10-301/601: Introduction to Machine Learning Lecture 16 – Learning Theory (Infinite Case)

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10/23/24

Front Matter

- Announcements
  - HW5 released 10/9, due 10/27 at 11:59 PM
  - HW6 released 10/27, due 11/2 at 11:59 PM
  - Discussion post series on Piazza about Societal Impacts of ML
    - "All (substantive) contributions from students in these Piazza posts will be automatically endorsed and count towards the Piazza extra credit portion of your grade"

What happens when $|\mathcal{H}| = \infty$?

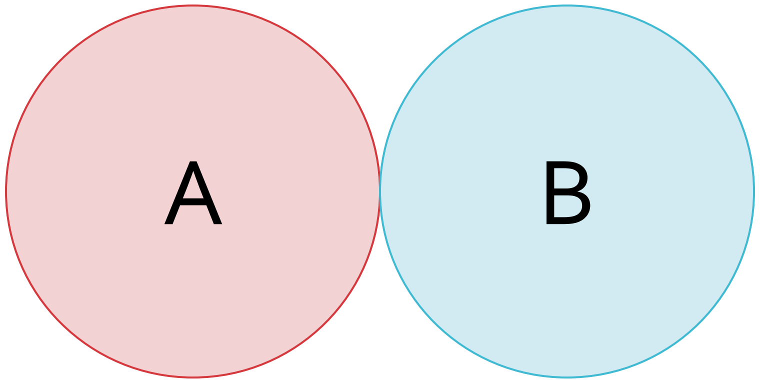
- For a finite hypothesis set $\mathcal{H}$ and arbitrary distribution p^*, given a training data set S s.t. $|S| = M$, all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ have

$$R(h) \leq \hat{R}(h) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2M}\left(\ln(|\mathcal{H}|) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)\right)}$$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$.

The Union Bound…

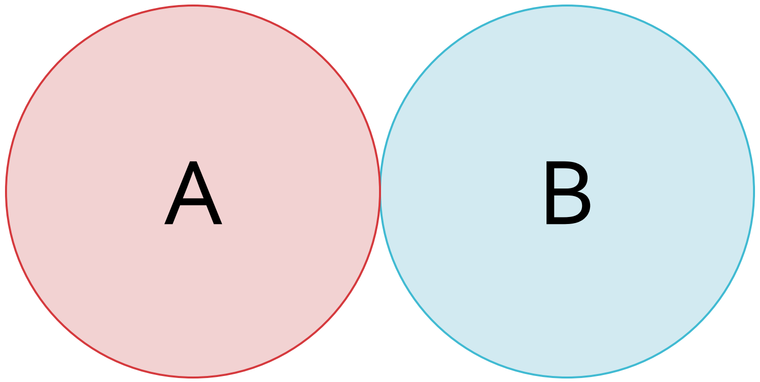
$$P\{A \cup B\} \leq P\{A\} + P\{B\}$$



The Union Bound is Bad!

$$P\{A \cup B\} \leq P\{A\} + P\{B\}$$

$$P\{A \cup B\} = P\{A\} + P\{B\} - P\{A \cap B\}$$

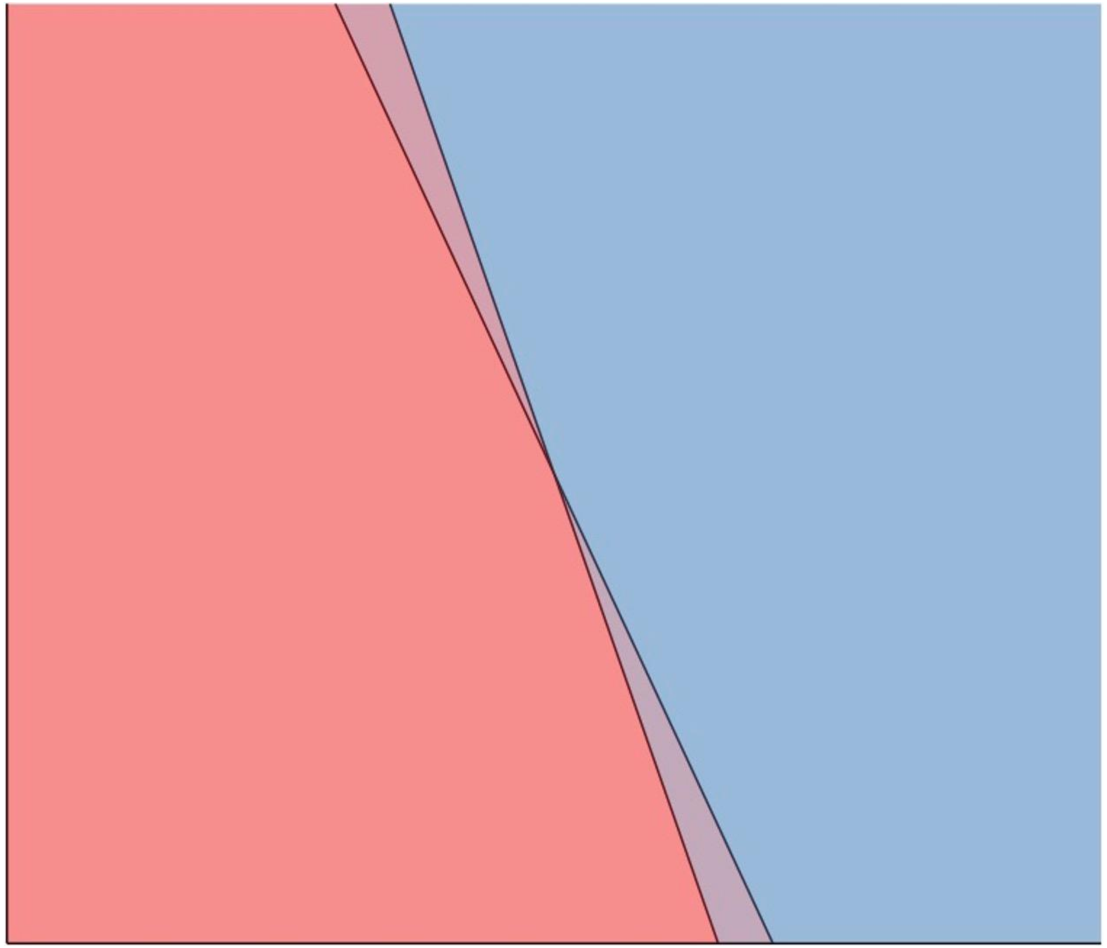


Intuition

If two hypotheses $h_1, h_2 \in \mathcal{H}$ are very similar, then the events

- "h_1 correctly classifies all M training data points"
- "h_2 correctly classifies all M training data points"

will overlap a lot!



