1 Regression

1.1 Linear Regression

Simple $y_n \approx f(\mathbf{x_n}) := w_0 + w_1 x_{n1}$
Multiple
$f(\mathbf{x_n}) := w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{D} w_j x_{nj} = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n^T \mathbf{w}$
If $D > N$ the task is under-determined (more dimensions than data) → regularization.

2 Cost functions

MSE $= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}[y_n - f(\mathbf{x_n})]^2$ Not good with outliers.
MAE $= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}|y_n - f(\mathbf{x_n})|$
Error $e_n = y_n - f(\mathbf{x_n})$

2.1 Convexity

A line joining two points never intersects with the function anywhere else.
$f(\lambda \mathbf{u} + (1-\lambda)\mathbf{v}) \leq \lambda f(\mathbf{u}) + (1-\lambda) f(\mathbf{v})$ with $\lambda \in [0;1]$. A strictly convex function has a unique global minimum w^*. Sums of convex functions are convex.
A function must always lie above its linearisation:
$\mathcal{L}(u) \geq \mathcal{L}(w) + \nabla\mathcal{L}(w)^T(u-w) \forall u, w$.
A set is convex iff line segment between any two points of $\mathcal{C}$ lies in $\mathcal{C}$: $\theta u + (1-\theta)v \in \mathcal{C}$

3 Optimisation

Find $\mathbf{w}^* \in \mathcal{R}^D$ which $min\ \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w})$.
Gradient $\nabla\mathcal{L} := \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_1} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_D}\right]$

3.1 Gradient descent

$\mathbf{w^{(t+1)}} = \mathbf{w^{(t)}} - \gamma\nabla\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w^{(t)}})$. Very sensitive to ill-conditioning.
GD - Linear Reg
$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2N}(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w})^T(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w}) \rightarrow$
$\nabla\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = -\frac{1}{N}X^T(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w})$. Cost:
$O_{err} = 2ND + N$ and $O_w = 2ND + D$.

3.2 SGD

$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{N}\sum\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbf{w})$ with update $\mathbf{w}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(t)} - \gamma\nabla\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbf{w}^{(t)})$.

3.3 Mini-batch SGD

$\mathbf{g} = \frac{1}{|B|}\sum_{n\in B}\nabla\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbf{w}^{(t)})$ with update $\mathbf{w}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(t)} - \gamma\mathbf{g}$.

3.4 Subgradient at w

$\mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^D$ such that $\mathcal{L}(u) \geq \mathcal{L}(w) + \mathbf{g}^T(u-w)$. Example subgradient for MAE: $h(e) = |e| \rightarrow g(e) = sgn(e)$ if $e \neq 0, \lambda$ otherwise . We get the gradient:
$\nabla\mathcal{L}_{MAE} = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_n sgn(x_n)\nabla f(x_n)$.

3.5 Projected SGD

$\mathbf{w}^{(t+1)} = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}[\mathbf{w}^{(t)} - \gamma\nabla\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}^{(t)})]$

3.6 Newton's method

Second order (more expensive $O(ND^2 + D^3)$ but faster convergence).
$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} - \gamma^{(t)}(H^{(t)})^{-1}\nabla\mathcal{L}(w^{(t)})$

3.7 Optimality conditions

Necessary : $\nabla\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}^*) = 0$ Sufficient : Hessian PSD $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^*) := \frac{\partial^2\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}^*)}{\partial w \partial w^T}$

4 Least Squares

4.1 Normal Equation

$X^T(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w}) = 0 \Rightarrow$
$\mathbf{w}^* = (XX^T)^{-1}X^T\mathbf{y}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{x_m}^T\mathbf{w}^*$
Graham matrix invertible iff $rank(X) = D$ (use SVD $X = USV^T$ if this is not the case to get pseudo-inverse $\mathbf{w}^* = V\tilde{S}U^T$ with $\tilde{S}$ pseudo-inverse of S).

5 Likelihood

Probabilistic model $y_n = \mathbf{x_n}^T\mathbf{w} + \epsilon_n$. Probability of observing the data given a set of parameters and inputs : $p(\mathbf{y}|X, \mathbf{w}) = \prod p(y_n|\mathbf{x_n}, \mathbf{w}) = \prod\mathcal{N}(y_n|\mathbf{x_n}^T\mathbf{w}, \sigma^2)$
Best model maximises log-likelihood
$\mathcal{L}_{LL} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum(y_n - x_n^T w)^2 + cst$.

