

Final. Closed book and calculators not allowed. Answers may include e^2 , $\sqrt{\quad}$, etc. but simplify when possible.

Your Name: _____

Problem 1.

Recall that a Gaussian prior is conjugate to the mean of a Gaussian distribution.

Given:

1. a random variable X is distributed normally given its mean, i.e. $X|\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, 1)$
2. our prior belief regarding μ is a standard normal: $\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
3. we have one data point $x_1 = 10$.

Question: what is the posterior distribution of μ after observing x_1 ?

1a. Informally justify your answer (可以用中文)

1b. (Challenging?) Mathematically prove your answer.

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Problem 2.

Imagine rolling a (not necessarily fair) 4-sided die, numbered $\{1,2,3,4\}$.

Given:

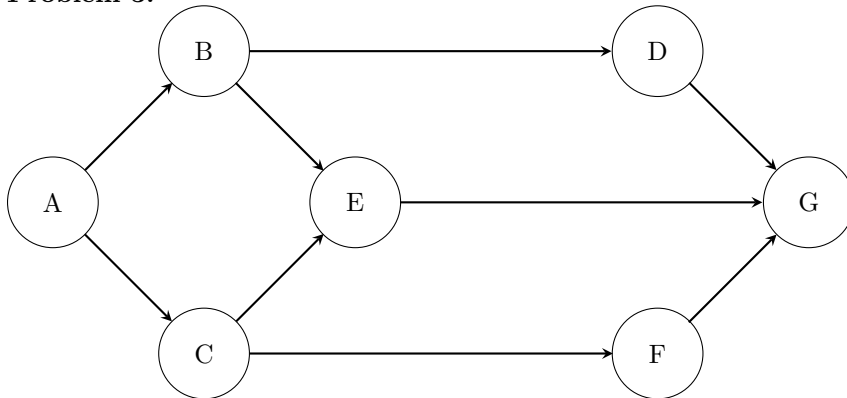
1. prior: Your prior belief on the probability of each side is $\text{Dirichlet}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.
2. data: You roll the die twice, with getting a '1' and '3'.

Question:

2a. What is the posterior distribution over $\{1,2,3,4\}$ after observing the data?

2b. What is the probability that the next die roll yields a 3?

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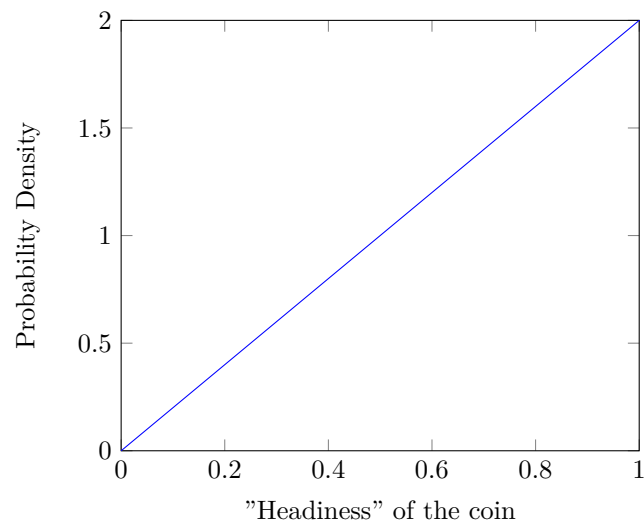
Problem 3.

The above graph is a Bayesian network (aka Belief Network, or probabilistic graphical model). Consider the $\binom{7}{3} = 35$ possible triples of nodes (A,B,C) ; (A,B,D) ; ... ; (E,F,G) .

Question:

List the triples (X,Y,Z) for which X and Y are conditionally independent given Z .
Where $X, Y, Z \in \{A, \dots, G\}$, $X \neq Y$, $X \neq Z$, $Y \neq Z$.

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Problem 4.

This is a coin flipping problem.

Recall a beta distribution is defined as:

$$\text{BetaDist}(a, b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}$$

Given:

1. the data is a single coin toss, yielding "heads".
2. a beta distribution $\text{BetaDist}(a, b)$ was used as a prior.
3. the posterior distribution is as plotted above.

Question:

What were the parameters (a, b) of the beta distribution prior?

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Problem 5.

Dataset:

Class	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃
A	good	good	okay
A	bad	bad	good
A	bad	okay	okay
A	okay	okay	good
A	bad	okay	good
B	good	okay	okay
B	okay	okay	bad
B	okay	good	bad
B	good	bad	bad

Question:

Specify a Naïve Bayes classifier based on the above dataset.

Your classifier should provide enough information to compute the numerical value of $P[class = A|F_1, F_2, F_3]$ for all 9 combinations of $(F_1, F_2, F_3) \in \{\text{good, okay, bad}\}$.

Explicitly state all priors used.