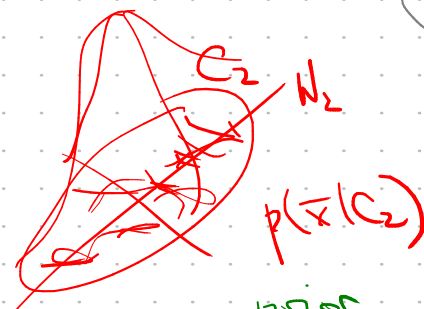


Generative models



$p(C_1|\bar{x}) = ?$ → discriminative
 $p(C_2|\bar{x}) = 1 - p(C_1|\bar{x})$

$$p(C_1|\bar{x}) = \frac{p(C_1)p(\bar{x}|C_1)}{p(C_1)p(\bar{x}|C_1) + p(C_2)p(\bar{x}|C_2)}$$

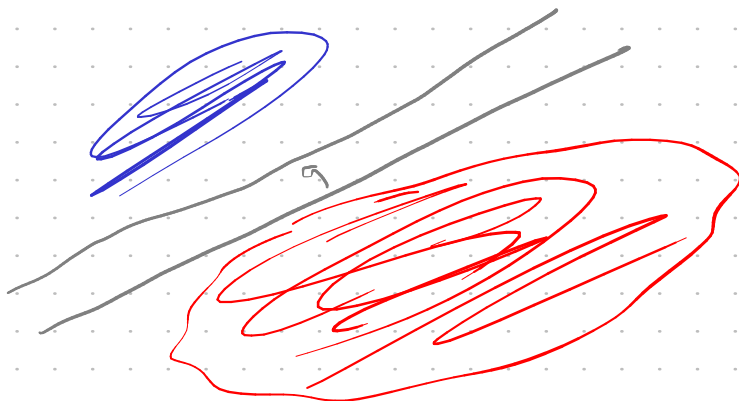
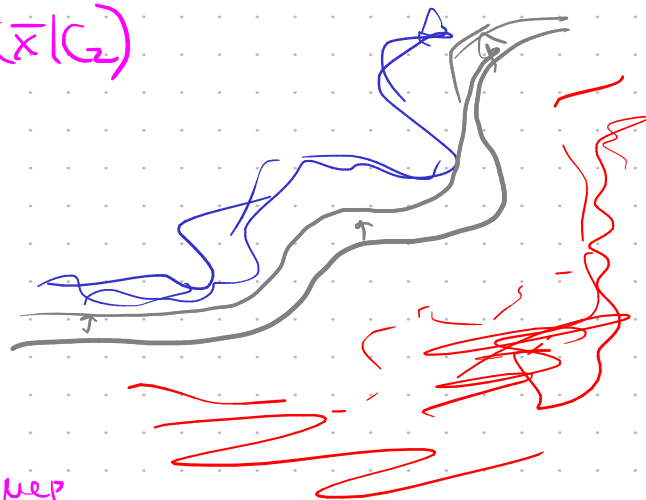
prior

Optimal Bayesian classifier

Decision surface: $p(C_1|\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow p(C_1|\bar{x}) = p(C_2|\bar{x})$

$\Leftrightarrow p(C_1)p(\bar{x}|C_1) = p(C_2)p(\bar{x}|C_2)$

$$\log \frac{p(\bar{x}|C_1)}{p(\bar{x}|C_2)} + \log \frac{p(C_1)}{p(C_2)} = 0$$



Pruner

$$p(\bar{x}|C_1) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{x} | \mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$

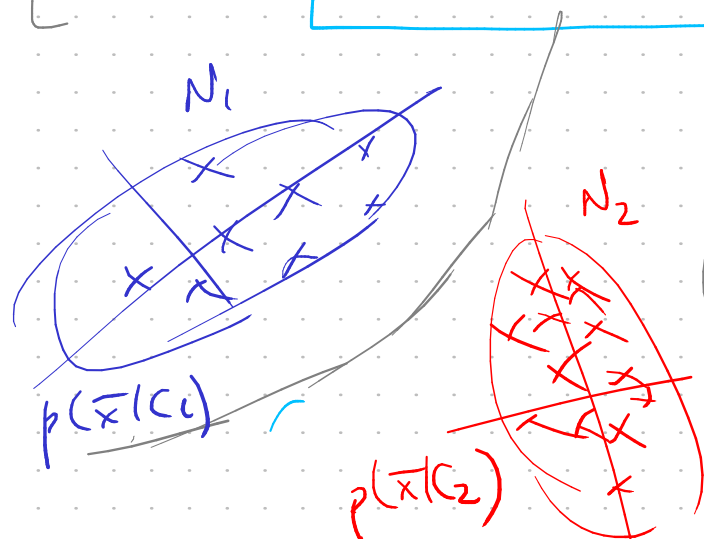
$$p(\bar{x}|C_2) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{x} | \mu_2, \Sigma_2)$$

$$p(C_1|\bar{x}) = p(C_2|\bar{x})$$

$$p(C_1)p(\bar{x}|C_1) = p(C_2)p(\bar{x}|C_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(C_1) - \frac{d}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log \det \Sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}_1) \\ = \log p(C_2) - \frac{d}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \log \det \Sigma_2 - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (\bar{x} - \bar{\mu}_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} \bar{x}^T (\Sigma_1^{-1} - \Sigma_2^{-1}) \bar{x} + \bar{x}^T (\Sigma_1^{-1} \bar{\mu}_1 - \Sigma_2^{-1} \bar{\mu}_2) - \\ - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mu}_1^T \Sigma_1^{-1} \bar{\mu}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mu}_2^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \bar{\mu}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\det \Sigma_1}{\det \Sigma_2} + \log \frac{p(C_1)}{p(C_2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



