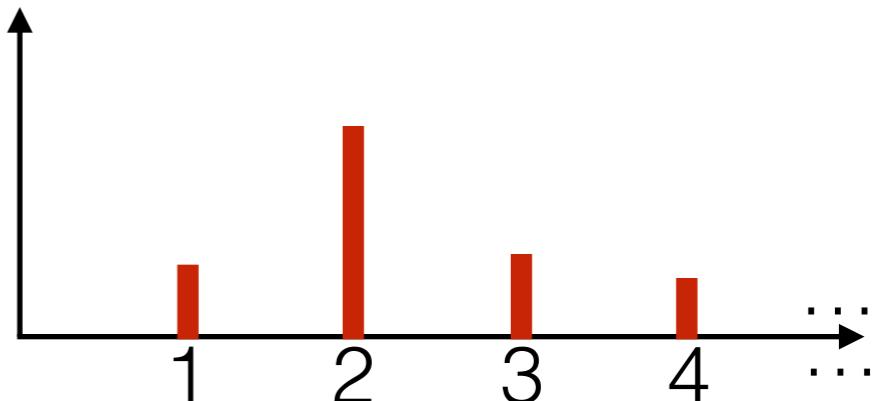
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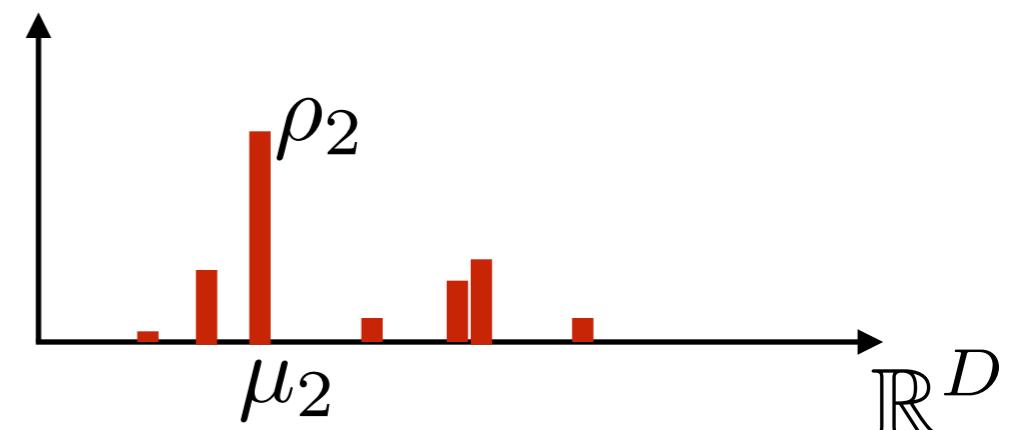
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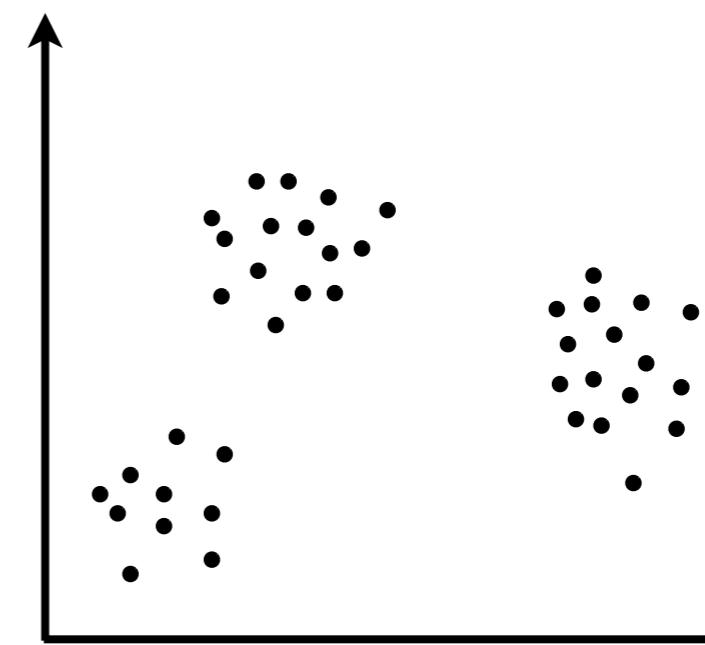
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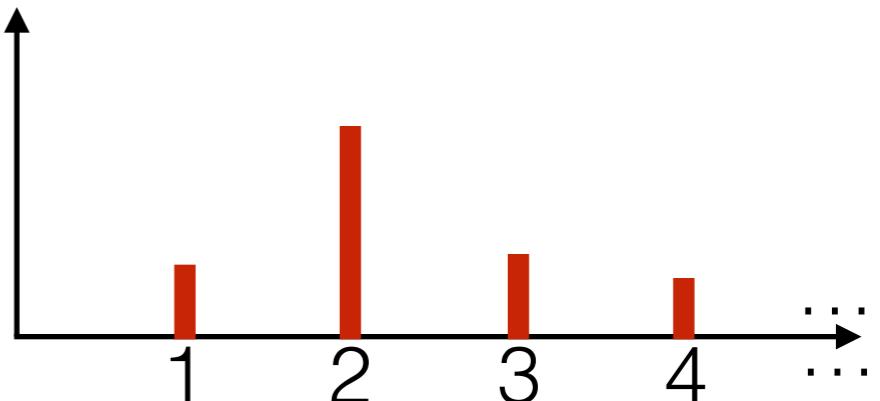
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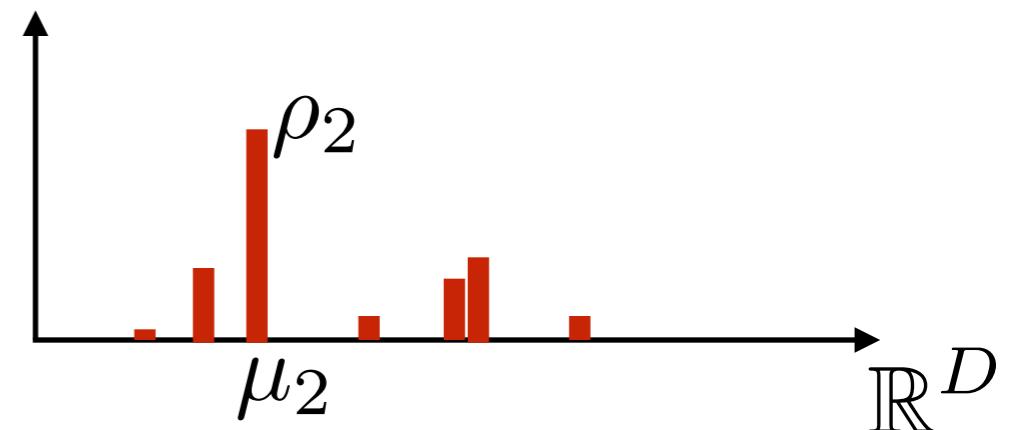
- i.e. $G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_k \delta_{\mu_k} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{DP}(\alpha, \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \Sigma_0))$



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

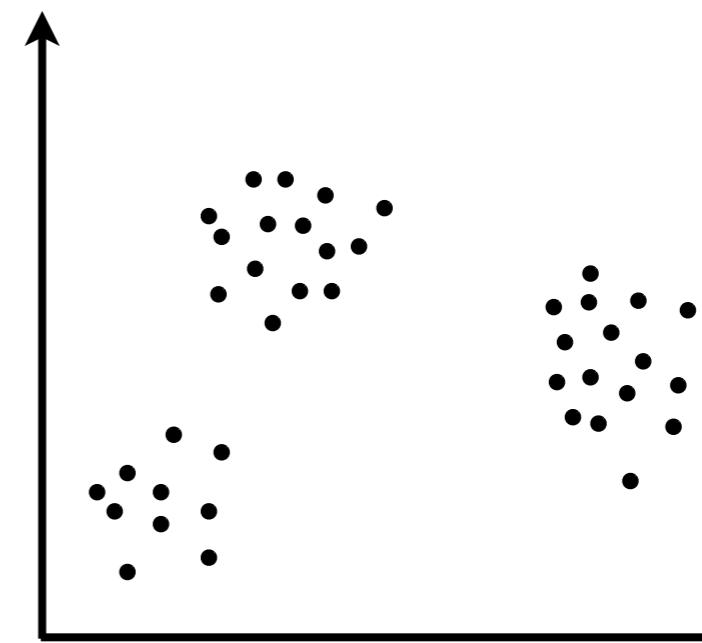
$$\mu_n^* = \mu_{z_n}$$

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$$x_n \stackrel{indep}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_n^*, \Sigma)$$

[demo]



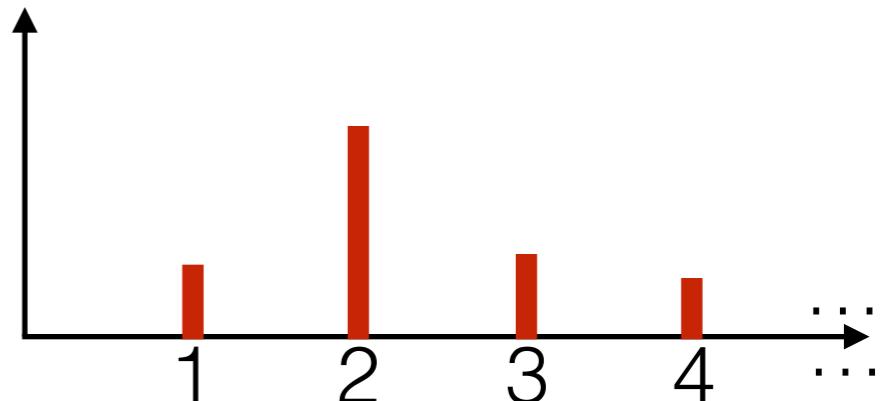
Dirichlet process mixture model

- More generally

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

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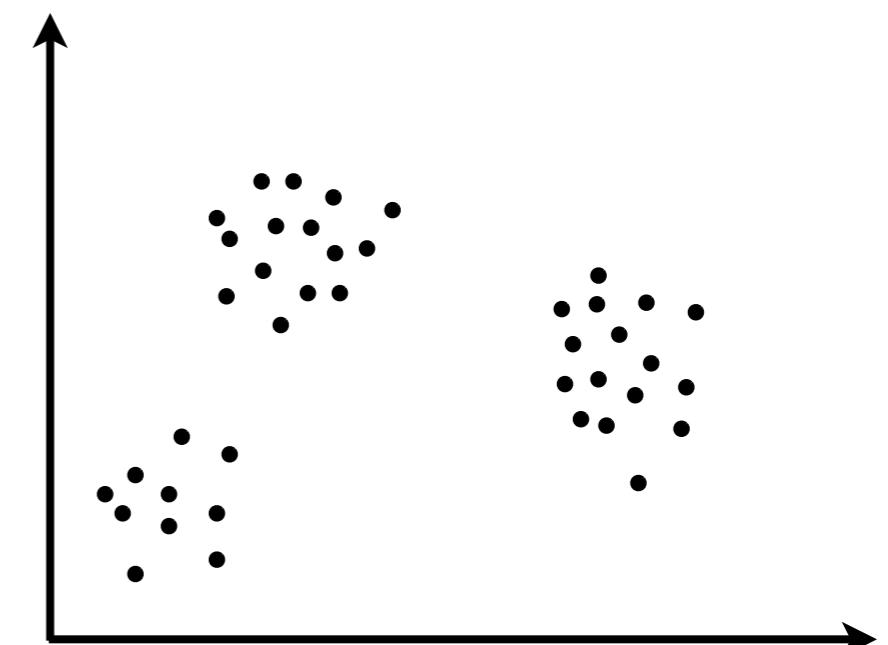
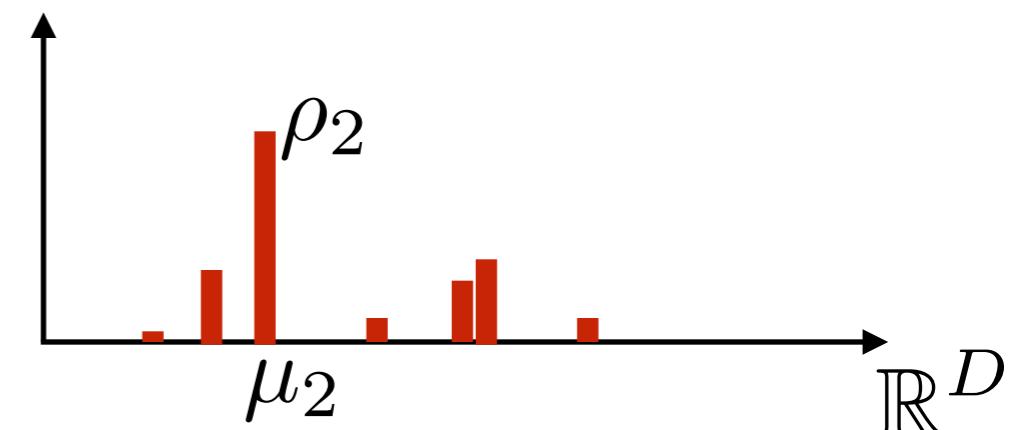


