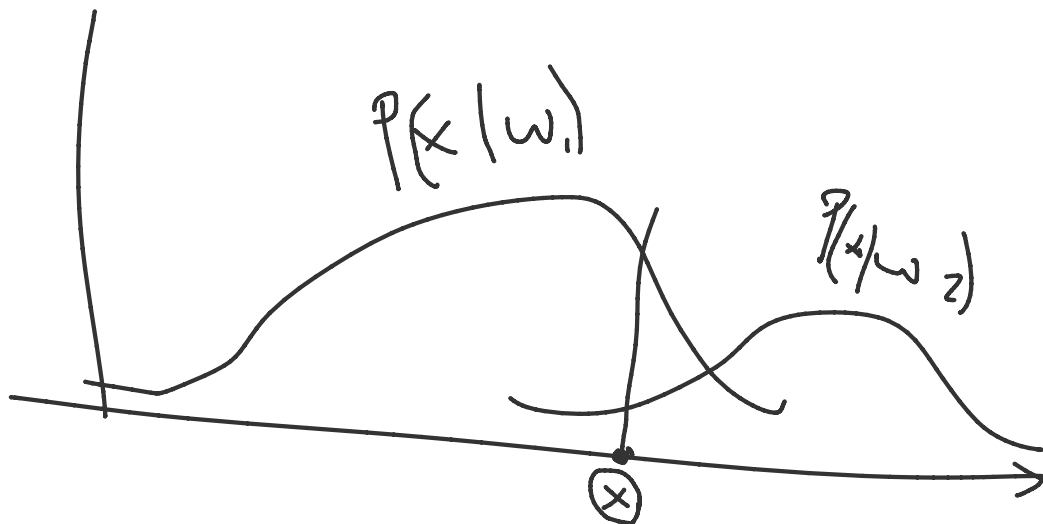


ΕΚΤΙΜΗΣΗ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΤΡΩΝ ΣΤΟΧΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΝΤ.



$$P(\emptyset | x) > P(1 | x) \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\frac{P(x|\emptyset) \cdot p(\emptyset)}{P(x)}$$

$$\frac{P(x|1) \cdot p(1)}{P(x)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{4.5} \cdot \frac{9}{10}$$

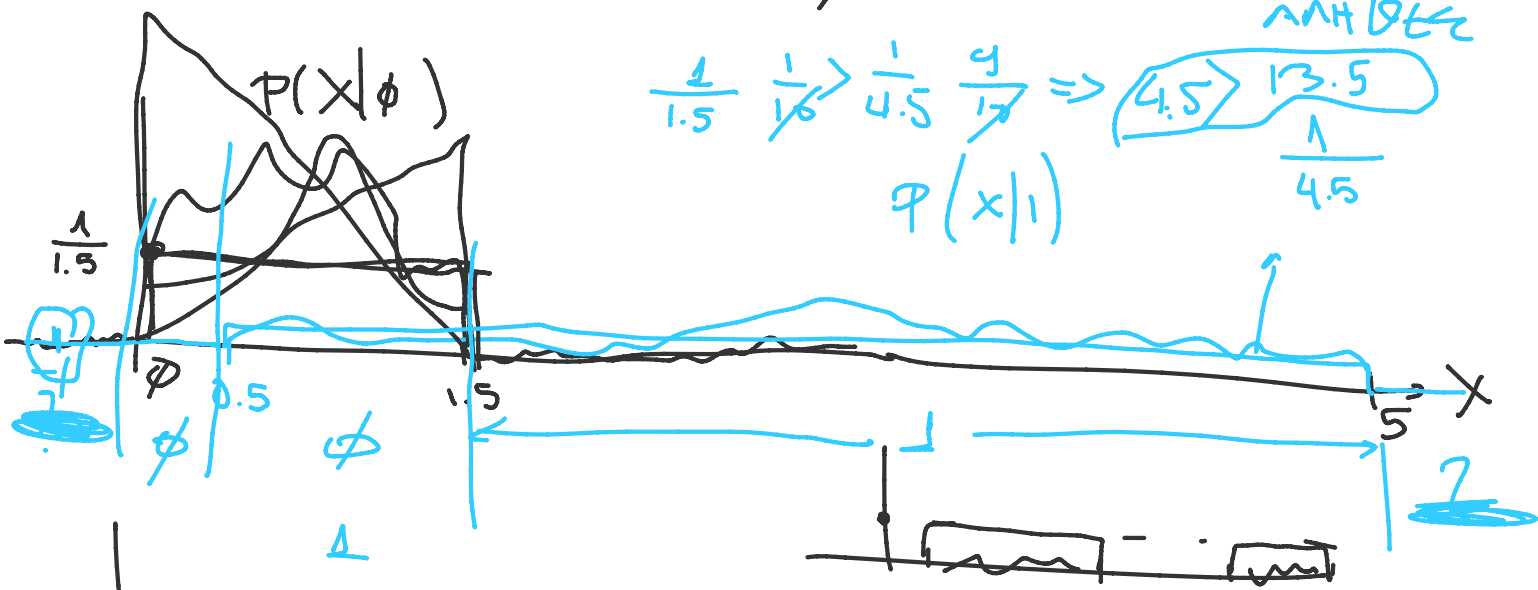
ΠΑΡΟΦ: $\emptyset \rightarrow (\emptyset, 1.5)$