6 Regularization

6.1 Ridge Regression

$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w})^T(\mathbf{y} - X\mathbf{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 \rightarrow$
$\mathbf{w}^*_{\mathbf{ridge}} = (XX^T + \lambda I_D)^{-1}X^T\mathbf{y} = X^T(XX^T + \lambda I_N)^{-1}\mathbf{y}$
Can be considered a MAP estimator :
$\mathbf{w}^*_{\mathbf{ridge}} = argmin_w - log(p(w|X, y))$

6.2 Lasso

Sparse solution. $\mathcal{L}(w) = \frac{1}{2N}(y - Xw)^T(y - Xw) + \lambda\|w\|_1$

7 Model Selection

7.1 Bias-Variance decomposition

Small dimensions : large bias, small variance. Large dimensions : small bias, large variance. Error for the val set compared to the emp distr of the data goes down like $\frac{1}{\sqrt{|\text{validation points}|}}$ and goes up like $\sqrt{ln(|\text{hyper parameters}|)}$

8 Classification

8.1 Optimal

$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = argmax_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p(y|\mathbf{x})$

8.2 Logistic regression

$\sigma(z) = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z}$ to limit the predicted values $y \in [0;1]$ ($p(1|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{w})$ and $p(0|\mathbf{x}) = 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{w})$). We decide with respect to 0.5
Likelihood
$p(y|X, w) = \prod p(y_n|x_n) = \prod_{n:y_n=0} p(y_n = 0|x_n) \dots \prod_{n:y_n=K} p(y_n = K|x_n) = \prod_k^K \prod_n^N [p(y_n = k|x_n, w)]^{\tilde{y}_{nk}}$
where $tildey_{nk} = 1$ if $y_n = k$.
For binary classification
$p(y|X, w) = \prod p(y_n|x_n) = \prod_{n:y_n=0} p(y_n = 0|x_n) \prod_{n:y_n=1} p(y_n = 1|x_n) = \prod_n^N \sigma(x_n^T w)^{y_n}[1 - \sigma(x_n^T w)]^{1-y_n}$
Loss
$\mathcal{L}(w) = \sum_{n=1}^N ln(1 + exp(x_n^T w)) - y_n x_n^T w$
which is convex in w.
Gradient
$\nabla\mathcal{L}(w) = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n(\sigma(x_n^T w) - y_n) = X^T[\sigma(Xw) - y]$ (no closed form solution).
Hessian
$H(w) = X^T S X$ with $S_{nn} = \sigma(x_n^T w)[1 - \sigma(x_n^T w)]$

8.3 Exponential family

General form
$p(y|\eta) = h(y)exp[\eta^T\psi(y) - A(\eta)]$ where
Cumulant
$A(\eta) = ln[\int_y h(y)exp[\eta^T\psi(y)]dy]$
$\nabla A(\eta) = \mathbb{E}[\psi(y)]$
$\nabla^2 A(\eta) = \mathbb{E}[\psi\psi^T] - \mathbb{E}[\psi]\mathbb{E}[\psi^T]$
Link function
$\eta = g^{-1}(\mu) \Leftrightarrow \mu = g(\eta)$

- $\eta_{gaussian} = (\mu/\sigma^2, -1/2\sigma^2)$
- $\eta_{poisson} = ln(\mu)$
- $\eta_{bernoulli} = ln(\mu/1 - \mu)$
- $\eta_{general} = g^{-1}(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N\psi(y_n))$

8.4 Nearest Neighbor Models

Performs best in low dimensions.

8.4.1 k-NN

$f_{S_{t,k}}(x) = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{n:x_n\in ngbh_{S_{t,k}(x)}} y_n$ Pick odd k so there is a clear winner. Large $k \rightarrow$ large bias small variance (inv.)