Intuition

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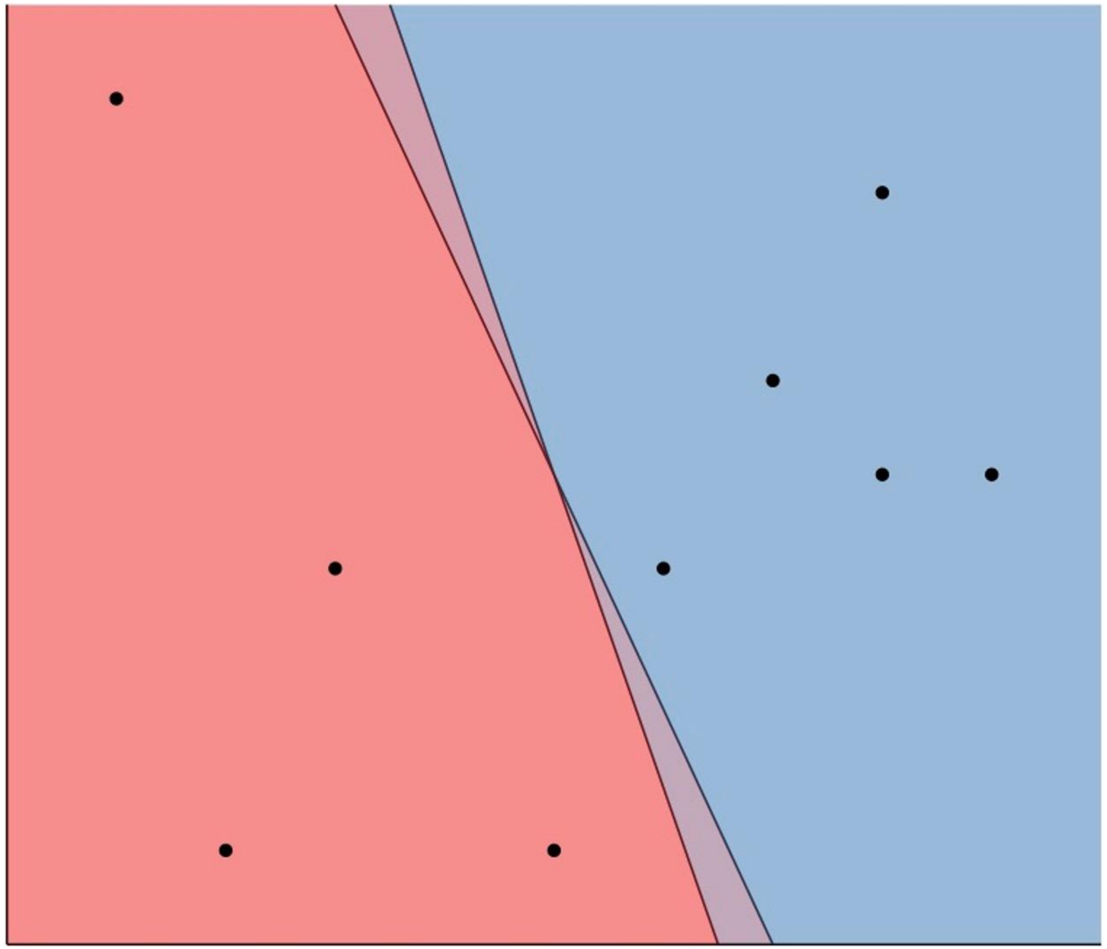
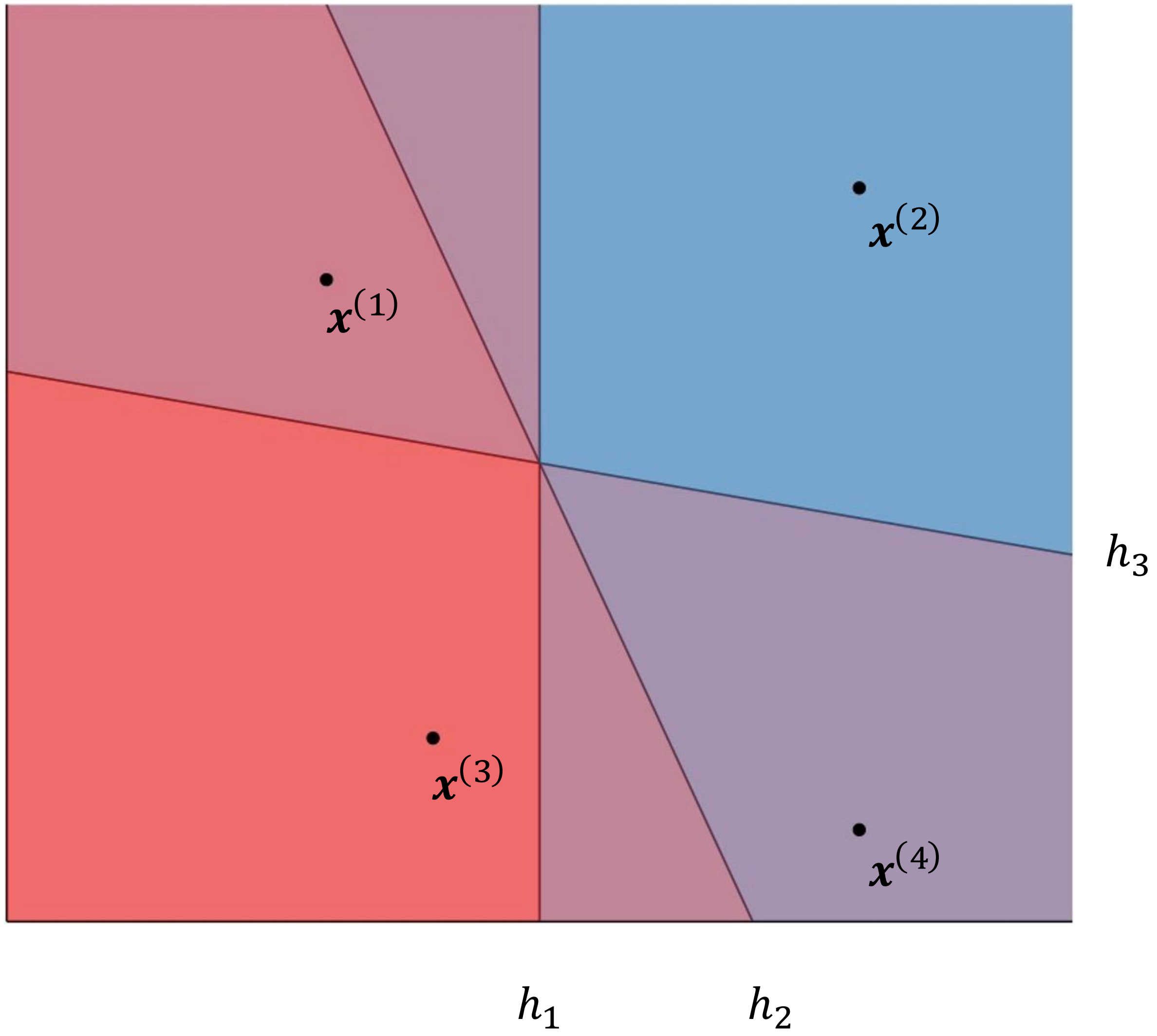


Labellings

- Given some finite set of data points $S = \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}^{(M)}\right)$ and some hypothesis $h \in \mathcal{H}$, applying h to each point in S results in a **labelling**
  - $\left(h\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}\right), \dots, h\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(M)}\right)\right)$ is a vector of M +1's and -1's
- Given $S = \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}^{(M)}\right)$, each hypothesis in $\mathcal{H}$ induces a labelling *but not necessarily a unique labelling*
  - The set of labellings induced by $\mathcal{H}$ on S is $\mathcal{H}(S) = \left\{\left(h\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}\right), \dots, h\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(M)}\right)\right) \middle| \, h \in \mathcal{H}\right\}$

Example: Labellings

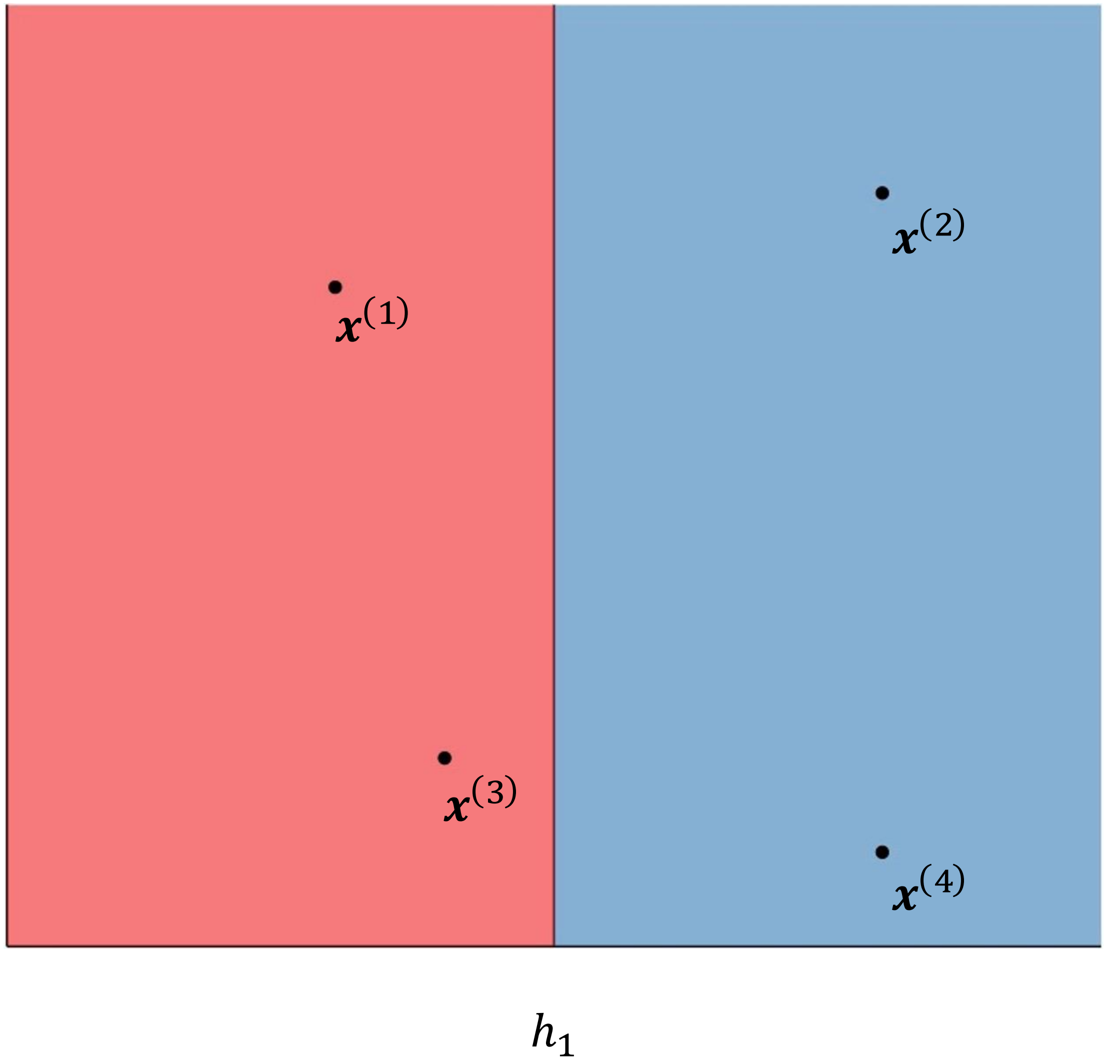
$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$