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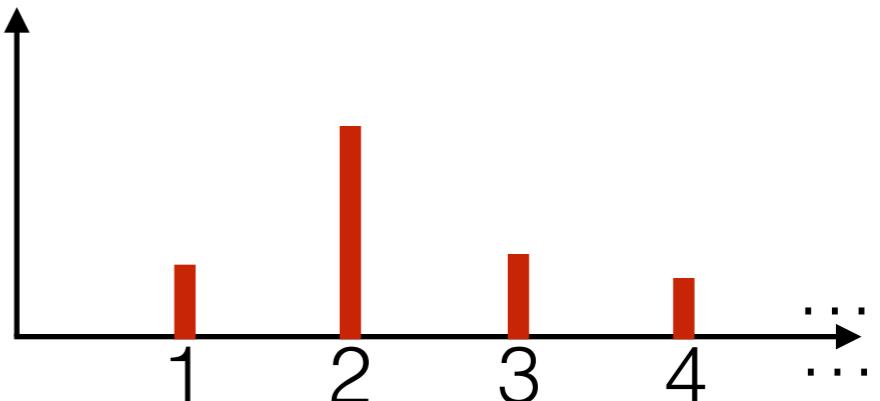
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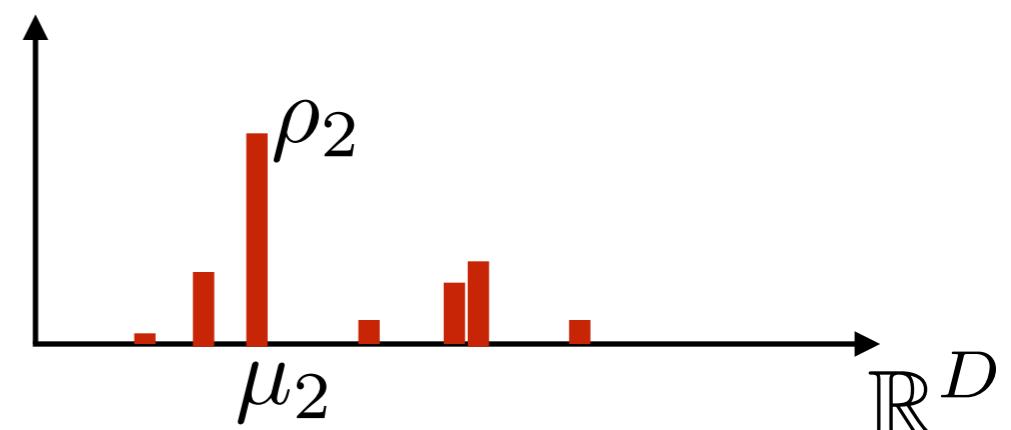
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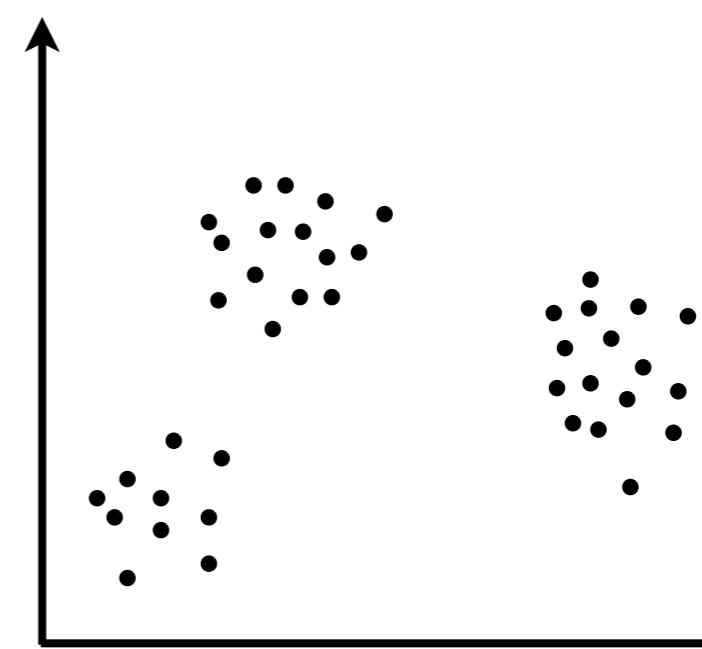
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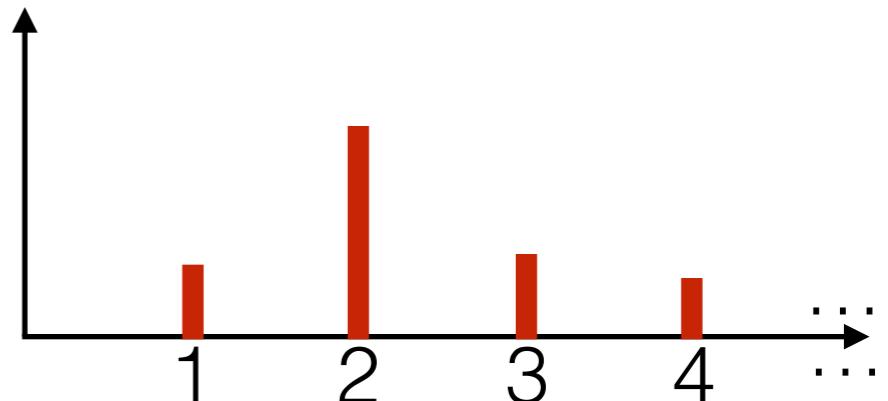
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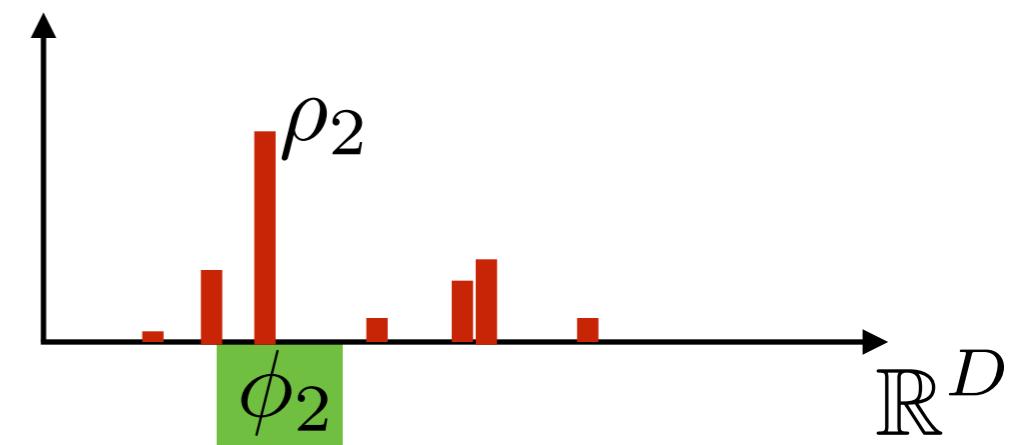
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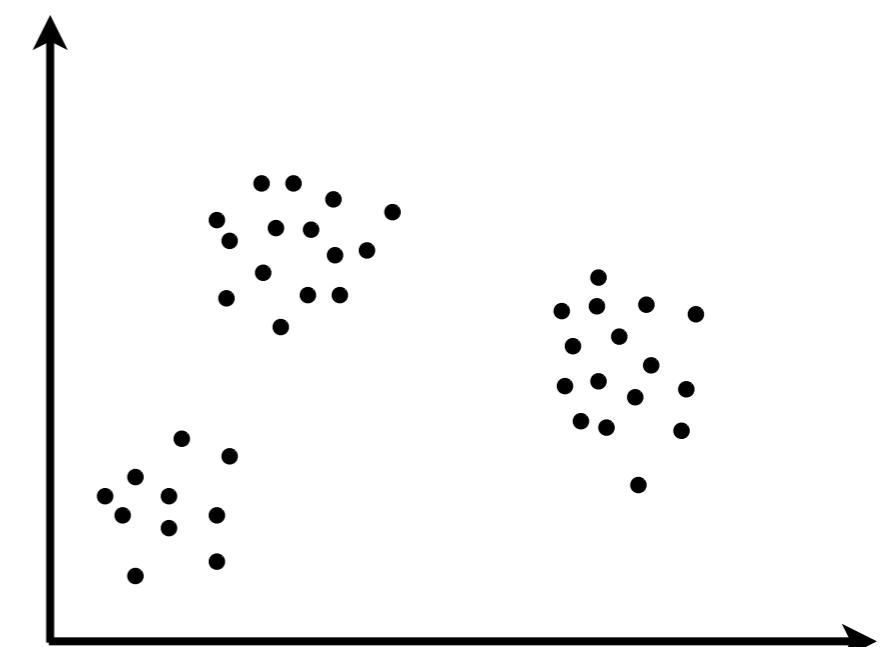
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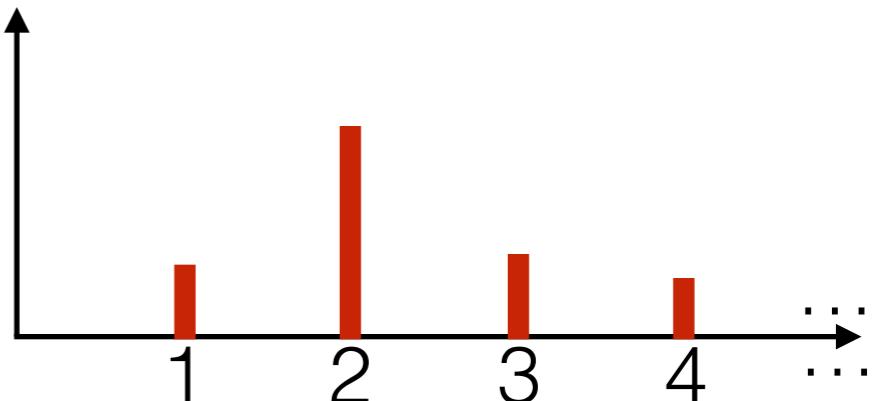
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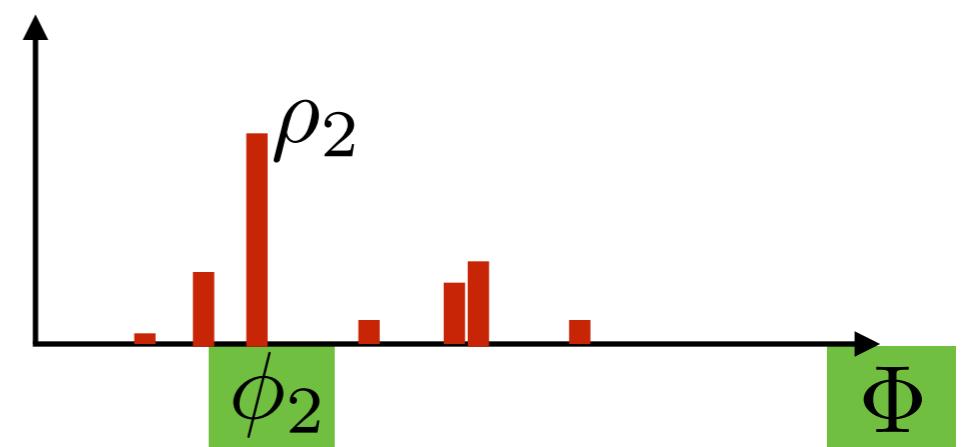
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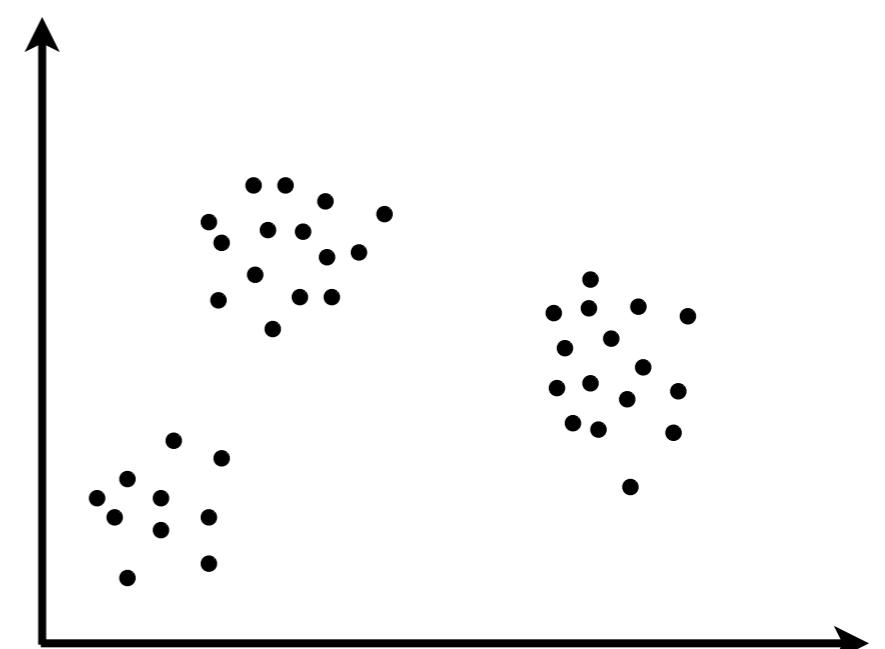
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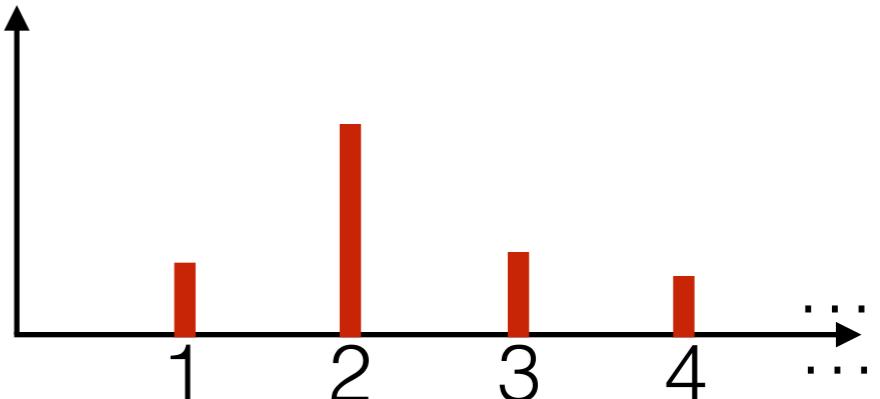
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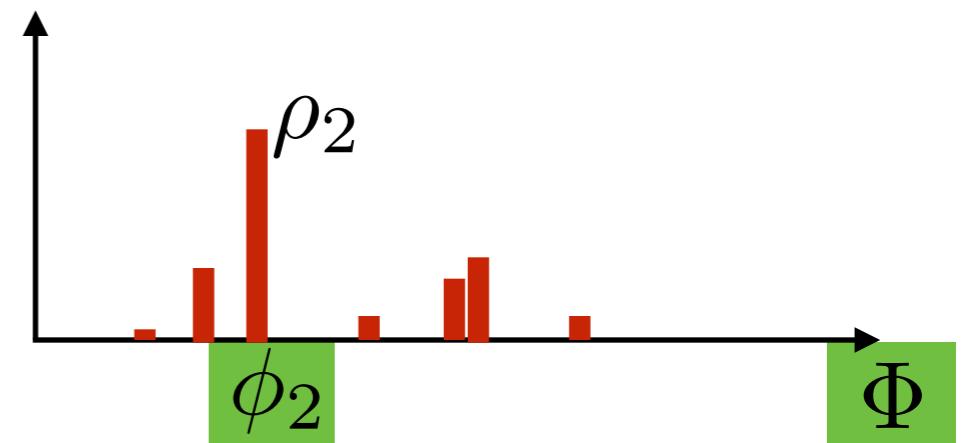
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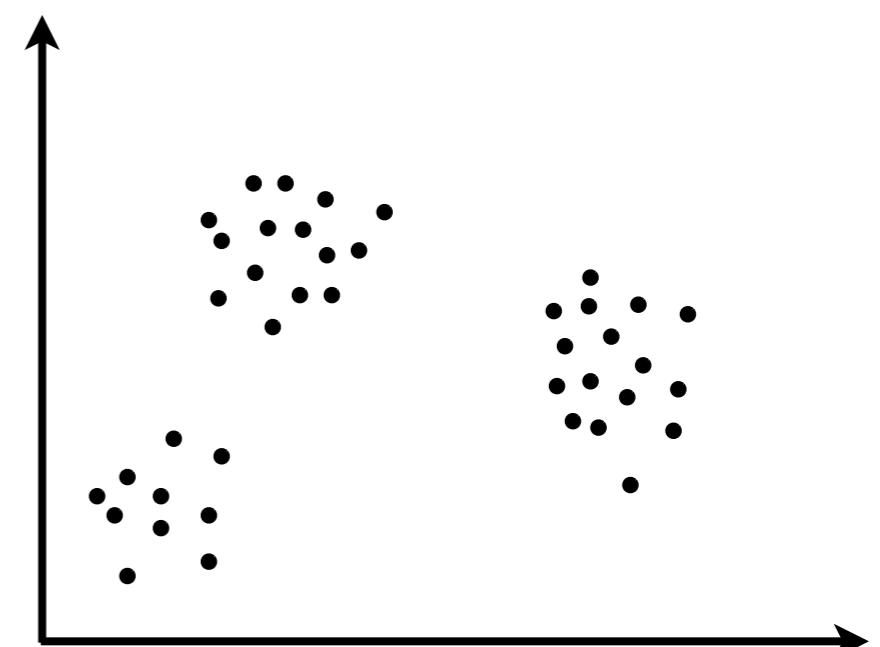
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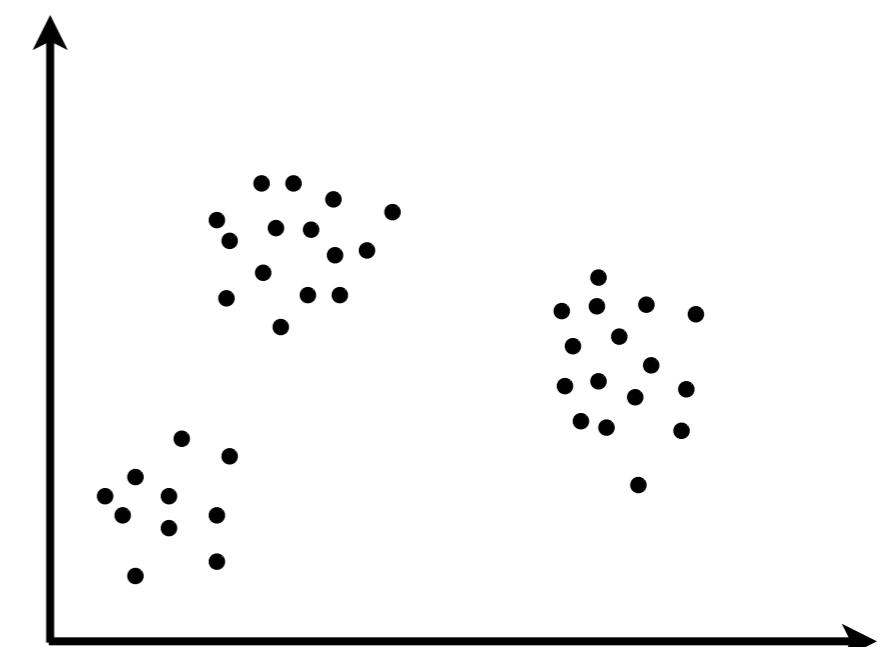
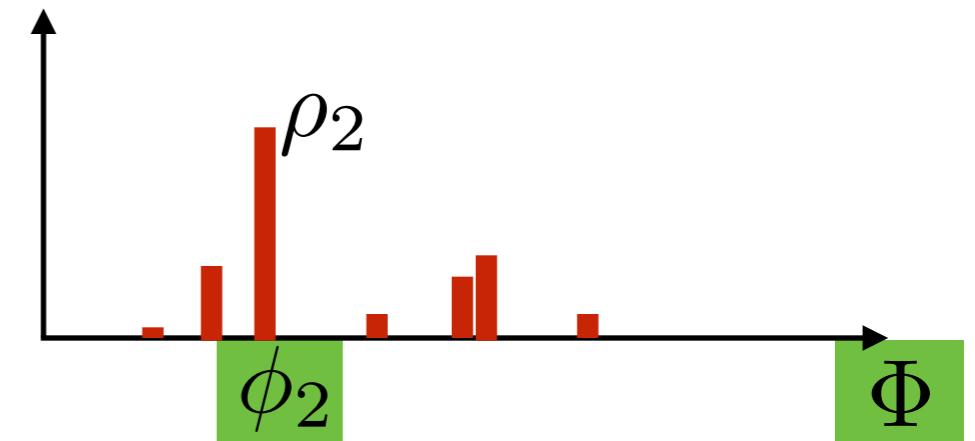
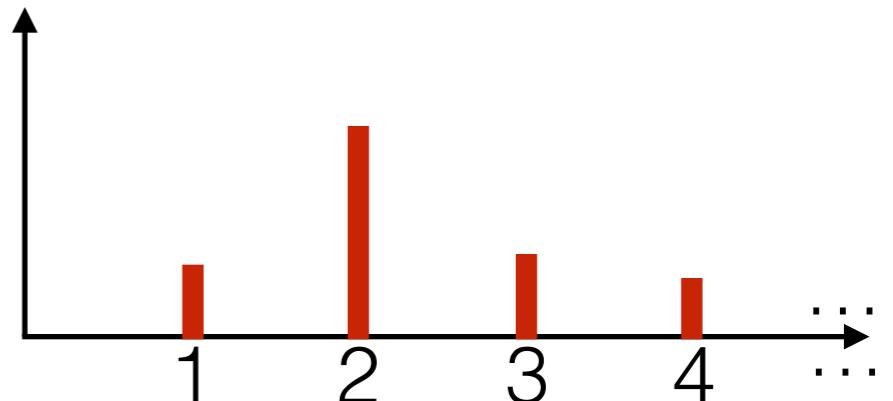
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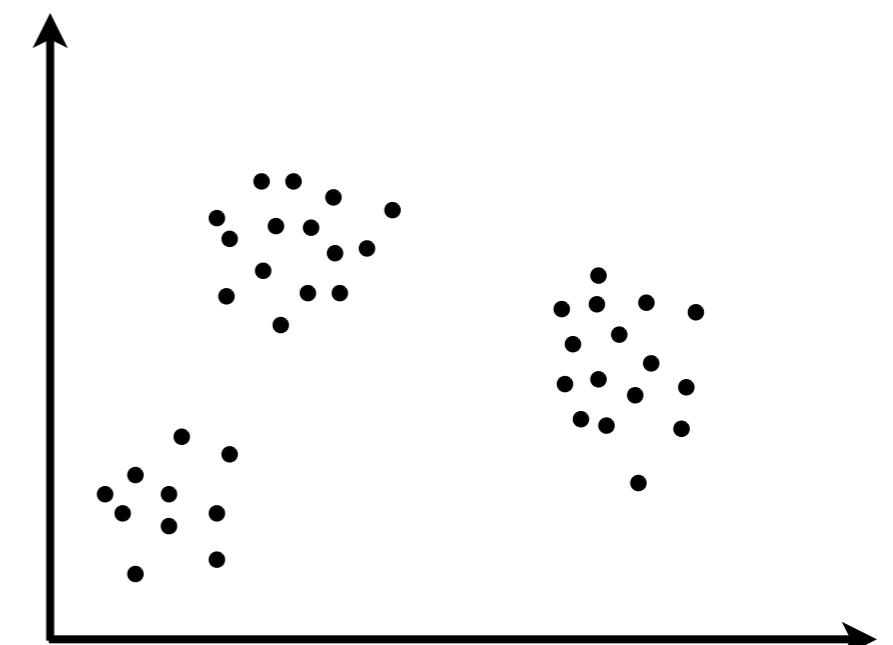
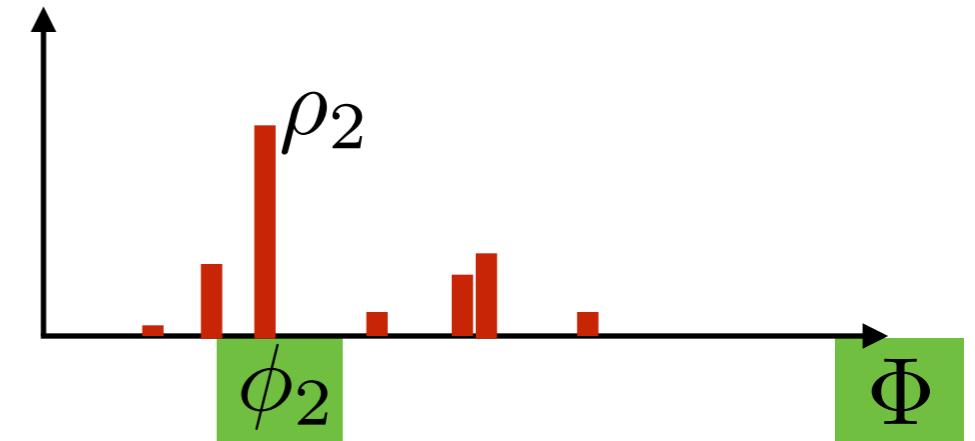
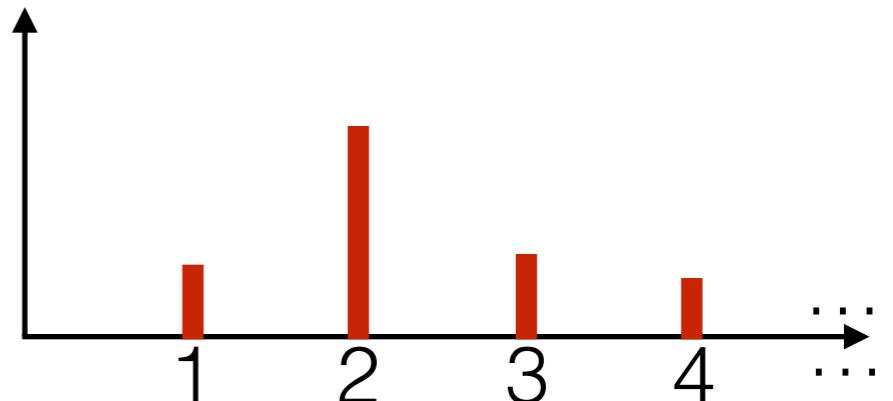
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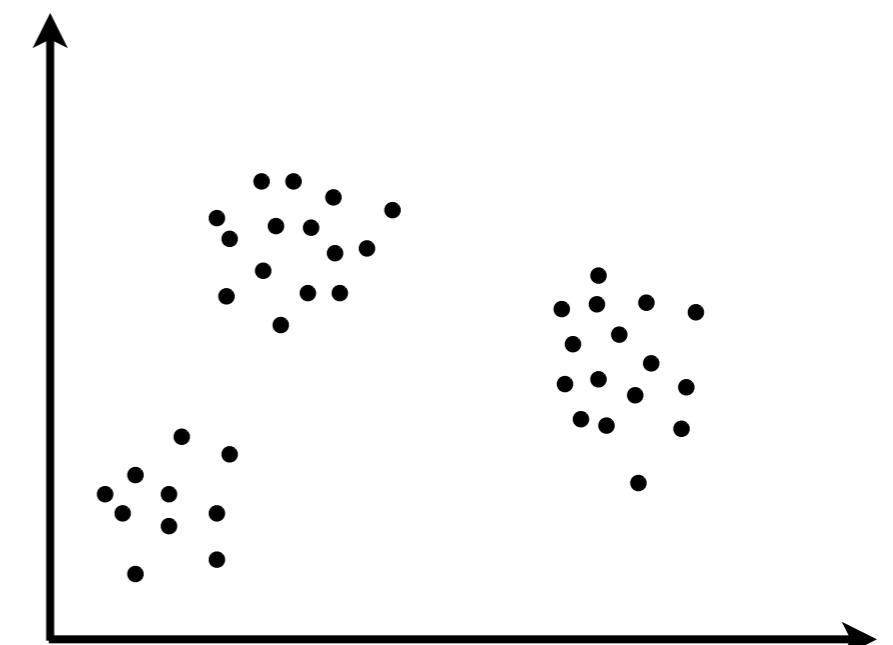
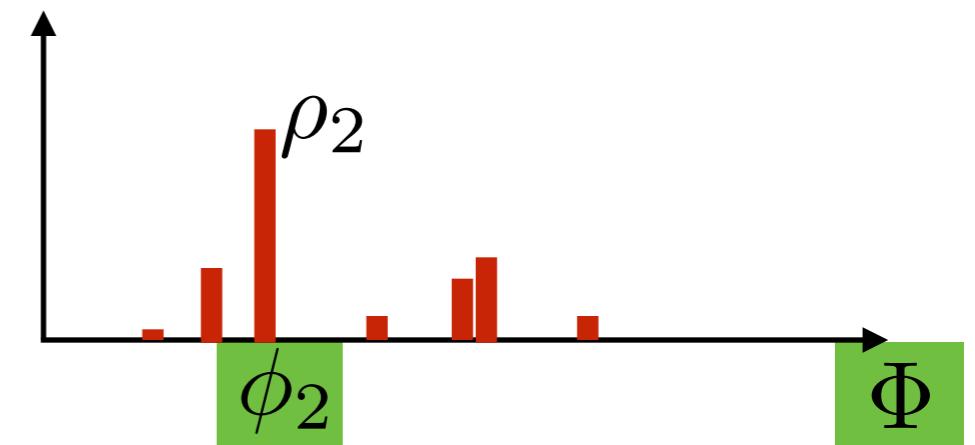
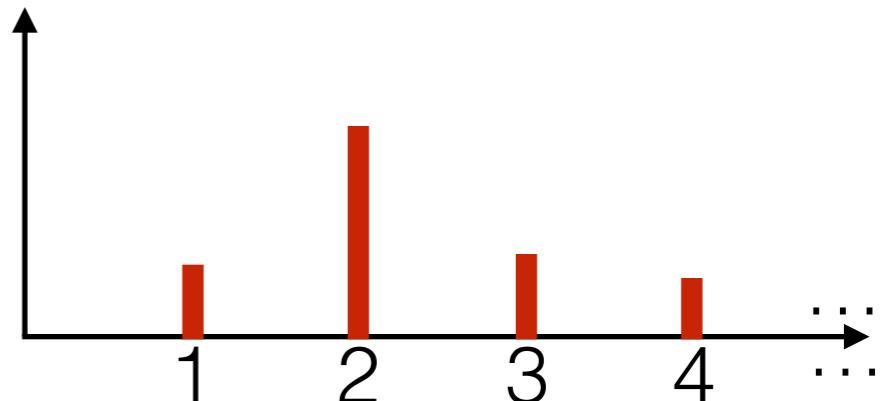
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Dirichlet process mixture model

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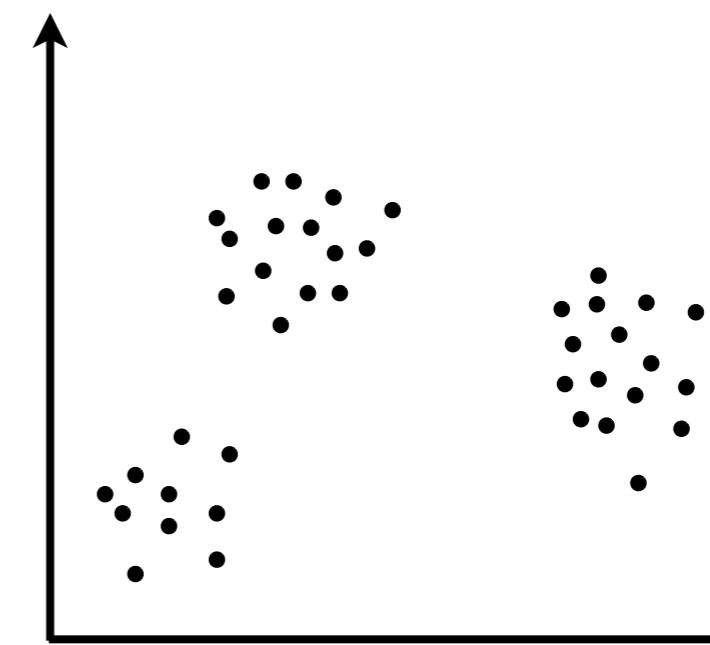
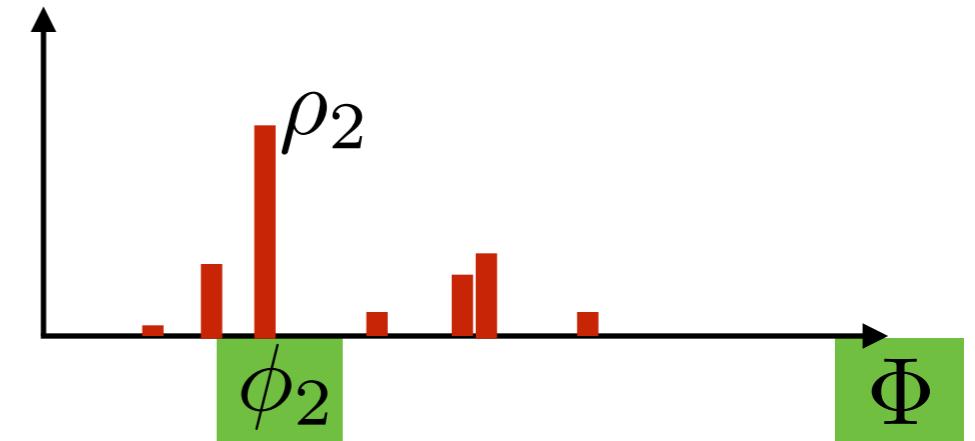
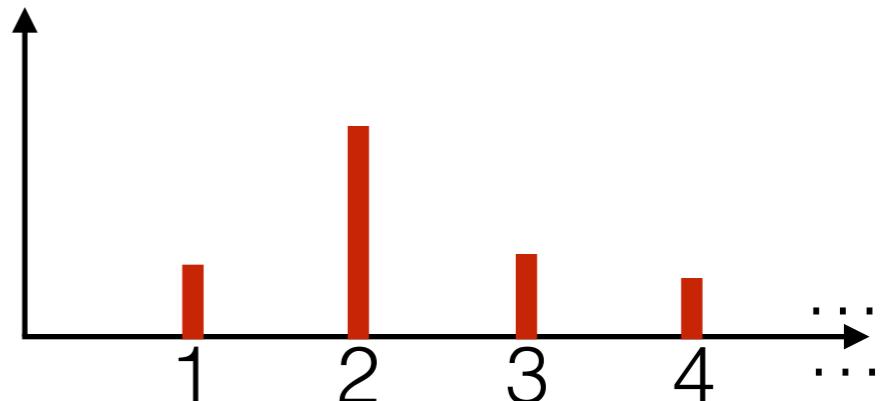
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Dirichlet process mixture model

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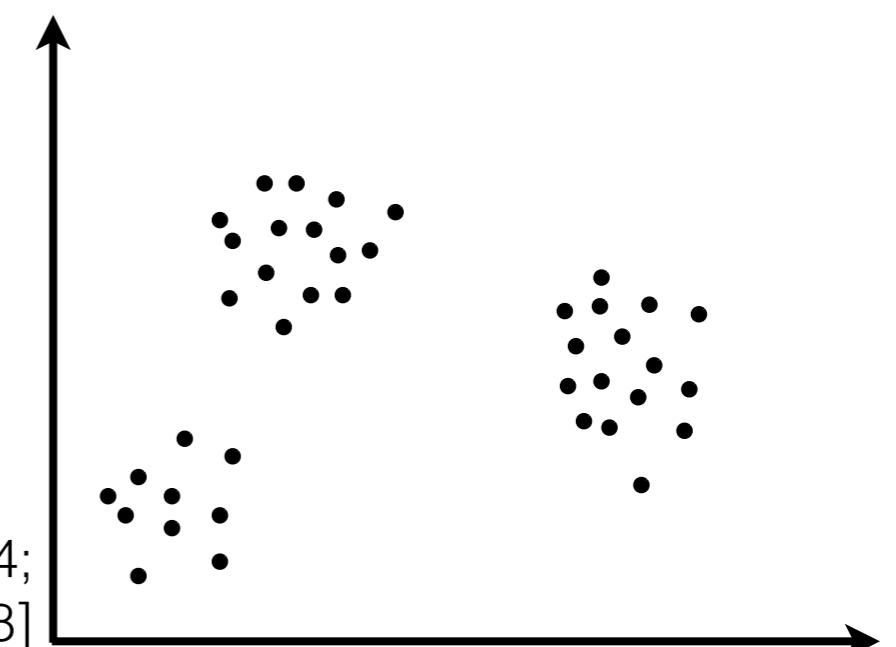
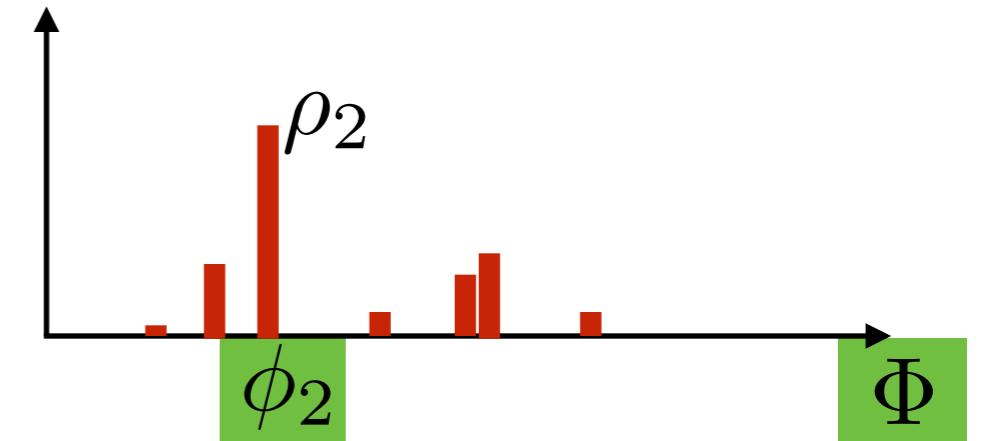
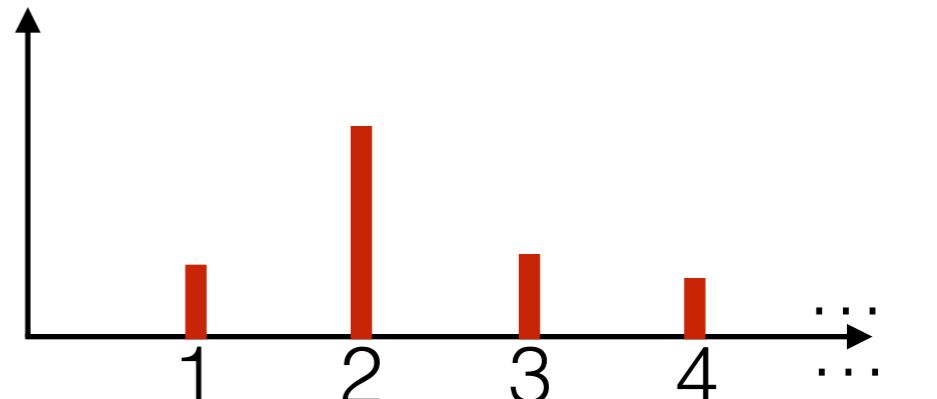
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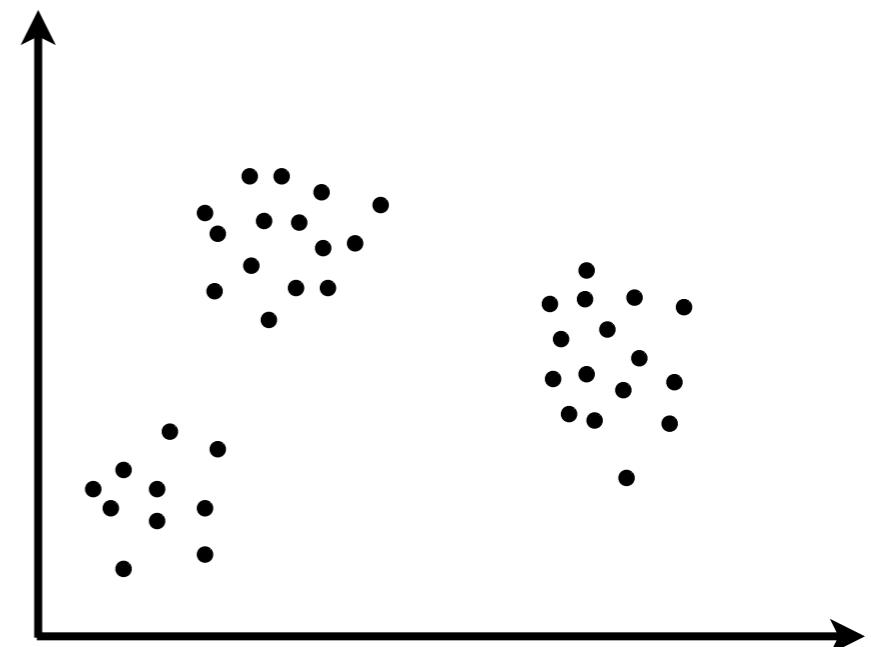
- i.e. $\theta_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} G$

