

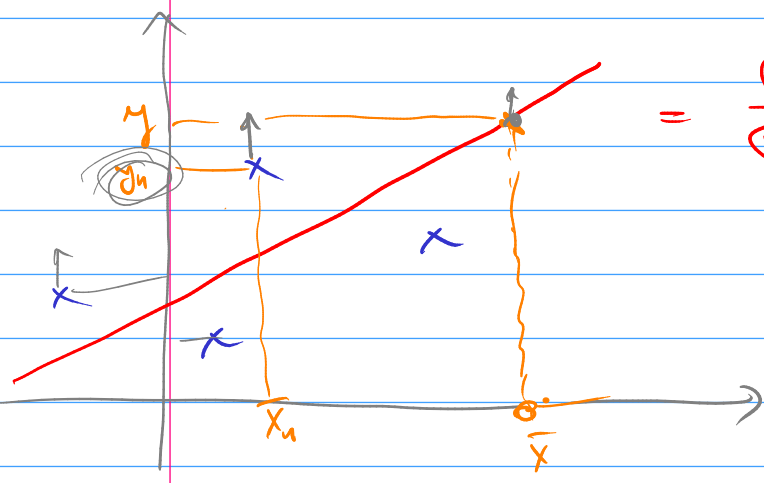


## ② Equivalent kernel

$$p(t | D) = \mathcal{N}(t | \underbrace{\bar{w}_{MAP}^T X}_{\text{kernel methods}}, \Sigma_N^2), \quad \Sigma_N^2 = \Sigma_0^2 + \bar{X}^T \Sigma_N \bar{X}$$

$$\bar{w}_{MAP} = \frac{1}{\Sigma_0^2} \sum_N X^T \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\Sigma_0^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_N \bar{x}_n y_n$$

$$\underline{y(\bar{x}, \bar{w}_{MAP})} = \bar{x}^T \bar{w}_{MAP} = \frac{1}{\Sigma_0^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \underbrace{(\bar{x}^T \sum_N \bar{x}_n)}_{\text{kernel methods}} y_n =$$



$$= \frac{1}{\Sigma_0^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \underbrace{k(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_n)}_{\text{kernel methods}} y_n$$

kernel methods

precision  $\beta = \frac{1}{\Sigma_0^2}$

hyperparameters

## ③ Empirical Bayes

$$p(\bar{w} | D) \propto \underbrace{p(\bar{w})}_{\text{hyperparameters}} p(D | \bar{w}) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{w} | \bar{0}, \underbrace{\alpha I}_{\text{hyperparameters}}) \cdot \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(y_n | \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n, \beta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} \cdot \sqrt{\det \frac{1}{2} I}} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} \bar{w}^T \bar{w}} \cdot \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} (y_n - \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^2}$$

$$\ln p(\bar{w} | D) = \text{const} + \frac{d}{2} \ln \alpha - \frac{\alpha}{2} \bar{w}^T \bar{w} + \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta - \frac{\beta}{2} (y_n - \bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^2 =$$

$$\Sigma_N = \beta X^T X + \alpha I$$

$$\bar{w}_{MAP} = \beta \Sigma_N^{-1} X^T \bar{y}$$

$$= \text{const} - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{w} - \bar{w}_{MAP})^T \Sigma_N (\bar{w} - \bar{w}_{MAP}) + \frac{d}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta -$$

$$- \frac{\beta}{2} (\bar{y} - X \bar{w}_{MAP})^T (\bar{y} - X \bar{w}_{MAP}) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \bar{w}_{MAP}^T \bar{w}_{MAP}$$

Empirical Bayes:  $p(D | \alpha, \beta) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta} \max$