Example: Labellings

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$

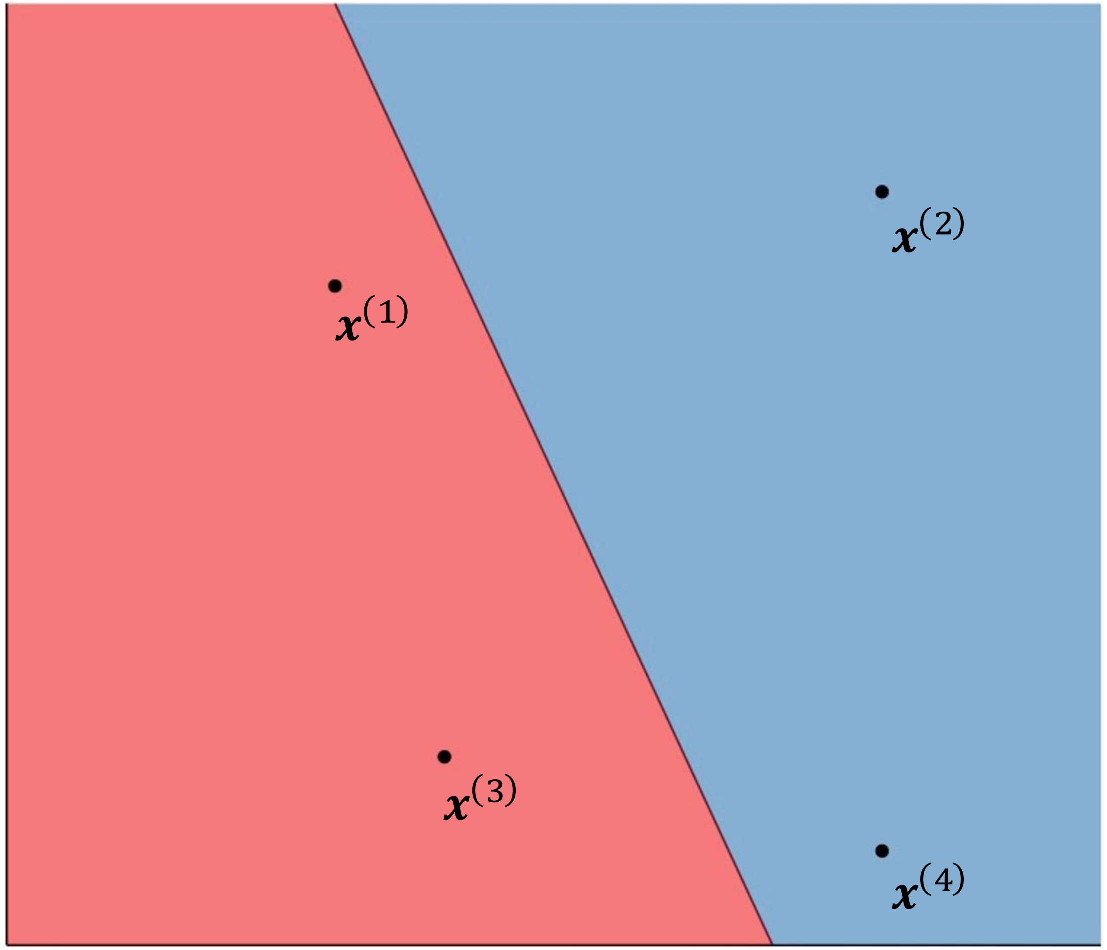
$$\left(h_1(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}), h_1(\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}), h_1(\boldsymbol{x}^{(3)}), h_1(\boldsymbol{x}^{(4)})\right)$$
$$= (-1, +1, -1, +1)$$



Example: Labellings

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$

$$\left(h_2\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}\right), h_2\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}\right), h_2\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(3)}\right), h_2\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(4)}\right)\right) = (-1, +1, -1, +1)$$

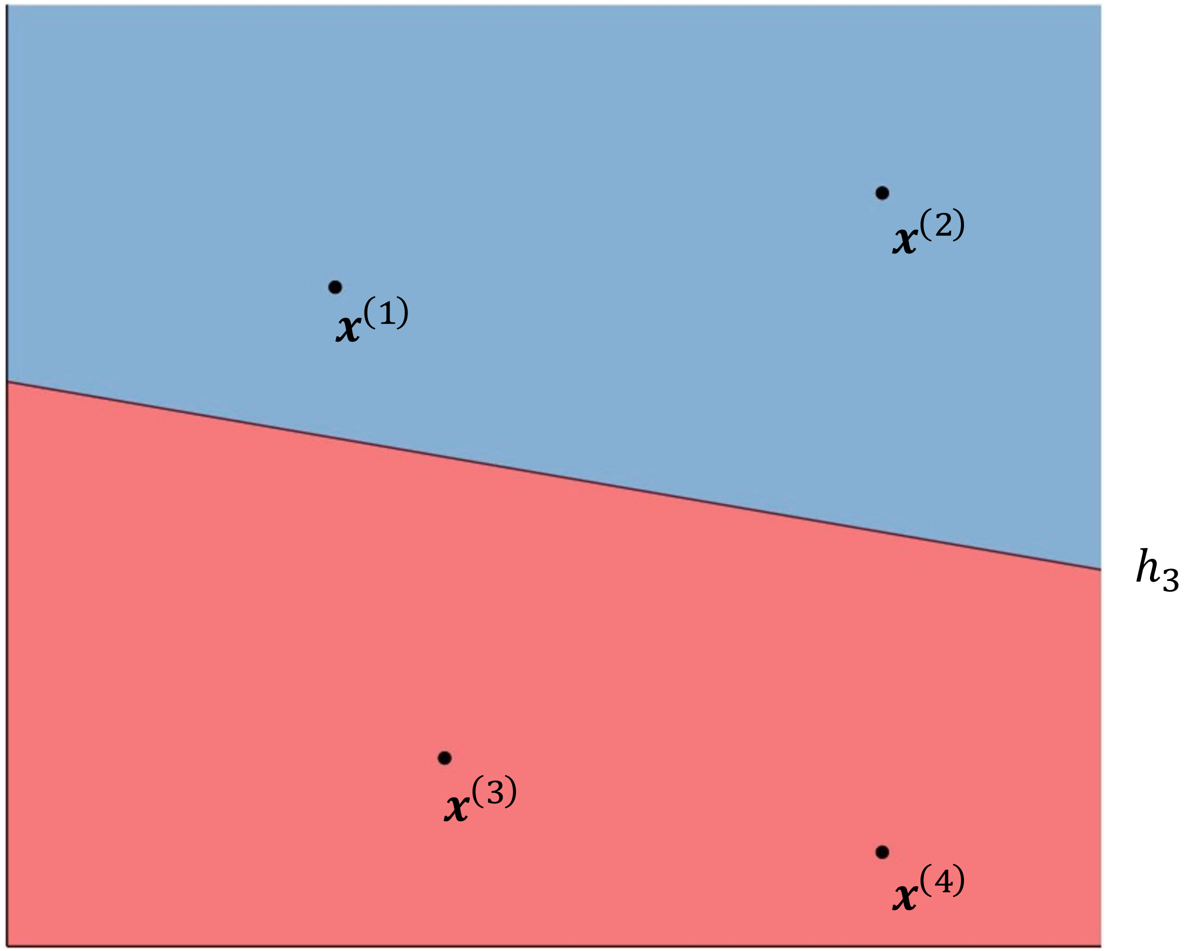


h_2

Example: Labellings

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$

$$\left(h_3\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}\right), h_3\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}\right), h_3\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(3)}\right), h_3\left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(4)}\right)\right) = (+1, +1, -1, -1)$$