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[Antoniak 1974; Ferguson 1983; West, Müller, Escobar 1994;
Escobar, West 1995; MacEachern, Müller 1998]

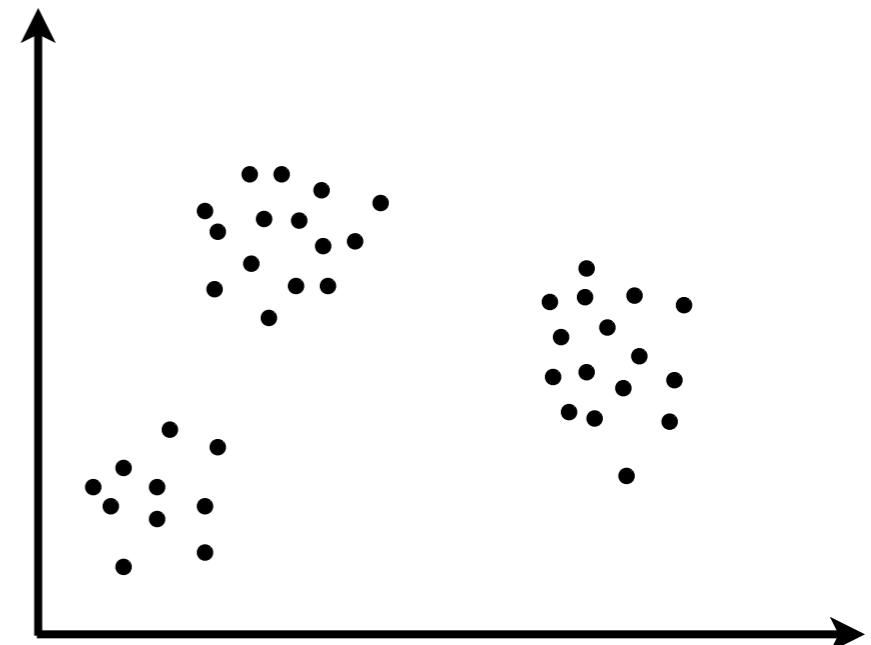


DP or not DP, that is the question



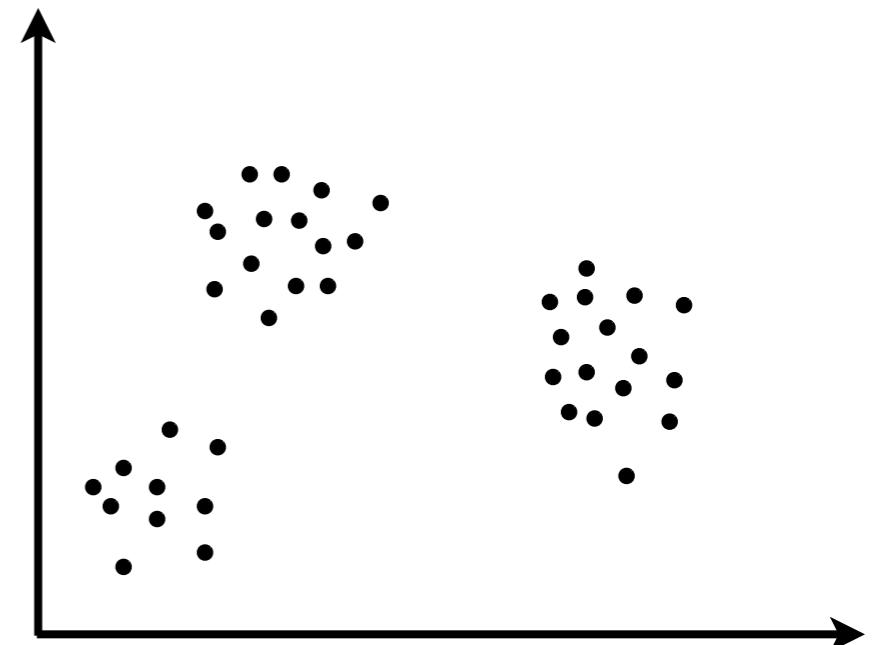
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- GEM:



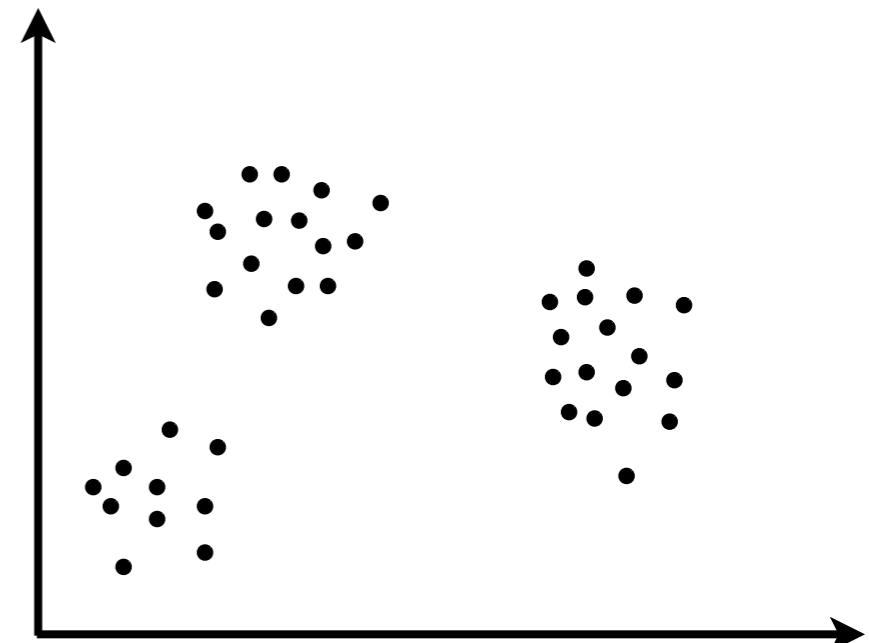
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- GEM: 
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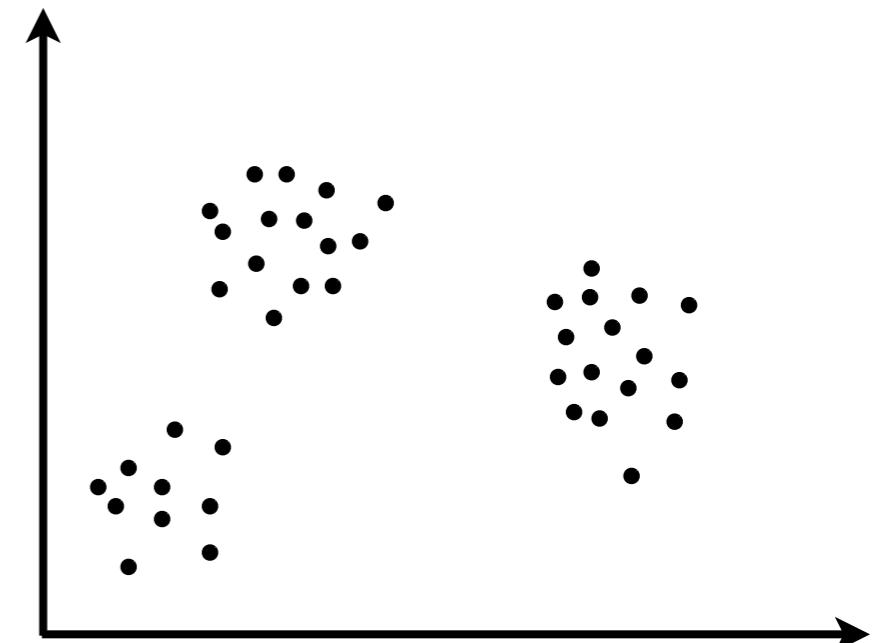
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- GEM: 
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 - Finite (small K) mixture model



DP or not DP, that is the question

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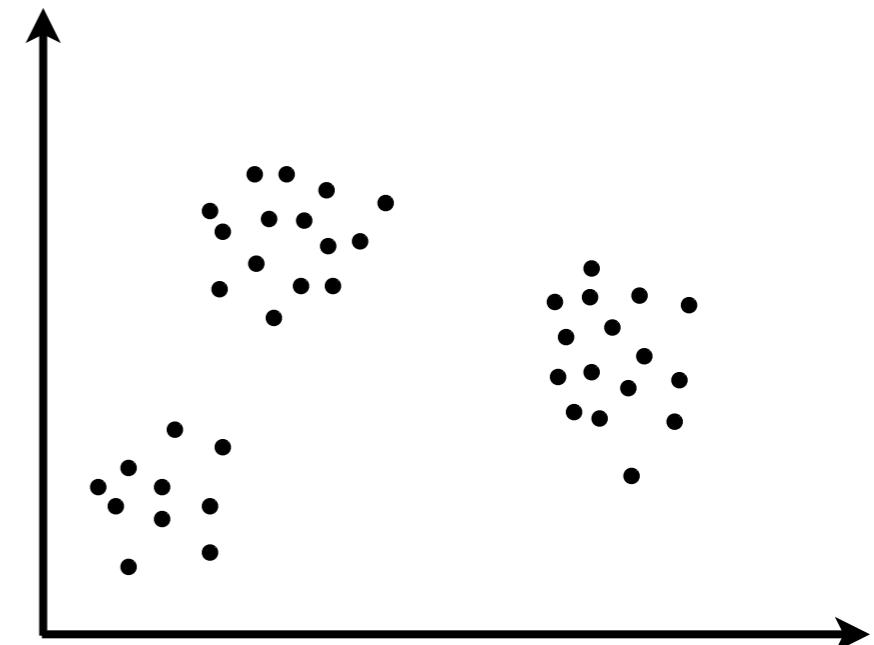


- Finite (large K) mixture model



DP or not DP, that is the question

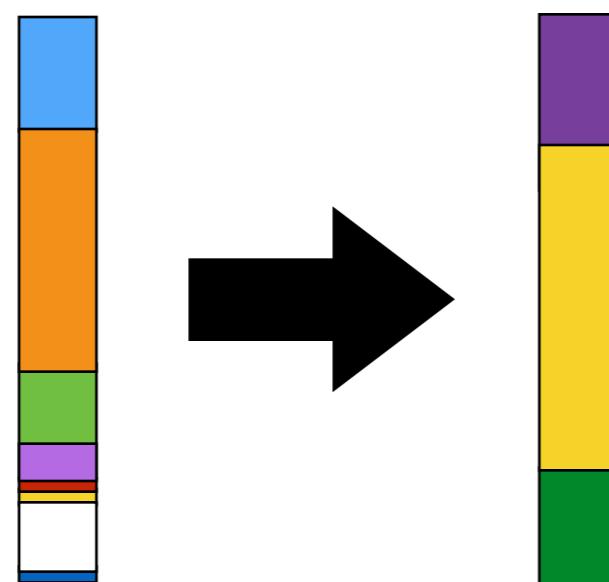
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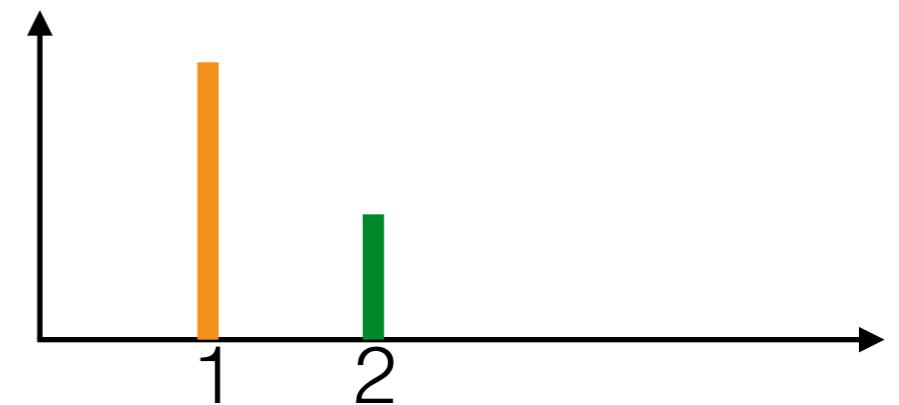


- Time series



Marginal cluster assignments

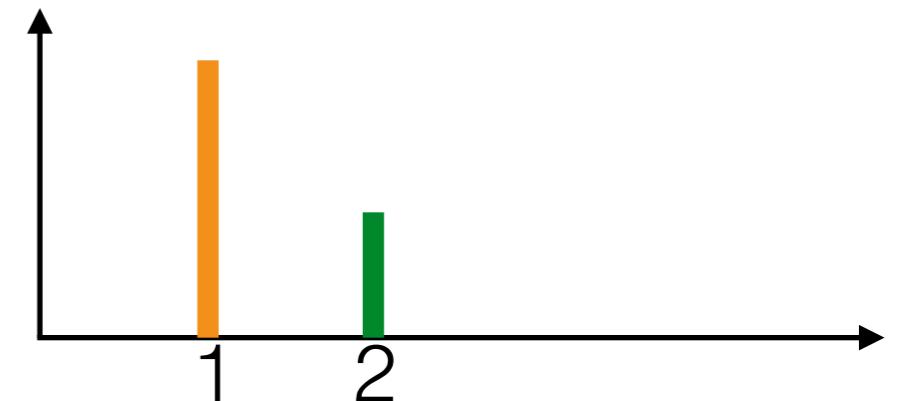
$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

$$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

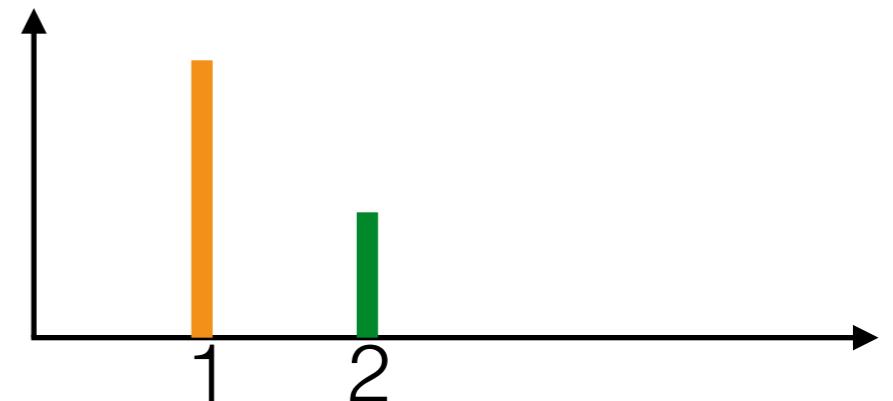


Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

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$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})$$

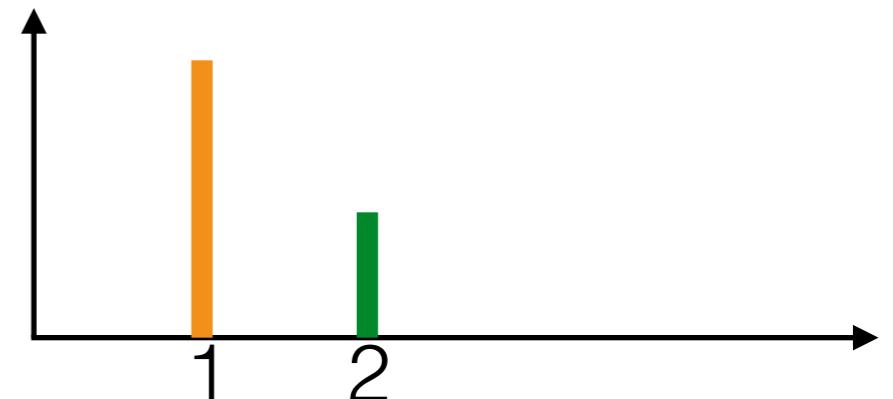


Marginal cluster assignments

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$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) \\ = \int p(z_n = 1, \rho_1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) d\rho_1$$

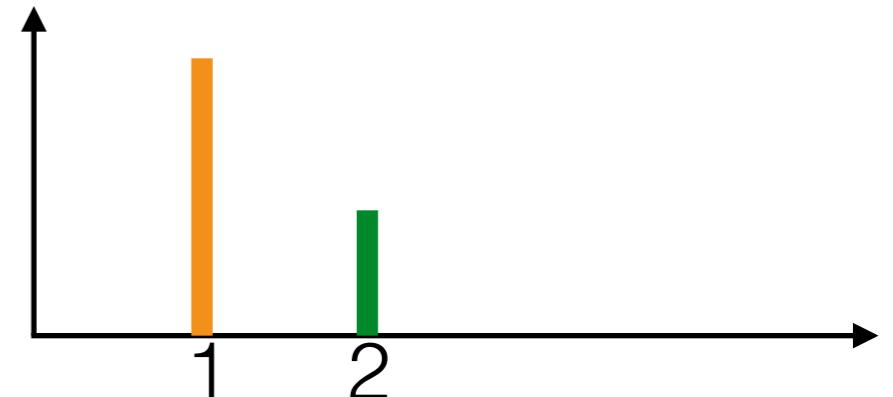


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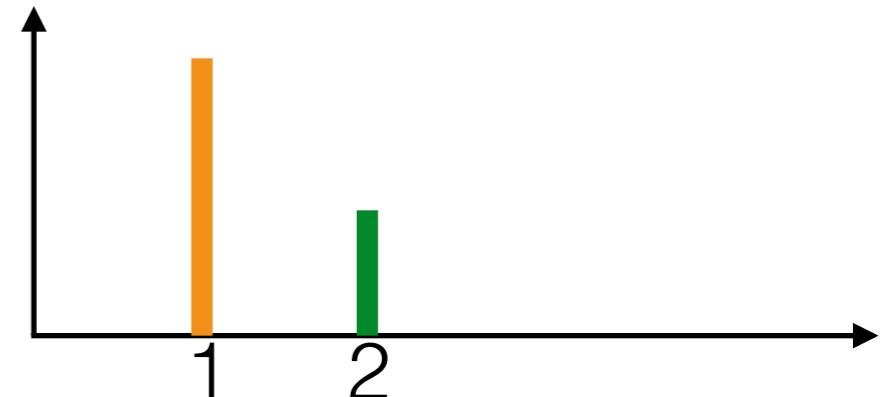


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Marginal cluster assignments

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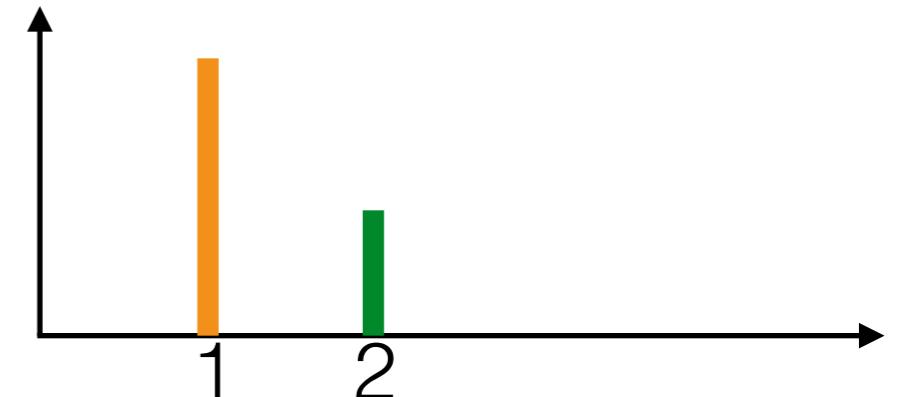
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$$a_{1,n} := a_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{1}\{z_m = 1\}, a_{2,n} = a_2 + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{1}\{z_m = 2\}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

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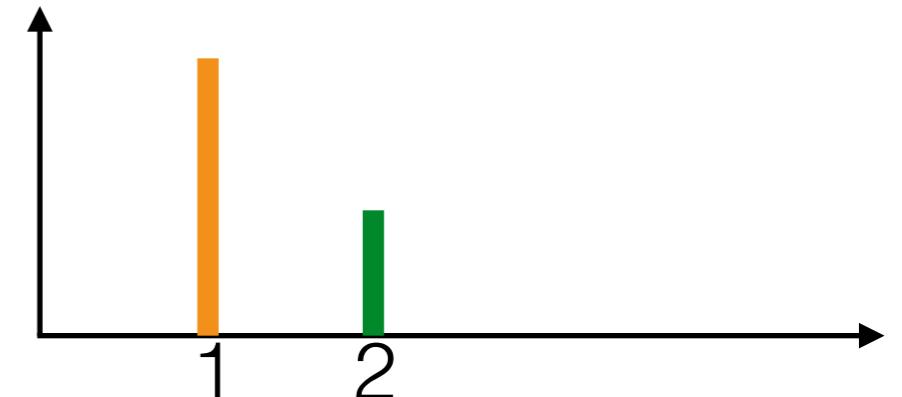
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$$= \int \rho_1 \frac{\Gamma(a_{1,n} + a_{2,n})}{\Gamma(a_{1,n})\Gamma(a_{2,n})} \rho_1^{a_{1,n}-1} (1 - \rho_1)^{a_{2,n}-1} d\rho_1$$



Marginal cluster assignments

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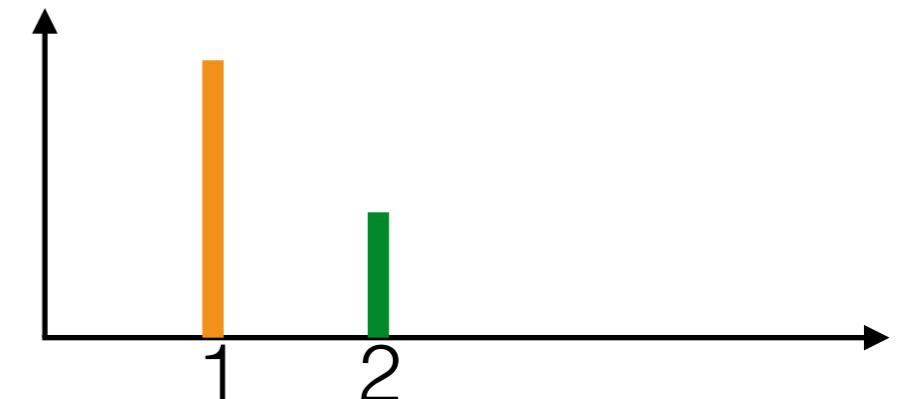
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$$= \int \rho_1 \frac{\Gamma(a_{1,n} + a_{2,n})}{\Gamma(a_{1,n})\Gamma(a_{2,n})} \rho_1^{a_{1,n}-1} (1-\rho_1)^{a_{2,n}-1} d\rho_1$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(a_{1,n} + a_{2,n})}{\Gamma(a_{1,n})\Gamma(a_{2,n})} \frac{\Gamma(a_{1,n} + 1)\Gamma(a_{2,n})}{\Gamma(a_{1,n} + a_{2,n} + 1)}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

$$\rho_1 \sim \text{Beta}(a_1, a_2), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

$$p(z_n = 1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})$$

$$= \int p(z_n = 1 | \rho_1) p(\rho_1 | z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) d\rho_1$$

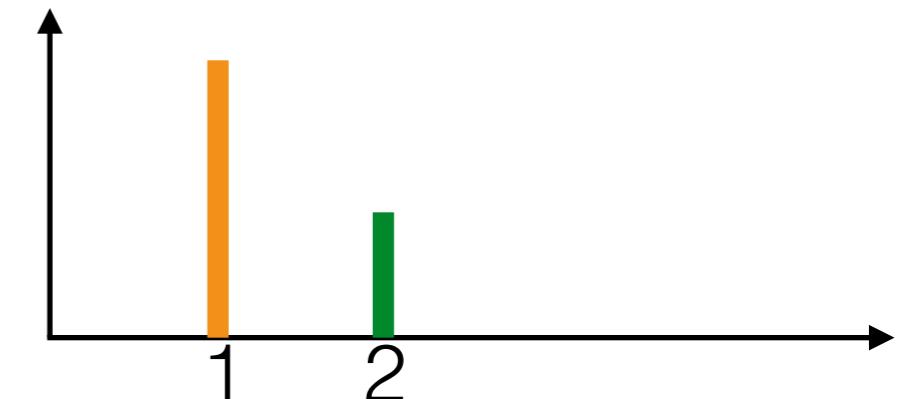
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$$= \frac{a_{1,n}}{a_{1,n} + a_{2,n}}$$