$$= \int p(\bar{w} | \alpha) p(D | \bar{w}, \beta) d\bar{w}$$

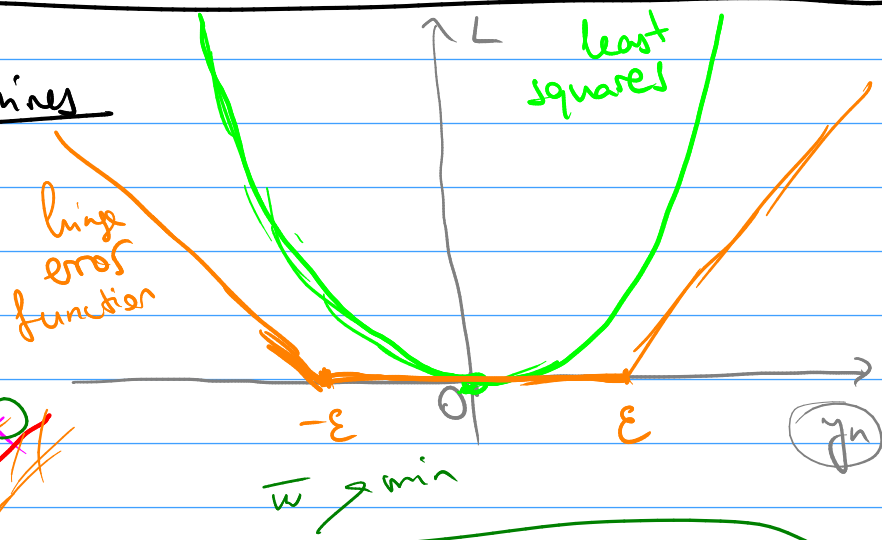
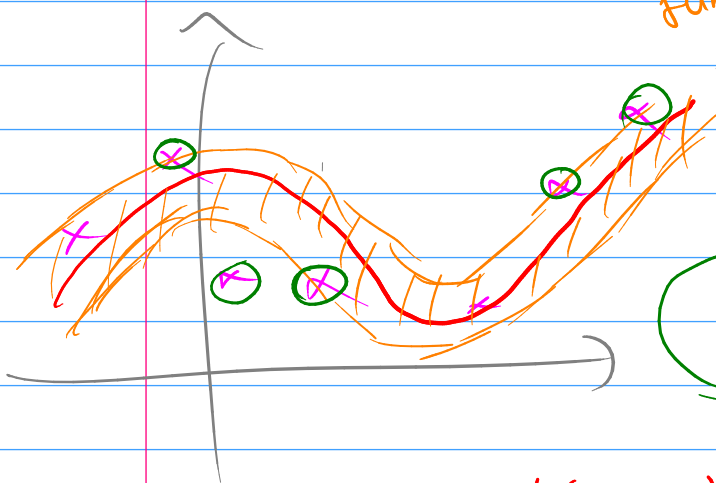
$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{w} - \bar{w}_{MAP})^T \Sigma_w (\bar{w} - \bar{w}_{MAP})} d\bar{w}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d}}{\det \Sigma_w}$$

$$\ln p(D | \alpha, \beta) = \text{Const} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \det \Sigma_w + \frac{d}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta - \left. \begin{aligned} & - \frac{\beta}{2} (-)^T (-) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \bar{w}_{MAP}^T \bar{w}_{MAP} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta} \max$$

#### ④ Relevance vector machines

SVM for regression



$$\sum_n L(y_n, t_n) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\bar{w}\|^2$$

$$L(y_n, t_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & |y_n - t_n| < \epsilon \\ |y_n - t_n| - \epsilon, & |y_n - t_n| \geq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$y_n - \epsilon \leq t_n \leq y_n + \epsilon$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} t_n &\leq y_n + \epsilon + z_n^+ \\ t_n &\geq y_n - \epsilon - z_n^- \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$z_n^+ \geq 0, z_n^- \geq 0$$

$$p(t | \bar{x}, \bar{w}) = \mathcal{N}(t | \bar{x}^T \bar{w}, \beta^{-1})$$

$$y = \bar{x}^T \bar{w}$$

$$y(\bar{x}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \bar{w}_n k(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_n) + w_0$$

$$k(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_n)$$

$$p(\bar{T} | X, \bar{w}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(t_n | y(\bar{x}_n), \beta^{-1})$$

$$p(\bar{w} | \bar{\alpha}) = \prod_{n=0}^N \mathcal{N}(w_n | 0, \alpha_n^{-1})$$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} k(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_1) & \dots & k(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_N) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(\bar{x}_N, \bar{x}_1) & \dots & k(\bar{x}_N, \bar{x}_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

$N \times 1$     $N+1$

$$p(\bar{w} | \bar{T}) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{w} | \bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$$

$$\bar{\mu} = \beta \sum K^T \bar{T}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & & \alpha_N \end{pmatrix} + \beta K^T K$$

$(N+1) \times (N+1)$

$$\ln p(\bar{T} | X, \bar{\alpha}, \beta) = \ln \int p(\bar{w} | \bar{\alpha}) p(\bar{T} | X, \bar{w}, \beta) d\bar{w} \stackrel{\text{argmax}}{=} \text{argmax}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{argmax}}{=} \ln \mathcal{N}(\bar{T} | \bar{0}, C) = -\frac{1}{2} (N \ln 2\pi + \ln \det C + \bar{T}^T C^{-1} \bar{T})$$

$$C = \beta^{-1} I + K \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & & \alpha_N \end{pmatrix}^{-1} K^T$$