8.4.2 Error bound

$\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{L}_{S_t}] \leq 2\mathcal{L}_{f^*} + 4c\sqrt{d}N^{-1/d+1}$

8.5 Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Logistic regression with hinge loss : $min_w \sum_{n=1}^N[1 - y_n x_n^T w]_+ + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|w\|^2$ where $y \in [-1;1]$ is the label and $hinge(x) = max\{0, x\}$. Convex but not differentiable so need subgradient.
We can also use duality : $\mathcal{L}(w) = max_\alpha G(w, \alpha)$. For SVM $min_w max_{\alpha\in[0,1]^N}\sum\alpha_n(1 - y_n x_n^T w) + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|w\|^2$ differentiable and convex.
Can switch max and min when convex in w and concave in α. This can make the formulation simpler:
$w(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda}\sum\alpha_n y_n x_n = \frac{1}{\lambda}X^T diag(y)\alpha$ which yields the optimisation problem: $max_{\alpha\in[0,1]^N}\alpha^T\mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\lambda}\alpha^T YXX^T Y\alpha$ The solution is sparse (α_n is the slope of the lines that are lower bounds to the hingle loss).

8.6 Kernel Ridge Regression

From duality $w^* := X^T\alpha^*$ where $\alpha^* := (K + \lambda I_N)^{-1}y$ and $K = XX^T = \phi^T(x)\phi(x) = \kappa(x, x')$ (needs to be PSD and symmetric).

9 Unsupervised Learning

9.1 K-means clustering

$min\mathcal{L}(z, \mu) = \sum_n^N\sum_k^K z_{nk}\|x_n - \mu_k\|_2^2$
with $z_{nk} \in \{0, 1\}$ (unique assignments: $\sum_k z_{nk} = 1$).
Algorithm (Coordinate Descent)

1. $\forall n$ compute $z_n = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } k = argmin_j\|x_n - \mu_k\|^2 \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$
2. $\forall k$ compute $\mu_k = \frac{\sum_n z_{nk}x_n}{\sum_n z_{nk}}$

Issues

1. Heavy computation
2. Spherical clusters
3. Hard clusters

Probabilistic model $p(X|\mu, z) = \prod_n^N\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, I) = \prod_n^N\prod_k^K\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, I)^{z_{nk}}$

9.2 Gaussian Mixture Models

$p(X|\mu, z) = \prod_n^N p(x_n|z_n, \mu_k, \Sigma_k)p(z_n|\pi) = \prod_n^N\prod_k^K[\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, \Sigma_k)]^{z_{nk}}\prod_k^K[\pi_k]^{z_{nk}}$
where $pi_k = p(z_n = k)$
Marginal likelihood: z_n are latent variables so they can be factored out from the likelihood $p(x_n|\theta) = \sum\pi_k\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$. (number of parameters reduced from $O(N)$ to $O(D^2K)$).

9.3 EM

9.3.1 GMM

Intialize $\mu^{(1)}, \Sigma^{(1)}, \pi^{(1)}$.

1. E-step: Compute the assignments. $q_{kn}^{(t)} := \frac{\pi_k^{(t)}\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k^{(t)}, \Sigma_k^{(t)})}{\sum_k^K\pi_k^{(t)}\mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k^{(t)}, \Sigma_k^{(t)})}$
2. Compute Marginal Likelihood
3. M-step: Update
   $\mu^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_n q_{kn}^{(t)}x_n}{\sum_n q_{kn}^{(t)}}$
   $\Sigma^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_n q_{kn}^{(t)}(x_n - \mu^{(t+1)})(x_n - \mu^{(t+1)})^T}{\sum_n q_{kn}^{(t)}}$
   $\pi^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_n q_{kn}^{(t)}$

9.3.2 General

$\theta^{(t+1)} := argmax_\theta\sum_n^N\mathbb{E}_{p(z_n|x_n, \theta^{(t)})}[log\ p$

10 Matrix Factorizations

10.1 Prediction

Find $\mathbf{X} \approx \mathbf{W}\mathbf{Z}^T$ where $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{D\times K}$ and $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{N\times K}$ with $K << D, N$. Large $K \rightarrow$ overfitting. If $K \geq max\{D, N\}$ trivial solution ($W = \mathbf{1}_D$ or $Z = \mathbf{1}_N$).
Quality of reconstruction (not jointly convex nor identifiable):
$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{Z}) := \frac{1}{2}\sum_{(d,n)\in\Omega}[x_{dn} - (\mathbf{W}\mathbf{Z}^T)_{dn}]^2 = \sum_{(d,n)\in\Omega} f_{dn}(w, z)$
Regularizer: $\Omega(W, Z) = \frac{\lambda_w}{2}\|\mathbf{W}\|_{Frob}^2 + \frac{\lambda_z}{2}\|\mathbf{Z}\|_{Frob}^2$
Optimisation with SGD (compute ∇_w for a fixed user d' and ∇_z for a fixed item n'). ALS (assume no missing ratings): $\mathbf{Z}_*^T = (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W} + \lambda_z I_K)^{-1}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{X}$
$\mathbf{W}_*^T = (\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{Z} + \lambda_w I_K)^{-1}\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{X}^T$

10.2 Text Representation

Factorize the co-occurence matrix to get each row forming a representation of a word ($\mathbf{W}$) or a context word ($\mathbf{Z}$) respectively.

