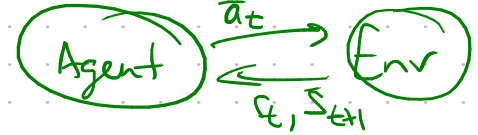
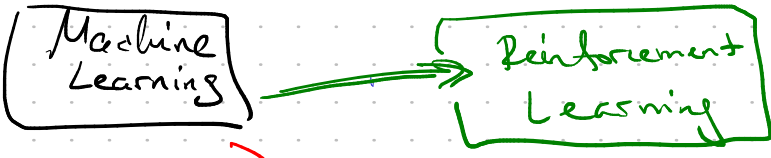


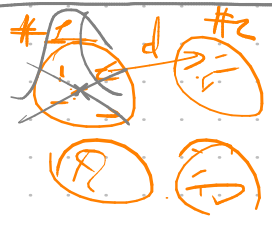
D



Supervised learning

Unsupervised learning

Clustering



$$D = \{(\bar{x}_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^N$$

$$D = \{\bar{x}_n\}_{n=1}^N$$

Regression

Classification

Anomaly detection

Dimensionality reduction

$\hat{y}_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$y_n \in \{c_1, \dots, c_k\}$   
 $P(c_1) \dots P(c_k)$

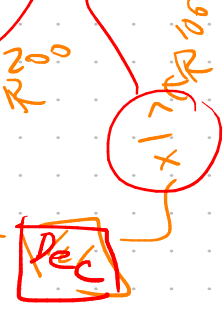
Learning to rank

$\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{10^6}$

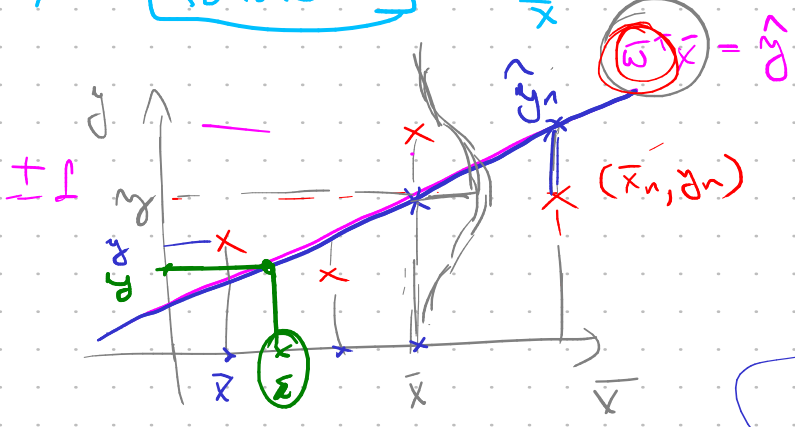
Enc

$\bar{z} \in \mathbb{R}^{200}$

L



Autoencoders



$$\hat{y}_n \approx y_n$$

$$w^T \bar{x}_n$$

MSE use

$$\sum_n (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2 \rightarrow \min$$

posterior  $p(\bar{\theta} | D)$

prior  $p(\bar{\theta})$

likelihood  $p(D | \bar{\theta})$

$$p(D) = \int p(\bar{\theta}) p(D | \bar{\theta}) d\bar{\theta}$$

1)  $p(D | \bar{\theta}) \bar{\theta} \rightarrow \max \quad \bar{\theta}_{ML}$

2)  $p(\bar{\theta} | D) \bar{\theta} \rightarrow \max \Leftrightarrow p(\bar{\theta}) p(D | \bar{\theta}) \bar{\theta} \rightarrow \max \quad \bar{\theta}_{MAP}$

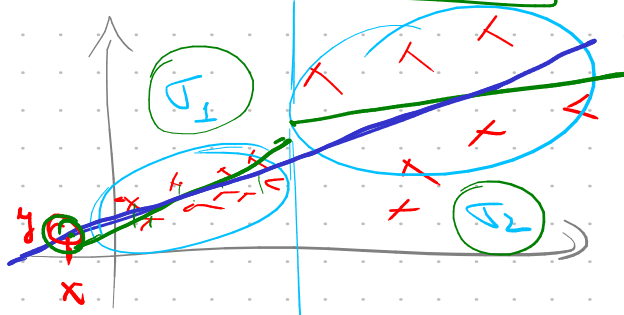
$$p(D | \bar{\theta}) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(d_n | \bar{\theta})$$

$D = \{d_n\}_{n=1}^N$

$$p(y | x, \bar{\theta}) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(y_n | \bar{x}_n, \bar{\theta})$$

$$p(D|\bar{w}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(y_n | \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n, \sigma^2) = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_n - \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^2}$$

$$\log p(D|\bar{w}) = -\frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^2 \xrightarrow{\bar{w}} \max$$



$$\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\partial \theta} = n\theta^{n-1}(1-\theta)^m - m\theta^n(1-\theta)^{m-1} = 0$$

$\theta = p(\text{over})$     $p(\text{under}) = 1 - \theta$

$p(\text{hhhtlt}|\theta) = \theta^n (1-\theta)^m$   
 $n \times h, m \times t$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \theta^{n-1} (1-\theta)^m = 0$$