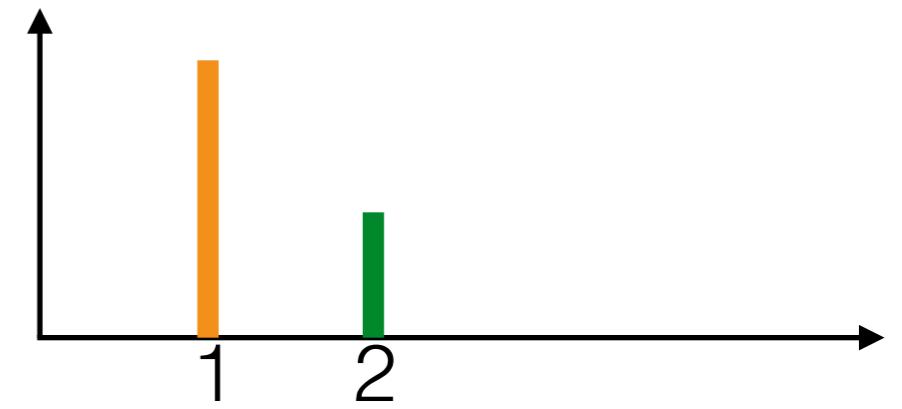
Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

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Marginal cluster assignments

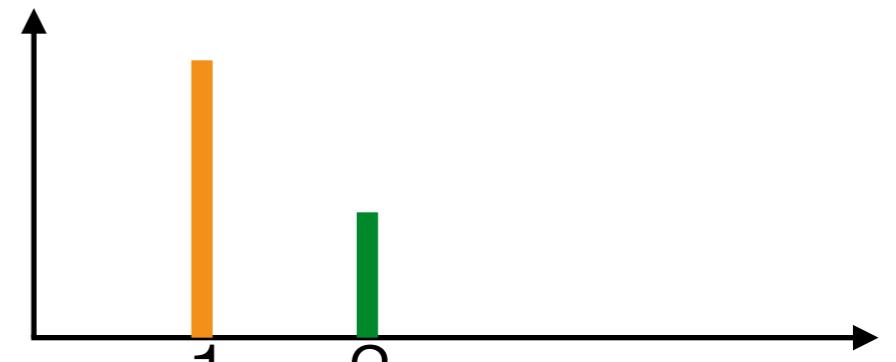
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- Pólya urn



Marginal cluster assignments

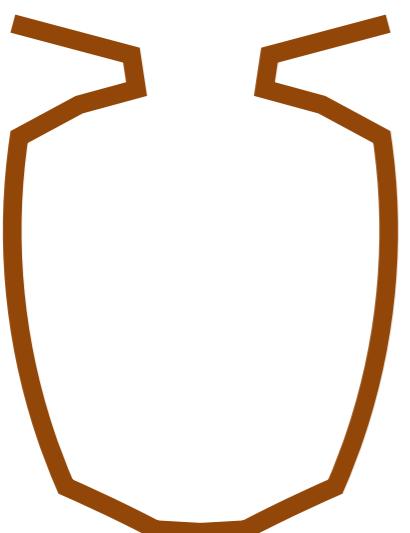
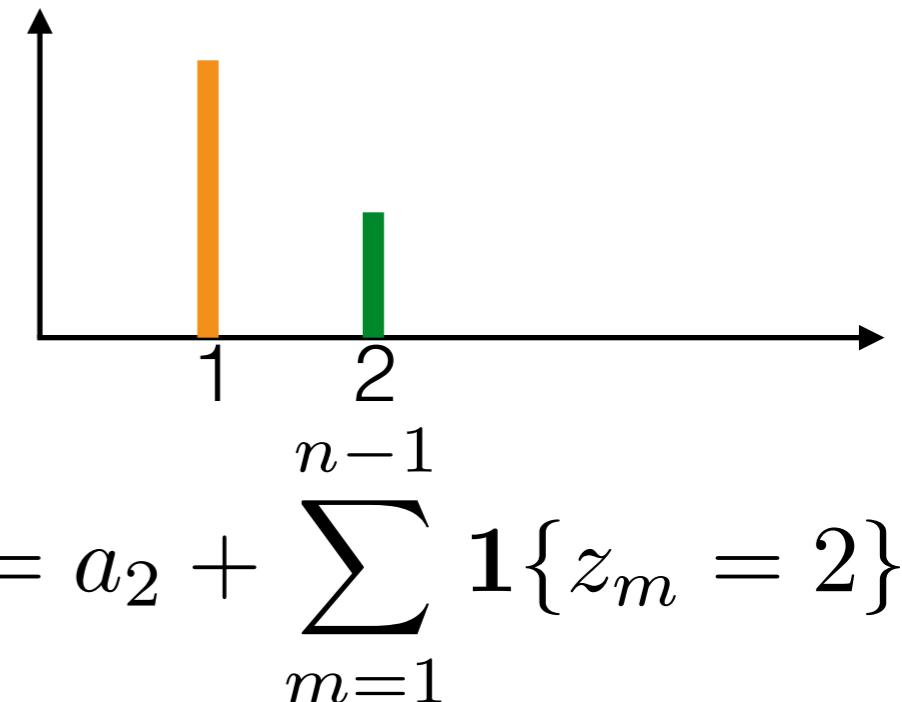
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- Pólya urn



Marginal cluster assignments

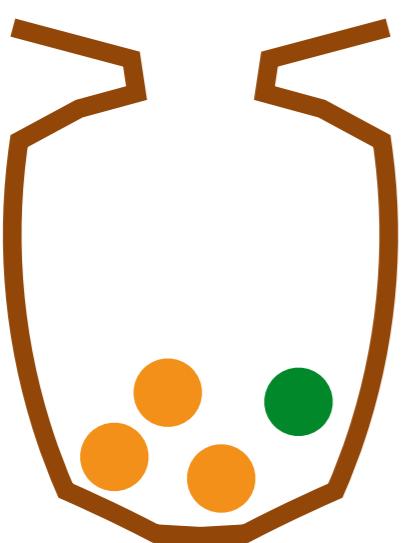
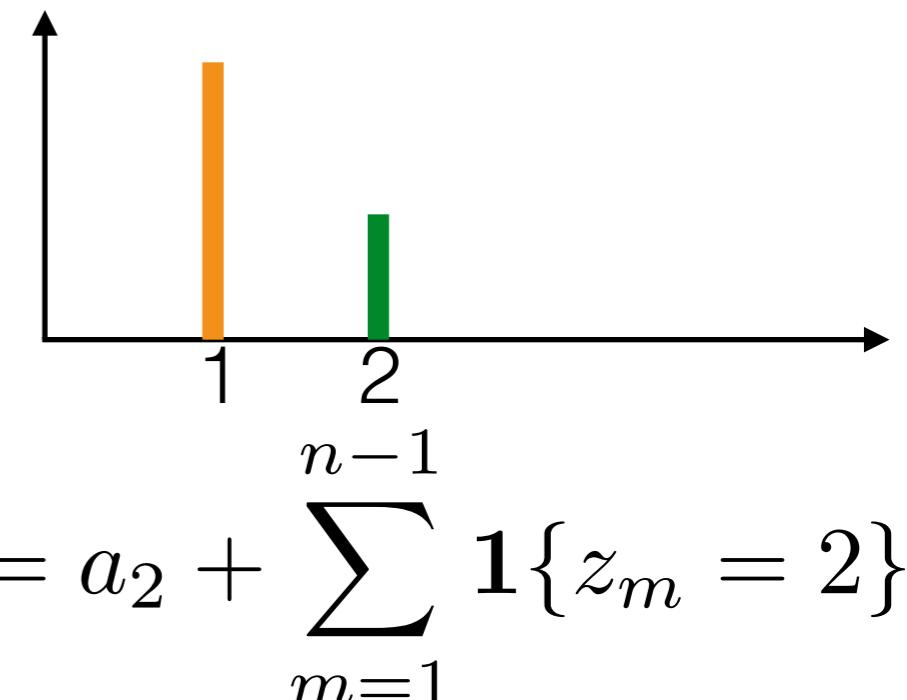
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- Pólya urn



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

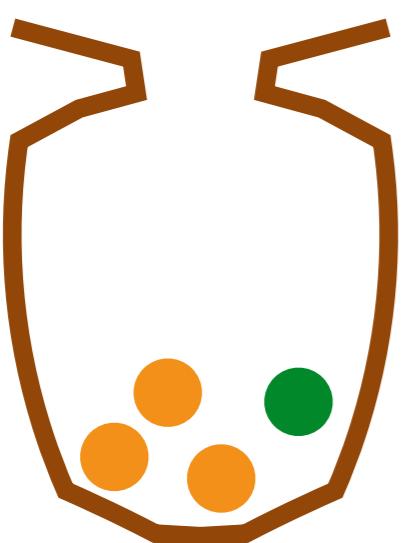
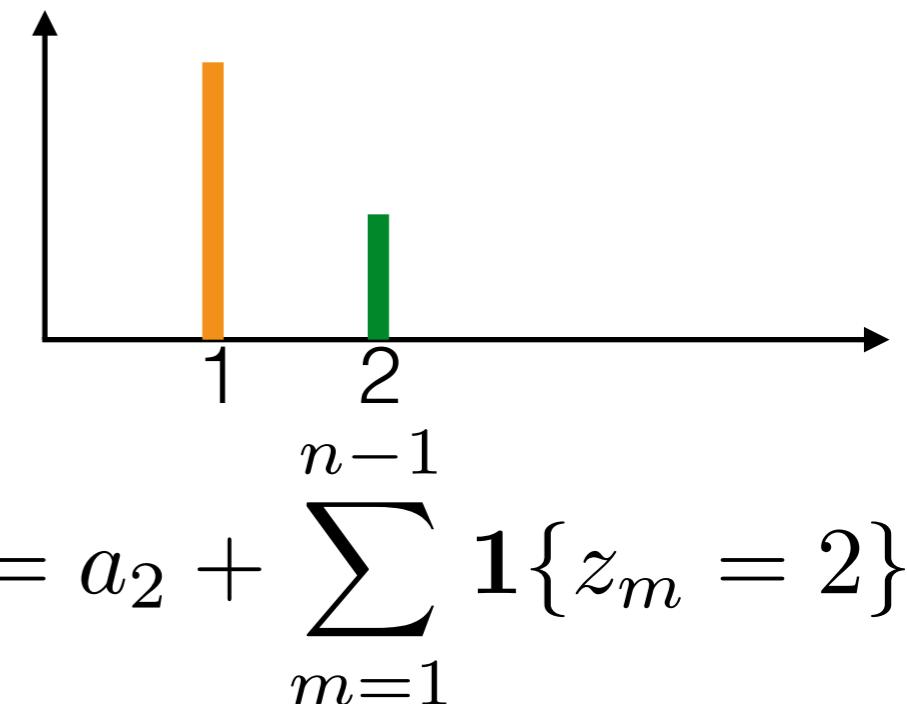
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

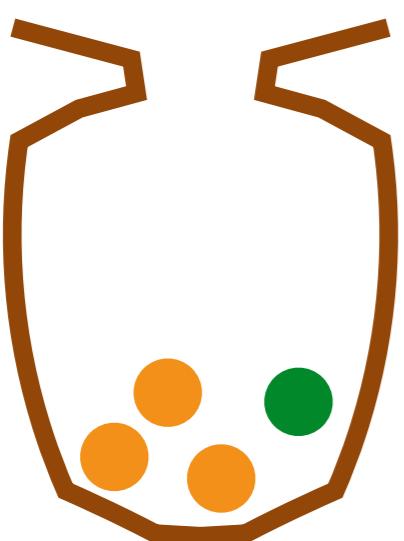
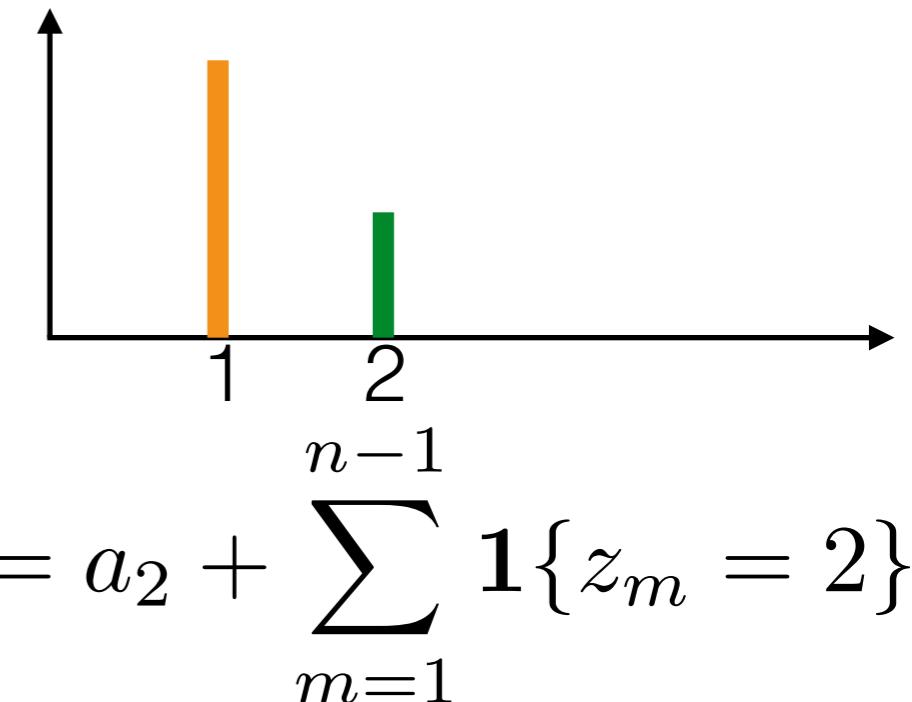
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability
 - Replace and add ball of same color



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

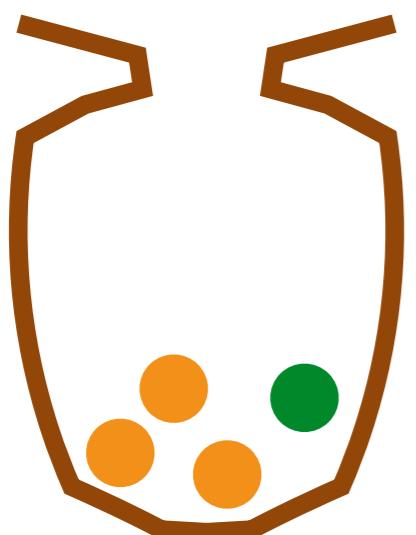
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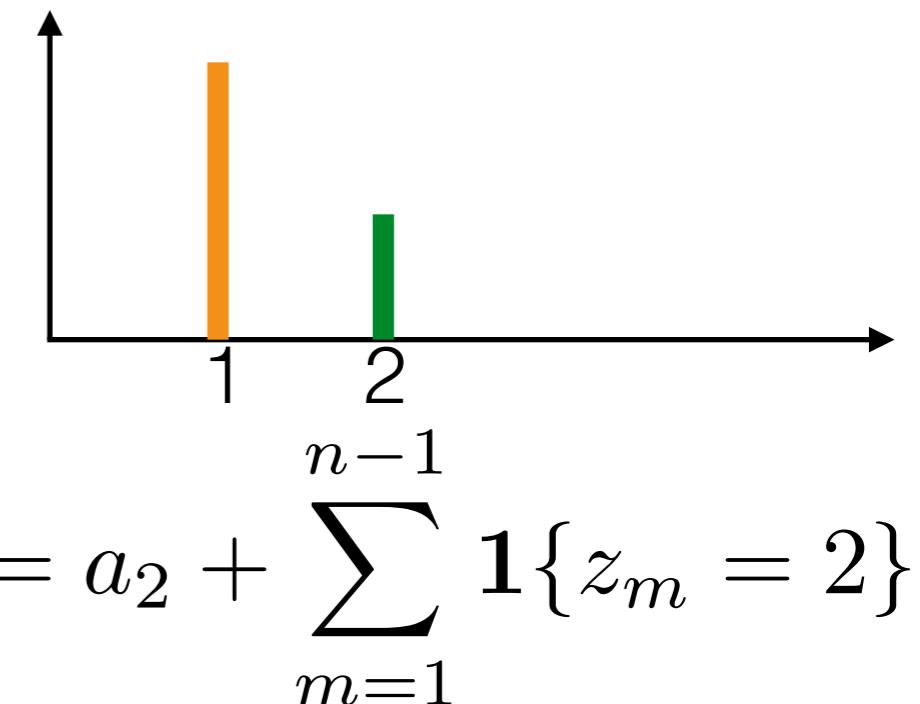
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability
 - Replace and add ball of same color



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

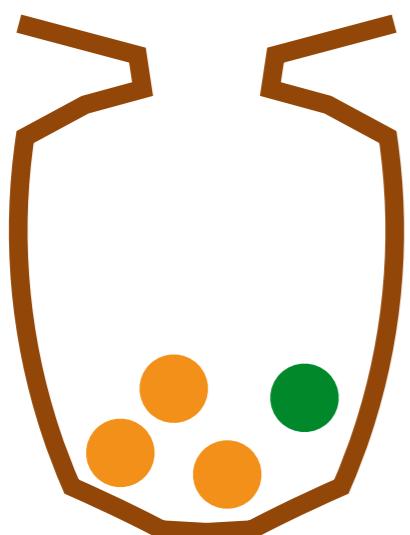
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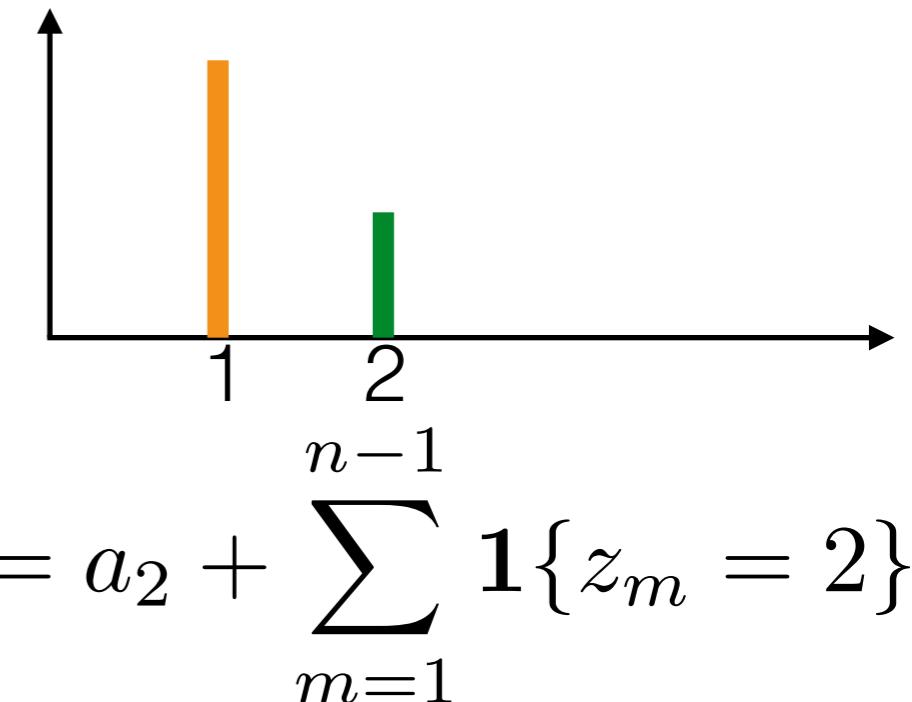
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability
 - Replace and add ball of same color



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}} = \rho_{\text{orange}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

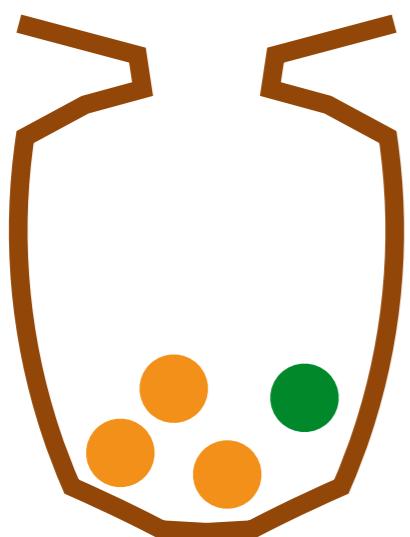
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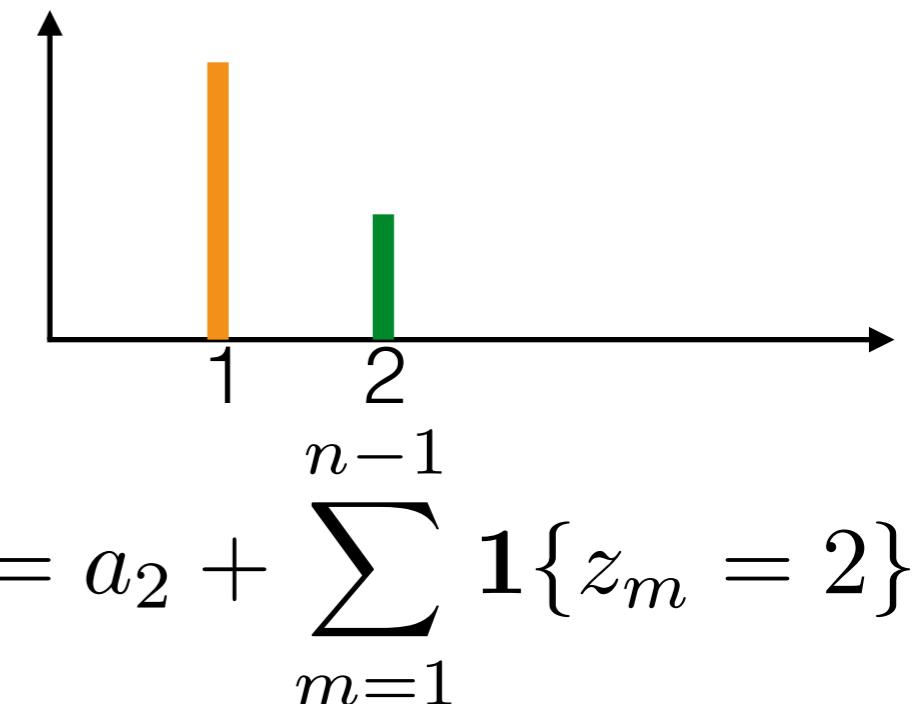
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with equal probability
- Replace and add ball of same color



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}} = \rho_{\text{orange}} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Beta}(a_{\text{orange}}, a_{\text{green}})$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

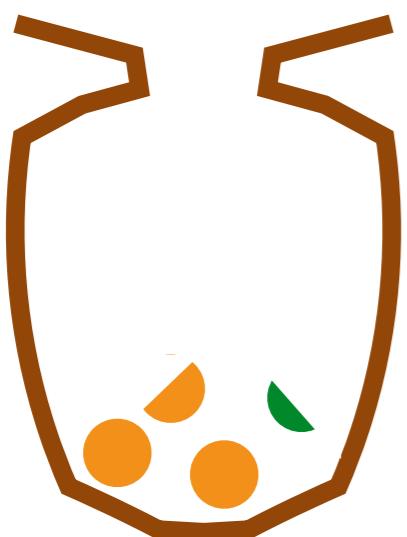
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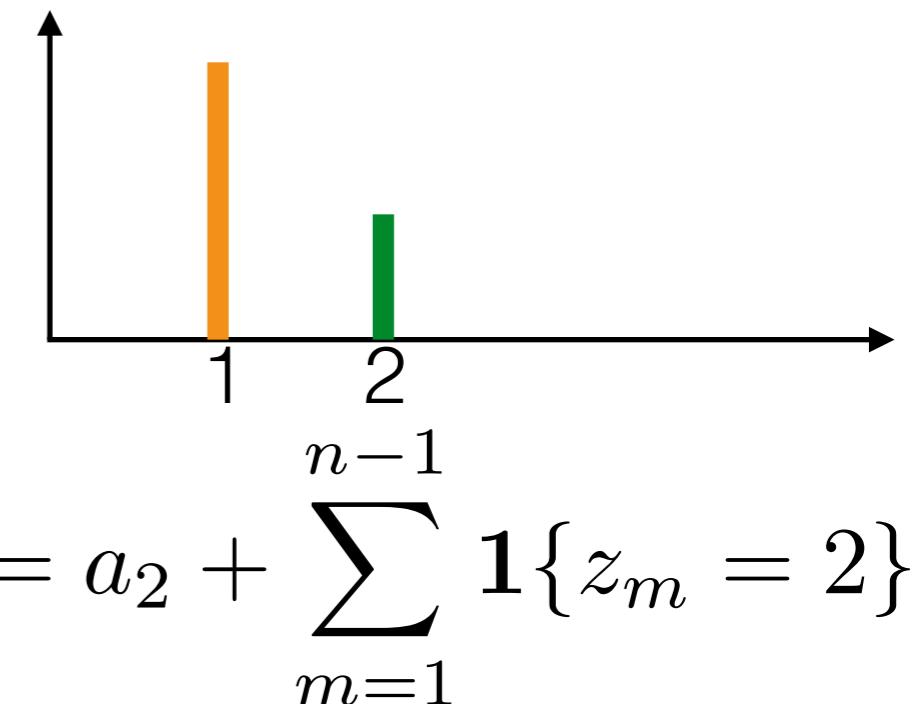
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- Choose any ball with equal probability
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