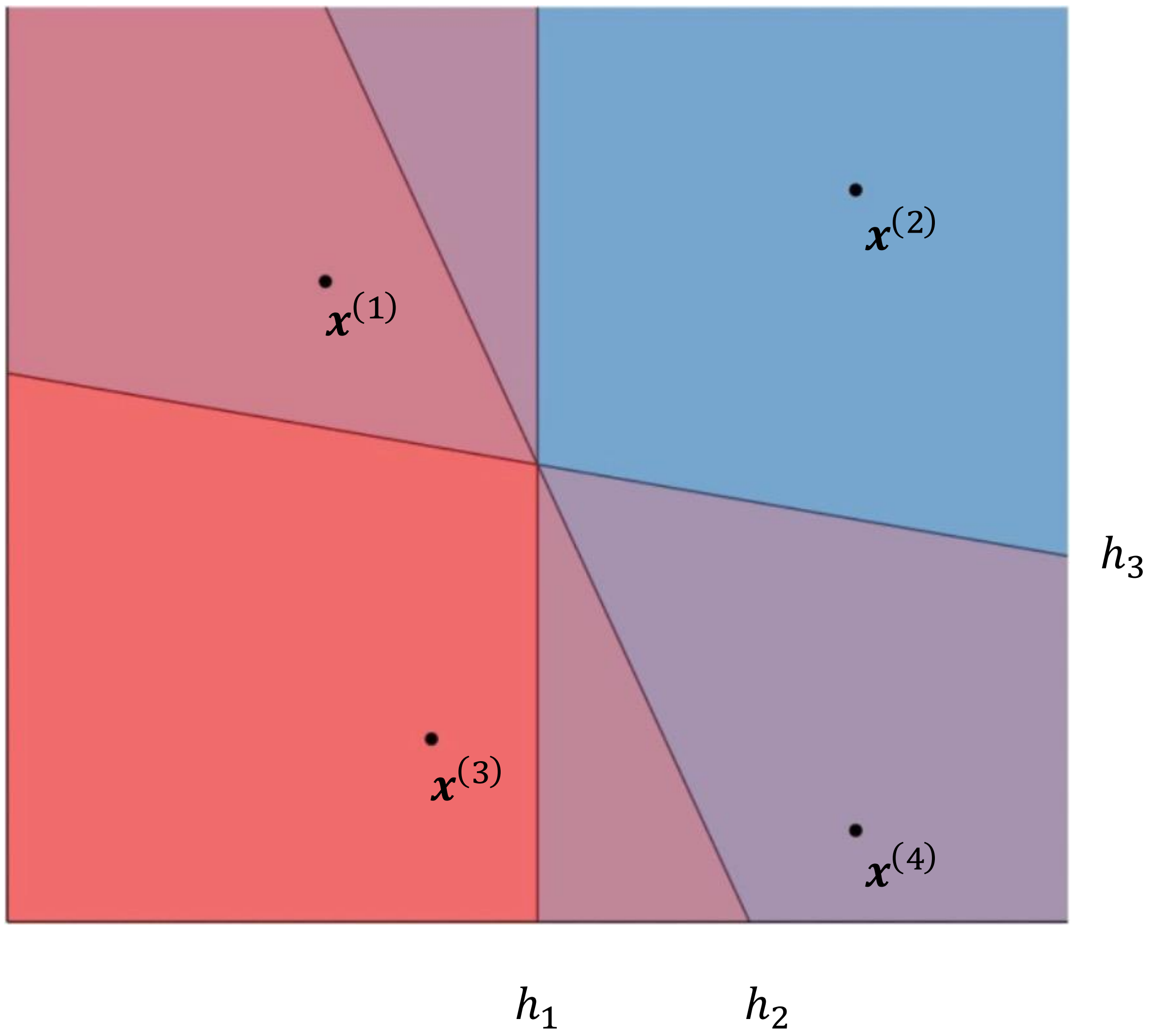


Example: Labellings

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$

$\mathcal{H}(S)$
$= \{(+1, +1, -1, -1), (-1, +1, -1, +1)\}$

$|\mathcal{H}(S)| = 2$



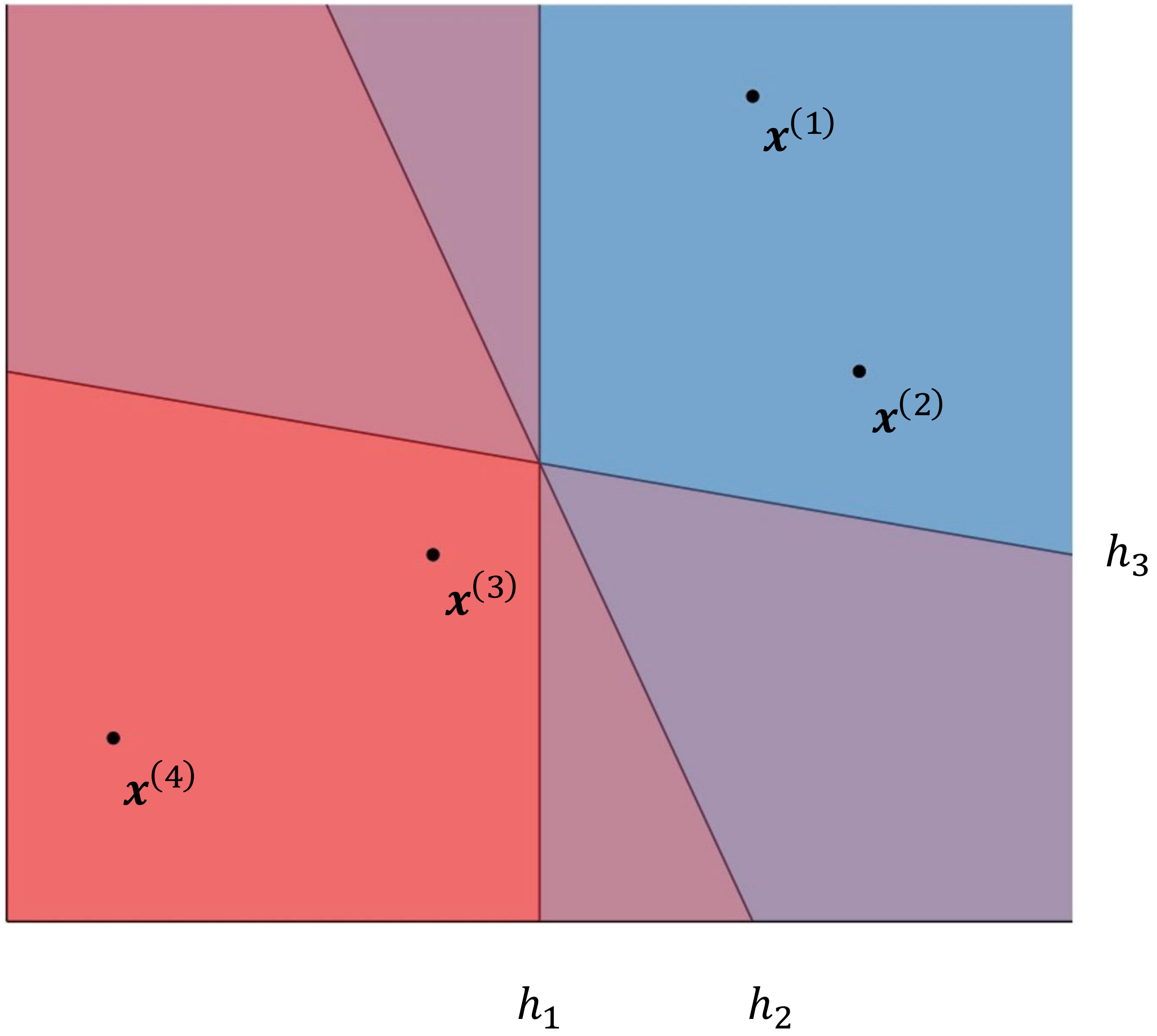
Example: Labellings

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$

$\mathcal{H}(S) =$
$\{(+1, +1, -1, -1)\}$

$|\mathcal{H}(S)| = 1$

$|\cdot|$ = size of

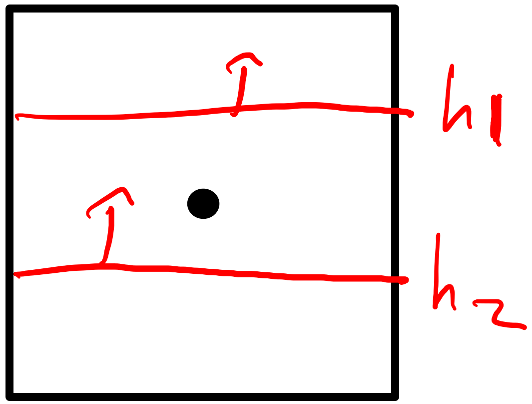


VC-Dimension

- $\mathcal{H}(S)$ is the set of all labellings induced by $\mathcal{H}$ on S
  - If $|S| = M$, then $|\mathcal{H}(S)| \leq 2^M$
  - $\mathcal{H}$ **shatters** S if $|\mathcal{H}(S)| = 2^M$
- The **VC-dimension** of $\mathcal{H}$, $VC(\mathcal{H})$, is the size of the largest set S that can be shattered by $\mathcal{H}$.
  - If $\mathcal{H}$ can shatter arbitrarily large finite sets, then $d_{VC}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$
- To prove that $VC(\mathcal{H}) = d$, you need to show
  1. $\exists$ some set of d data points that $\mathcal{H}$ can shatter and
  2. $\nexists$ a set of $d + 1$ data points that $\mathcal{H}$ can shatter

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?



S

VC-Dimension: Example

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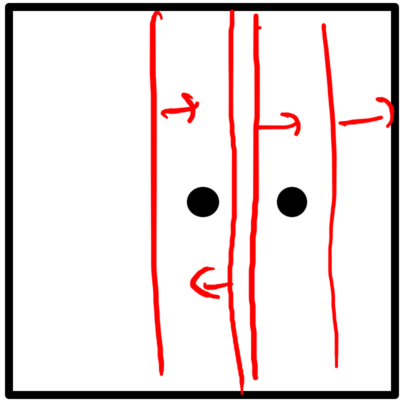

S

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H} =$ all 2-dimensional linear separators
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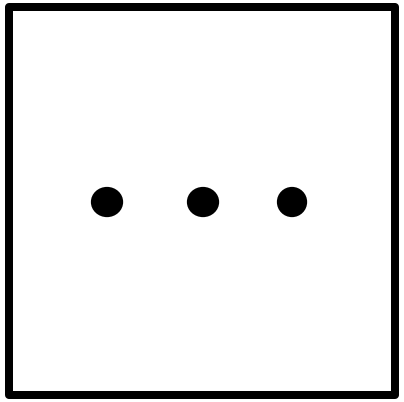

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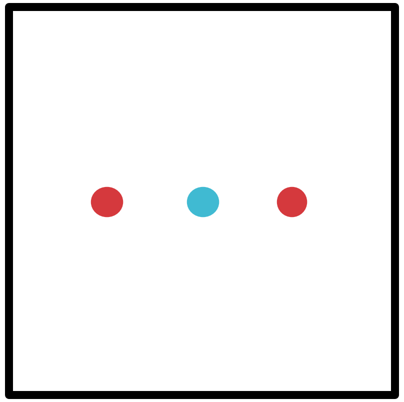

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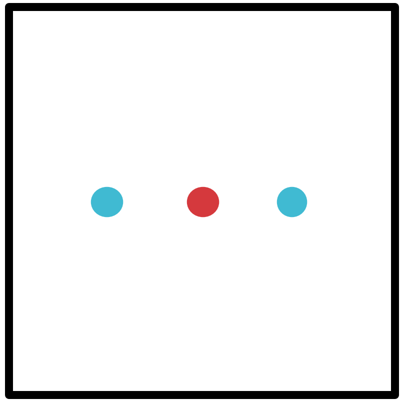
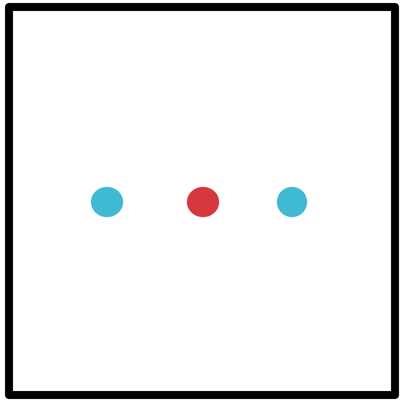


S

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter ***some*** set of 3 points?