$\downarrow \bar{T}^T \beta$   
max

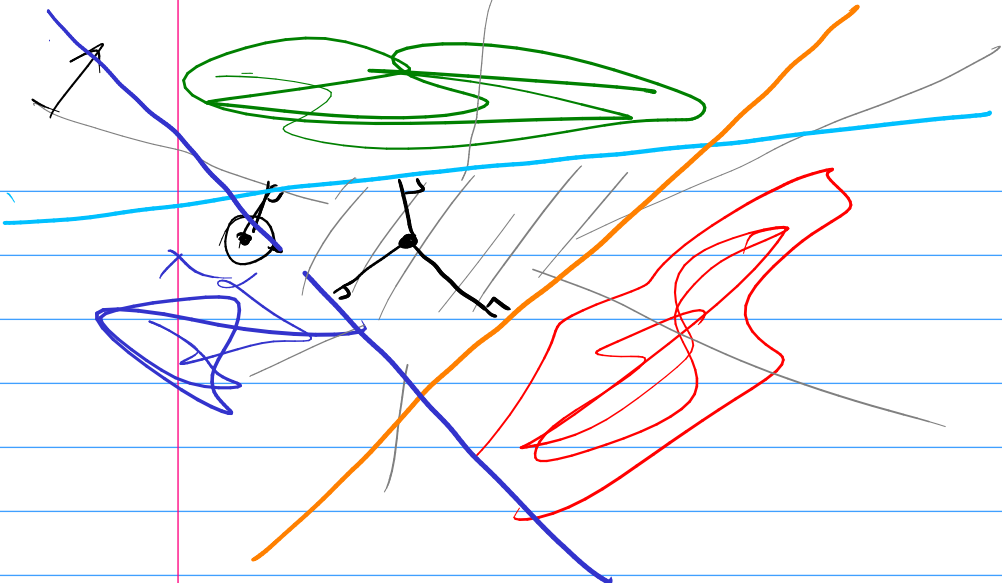
$$\alpha_i = \frac{\delta_i}{\mu_i^2}, \quad \beta^{-1} = \frac{\|\bar{T} - K\bar{\mu}\|^2}{N - \sum \delta_i}$$

as  $\alpha_n \rightarrow \infty$ , i.e.  $\sigma_n^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$y(\bar{x}, \bar{w}) = \sigma \left( \sum \bar{w}_n k(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_n) + w_0 \right)$$

$$p(\bar{w} | \bar{\alpha}) = \prod \mathcal{N}(w_i | 0, \alpha_i^{-1})$$

softmax



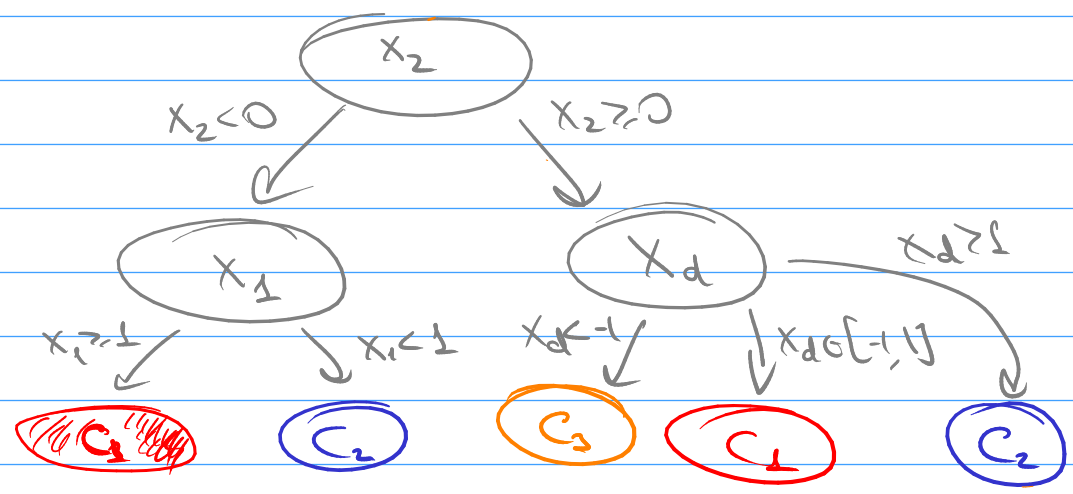
one vs. one  
 $k \rightarrow \frac{k(k-1)}{2}$  классиф.

one vs. all  
 $k \rightarrow k$  классиф.

$C_k$  vs  $C_{-k}$   
 $p(C_k)$        $p(C_{-k})$

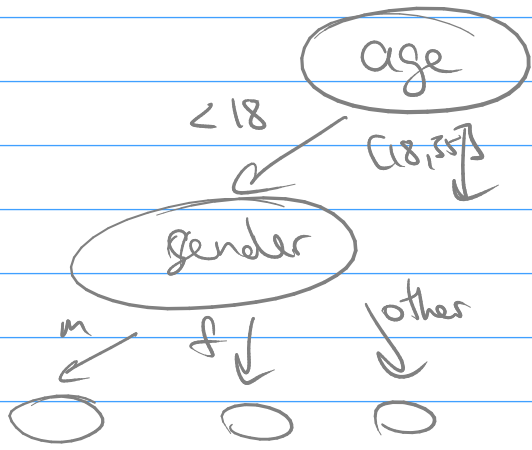
Decision tree

$\bar{X} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$   
 $\bar{X} \in C_k, k=1, \dots, K$