$1 \rightarrow (0.5, 5)$

$9 > 1.5$ ΠΑΝΤΑ
ΑΝΗΘΕΣ

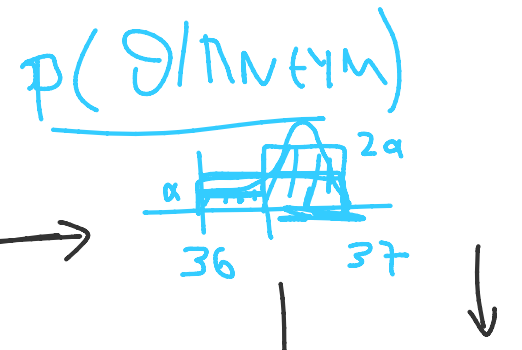
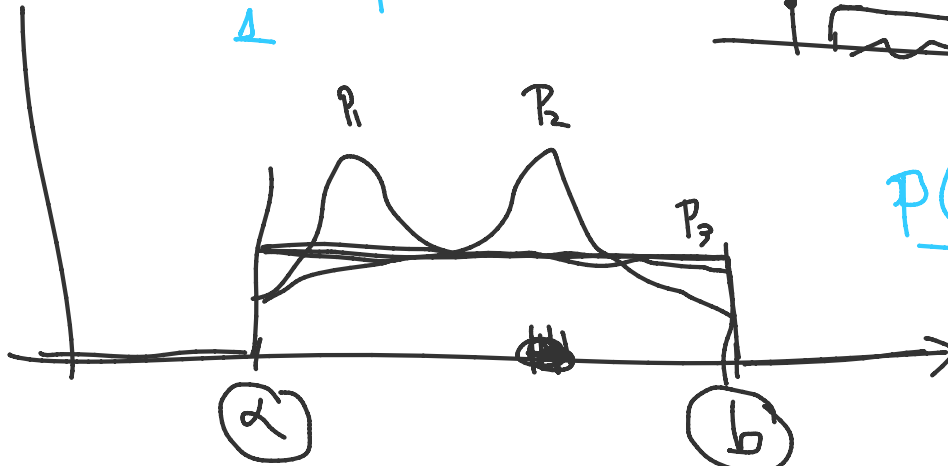
$$P(x|1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1.5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1.5} \cdot \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{15} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow 13.5$$



$$\frac{1}{1.5} \frac{1}{1.6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4.5} \frac{9}{17} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4.5}{13.5} \right) \frac{1}{4.5}$$