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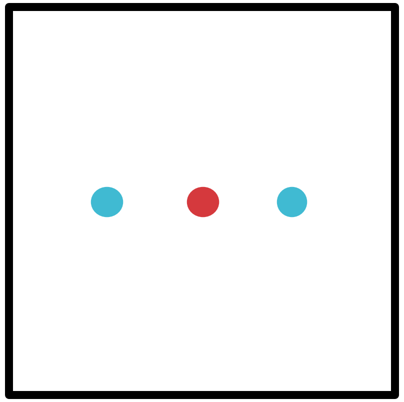
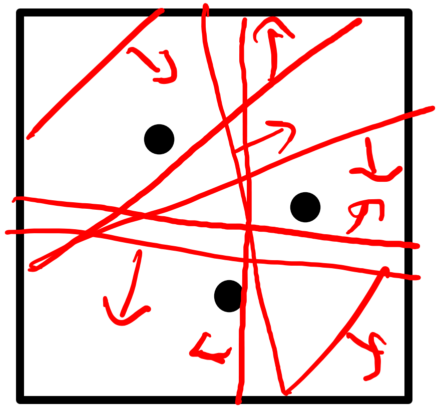


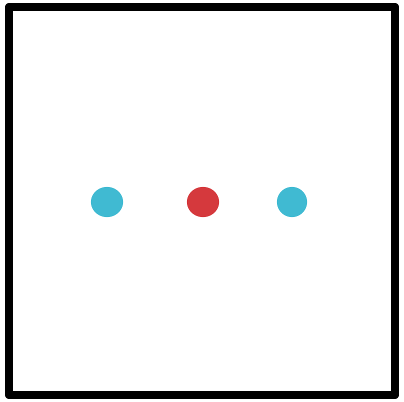
S_1



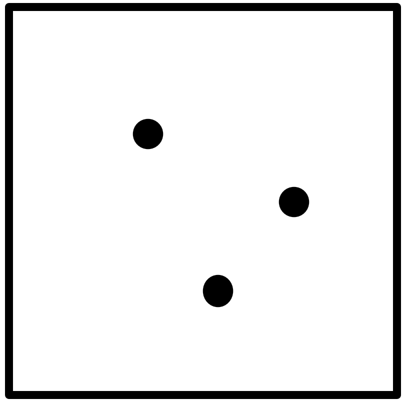
S_2

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 3 points? ✓



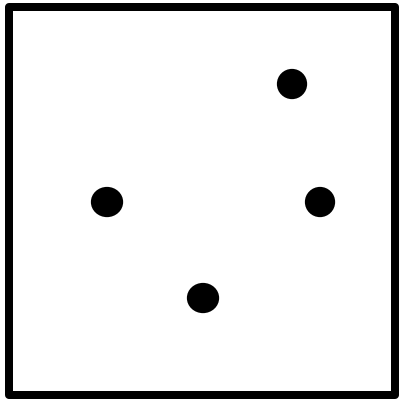
$|\mathcal{H}(S_1)| = 6$
$= 8 - 2$



$|\mathcal{H}(S_2)| = 8$

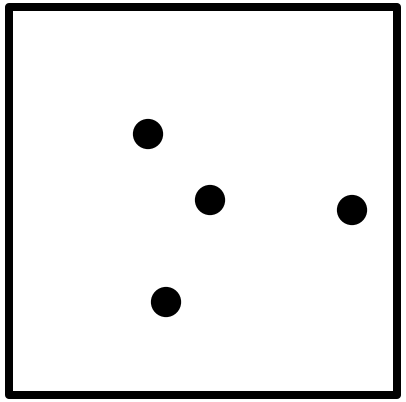
VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 3 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 4 points?



S_1

All points on the convex hull



S_2

At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H} =$ all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
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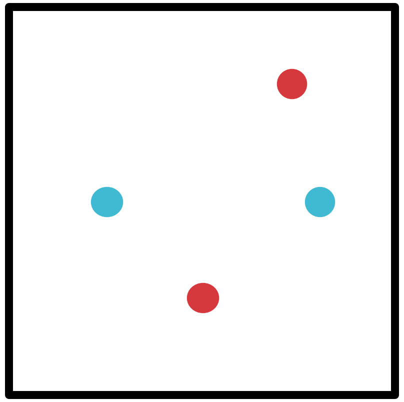

S_1
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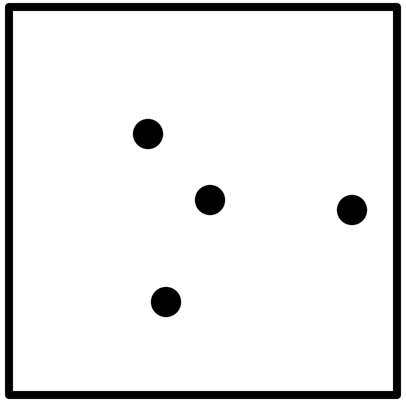

S_2
At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H} =$ all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
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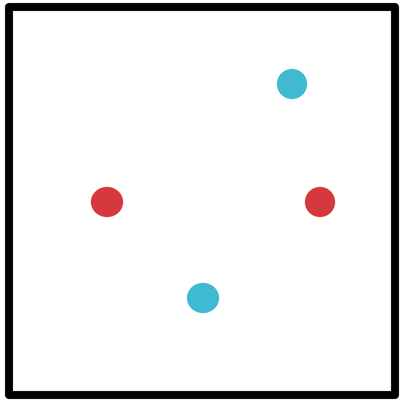

S_1

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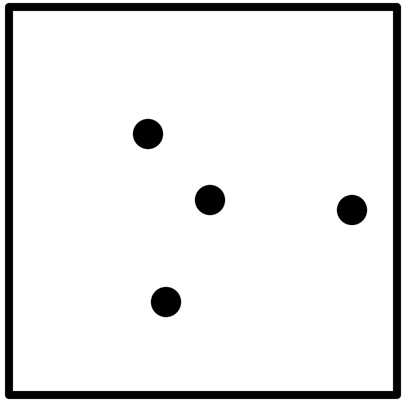

S_2

At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H} =$ all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
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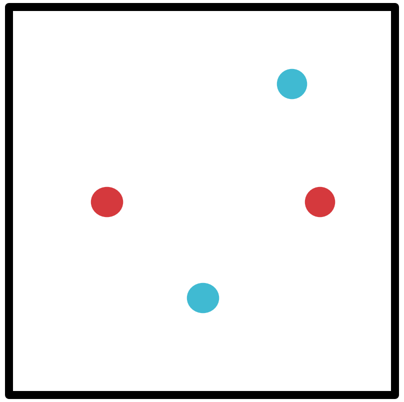
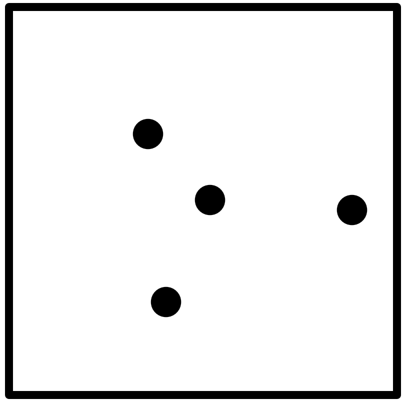


$|\mathcal{H}(S_1)| = 14$

All points on the convex hull



S_2

At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
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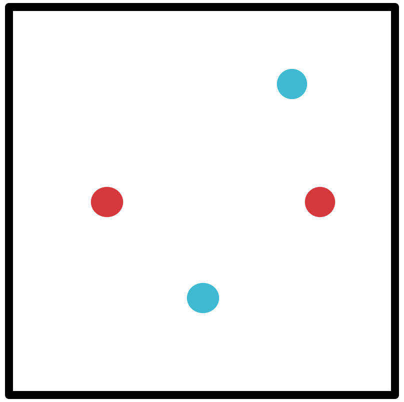

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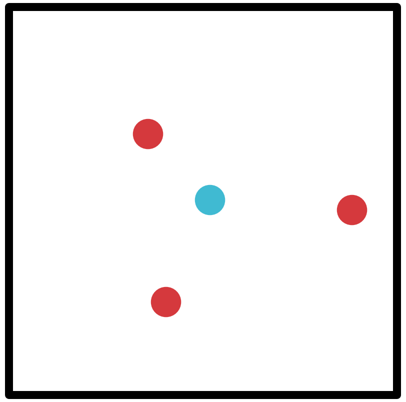

S_2

At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
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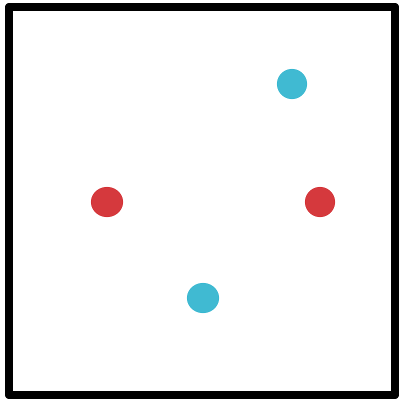

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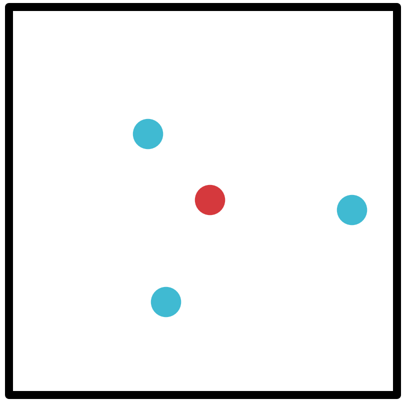

