



Probability Distributions: Continuous

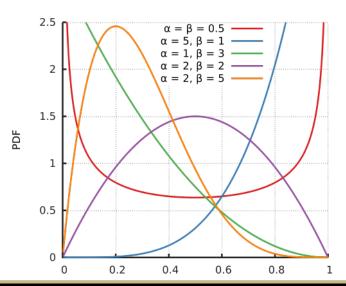
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SEPTEMBER 29, 2016

Beta distribution

- The Beta distribution is over real values on the interval [0, 1].
- Useful distribution for modeling percentages and proportions
 - Batting averages in baseball
 - Percentage of people with a disease in a country
- The density is proportional to: $x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}$
- Related to the Bernoulli distribution: $x^{\theta}(1-x)^{1-\theta}$

Beta distribution



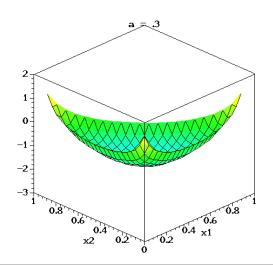
• The PDF for Beta is:

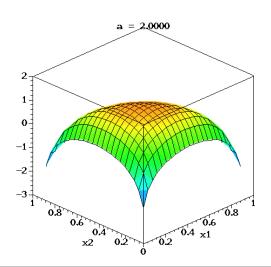
$$f(x) = \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha) + \Gamma(\beta)}}_{\text{Inverse Beta function,}} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}$$

- related to the binomial coefficient
- Γ is the gamma function, $\Gamma(x) = (x-1)!$
 - Just like the factorial function, but works for real values in addition to integers
- Mean: $\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$
- The parameters α and β must be > 0.

- The Dirichlet distribution is a generalization of the Beta distribution for multiple random variables
- The Dirichlet distribution is over *vectors* whose values are all in the interval [0, 1] and the sum of values in the vector is 1.
 - In other words, the vectors in the sample space of the Dirichlet have the same properties as probability distributions.
 - The Dirichlet distribution can be thought of as a "distribution over distributions".
- The PDF for a K-dimensional Dirichlet distribution has a vector of parameters denoted α, given by:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \Gamma(\alpha_k)}{\Gamma(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_i)} \prod_{k=1}^{K} x_k^{\alpha_k - 1}$$





- The Dirichlet PDF looks similar to the multinomial distribution.
 - The Dirichlet density is proportional to: $\prod_k x_k^{\alpha_k-1}$
 - \circ The multinomial mass is proportional to: $\prod_k x_k^{\theta_k}$
- Remember this analogy:
 - Beta: binomial:: Dirichlet: multinomial