10.2.1 GloVe

$f_{dn} := min\{1, (n_{dn}/n_{max})^{\alpha}\}, \alpha \in [0;1]$

10.2.2 Skipgram/CBOW

Binary classification to separate real word pairs from fake ones.

10.3 FastText

Supervised sentence-level BoW.

11 Dimensionality reduction

11.1 SVD

$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{USV}^T$, with $\mathbf{X} : D \times N$, $\mathbf{U} : D \times D$ orthonormal, $\mathbf{V} : N \times N$ orthonormal, $\mathbf{S} : D \times N$ diagonal PSD, values in descending order ($s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \cdots \geq s_D \geq 0$).

Reconstruction $\|\mathbf{X} - \hat{\mathbf{X}}\|_F^2 \geq \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{U}_K\mathbf{U}_K^T\mathbf{X}\|_F^2 = \sum_{i \geq K+1} s_i^2 \ \forall$ rank-K matrix $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ (i.e. *we should compress the data by projecting it onto these left singular vectors.*)

Truncated SVD: $\mathbf{U}_K\mathbf{U}_K^T\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{US}_K\mathbf{V}^T$

Application to MF: $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{W}$ and $\mathbf{SV}^T = \mathbf{Z}^T$. Reconstruction limited by the rank-K of W,Z.

11.2 PCA

Decorrelate the data. Empirical mean before: $N\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{XX}^T = \mathbf{US}_D^2\mathbf{U}^T$. After $\tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{X}$: $N\tilde{\mathbf{K}} = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}\tilde{\mathbf{X}}^T = \mathbf{S}_D^2$ (the components are uncorrelated).

Pitfalls: not invariant under scalings.

12 Neural Networks

The output at the node j in layer l is $x_j^{(l)} = \phi\left(\sum_i w_{i,j}^{(l)} x_i^{(l-1)} + b_j^{(l)}\right)$

12.1 Representation power

Error bound $\leq \frac{(2Cr)^2}{n}$ where C is the smoothness bound, n the number of nodes. We can approximate any sufficiently smooth 2-dimensional function on a bounded domain (ön average"with σ activation, "pointwise"with ReLU).

12.2 Learning

Problem is not convex but SGD is stable. Backpropagation: Let $\mathcal{L}_n = (y_n - f^{(L+1)} \circ \cdots \circ f^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}_n^{(0)}))^2$.

Forward pass

$\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}_n$. For $l = 1, \ldots, L+1$

$\mathbf{z}^{(l)} = (\mathbf{W}^{(l)})^T\mathbf{x}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$, $\mathbf{x}^{(l)} = \phi(\mathbf{z}^{(l)})$

Backward pass

$\delta^{(L+1)} = -2(y_n - \mathbf{x}^{(L+1)})\phi'(\mathbf{z}^{(L+1)})$ and $\forall l : \delta^{(l)} = (\mathbf{W}^{(l+1)}\delta^{(l+1)}) \odot \phi'(\mathbf{z}^{(l)})$

Final pass

$\frac{\partial L_n}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \delta_j^{(l)} \mathbf{x}_i^{(l-1)}$, $\frac{\partial L_n}{\partial b_j^{(l)}} = \delta_j^{(l)}$

12.3 Activations

- sigmoid $\phi(x) = 1 - \sigma(x)$
- tanh $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = 2\phi(2x) - 1$
- ReLU, Leaky ReLU ($max\{\alpha x, x\}$)

12.4 Convolutional Neural Nets

Convolution with filter f: $x^{(1)}[n,m] = \sum_{k,l} f[k,l]x^{(0)}[n-k, m-l]$. Filter is local so no need for fully connected layers. We can use same filter at every position: *weight sharing*. Learning: run backprop by computing different weights, then sum the gradients of shared weights.