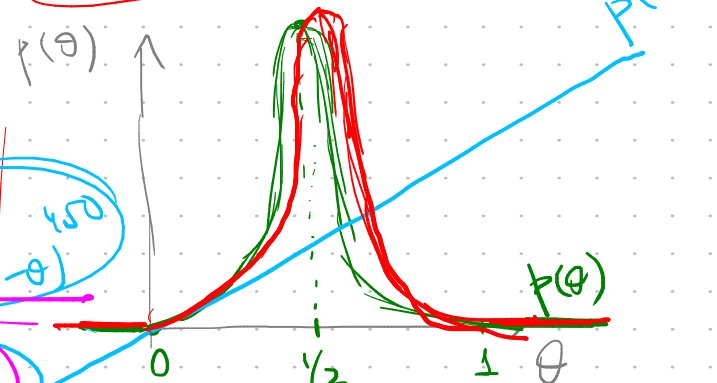
$p(h|\theta) = \theta \xrightarrow{\max}$

$\theta_{ML} = \frac{n}{n+m}$

$\theta_{ML} = 1$

$p(\theta | \text{heads}) = \frac{p(\theta) \theta^n (1-\theta)^m}{p(\text{heads})}$

$p(\theta) \propto \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1}$



$p(\bar{w}) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{w} | \bar{0}, \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \mathbf{I})$

$w_i \sim \mathcal{N}(w_i | 0, \sigma_0^2)$

$p(w_i) \propto e^{-\text{const} \cdot |w_i|}$

$p(\bar{\theta} | D) \xrightarrow{\bar{\theta}} \max$

$\log p(\bar{\theta} | D) = \text{const} + \log p(D|\bar{w}) + \log p(\bar{\theta}) = \text{const} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_n (y_n - \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^d \left( -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma_0^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} w_i^2 \right)$

$$\log p(\underline{w} | D) = \text{const} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_n (y_n - \underline{w}^T \underline{x}_n)^2}_{\substack{\rightarrow \min \\ \underline{w}}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_i w_i^2 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{max}} \underline{w}$$

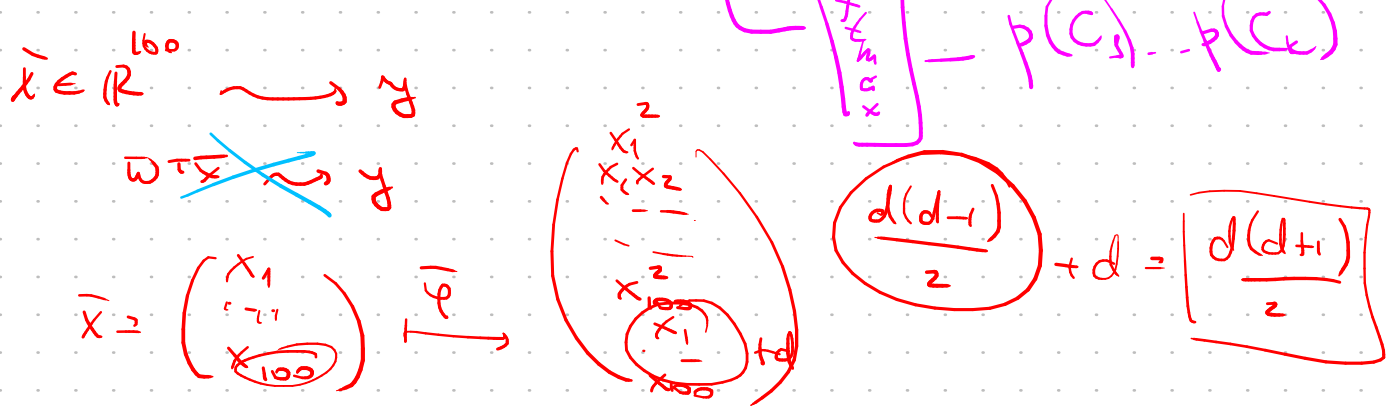
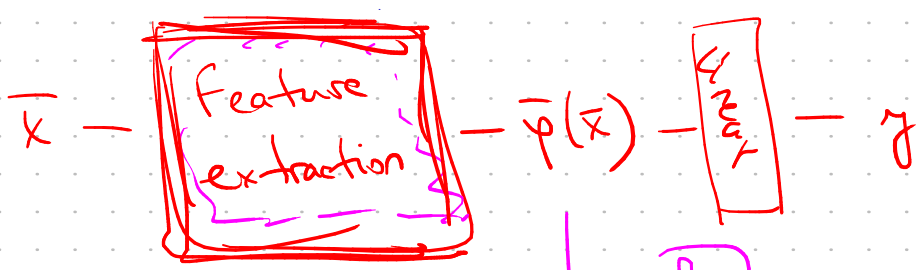
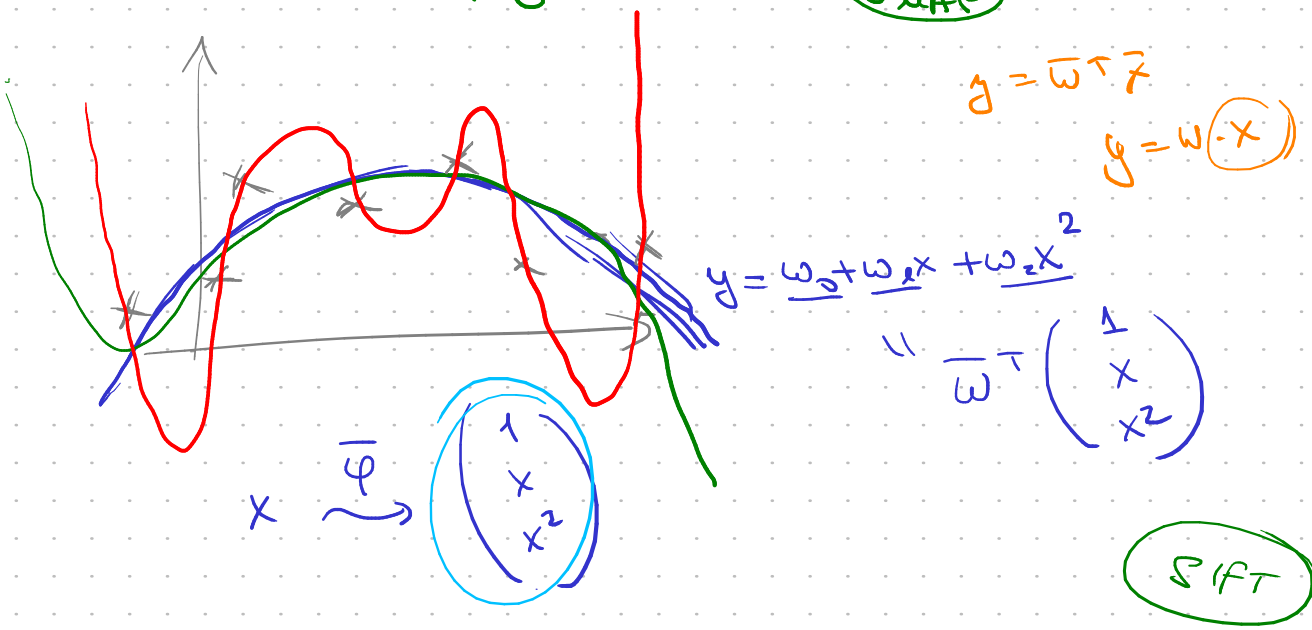
$\frac{\sum |w_i|}{\epsilon}$

