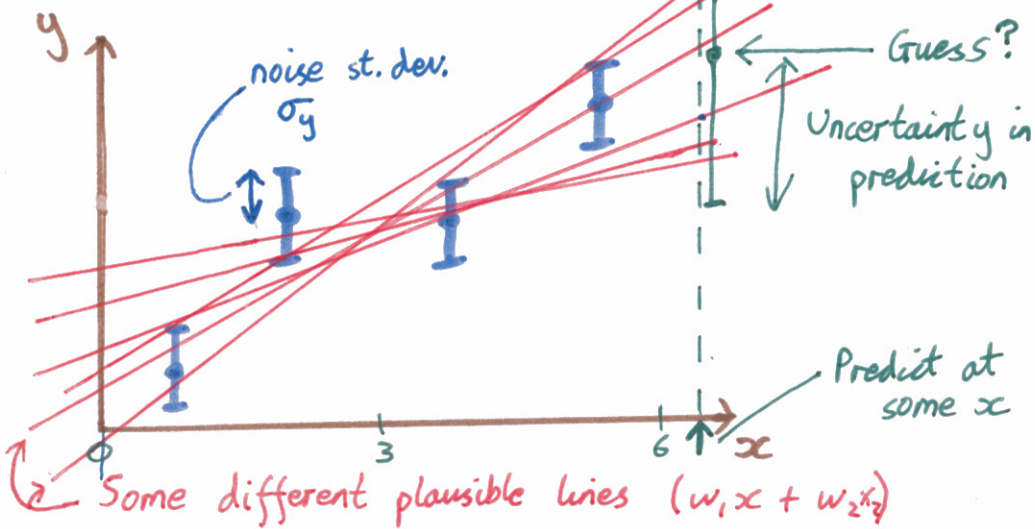


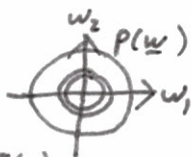
Bayesian Linear Regression



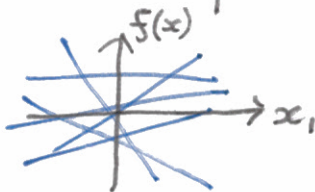
$$\underline{w}^T \underline{x}, \text{ with } x_2 = 1$$

Prior (Example) $p(\underline{w}) = N(\underline{w}; \underline{0}, \sigma_w^2 \mathbf{I})$

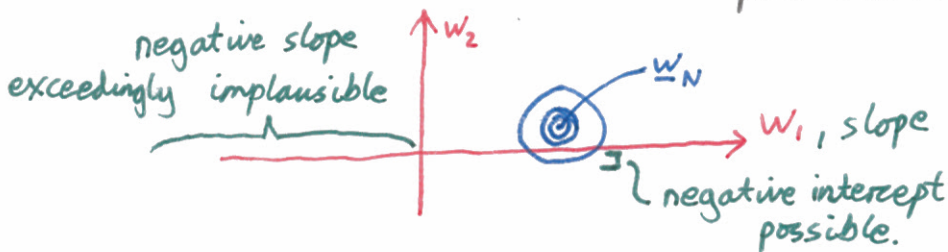
⇒ Broad range functions plausible before see data



Posterior $p(\underline{w} | D) \propto p(\underline{w}) p(y | X, \underline{w})$
 = $N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_N, V_N)$



(For Gaussian prior and noise)



The Bayesian Update

We choose

$$\text{Prior: } p(\underline{w}) = N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_0, V_0)$$

Bayes' rule

$$\text{Posterior: } p(\underline{w} | D) = N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_N, V_N)$$

Don't memorize

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} V_N = \sigma_y^2 (\sigma_y^2 V_0^{-1} + X^T X)^{-1} \\ \underline{w}_N = V_N V_0^{-1} \underline{w}_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2} V_N X^T \underline{y} \end{array} \right.$$

From several lines linear algebra

(Replace X with Φ if you want.)