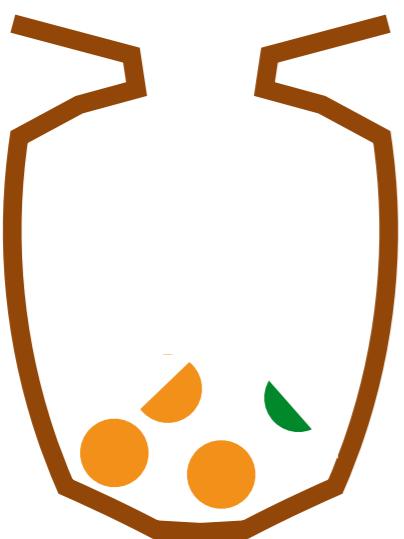
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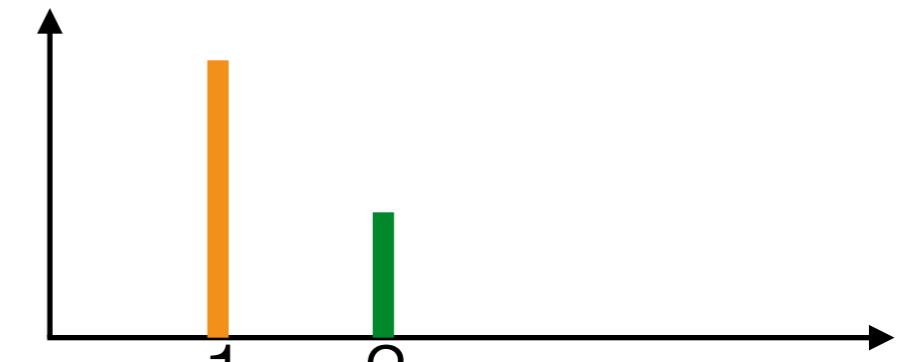
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- Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass
- Replace and add ball of same color

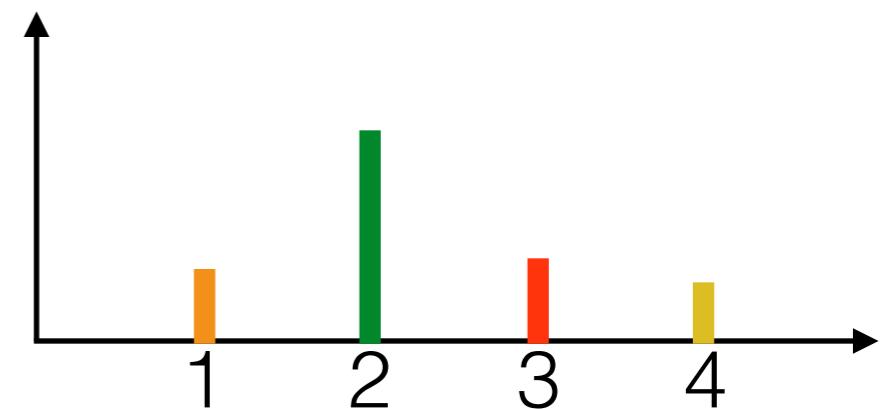


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\# \text{ orange}}{\# \text{ total}} = \rho_{\text{orange}} \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Beta}(a_{\text{orange}}, a_{\text{green}})$$



Marginal cluster assignments

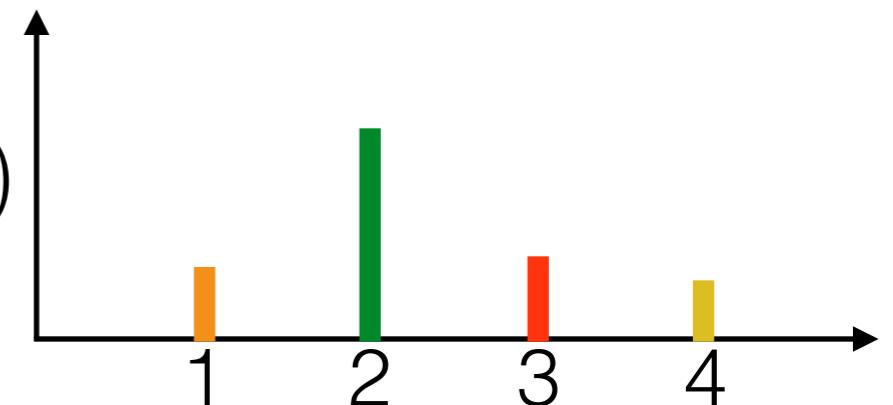
- Integrate out the frequencies



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

$$\rho_{1:K} \sim \text{Dirichlet}(a_{1:K}), z_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Cat}(\rho_{1:K})$$

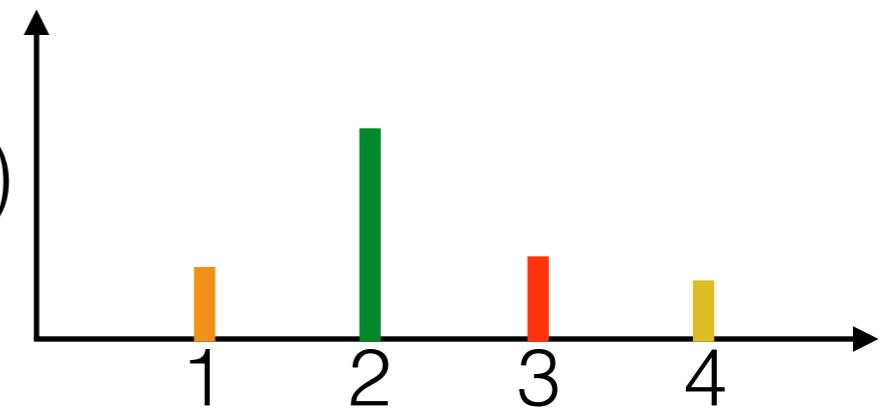


Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

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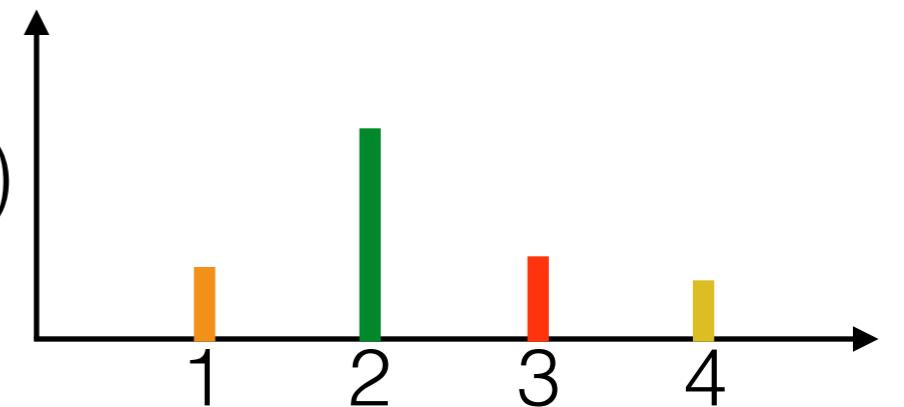


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Marginal cluster assignments

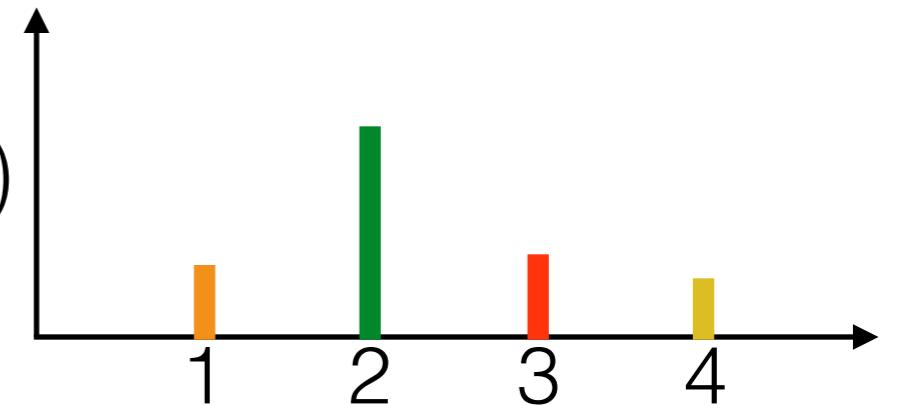
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- multivariate Pólya urn



Marginal cluster assignments

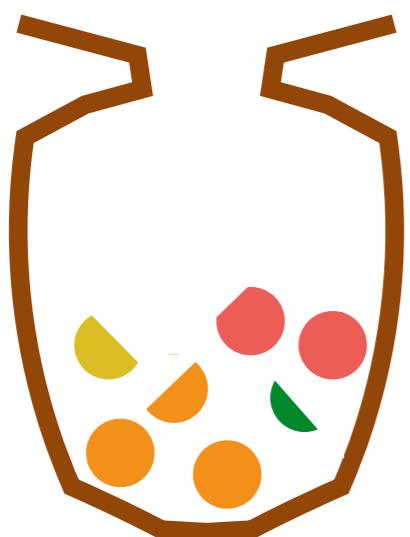
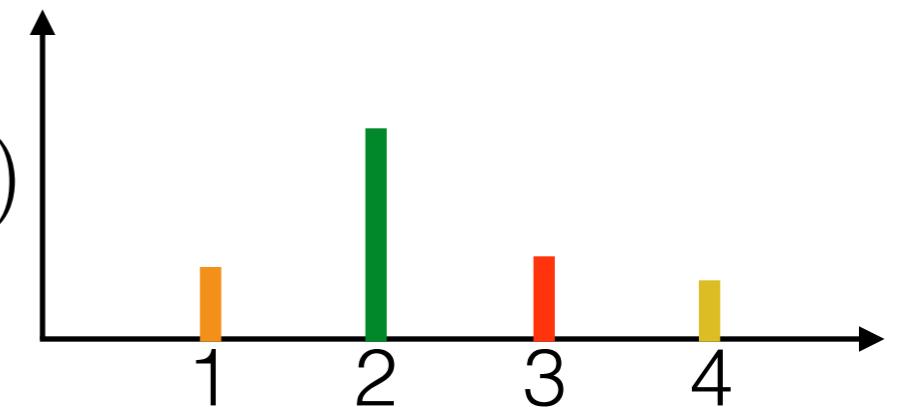
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Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

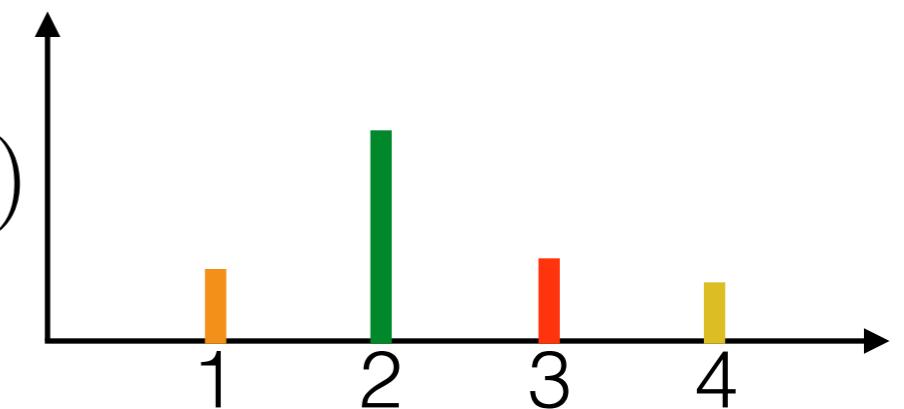
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- multivariate Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

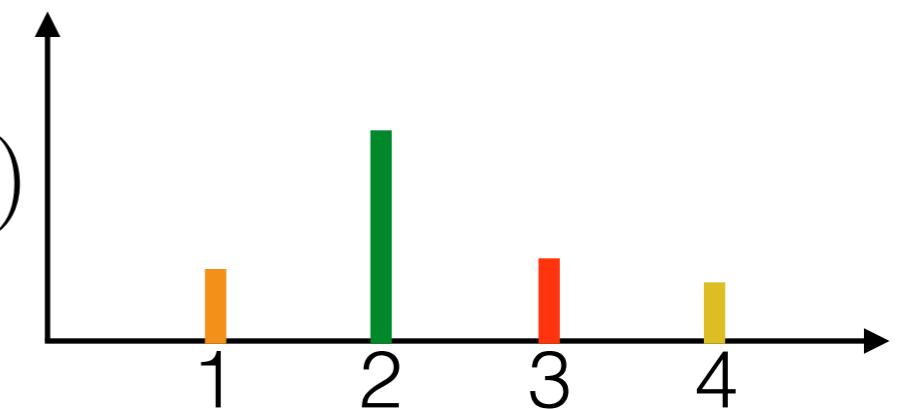
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- multivariate Pólya urn

- Choose any ball with prob proportional to its mass
- Replace and add ball of same color



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

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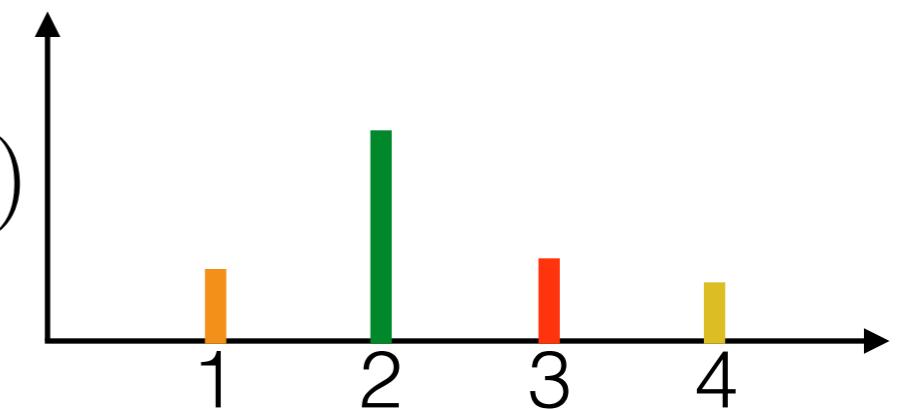
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- multivariate Pólya urn

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\# \text{ orange}, \# \text{ green}, \# \text{ red}, \# \text{ yellow})}{\# \text{ total}}$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

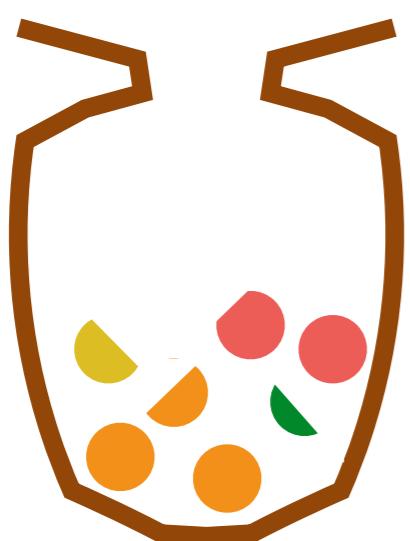
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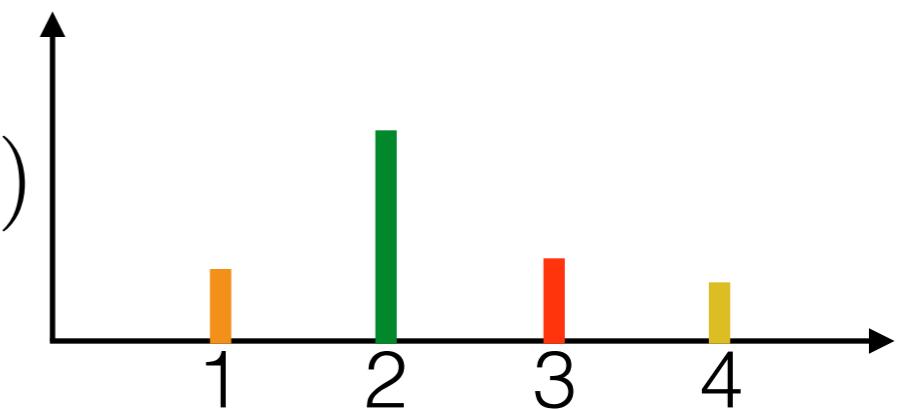
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- multivariate Pólya urn

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\# \text{ orange}, \# \text{ green}, \# \text{ red}, \# \text{ yellow})}{\# \text{ total}} \rightarrow (\rho_{\text{orange}}, \rho_{\text{green}}, \rho_{\text{red}}, \rho_{\text{yellow}})$$



Marginal cluster assignments

- Integrate out the frequencies

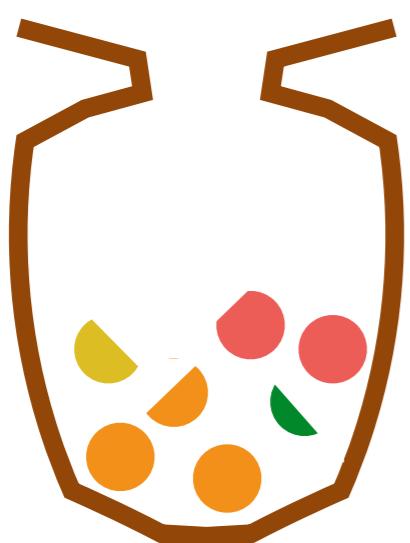
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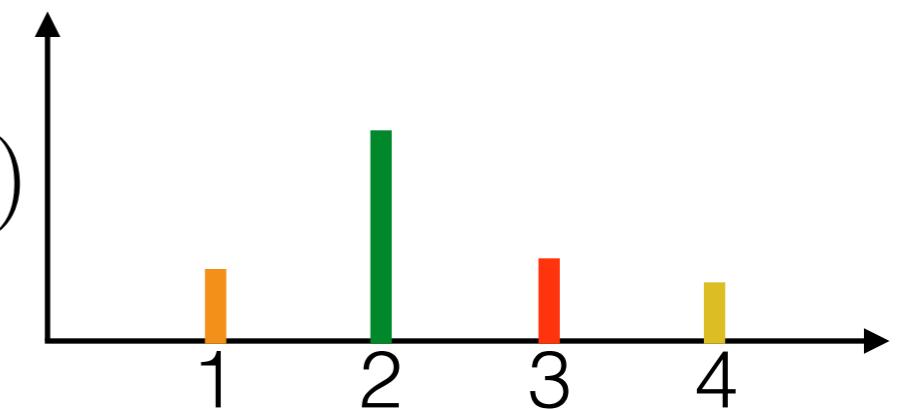
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- multivariate Pólya urn

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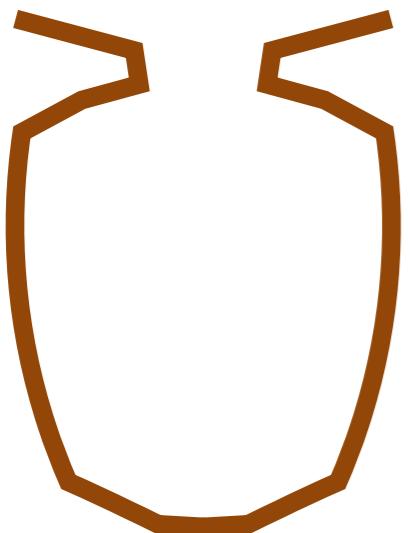


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

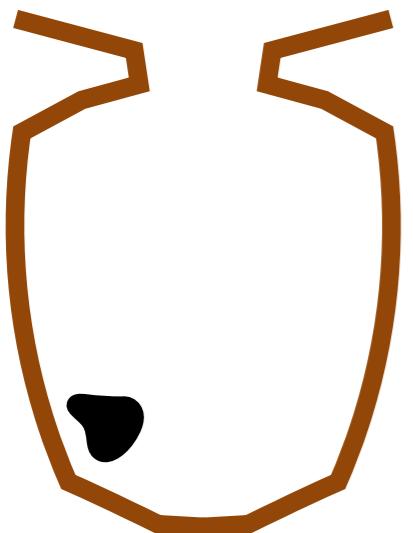
Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



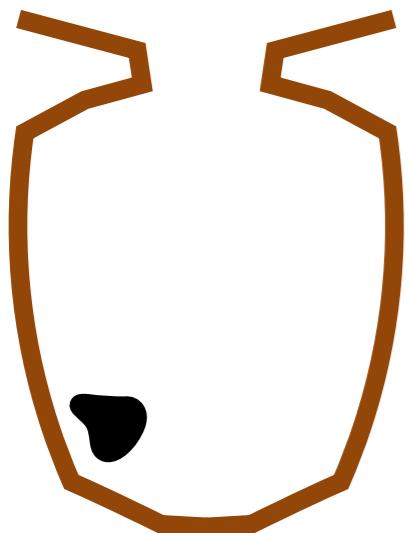
Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



Marginal cluster assignments

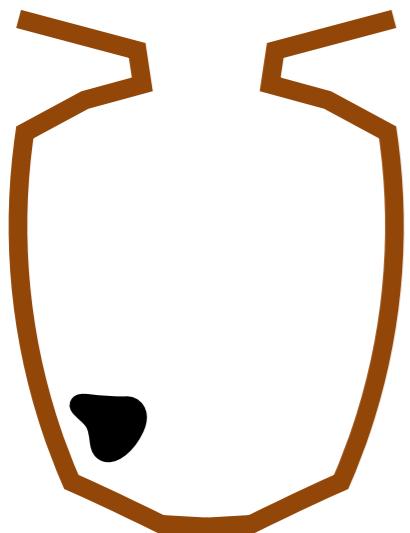
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass

Marginal cluster assignments

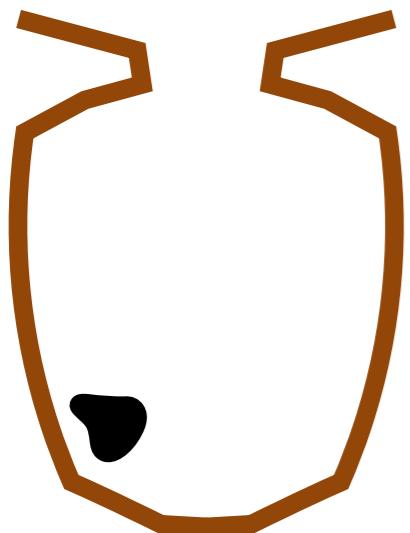
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color

Marginal cluster assignments

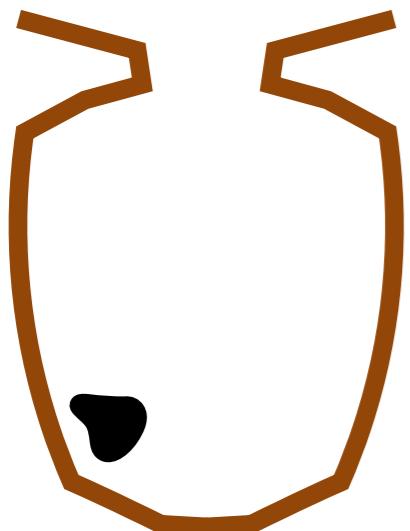
- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



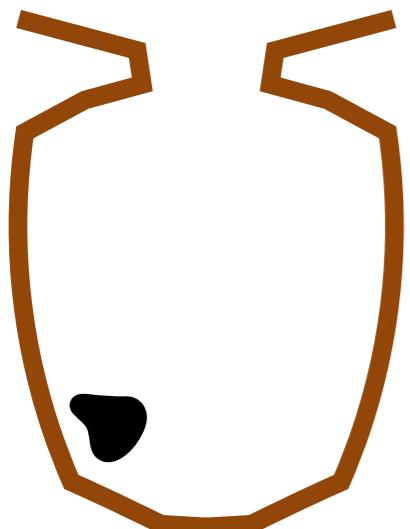
- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

Step 0

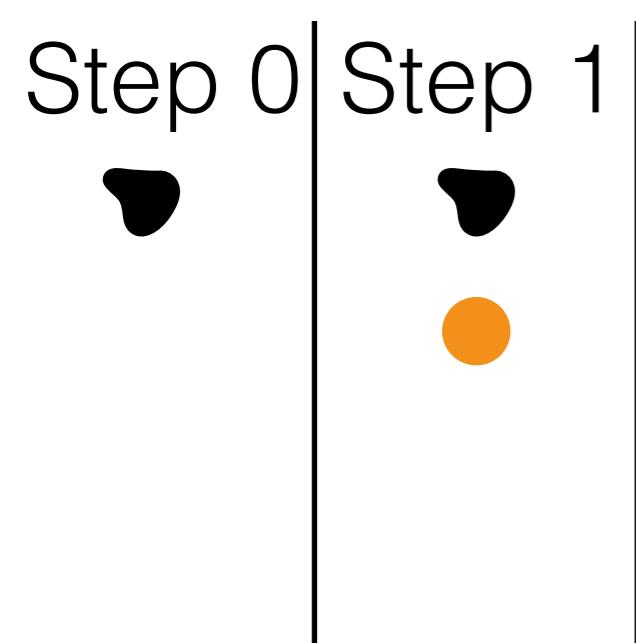


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

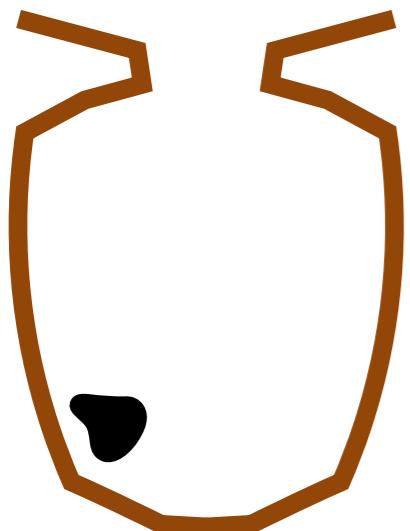


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
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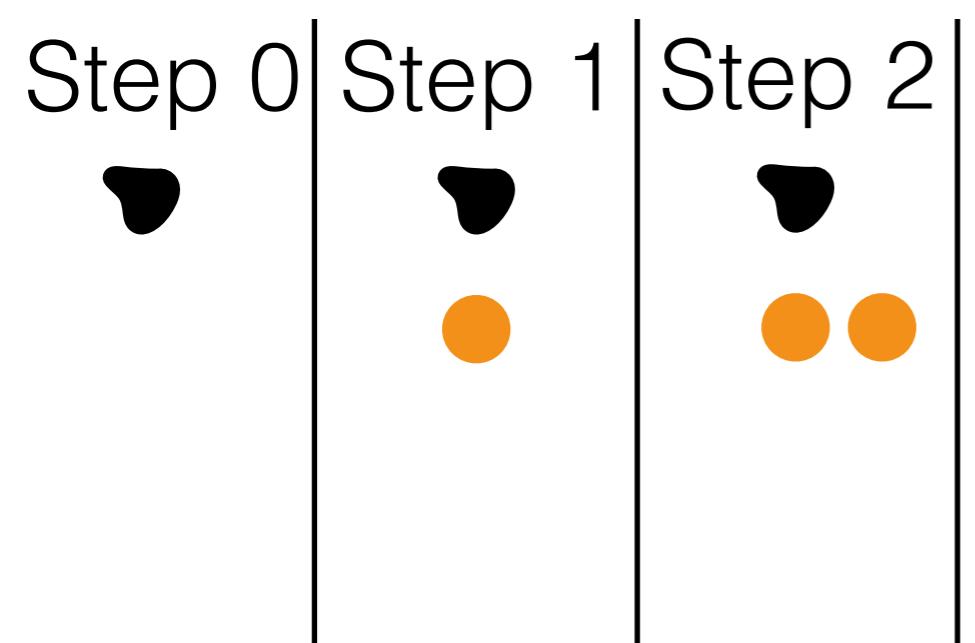