Recommender system

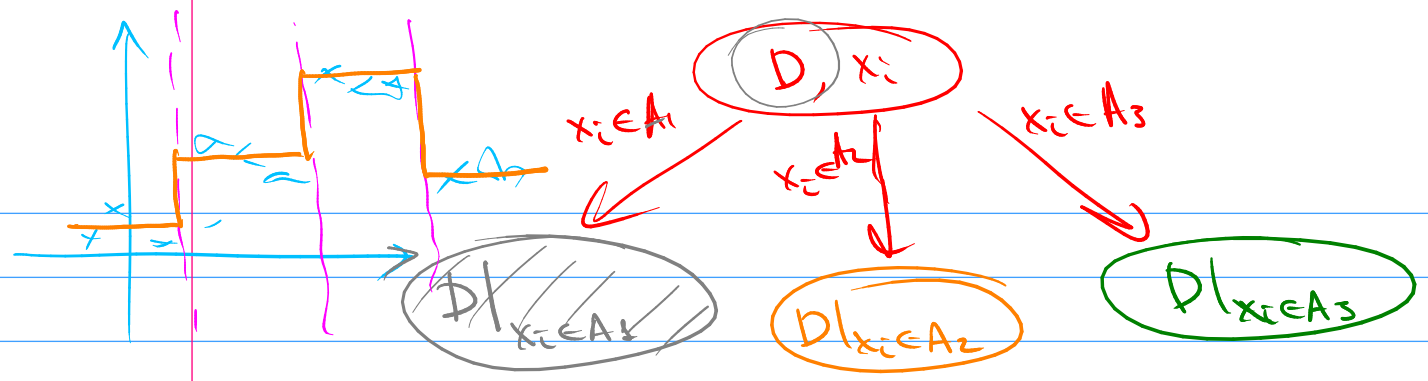
$\bar{X} = (\text{gender}, \text{age}, \text{income}, \text{geo})$



$D$

- 0) Проверить, не нре ли оспор.
- 1) Если агудит  $x_i$
- 2) — — — — — расчетенне

$D$



6 more: 8 boards um  
cpegue

$$D = \{(\bar{x}, y) \mid y \in \{c_1, \dots, c_k\}, x_i \in \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\ell\}\}$$

$$D_1 = D \mid x_i = a_1$$

blue

$$D_2 = D \mid x_i = a_2$$

red

$$D_\ell = D \mid x_i = a_\ell$$

green

$$Q(D_1) = -\sum_k p_{1,k} \ln p_{1,k}$$

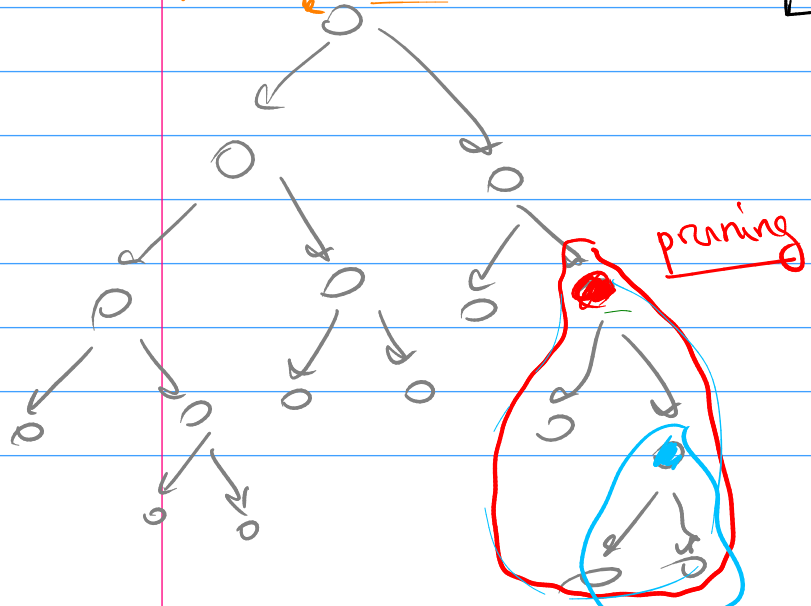
$$Q(D_2)$$

$$Q(D_\ell) = -\sum_k p_{\ell,k} \ln p_{\ell,k}$$

$$p_{1,k} = \frac{\#\{x \in Q \in D_1\}}{|D_1|}$$

$$Gini(D_1) = \sum_k p_{1,k} (1 - p_{1,k})$$

$$Gain(x_i) = \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \frac{|D_s|}{|D|} Q(D_s)$$



$$Accuracy + \lambda \cdot |T|$$