Prediction

(sum rule)

$$\begin{aligned} p(y | \underline{x}, D) &= \int p(y, \underline{w} | \underline{x}, D) d\underline{w} \\ &= \int \underbrace{p(y | \underline{w}, \underline{x})}_{N(y; \underline{w}^T \underline{x}, \sigma_y^2)} \underbrace{p(\underline{w} | D)}_{N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_N, V_N)} d\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

Observation model Posterior

(product rule)

$$p(y | \underline{x}, D) = \int \underbrace{p(y, \underline{w} | \underline{x}, D)}_{\text{Joint Gaussian on } y, \underline{w}} d\underline{w}$$

Joint Gaussian
on y, \underline{w}

... several
lines later...

$$= \int N\left(\begin{bmatrix} \underline{w} \\ y \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} \underline{w}_N \\ m \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} V_N & \Sigma_{\underline{w}, y} \\ \Sigma_{y, \underline{w}} & r^2 \end{bmatrix}\right) d\underline{w}$$

$$= N(y | \underbrace{m, r^2}_{\underline{w}})$$

lots of work to find
these

Yuck!

Instead...

$$y = f(\underline{x}) + \nu, \quad \nu \sim N(0, \sigma_y^2)$$

What do we believe about the function?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Beliefs about } f: \\ f = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} = \underline{x}^T \underline{w} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beliefs about } \underline{w} \\ P(\underline{w} | \mathcal{D}) = N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_N, V_N) \end{array} \right.$$

$$p(f | \underline{x}, \mathcal{D}) = N(f; \underline{x}^T \underline{w}_N, \underline{x}^T V_N \underline{x})$$

Beliefs about y :

$$p(y | \underline{x}, \mathcal{D}) = N(y; \underline{x}^T \underline{w}_N, \underline{x}^T V_N \underline{x} + \sigma_y^2)$$

Probabilistic Prediction

$$f(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{x} = \underline{x}^T \underline{w}$$

$$p(f(\underline{x}) | \text{Data}) = N(f; \underline{w}_N^T \underline{x}, \underline{x}^T V_N \underline{x})$$

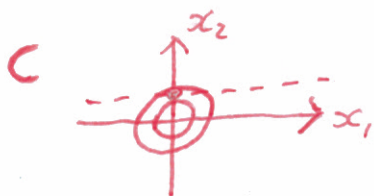
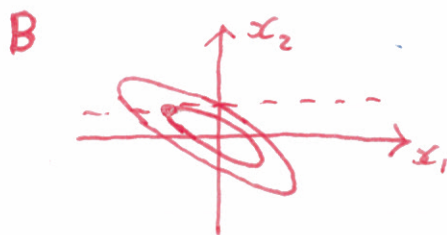
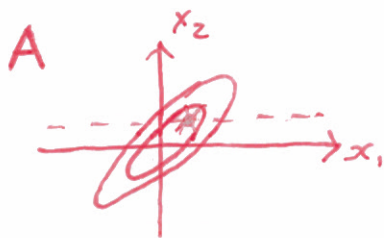
$$p(y | \text{Data}) = N(y; \quad, \quad + \sigma_y^2)$$

Questions

Uncertainty $\underline{x}^T V_N \underline{x}$ grows with \underline{x}

① Why in figure is most certain region at $x > 0$ (around $x=3$)?

② What do contours of $\underline{x}^T V_N \underline{x}$ look like?

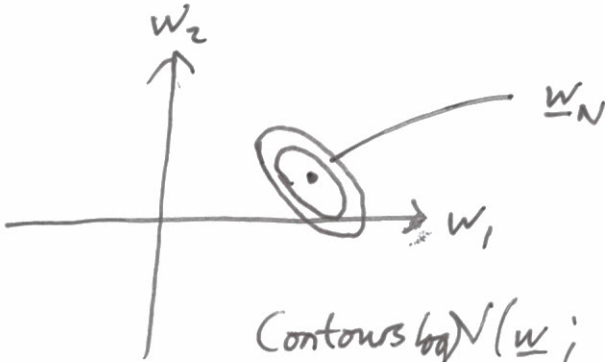


D Other

Z ???

Parameter beliefs?

V_N was posterior covariance of \underline{w}



Contours by $N(\underline{w}; \underline{w}_N, V_N)$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{w} - \underline{w}_N)^T V_N^{-1} (\underline{w} - \underline{w}_N)$$

Decision - Loss functions

$$L(y, \hat{y})$$

loss ↑ ↖ "point estimate"
what happens guess

Minimize expected loss:

$$c = \mathbb{E}_{P(y|D)} [L(y, \hat{y})]$$

Find \hat{y} that minimizes this cost, c :

Eg square loss $L(y, \hat{y}) = (y - \hat{y})^2$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \hat{y}} = \mathbb{E}_{P(y|D)} [2(y - \hat{y})]$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \mathbb{E}[y] = \hat{y}$$

\Rightarrow Estimate $\hat{y} = \text{mean beliefs}$