$\varphi(x|1)$



$$H(P_1) = H_1$$

$$H(P_2) = H_2$$

$$H(P_3) = H_3$$

$$H(P_{best}) = H_{max}$$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \alpha < x < b \\ \phi, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

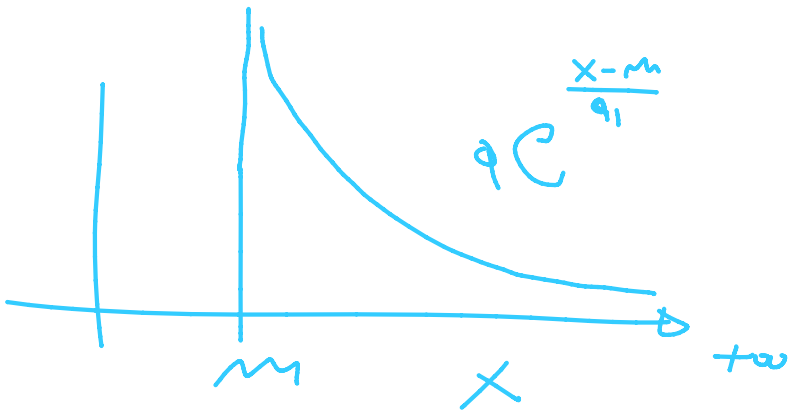
$$P(x) \geq \phi \quad \alpha < x < b$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^b P(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^b x P(x) dx = \mu$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} x p(x) dx = \mu$$

$$\int p(x) \log_2 p(x) dx + \left[\int x p(x) dx - \mu \right] + \frac{1}{2} \log(p)$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \mu$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \mu$$

$$\langle (x - \mu)^2 \rangle = \sigma^2$$

Gaussian

$$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N] \omega_1$$

$$[x_{N+1}, x_{N+2}, \dots, x_{N+m}] \omega_2$$

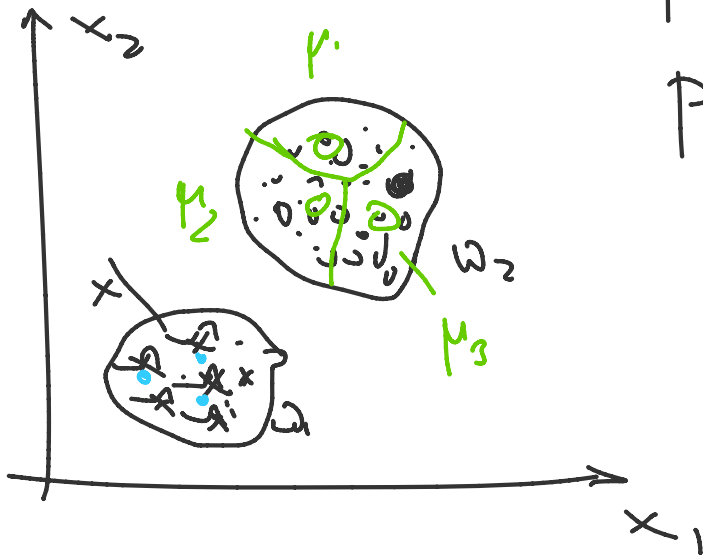
⋮

$$p(\underline{x} | \omega_1)$$

$$p(\omega_1 | \underline{x})$$

$$p(\omega_2 | \underline{x})$$

$$\underline{p(\underline{x} | \omega_2)}$$



$$p(\underline{x} | \omega_1) = p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N | \omega_1) =$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | \omega_1) \stackrel{p(x)}{=} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N}, & x \in X_i \\ \phi, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x | \omega_1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(x - x_i)$$

$$| \hat{\mu} - \bar{x} | \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma (x - x_i)$$

$$P(x|w, \mu) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N G(x, x_i, \sigma^2 I)$$

Mixture of Gaussian $P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i G(x, \mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$

$$\alpha_i > 0, \forall i=1, M$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i = 1$$

$$P(x) \approx$$