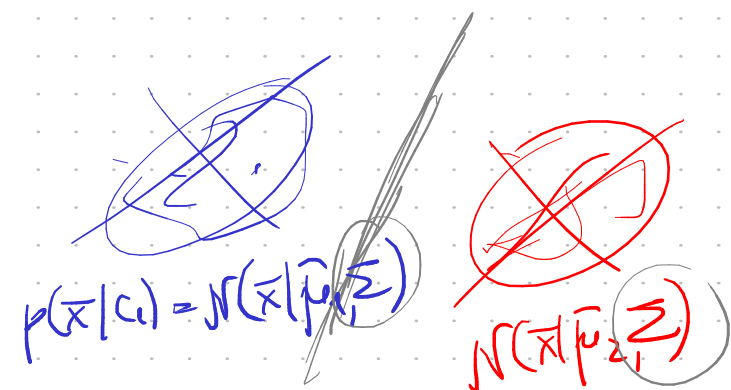
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu}_1 &= \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{n \in C_1} \bar{x}_n & \hat{\mu}_2 \\ \hat{\Sigma}_1 &= \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{n \in C_1} (\bar{x}_n - \hat{\mu}_1)(\bar{x}_n - \hat{\mu}_1)^T & \hat{\Sigma}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(C_1) = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2}$$

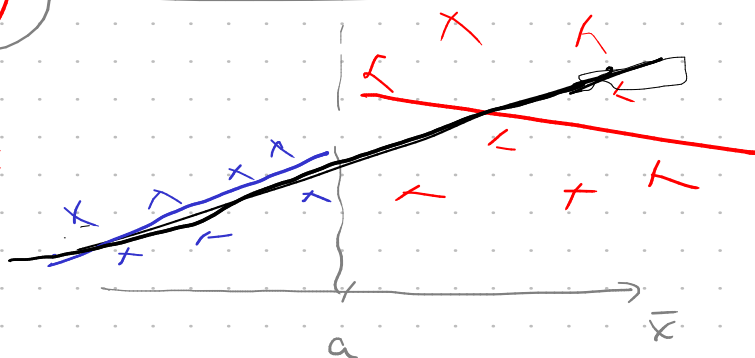
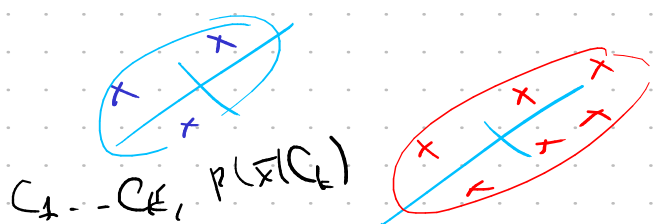
QDA - quadratic discriminant analysis

LDA - linear discriminant analysis

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma$$



$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2} \hat{\Sigma}_1 + \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2} \hat{\Sigma}_2$$



$$p(C_k|\bar{x}) = \frac{p(C_k)p(\bar{x}|C_k)}{\sum_l p(C_l)p(\bar{x}|C_l)}$$

Logistic Regression

- discriminative model

\bar{x}

$$D = \{ (\bar{x}_n, t_n) \}_{n=1}^N = \begin{cases} 1, & \bar{x}_n \in C_1 \\ 0, & \bar{x}_n \in C_2 \end{cases}$$

~~$\approx \bar{w}^T \bar{x}$~~

$$p(C_1 | \bar{x}) = \frac{p(C_1) p(\bar{x} | C_1)}{p(C_1) p(\bar{x} | C_1) + p(C_2) p(\bar{x} | C_2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{p(C_2) p(\bar{x} | C_2)}{p(C_1) p(\bar{x} | C_1)}} = \frac{p(\bar{x}, C_1)}{p(\bar{x}, C_1) + p(\bar{x}, C_2)}$$

odds $\approx \bar{w}^T \bar{x}$?