S_2

At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
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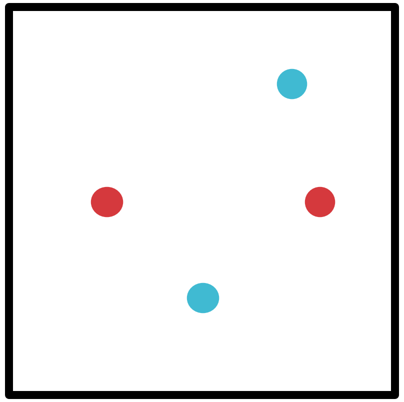
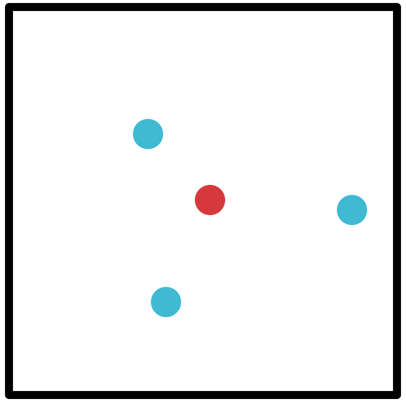


$|\mathcal{H}(S_1)| = 14$

All points on the convex hull

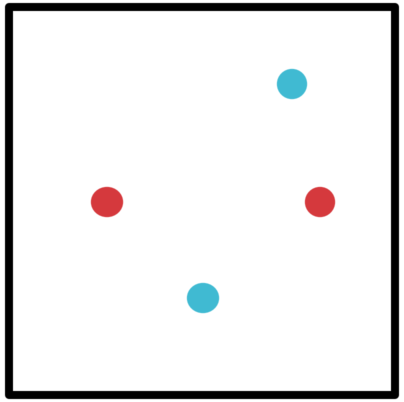


$|\mathcal{H}(S_2)| = 14$

At least one point inside the convex hull

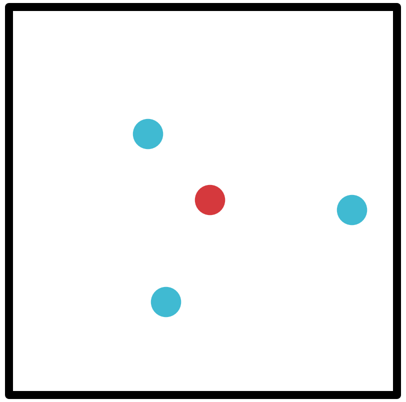
VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 2-dimensional linear separators
- $VC(\mathcal{H}) = 3$
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 1 point?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 2 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 3 points?
  - Can $\mathcal{H}$ shatter some set of 4 points?



$|\mathcal{H}(S_1)| = 14$

All points on the convex hull



$|\mathcal{H}(S_2)| = 14$

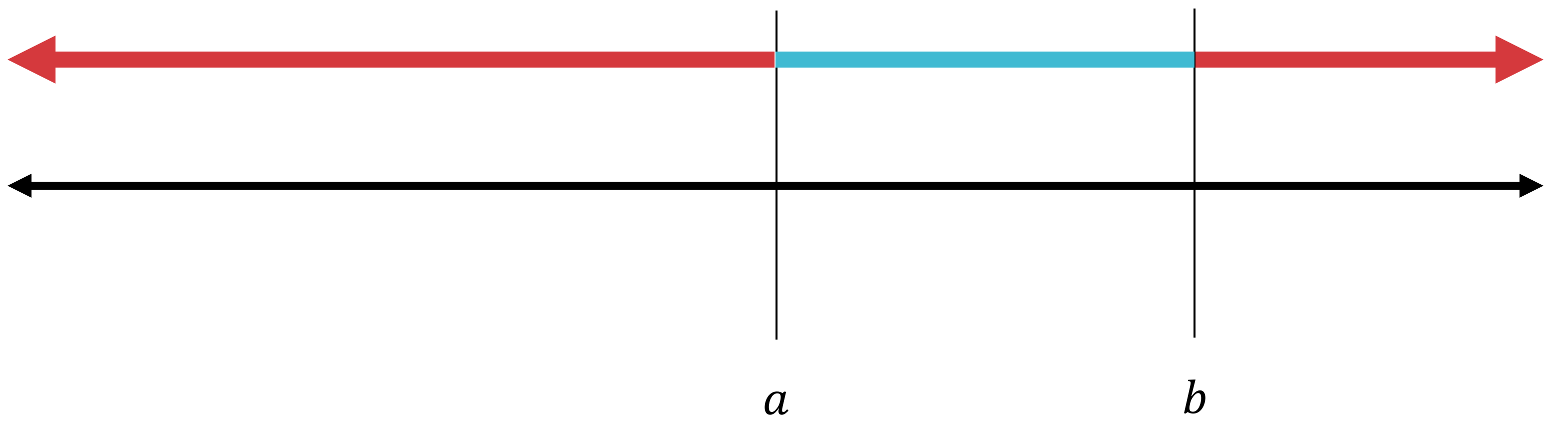
At least one point inside the convex hull

VC-Dimension: Example

- $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all d-dimensional linear separators
- $VC(\mathcal{H}) = d + 1$

VC-Dimension: Example

- $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 1-dimensional positive intervals

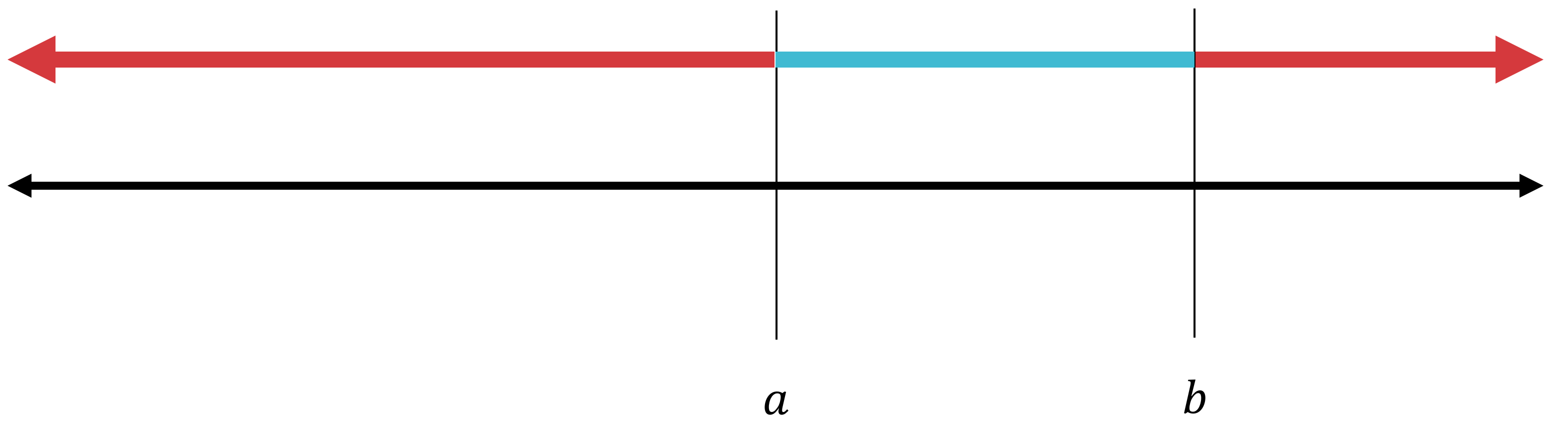


Poll Question 1:

What is $VC(\mathcal{H})$?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 1.5 **(TOXIC)**
D. 2
E. 3

- $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ = all 1-dimensional positive intervals



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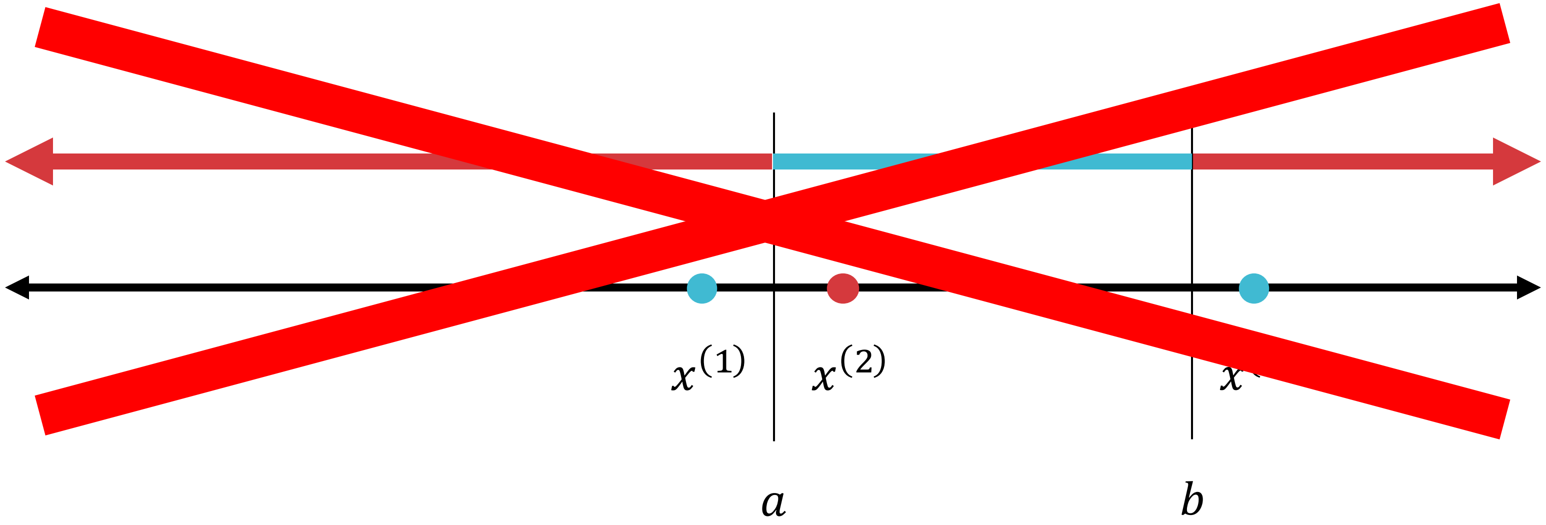


- $VC(\mathcal{H}) = 2$

Theorem 3: Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC)-Bound

where $c^* \in \mathcal{H}$

- Infinite, realizable case: for any hypothesis set $\mathcal{H}$ and distribution p^*, if the number of labelled training data points satisfies

$$M = O\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\left(VC(\mathcal{H})\log\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)\right)$$

then with probability at least $1-\delta$, all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ with $\hat{R}(h) = 0$ have $R(h) \leq \epsilon$

Statistical Learning Theory Corollary 3

- Infinite, realizable case: for any hypothesis set $\mathcal{H}$ and distribution p^*, given a training data set S s.t. $|S| = M$, all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ with $\hat{R}(h) = 0$ have

$$R(h) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{M}\left(VC(\mathcal{H})\log\left(\frac{M}{VC(\mathcal{H})}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)\right)$$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$.