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

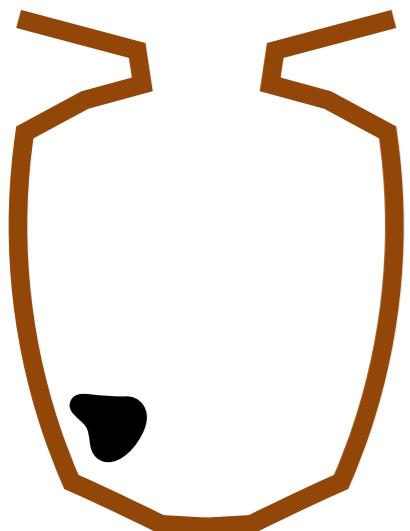


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 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

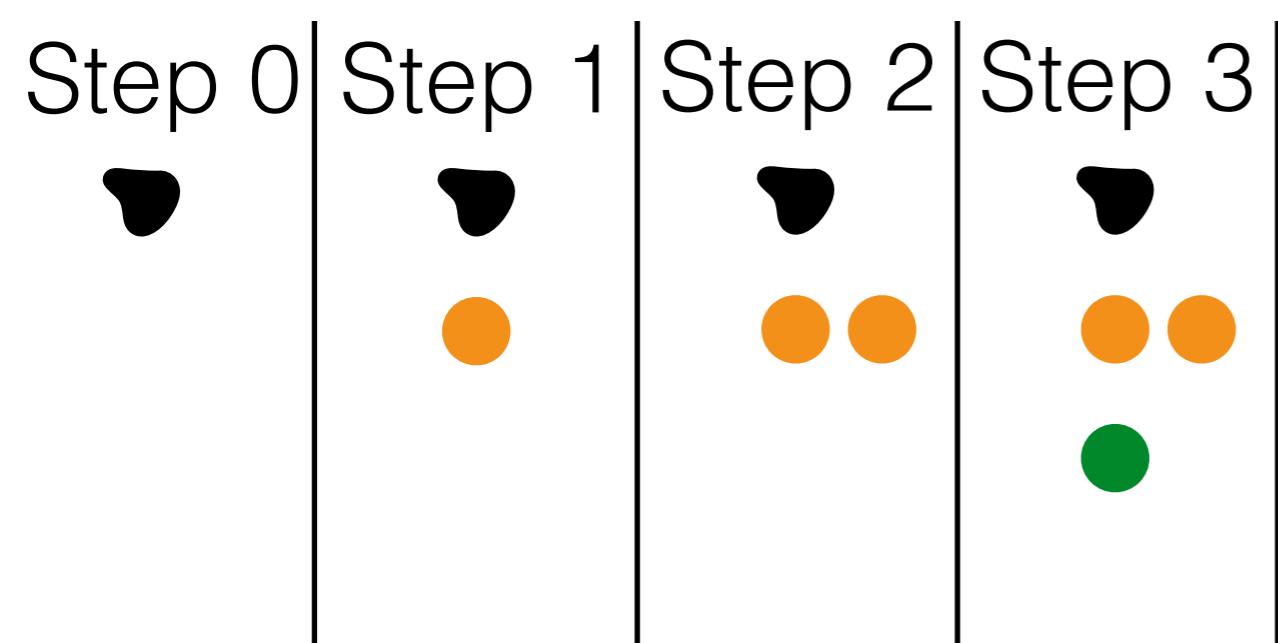


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

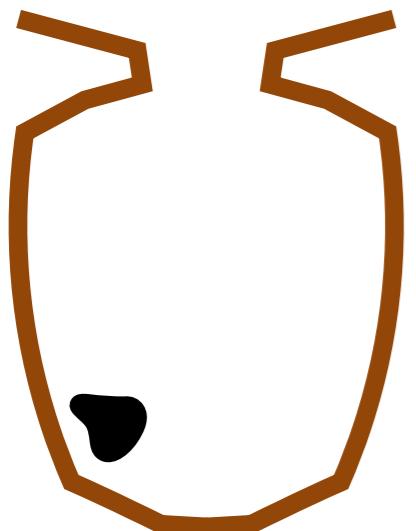


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

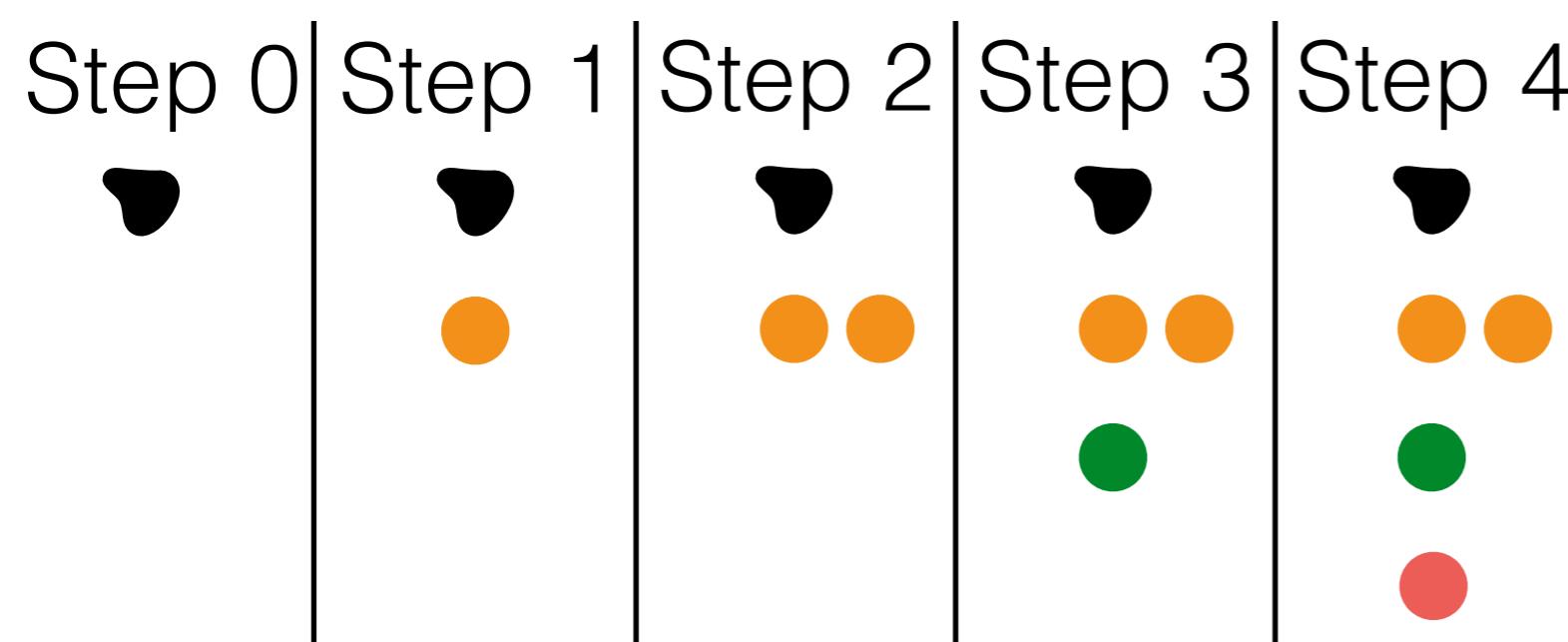


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

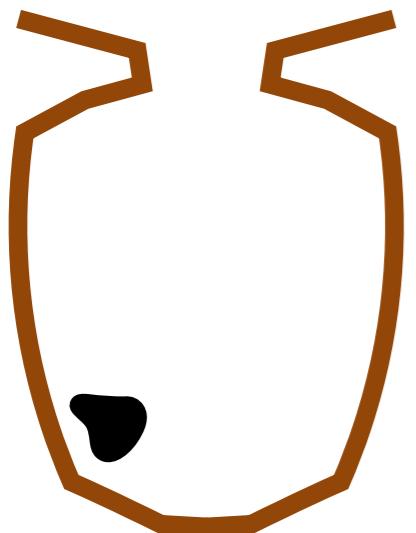


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

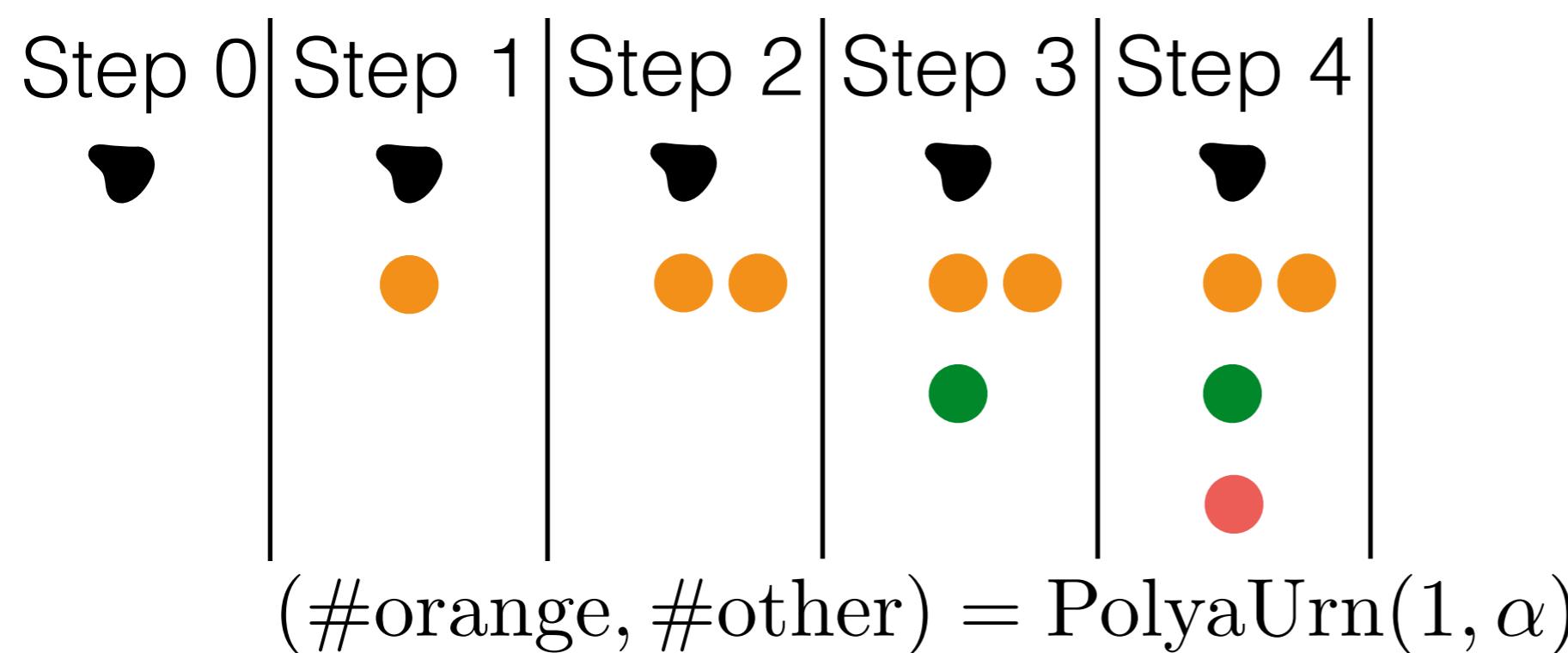


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

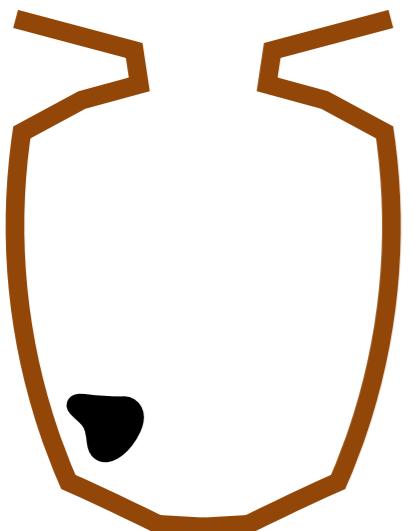


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

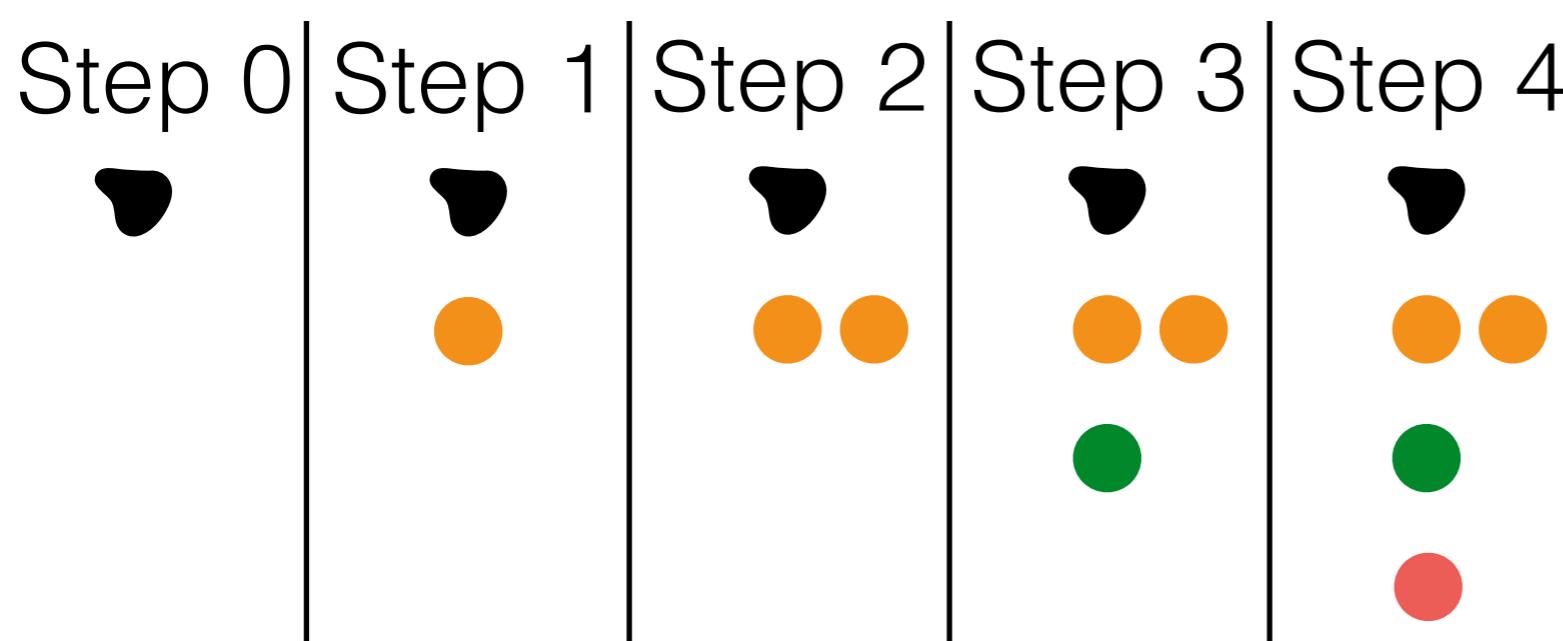


Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

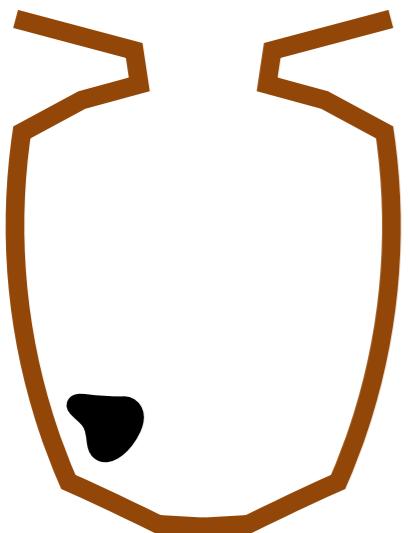


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

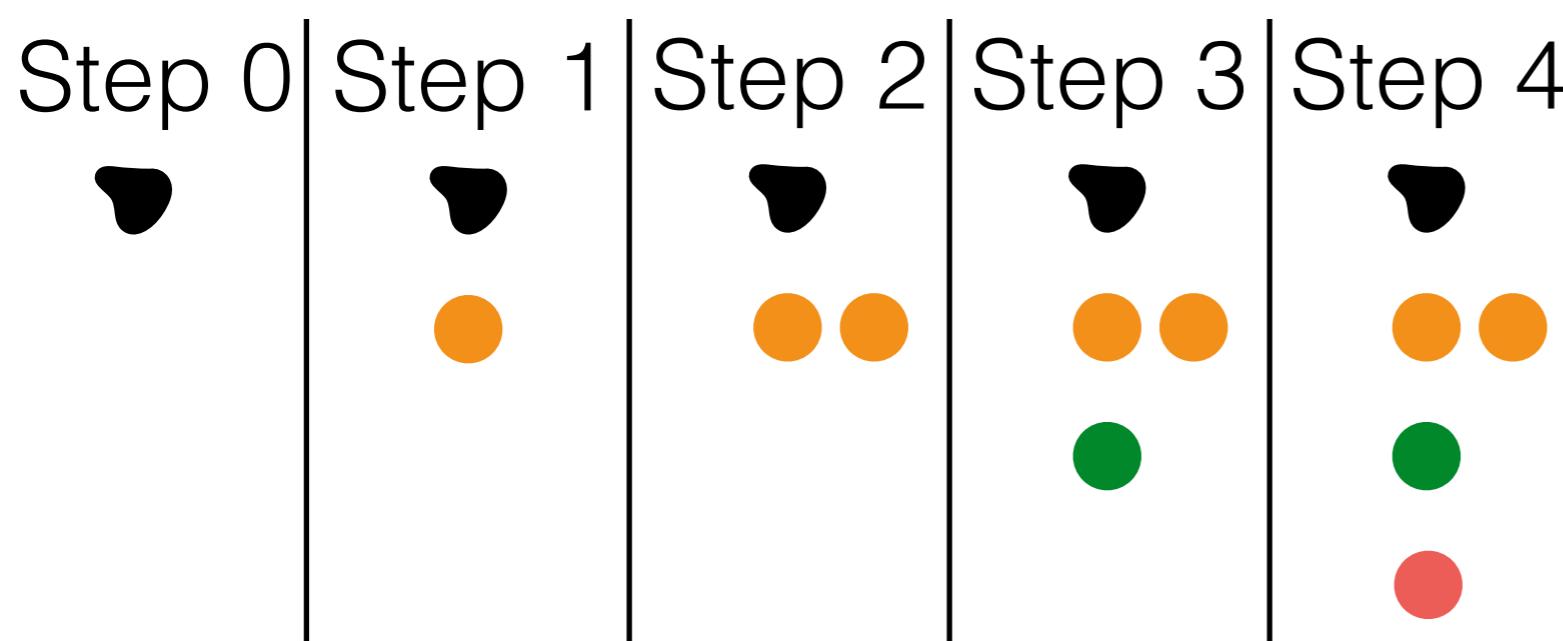
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

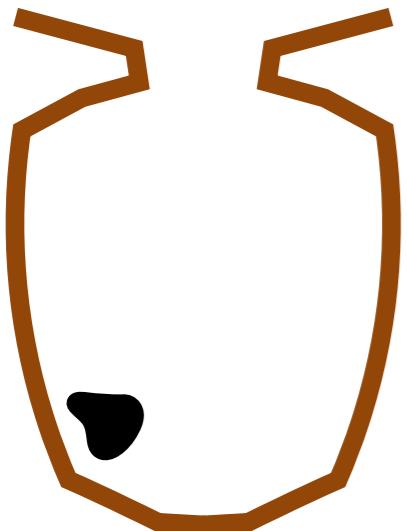


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

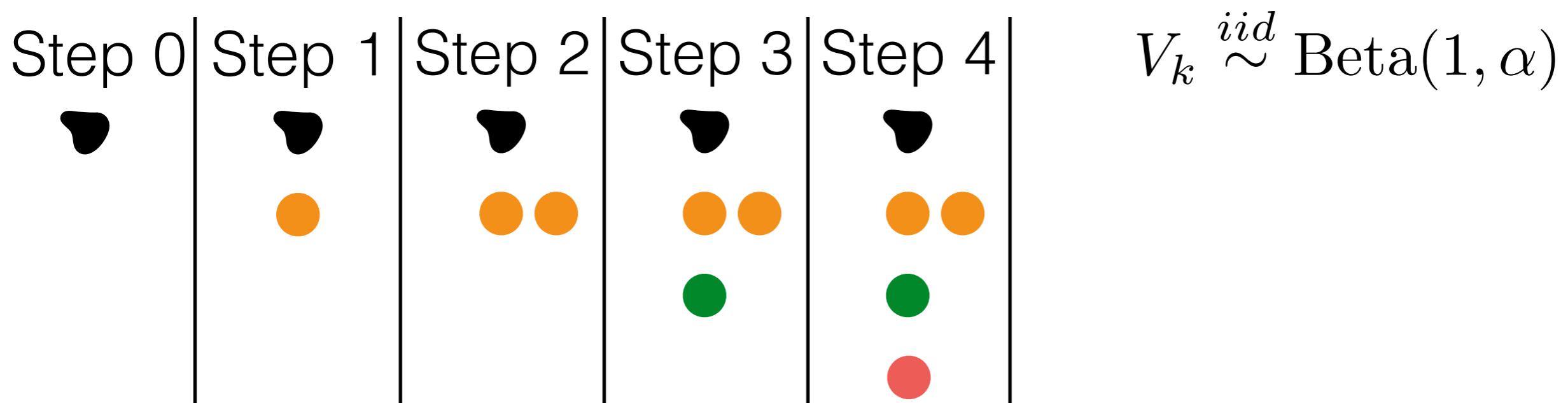
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

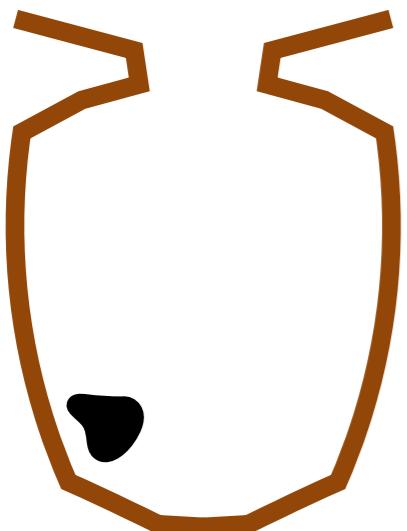


$$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$$

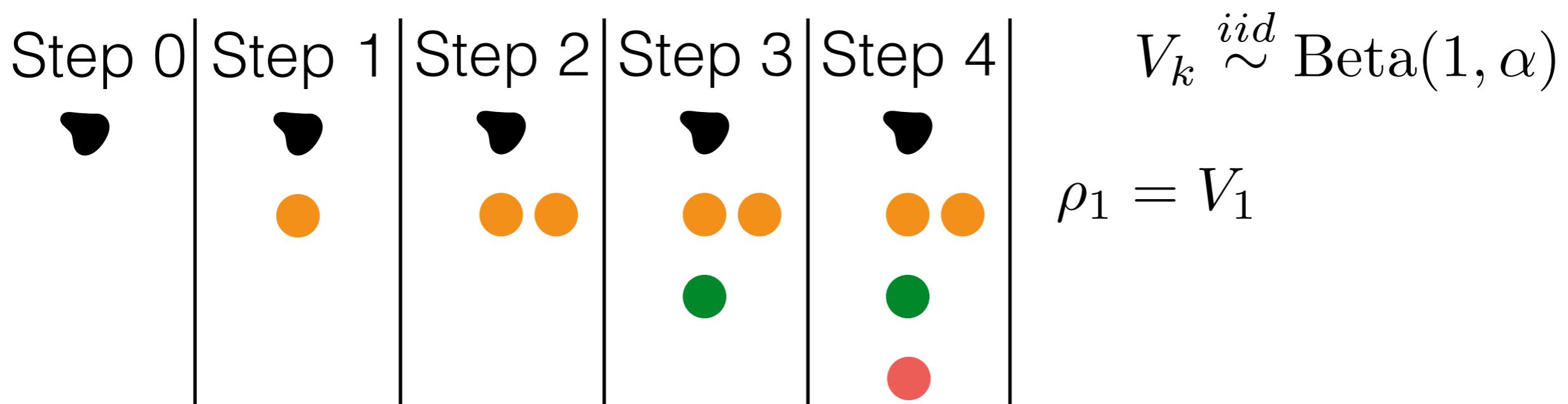
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