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\log \frac{p(C_1) p(\bar{x} | C_1)}{p(C_2) p(\bar{x} | C_2)}}}$$

log-odds $\approx \bar{w}^T \bar{x}$

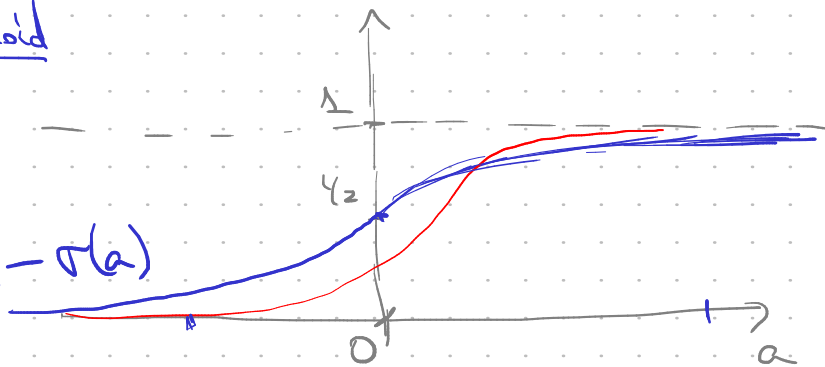


$a \approx \bar{w}^T \bar{x}$

logistic sigmoid

$$p(C_1 | \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a}} = \sigma(a)$$

$$\sigma(-a) = \frac{1}{1 + e^a} = \frac{e^{-a}}{1 + e^{-a}} = 1 - \sigma(a)$$



$$\sigma'(a) = \frac{te^{-a}}{(1+e^{-a})^2} = \frac{e^{-a}}{1+e^{-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^{-a}} = \sigma(a) (1 - \sigma(a))$$

$$p(C_1 | \bar{w}, \bar{x}) = \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\bar{w}^T \bar{x}}}$$

$$\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\bar{w}^T \bar{x} = 0$

$$p(C_2 | \bar{w}, \bar{x}) = 1 - \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x})$$

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

$$p(D | \bar{w}) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(t_n | \bar{w}, \bar{x}_n) \xrightarrow{\bar{w}} \max$$

$$p(D|\bar{w}) = \prod_n p(t_n|\bar{w}, \bar{x}_n) = \prod_n \begin{cases} \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n), & \text{even } t_n=1 \\ 1-\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n), & \text{even } t_n=0 \end{cases}$$

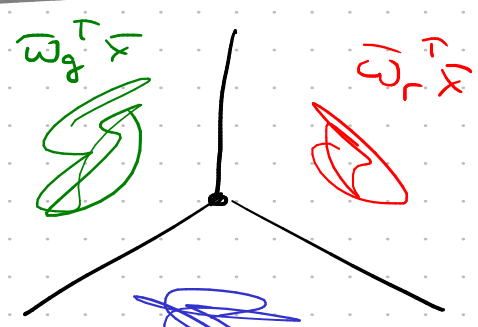
$$= \prod_n \left(t_n \cdot \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n) + (1-t_n) (1-\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{n=1}^N \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)^{t_n} (1-\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n))^{1-t_n}$$

$\nabla_{\bar{w}}(-) = t_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)} \cdot \sigma \cdot (1-\sigma) \cdot \bar{x}_n$

$$\log p(D|\bar{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(t_n \log \sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n) + (1-t_n) \log(1-\sigma(\bar{w}^T \bar{x}_n)) \right) \xrightarrow{\max_{\bar{w}}}$$

$$p(C_k|\bar{x}) = \frac{p(C_k) p(\bar{x}|C_k)}{\sum_{s=1}^K p(C_s) p(\bar{x}|C_s)} = (*)$$



$$\bar{w}_k^T \bar{x} \approx \log p(C_k) p(\bar{x}|C_k) + \text{const}$$

$$(*) = \frac{e^{\bar{w}_k^T \bar{x}}}{\sum_{s=1}^K e^{\bar{w}_s^T \bar{x}}}$$

$$\text{softmax}(a_1, \dots, a_K) = \left(\dots, \frac{e^{a_k}}{\sum_s e^{a_s}}, \dots \right)$$

$\bar{w}_1, \dots, \bar{w}_K$ $\bar{w}_k^T \bar{x}$

$$t_n = (0 \dots \underset{k}{1} \dots 0)$$

$$t_{nk}=1 \Leftrightarrow \bar{x}_n \in C_k$$

one-hot encoding

$$p(D|W) = \prod_n p(t_n|W, \bar{x}_n) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K p(C_k|\bar{w}_k, \bar{x}_n)^{t_{nk}}$$

$$\log p(D|W) = \sum_n \sum_k t_{nk} \log y_{nk}$$

$$y_n = \text{softmax}(\bar{w}_1^T \bar{x}_n, \dots, \bar{w}_K^T \bar{x}_n), \text{ i.e. } y_{nk} = \frac{e^{\bar{w}_k^T \bar{x}_n}}{\sum_s e^{\bar{w}_s^T \bar{x}_n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\bar{\omega}} \log p(D|\bar{\omega}) &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left[t_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)} \cdot \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n) (1 - \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)) \cdot \bar{x}_n - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1 - t_n) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)} \cdot \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n) (1 - \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)) \cdot \bar{x}_n \right] \\ &= \sum_n \left[t_n (1 - \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)) - (1 - t_n) \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n) \right] \bar{x}_n \\ &\quad t_n - \cancel{\sigma} \cdot t_n - \sigma + \cancel{\sigma} t_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{\omega}} \log p(D|\bar{\omega}) = \sum_n [t_n - \sigma(\bar{\omega}^T \bar{x}_n)] \cdot \bar{x}_n$$