Theorem 4: Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC)-Bound

- Infinite, agnostic case: for any hypothesis set $\mathcal{H}$ and distribution p^*, if the number of labelled training data points satisfies

$$M = O\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\left(VC(\mathcal{H}) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)\right)$$

then with probability at least $1 - \delta$, all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ have $\left|R(h) - \hat{R}(h)\right| \leq \epsilon$

Statistical Learning Theory Corollary 4

- Infinite, agnostic case: for any hypothesis set $\mathcal{H}$ and distribution p^*, given a training data set S s.t. $|S| = M$, all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ have

$$R(h) \leq \hat{R}(h) + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{M}\left(VC(\mathcal{H}) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}\right)$$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$.

Approximation Generalization Tradeoff

How well does
h generalize?

$$R(h) \leq \underbrace{\hat{R}(h)}_{\text{How well does } h \text{ approximate } c^*?} + O\left(\overbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{M}\left(VC(\mathcal{H}) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}}^{\text{How well does } h \text{ generalize?}}\right)$$

How well does h
approximate c^*?

Approximation Generalization Tradeoff

$$R(h) \le \underbrace{\hat{R}(h)}_{\text{Decreases as } VC(\mathcal{H}) \text{ increases}} + O\left(\overbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{M}\left(VC(\mathcal{H}) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}}^{\text{Increases as } VC(\mathcal{H}) \text{ increases}}\right)$$

Learning Theory Learning Objectives

You should be able to…

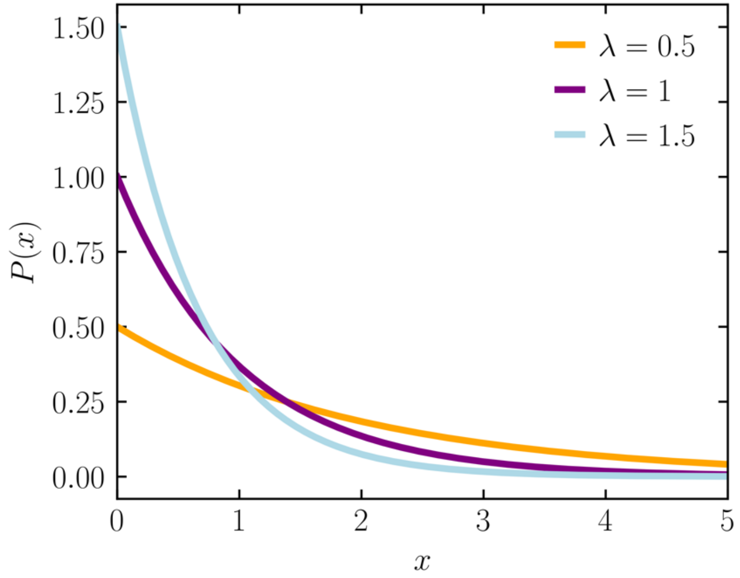
- Identify the properties of a learning setting and assumptions required to ensure low generalization error
- Distinguish true error, train error, test error
- Define PAC and explain what it means to be approximately correct and what occurs with high probability
- Apply sample complexity bounds to real-world machine learning examples

Recall: Probabilistic Learning

- Previously:
  - (Unknown) Target function, $c^*: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$
  - Classifier, $h : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$
  - Goal: find a classifier, h, that best approximates c^*
- Now:
  - (Unknown) Target *distribution*, $y \sim p^*(Y|\boldsymbol{x})$
  - Distribution, $p(Y|\boldsymbol{x})$
  - Goal: find a distribution, p, that best approximates p^*

Recall: Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

- Insight: every valid probability distribution has a finite amount of probability mass as it must sum/integrate to 1
- Idea: set the parameter(s) so that the likelihood of the samples is maximized
- Intuition: assign as much of the (finite) probability mass to the observed data *at the expense of unobserved data*
- Example: the exponential distribution



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_distribution#/media/File:Exponential_probability_density.svg

Bernoulli Distribution MLE

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 with probability ϕ and value 0 with probability $1 - \phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x (1 - \phi)^{1-x}$$

$\log a^b = b \log a$

Coin Flipping MLE

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 (or heads) with probability ϕ and value 0 (or tails) with probability $1 - \phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x (1-\phi)^{1-x}$$

- Given N iid samples $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(N)}\}$, the log-likelihood is

$$\ell(\phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log\left(p(x^{(i)}|\phi)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \phi^{x^{(i)}} (1-\phi)^{1-x^{(i)}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} x^{(i)} \log \phi + (1 - x^{(i)}) \log(1-\phi)$$

$$= N_1 \log \phi + N_0 \log(1-\phi)$$

where N_i = # i's in my dataset

Coin Flipping MLE

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 (or heads) with probability ϕ and value 0 (or tails) with probability $1-\phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x(1-\phi)^{1-x}$$

- The partial derivative of the log-likelihood is

$$\ell(\phi) = N_1 \log \phi + N_0 \log(1-\phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \phi} = \frac{N_1}{\phi} + \frac{N_0}{1-\phi}(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_1}{\hat{\phi}} - \frac{N_0}{1-\hat{\phi}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_1}{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{N_0}{1-\hat{\phi}} \Rightarrow N_1 - N_1\hat{\phi} = N_0\hat{\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = (N_1+N_0)\hat{\phi} \Rightarrow \hat{\phi} = \frac{N_1}{N_1+N_0}$$

Poll Question 2:

Go to https://justflipacoin.com/ and flip the coin 5 times. What is the MLE of your coin?

A. 0/5
B. 1/5
C. 2/5
D. 3/5
E. π/5 **(TOXIC)**
F. 4/5
G. 5/5

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 (or heads) with probability ϕ and value 0 (or tails) with probability $1 - \phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x (1 - \phi)^{1-x}$$

- The partial derivative of the log-likelihood is

$$\frac{N_1}{\hat{\phi}} - \frac{N_0}{1 - \hat{\phi}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{N_1}{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{N_0}{1 - \hat{\phi}}$$

$$\rightarrow N_1 \left(1 - \hat{\phi}\right) = N_0 \hat{\phi} \rightarrow N_1 = \hat{\phi}(N_0 + N_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\phi} = \frac{N_1}{N_0 + N_1}$$

- where N_1 is the number of 1's in $\{x^{(1)}, \ldots, x^{(N)}\}$ and N_0 is the number of 0's

Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) Estimation

- Insight: sometimes we have *prior* information we want to incorporate into parameter estimation
- Idea: use Bayes rule to reason about the *posterior* distribution over the parameters
  - MLE finds $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)$
  - MAP finds $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\theta|\mathcal{D})$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)p(\theta)/p(\mathcal{D})$$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ \underbrace{p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)}_{\text{likelihood}}\underbrace{p(\theta)}_{\text{prior}}$$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ \underbrace{\log p(\mathcal{D}|\theta) + \log p(\theta)}_{\text{log-posterior}}$$

Okay, but how on earth do we pick a prior?

- Insight: sometimes we have *prior* information we want to incorporate into parameter estimation
- Idea: use Bayes rule to reason about the *posterior* distribution over the parameters
  - MLE finds $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)$
  - MAP finds $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\theta|\mathcal{D})$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)p(\theta)/p(\mathcal{D})$$

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)p(\theta)$$

likelihood prior

$$= \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}}\ \underbrace{\log p(\mathcal{D}|\theta) + \log p(\theta)}_{\text{log-posterior}}$$

Coin Flipping MAP

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 (or heads) with probability ϕ and value 0 (or tails) with probability $1 - \phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