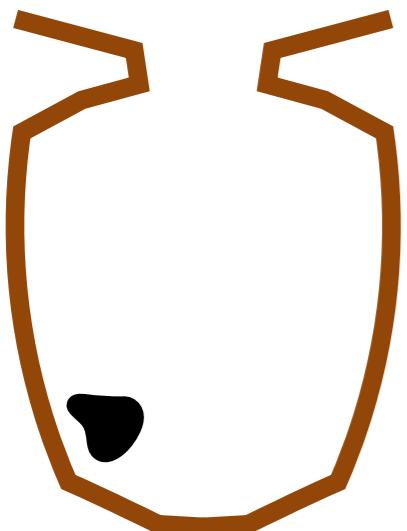


(#orange, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

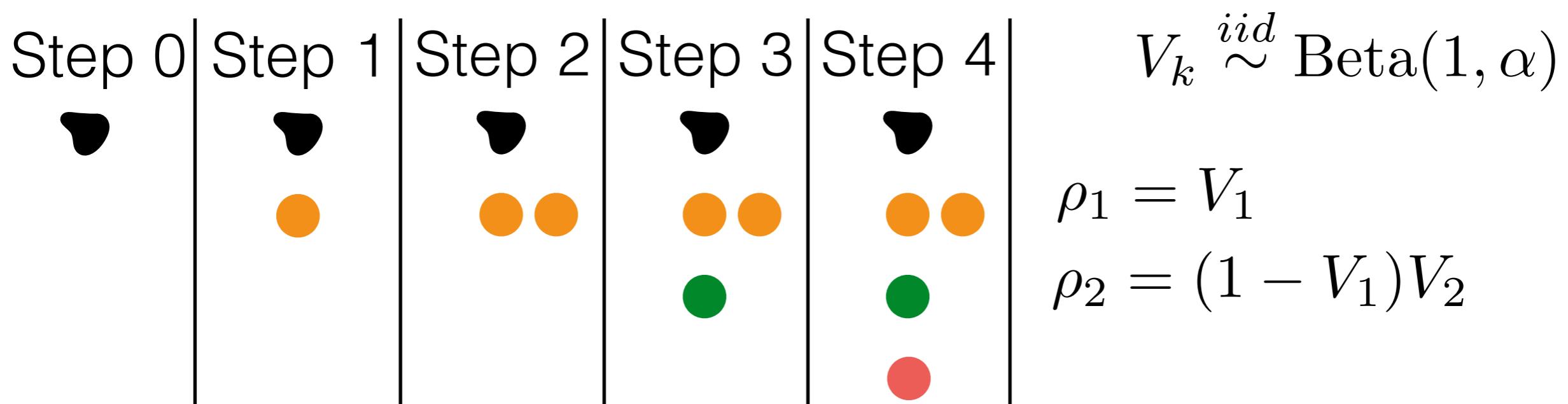
- not orange: (#green, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)
- not orange, green: (#red, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn



- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

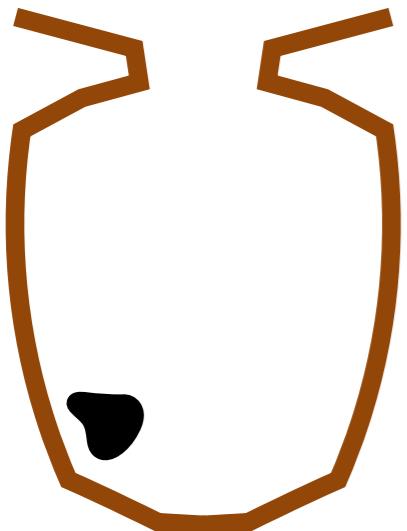


$(\#\text{orange}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

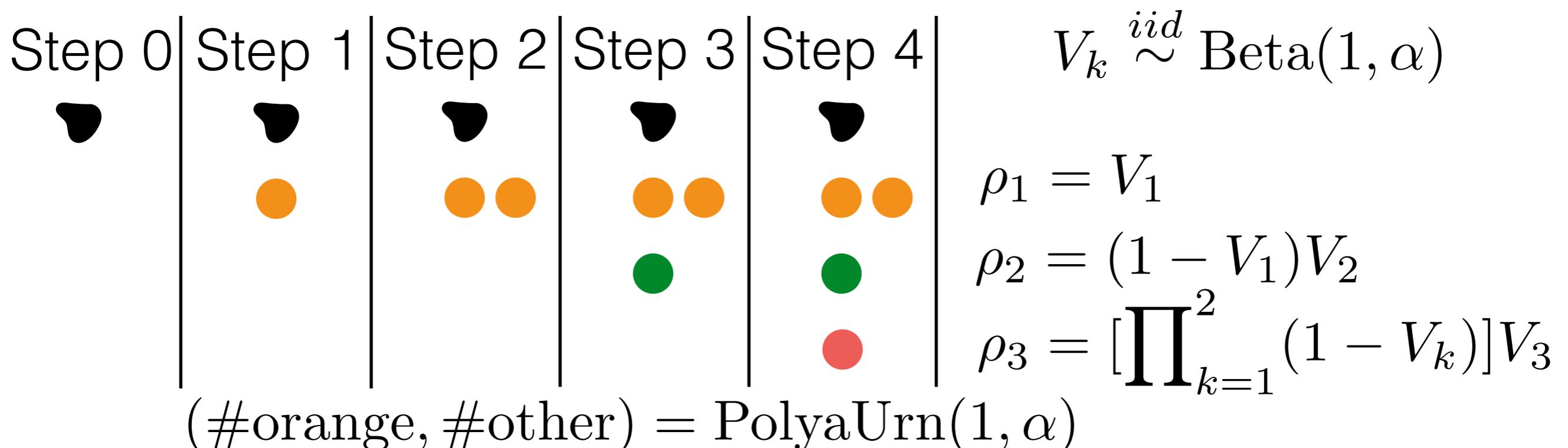
- not orange: $(\#\text{green}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$
- not orange, green: $(\#\text{red}, \#\text{other}) = \text{PolyaUrn}(1, \alpha)$

Marginal cluster assignments

- Hoppe urn / Blackwell-MacQueen urn

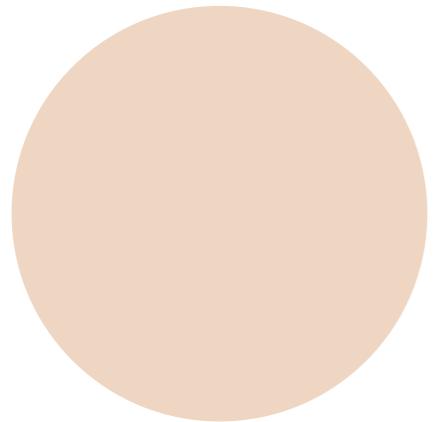


- Choose ball with prob proportional to its mass
 - If black, replace and add ball of new color
 - Else, replace and add ball of same color

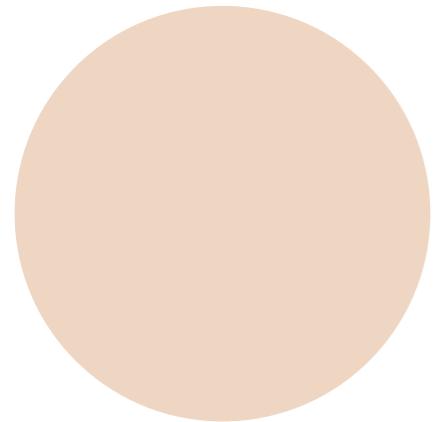


- not orange: (#green, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)
- not orange, green: (#red, #other) = PolyaUrn(1, α)

Chinese restaurant process

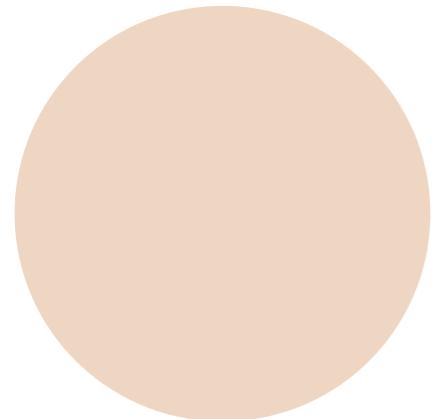


Chinese restaurant process



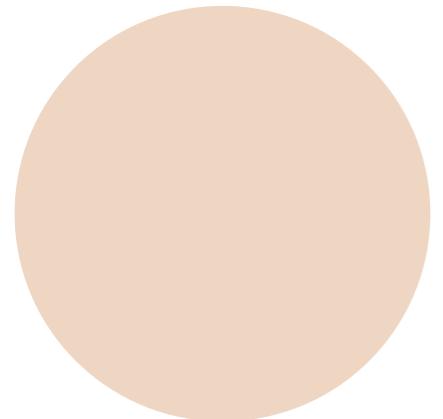
- Same thing we just did

Chinese restaurant process



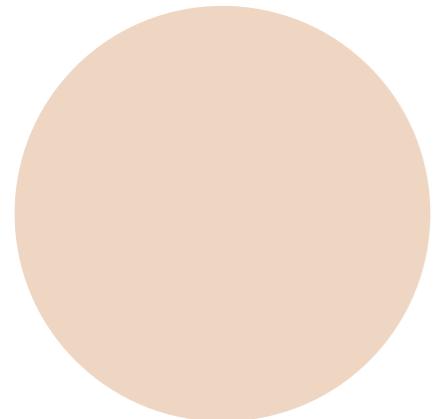
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant

Chinese restaurant process



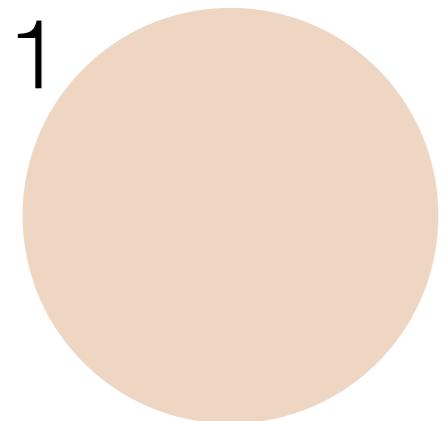
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there

Chinese restaurant process



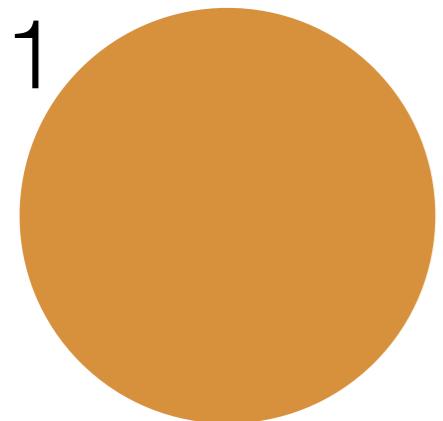
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



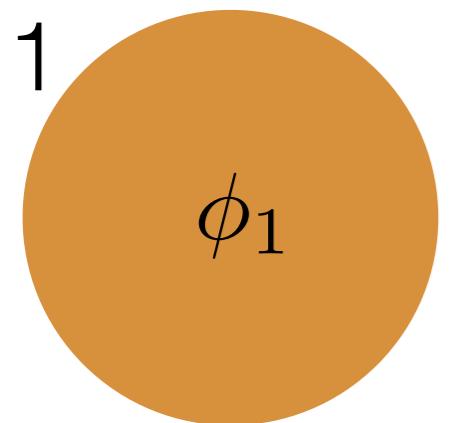
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



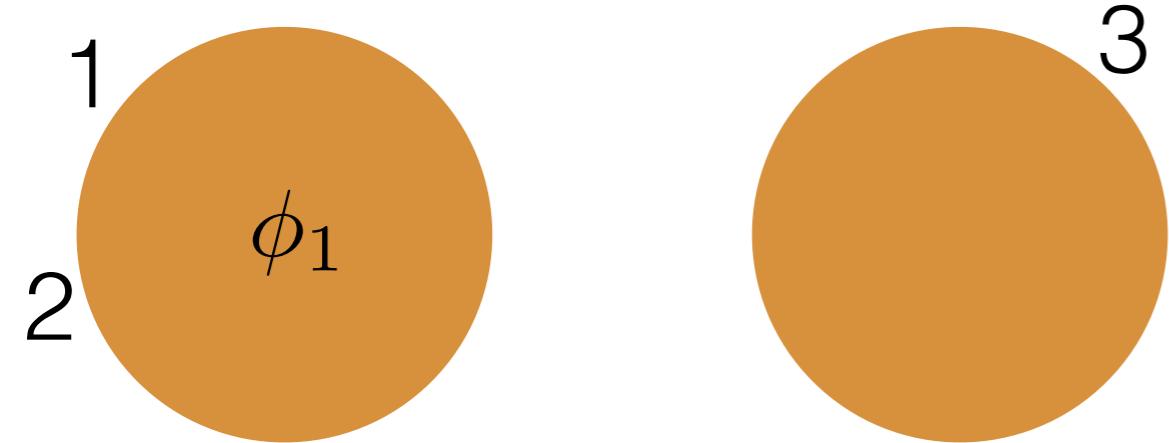
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



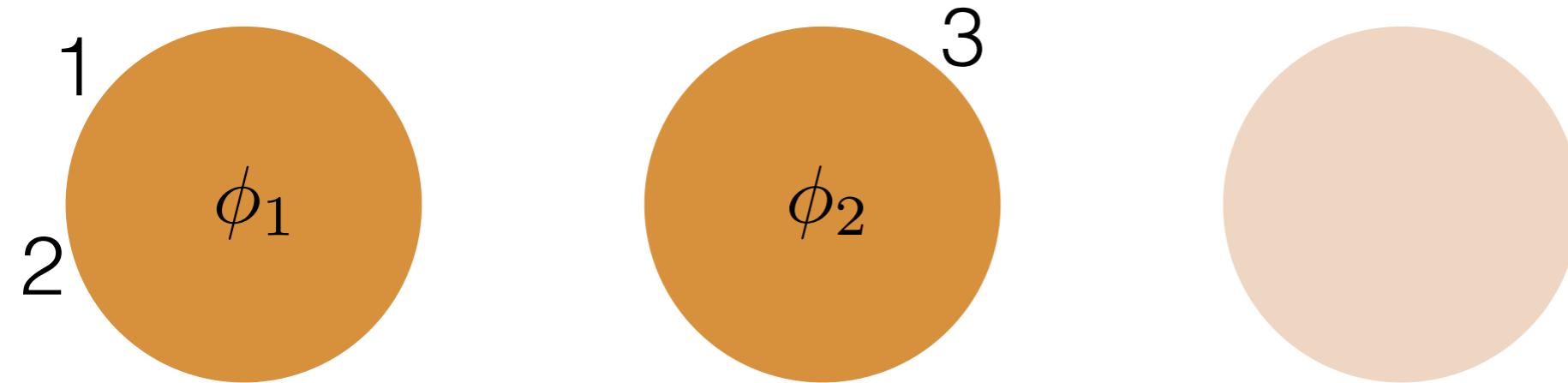
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



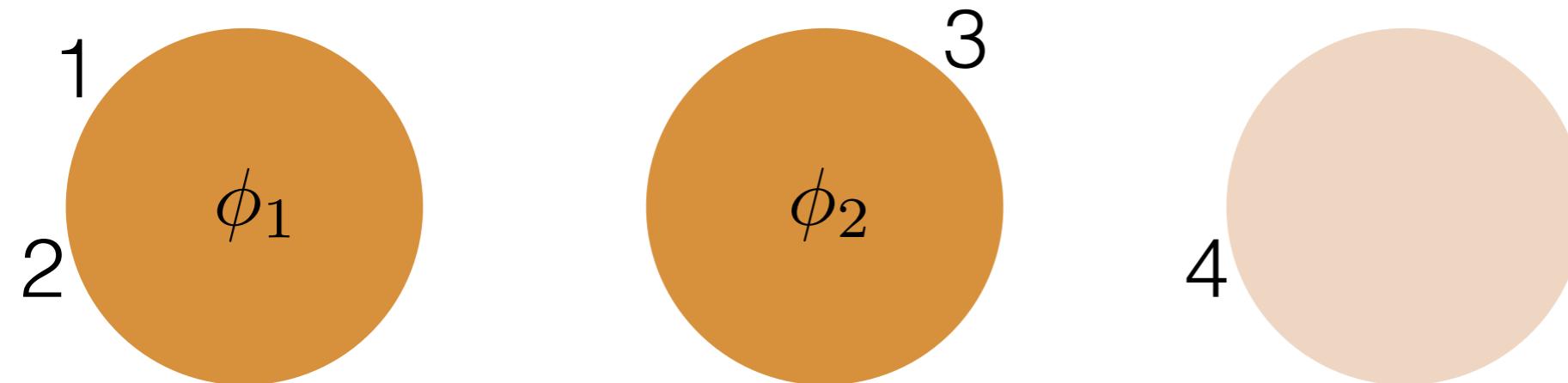
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



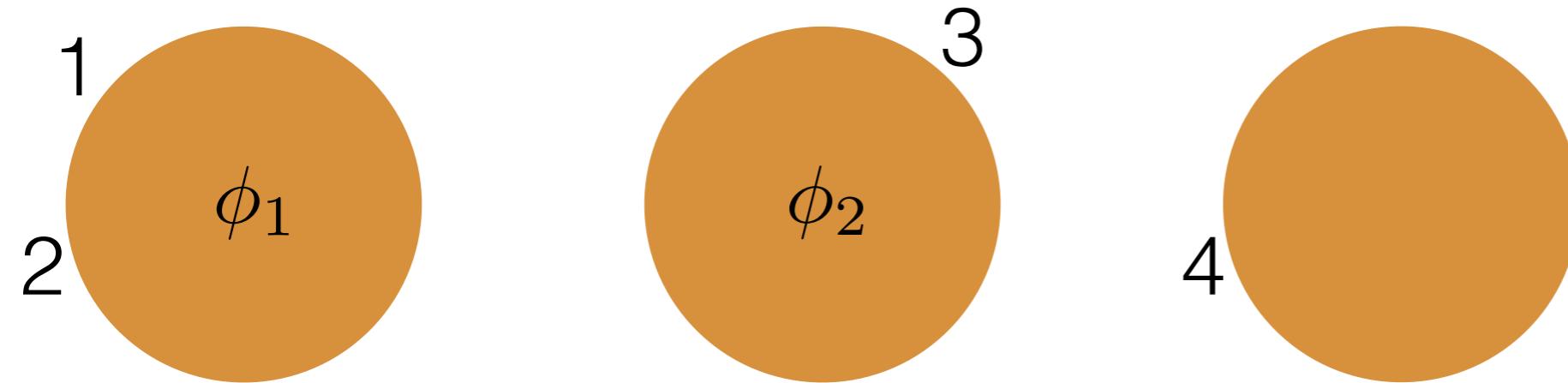
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



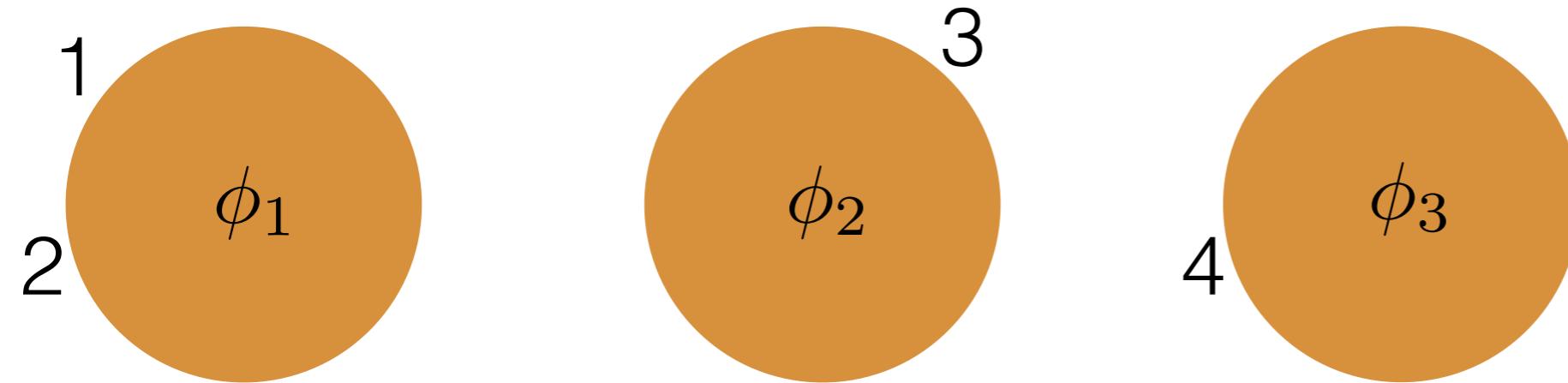
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
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 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



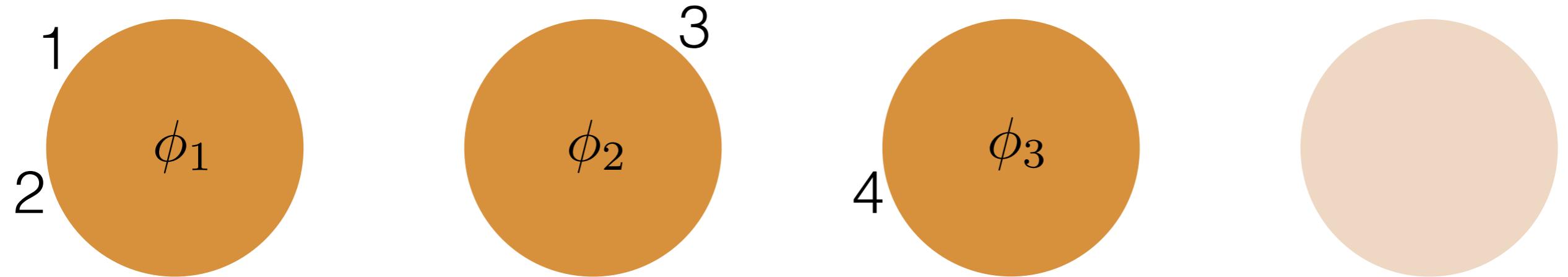
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



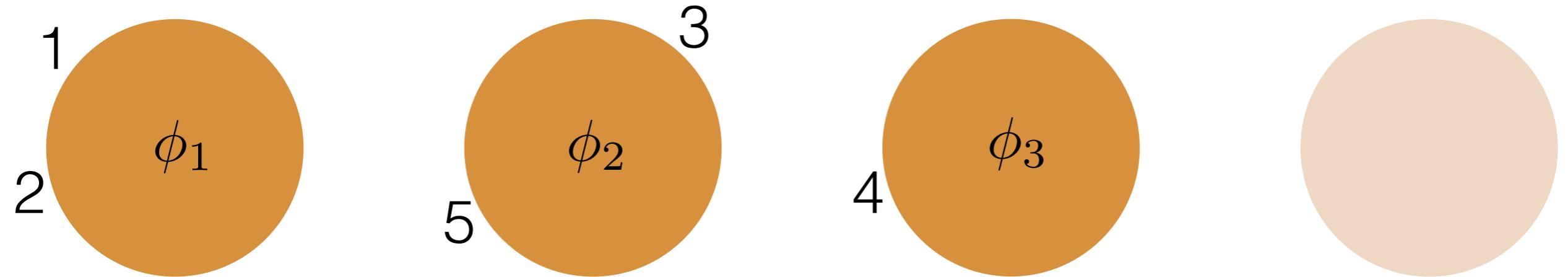
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



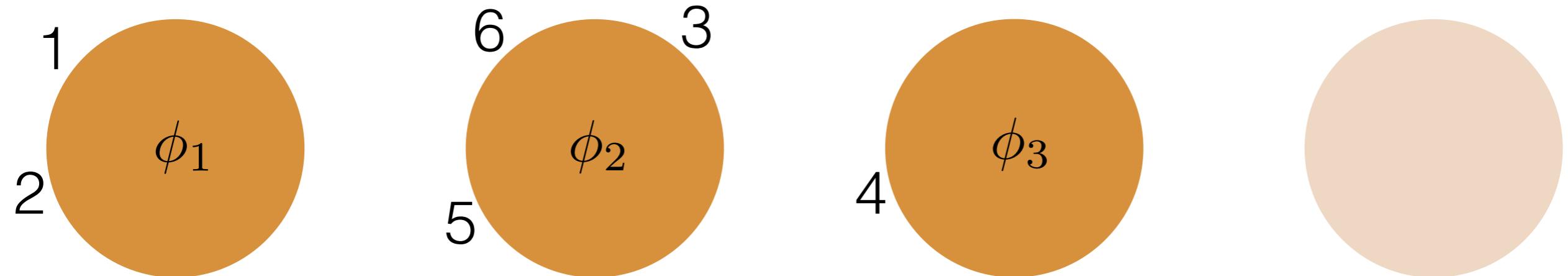
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



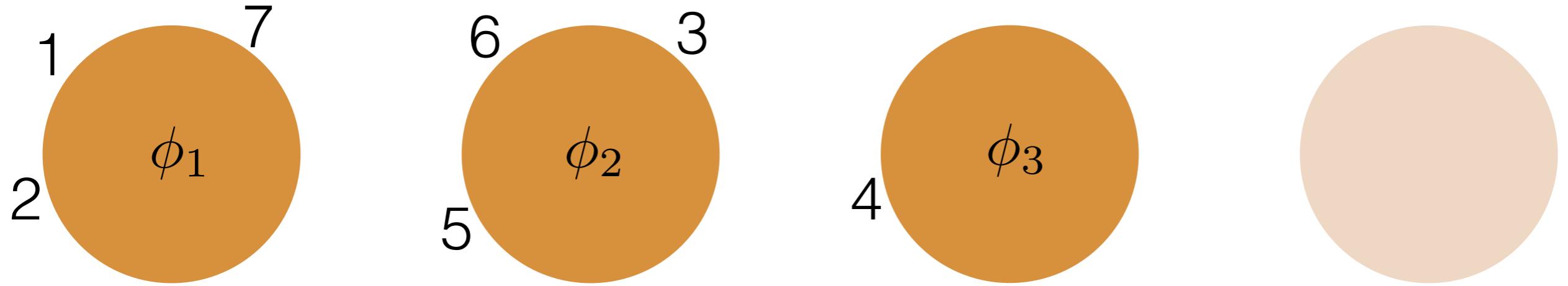
- Same thing we just did
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 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



