

# CS 112: Computer System Modeling Fundamentals

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Lecture 14

# Reminders & Announcements

- Any midterm re-grade requests must be submitted **in writing** by Friday
- New ruby script on courseweb can be used to get extra Twitter data for your classifier, e.g., run
  - > `ruby getTweets.rb trump en de fr es`to get recent tweets on Trump in English, German, French, and Spanish

# Today...

- More about parameter estimation
  - Using maximum likelihood
  - Using MAP
- Next time: graphical models

# Hypothesis Testing

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$$H^{\text{MAP}} = \operatorname{argmax}_i P(H_i | D) = \operatorname{argmax}_i P(D | H_i) P(H_i)$$

# ML Parameter Estimation

- The **maximum likelihood (ML) estimate** is the parameter value that makes the data most likely

$$\Theta^{ML} = \arg \max_{\theta} P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n; \theta)$$

- If  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are **independent** observations, then

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta^{ML} &= \arg \max_{\theta} \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i; \theta) \\ &= \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(P(X_i = x_i; \theta)) \end{aligned}$$

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# Parameter Estimation

Suppose that the time it takes for a certain model of hard drive to fail is an **exponential random variable**

We would like to estimate the **unknown parameter  $\lambda$**  based on  $n$  independent observations  $X_1, \dots, X_n$

What is the maximum likelihood estimate?

# Log Likelihood for Computation

- The log likelihood has a computational benefit too...

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- **Maximum likelihood is consistent** – as the number of observations gets large, the maximum likelihood estimate gets closer and closer to the true parameter value
- But what if we don't have much data?

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- As before, priors may be **subjective** or **estimated from data**

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- Can use the same **log trick** here too

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- Can define similar estimates for continuous  $X_1, \dots, X_n$

# Parameter Estimation

Suppose that we would like to estimate the **unknown bias** of a coin based on observations of the outcomes  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  of  $n$  independent tosses of the coin

Suppose our **prior** on the parameter is

$$f_{\Theta}(\theta) = 2 - 4 \left| \frac{1}{2} - \theta \right|, \quad \theta \in [0,1]$$

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(we skipped some of the messy details of this derivation in class – see Problem 5, page 446, or try to finish it yourself)

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**How does this compare to the smoothed ML estimate?**

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- Example: Consider again our biased coin. Suppose we play the following game:
  - You flip the coin.
  - If the result is heads, you get \$1.
  - If the result is tails, you get nothing.

**How much profit do you expect to make from this game?**