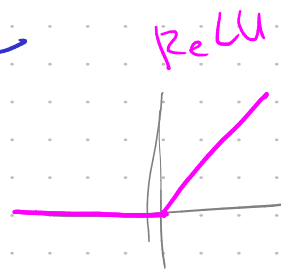
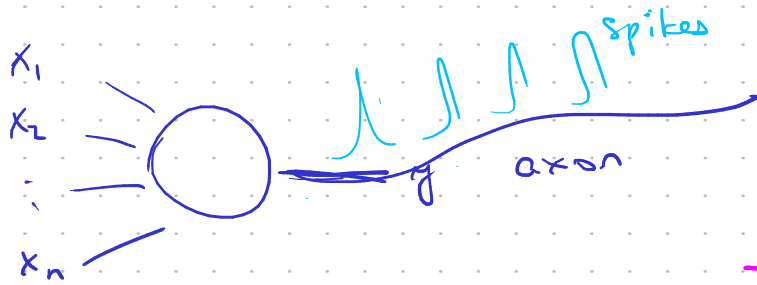
### 3) Predictive distribution

$$p(\bar{x} | D) = \int p(\bar{x}, \bar{\theta} | D) d\bar{\theta} = \int p(\bar{x} | \bar{\theta}, D) p(\bar{\theta} | D) d\bar{\theta} =$$

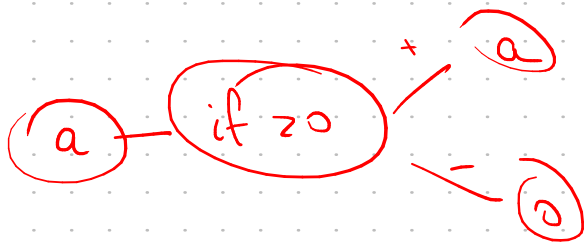
$$= \int \underbrace{p(\bar{x} | \bar{\theta})}_{\text{likelihood}} \underbrace{p(\bar{\theta} | D)}_{\text{posterior}} d\bar{\theta} = \underbrace{E_{p(\bar{\theta} | D)} [p(\bar{x} | \bar{\theta})]}_{\approx}$$

$P(y | \bar{x}, \bar{\theta})$        $\theta_{MAP}$





$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \rightarrow \left( \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i \right) = \sum w_i x_i = \bar{w}^T x \rightarrow \left( h \right) = \underline{h(\bar{w}^T x)}$$



$$ReLU(a) = \max(a, 0)$$

$$Swish(a) = a \cdot \sigma(\beta a) =$$

$$= \frac{a}{1 + e^{-\beta a}}$$