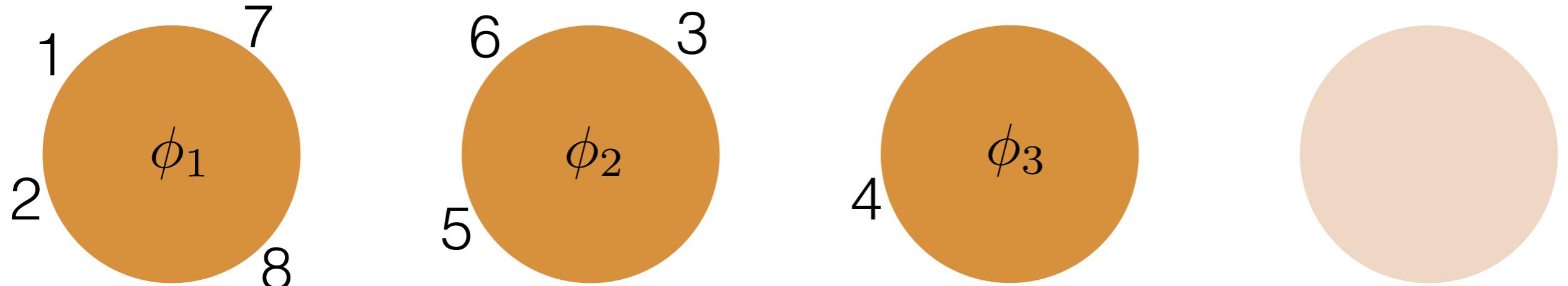
- Same thing we just did
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 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
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Chinese restaurant process



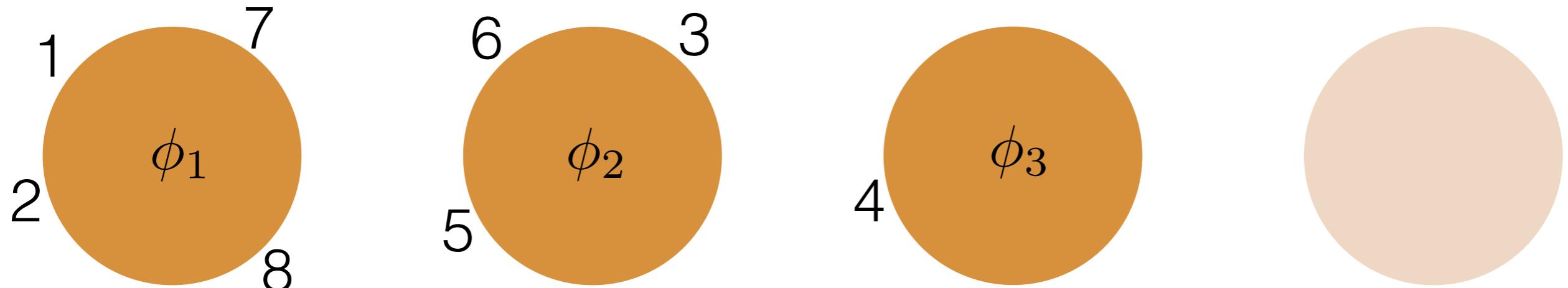
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



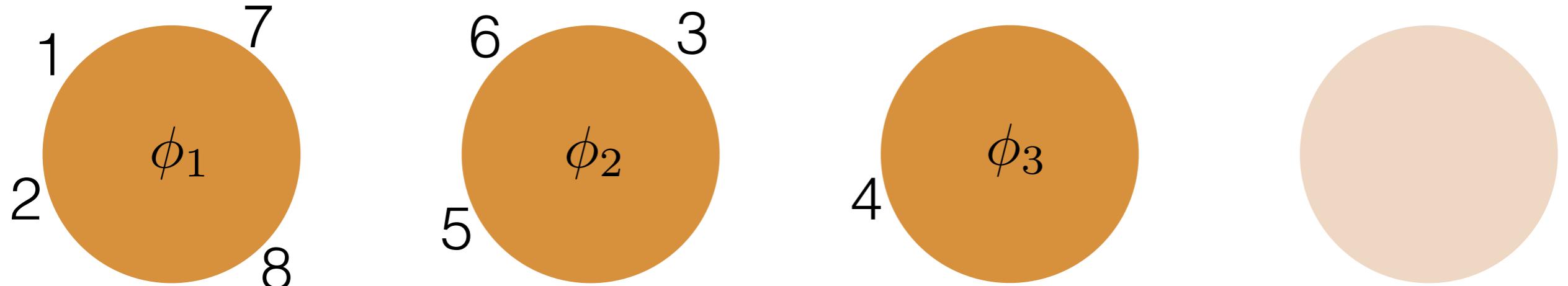
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



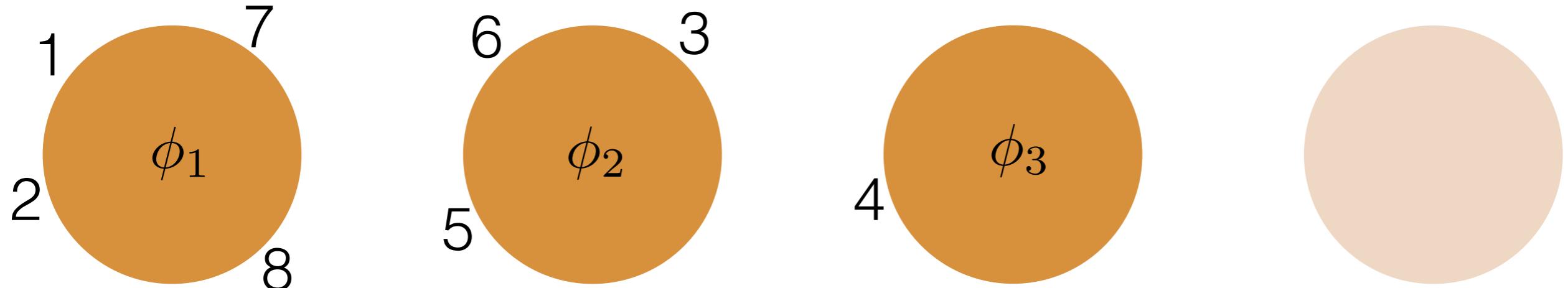
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α

Chinese restaurant process



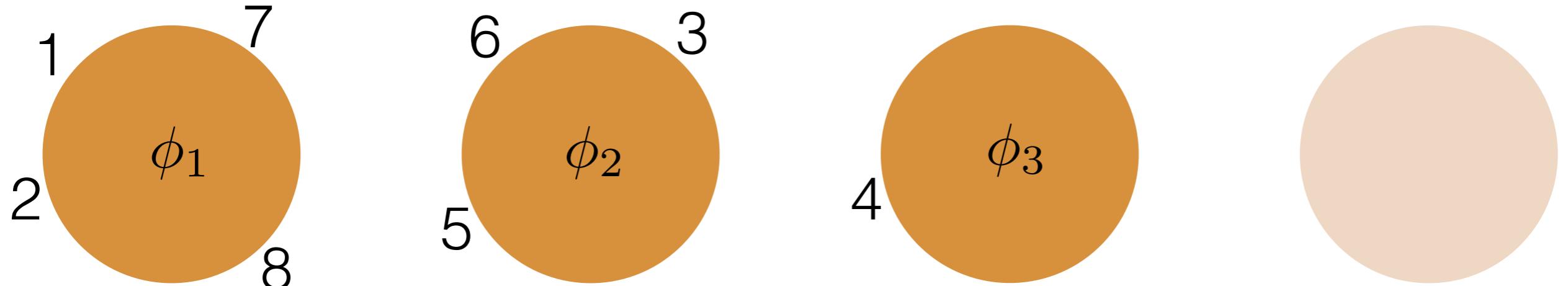
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior

Chinese restaurant process



- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior
 $z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$

Chinese restaurant process

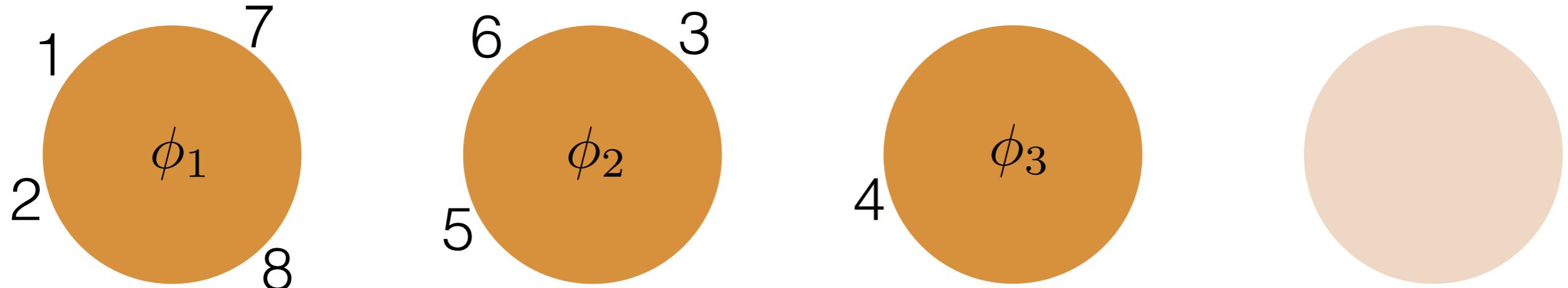


- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior

$$z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$$

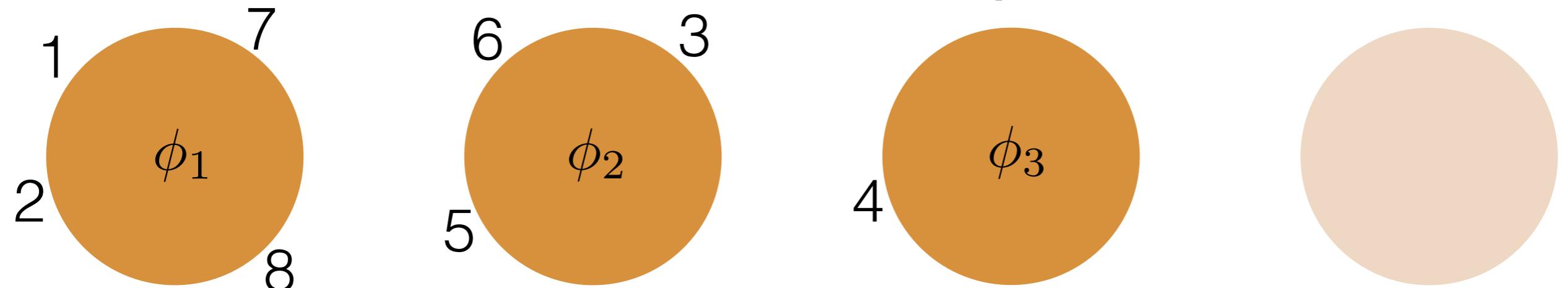
$$\Rightarrow \Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}$$

Chinese restaurant process



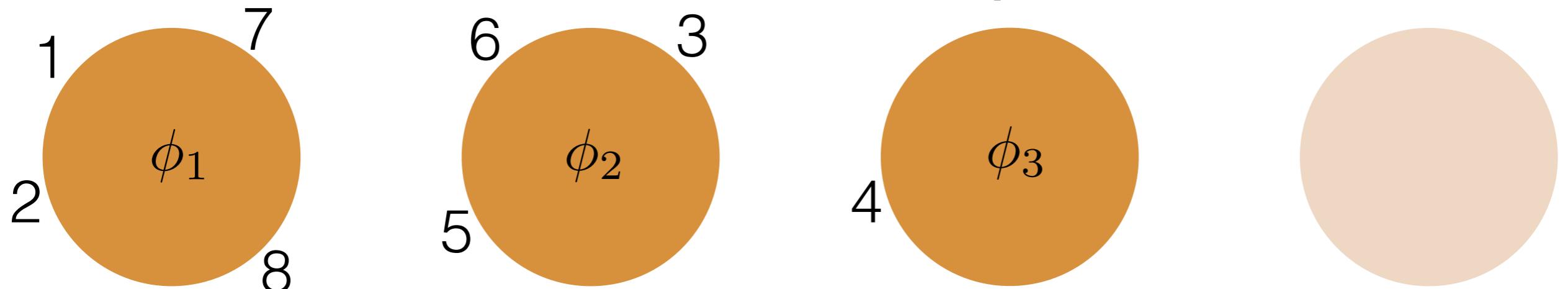
- Same thing we just did
- Each customer walks into the restaurant
 - Sits at existing table with prob proportional to # people there
 - Forms new table with prob proportional to α
- Marginal for the Categorical likelihood with GEM prior
 $z_1 = z_2 = z_7 = z_8 = 1, z_3 = z_5 = z_6 = 2, z_4 = 3$
 $\Rightarrow \Pi_8 = \{\{1, 2, 7, 8\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4\}\}$
- *Partition of [8]*: set of mutually exclusive & exhaustive sets of $[8] = \{1, \dots, 8\}$

Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

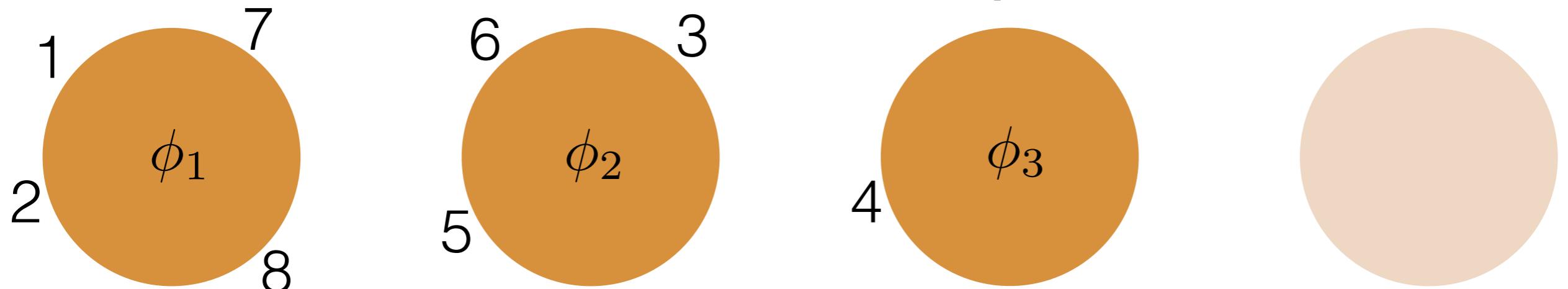
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$$

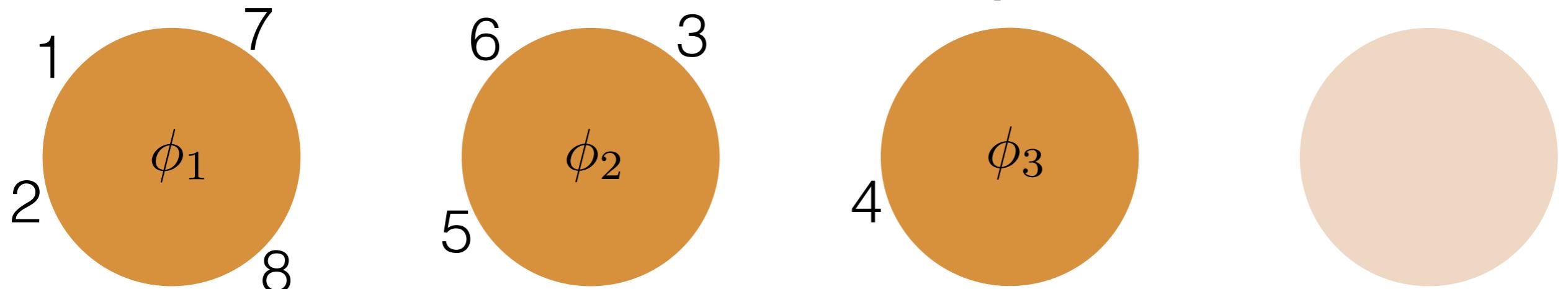
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha + 1}$$

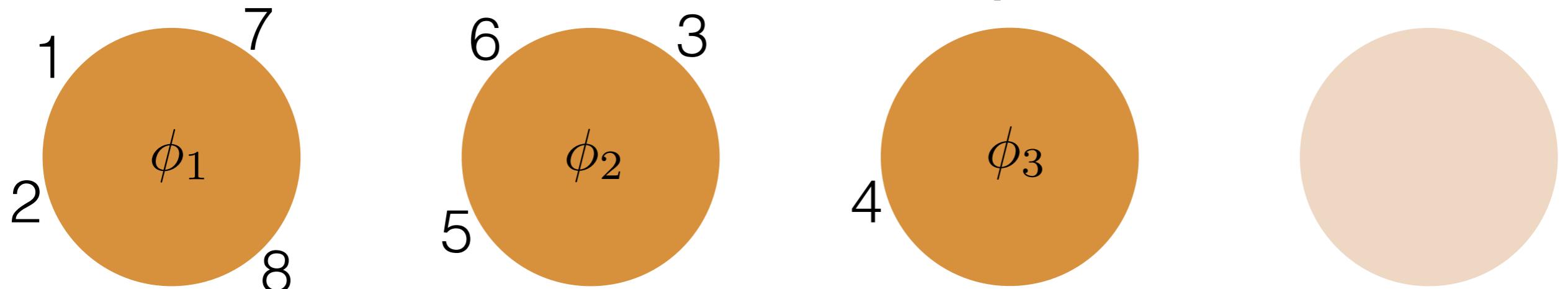
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2}$$

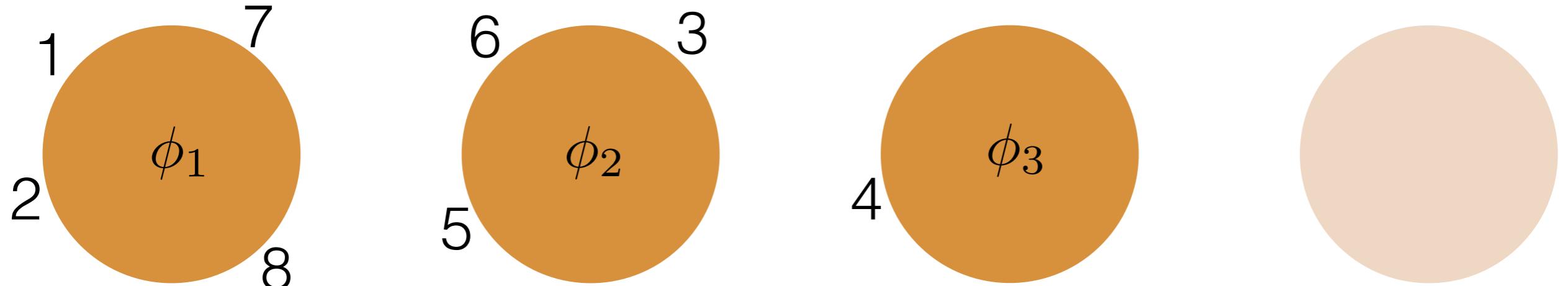
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+3}$$

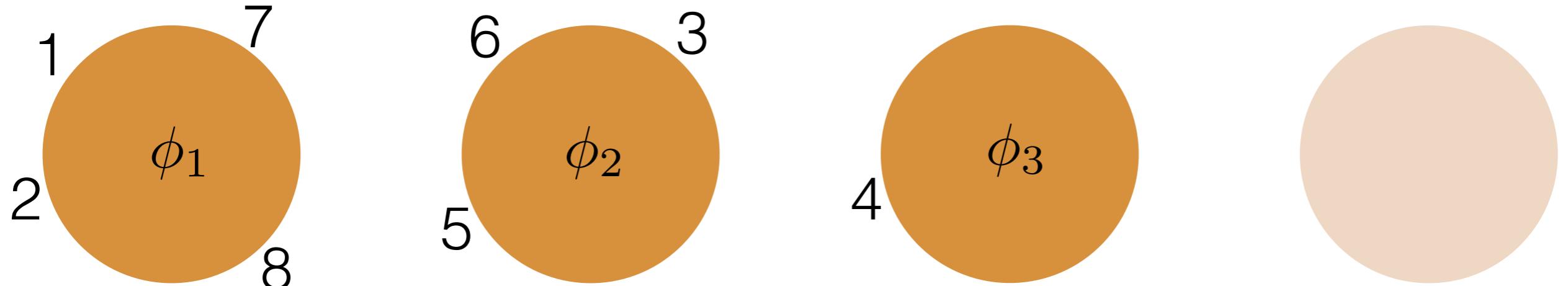
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+4}$$

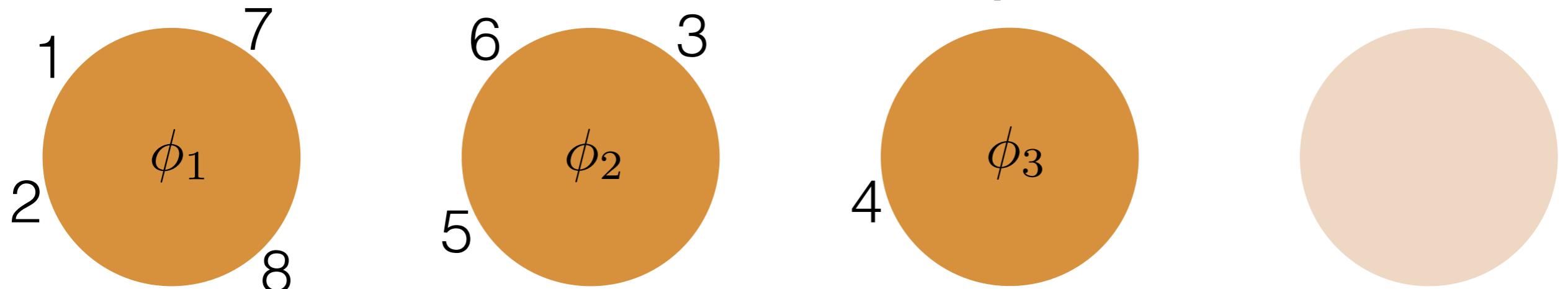
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha+5}$$

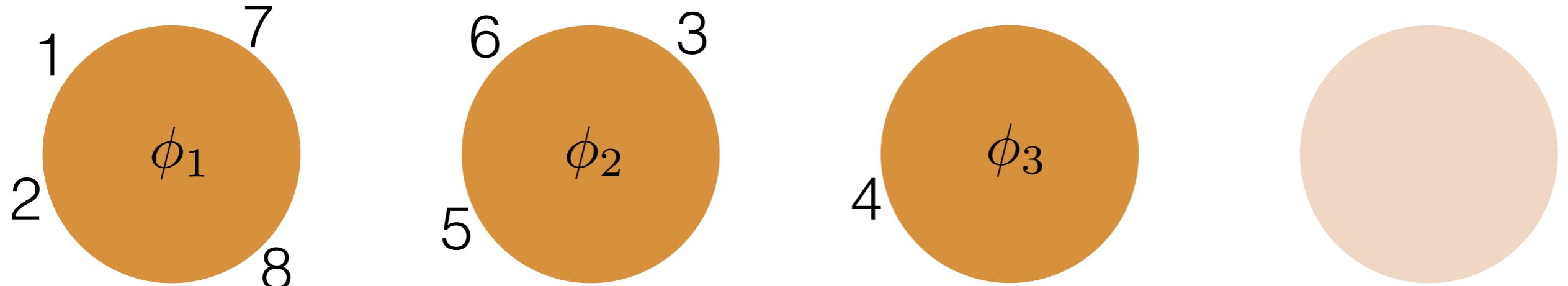
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha+5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha+6}$$

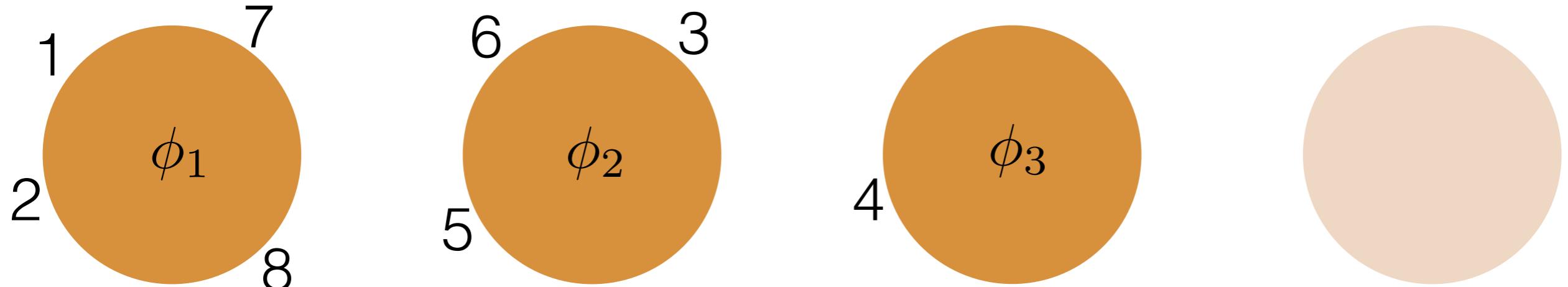
Chinese restaurant process



- Probability of this seating:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+3} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha+4} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha+5} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha+6} \cdot \frac{3}{\alpha+7}$$

Exercises



- If I run the Chinese restaurant process (CRP) for N customers, what is the probability of the customers sitting at K_N tables where the k th table to form has n_k ($n_k > 0$) people at it?
- What is the expected number of clusters generated by a $\text{CRP}(\alpha)$ after N data points?
- What is the distribution of the number of clusters under a $\text{CRP}(\alpha)$ after N data points? (consider simulations and/or theory)

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