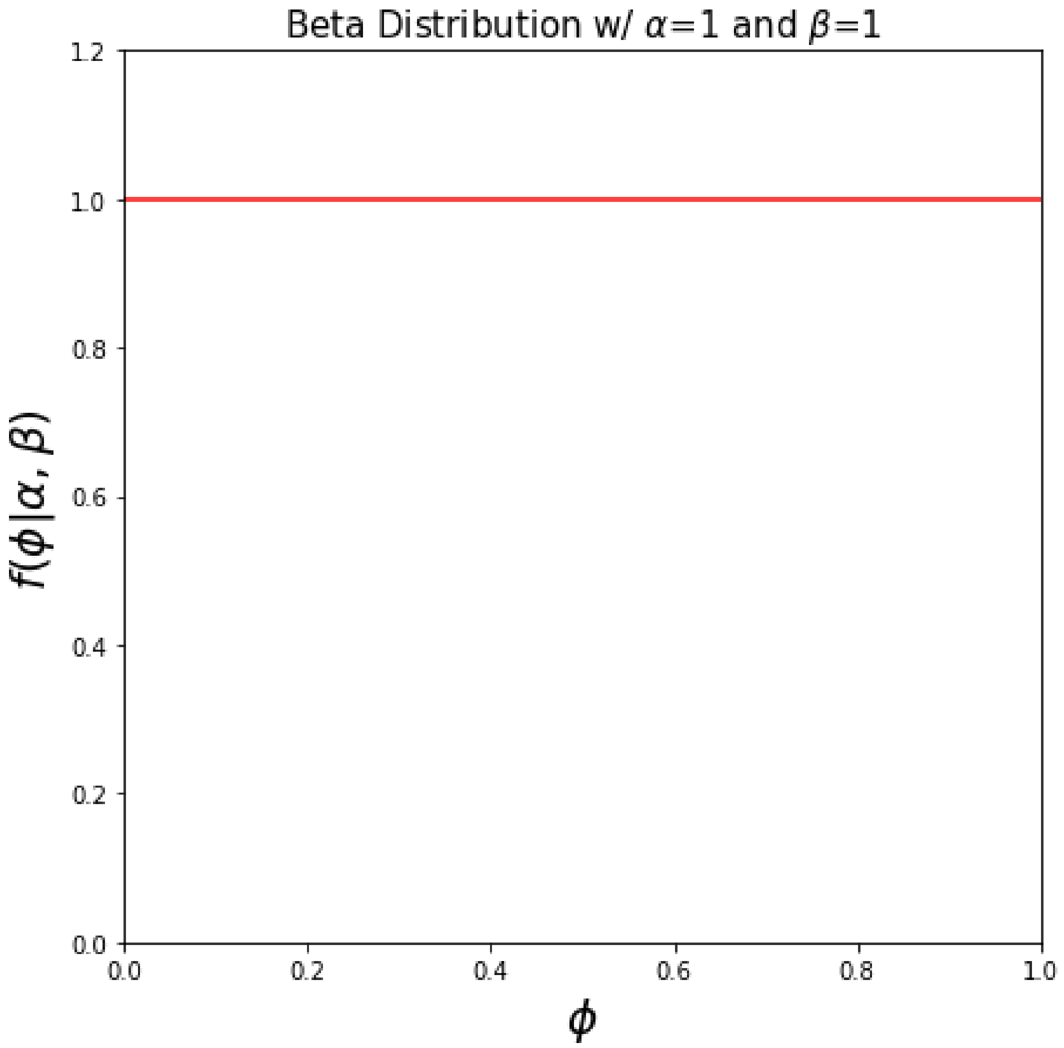
$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x(1-\phi)^{1-x}$$

- Assume a Beta prior over the parameter ϕ, which has pdf

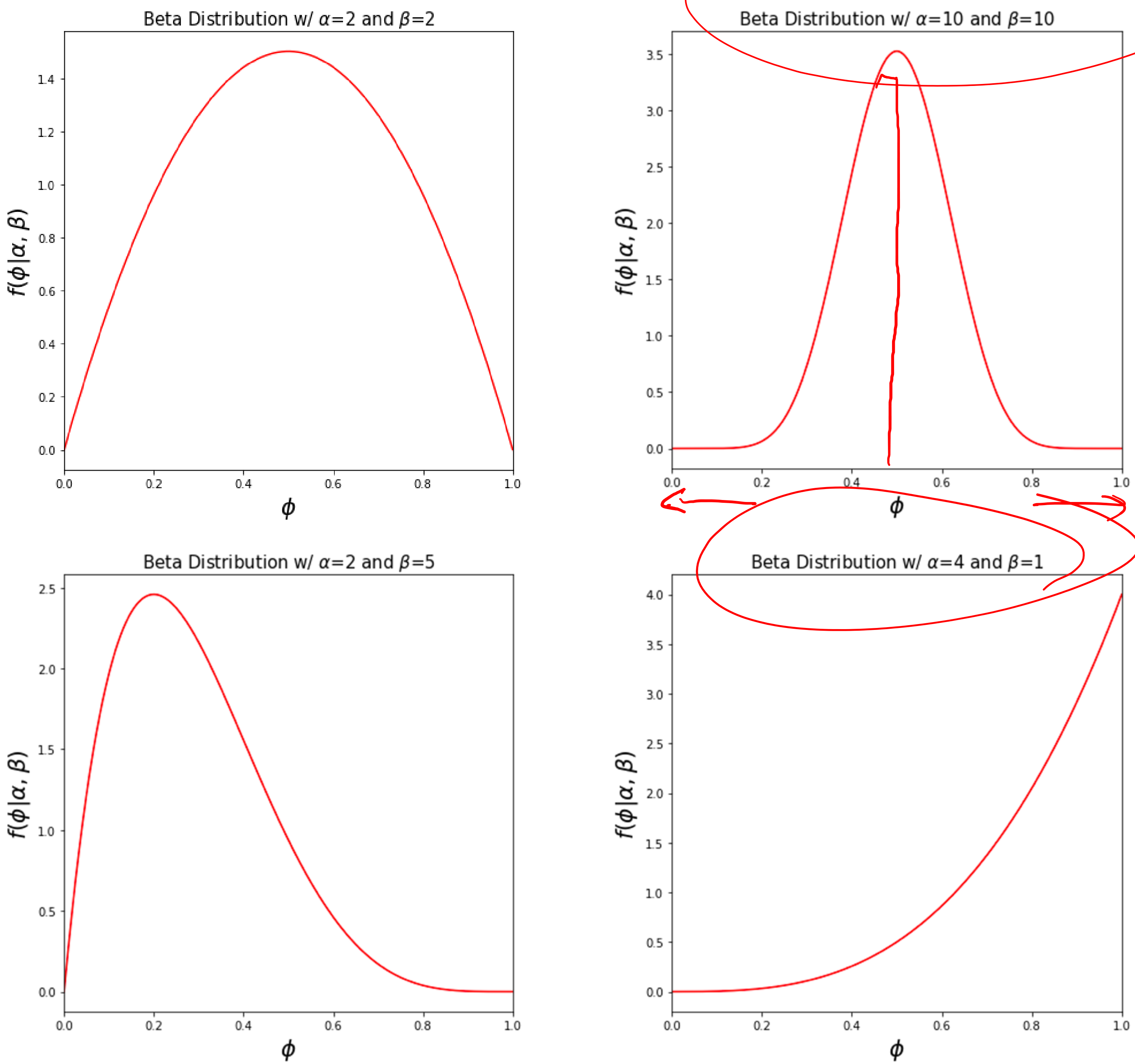
$$f(\phi|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1}}{\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\beta)}$$

where $\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^1 \phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1} d\phi$ is a normalizing constant to ensure the distribution integrates to 1

Beta Distribution



Beta Distribution



Why use this strange looking Beta prior?

The Beta distribution is the *conjugate prior* for the Bernoulli distribution!

- A Bernoulli random variable takes value 1 (or heads) with probability ϕ and value 0 (or tails) with probability $1 - \phi$
- The pmf of the Bernoulli distribution is

$$p(x|\phi) = \phi^x(1-\phi)^{1-x}$$

- Assume a Beta prior over the parameter ϕ, which has pdf

$$f(\phi|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1}}{\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\beta)}$$

where $\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^1 \phi^{\alpha-1}(1-\phi)^{\beta-1}d\phi$ is a normalizing constant to ensure the distribution integrates to 1

Coin Flipping MAP

- Given N iid samples $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(N)}\}$, the log-posterior is

$$\ell(\phi) = \log f(\phi|\alpha, \beta) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log p\left(x^{(n)}|\phi\right)$$

Coin Flipping MAP

- Given N iid samples $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(N)}\}$, the partial derivative of the log-posterior is

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \phi} = \frac{(\alpha - 1 + N_1)}{\phi} - \frac{(\beta - 1 + N_0)}{1 - \phi}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\phi}_{MAP} = \frac{(\alpha - 1 + N_1)}{(\beta - 1 + N_0) + (\alpha - 1 + N_1)}$$

- $\alpha - 1$ is a "pseudocount" of the number of 1's (or heads) you've "observed"
- $\beta - 1$ is a "pseudocount" of the number of 0's (or tails) you've "observed"

Coin Flipping MAP: Example

- Suppose $\mathcal{D}$ consists of ten 1's or heads ($N_1 = 10$) and two 0's or tails ($N_0 = 2$):

$$\phi_{MLE} = \frac{10}{10+2} = \frac{10}{12}$$

- Using a Beta prior with $\alpha = 2$ and $\beta = 5$, then

$$\phi_{MAP} = \frac{(2-1+10)}{(2-1+10)+(5-1+2)} = \frac{11}{17} < \frac{10}{12}$$

Coin Flipping MAP: Example

- Suppose $\mathcal{D}$ consists of ten 1's or heads ($N_1 = 10$) and two 0's or tails ($N_0 = 2$):

$$\phi_{MLE} = \frac{10}{10+2} = \frac{10}{12}$$

- Using a Beta prior with $\alpha = 101$ and $\beta = 101$, then

$$\phi_{MAP} = \frac{(101-1+10)}{(101-1+10)+(101-1+2)} = \frac{110}{212} \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

Coin Flipping MAP: Example

- Suppose $\mathcal{D}$ consists of ten 1's or heads ($N_1 = 10$) and two 0's or tails ($N_0 = 2$):

$$\phi_{MLE} = \frac{10}{10+2} = \frac{10}{12}$$

- Using a Beta prior with $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 1$, then

$$\phi_{MAP} = \frac{(1-1+10)}{(1-1+10)+(1-1+2)} = \frac{10}{12} = \phi_{MLE}$$

MLE/MAP Learning Objectives

You should be able to…

- Recall probability basics, including but not limited to: discrete and continuous random variables, probability mass functions, probability density functions, events vs. random variables, expectation and variance, joint probability distributions, marginal probabilities, conditional probabilities, independence, conditional independence
- State the principle of maximum likelihood estimation and explain what it tries to accomplish
- State the principle of maximum a posteriori estimation and explain why we use it
- Derive the MLE or MAP parameters of a simple model in closed form