12.5 Overfitting

Adding regularisation is equivalent to weight decay (by $(1 - \eta\lambda)$). Can also use dataset augmentation, dropout.

13 Graphical Models

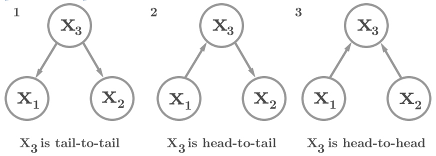
13.1 Bayes Nets

$p(X_1, \ldots, X_D) = p(X_1)p(X_2|X_1)\ldots p(X_D|X_1, \ldots, X_{D-1})$.

One node is a random variable, directed edge from X_j to X_i if X_j appears in the conditioning $p(X_i|\ldots, X_j, \ldots)$.

The graph must be *acyclic*.

Conditional independence: $p(X,Y) = p(X)p(Y)$ or given Z $p(X,Y|Z) = p(X|Z)p(Y|Z)$.



1. $p(X_1, X_2, X_3) = p(X_3)p(X_1|X_3)p(X_2|X_3)$: X_1 and X_2 are independent given X_3
2. $p(X_1, X_2, X_3) = p(X_1)p(X_3|X_1)p(X_2|X_3)$: X_1 and X_2 are independent given X_3
3. $p(X_1, X_2, X_3) = p(X_1)p(X_2)p(X_3|X_1, X_2)$: X_1 and X_2 are **not** independent given X_3

$X \to Y$ path blocked by Z if it contains a variable such that either

1. variable is in Z and it is head-to-tail or tail-to-tail
2. node is head-to-head and neither this node nor any of its descendants are in Z.

X and Y are D-separated by Z iff every path $X \to Y$ is blocked by Z.

X is conditionally independent of Y conditioned on the Z if X and Y are D-separated by Z. Independence is symmetric.

The Markov blanket of a node X_i is the set of parents, children, and coparents of the node X_i (other parents of its children).

14 Quick maff

Chain rule $h = f(g(w)) \to \partial h(w) = \partial f(g(w))\nabla g(w)$

Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(y|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} exp(-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2})$

Multivariate Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(y|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D det(\Sigma)}} exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y-\mu)^T\Sigma^{-1}(y-\mu))$

Bayes rule $p(x|y) = \frac{p(y|x)p(x)}{p(y)}$

Logit $\sigma(x) = \frac{\partial ln[1+e^x]}{\partial x}$

Naming Joint distribution $p(x,y) = p(x|y)p(y) = p(y|x)p(x)$ where

- $p(x|y) \to$ likelihood
- $p(y) \to$ prior
- $p(y|x) \to$ posterior
- $p(x) \to$ marginal likelihood

Marginal Likelihood $p(\mathbb{X}|\alpha) = \int_\theta p(\mathbb{X}|\theta)p(\theta|\alpha) \ d\theta$

Posterior probability $\propto$ Likelihood $\times$ Prior

Maximising over a Gaussian is equivalent to minimising MSE: $\beta^*_{MAP} = argmax_\beta p(y|X,\beta)p(\beta) \Leftrightarrow \beta^* = argmin_\beta \mathcal{L}(\beta)$

Identifiable model $\theta_1 = \theta_2 \to P_{\theta_1} = P_{\theta_2}$

14.1 Algebra

$(PQ + I_N)^{-1}P = P(QP + I_M)^{-1}$

$\sum_n (y_n - \beta^T\mathbf{x_n})^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta)^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta)$

$\sum_j \beta^2 = \beta^T\beta$

Unitary / orthogonal: $\mathbf{UU}^T = \mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{U}^{-1}$. Rotation matrix (preserves length of vector).

15 Mock Exam Notes

15.1 Normal equation

Unique if convex.

$\frac{1}{\sigma_k^2}X(X^Tw_k - y_k) + w_k = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$w_k^* = (\frac{1}{\sigma_k^2}XX^T + I_D)^{-1}\frac{1}{\sigma_k^2}Xy_k$

15.2 MAP solution

$\mathcal{L}(w) = \sum_k\sum_n \frac{1}{2\sigma_k^2}(y_{nk} - x_n^Tw_k)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_k \|w_k\|_2^2 \to$ Likelihood $p(y|X,w) = \prod_n\prod_k \mathcal{N}(y_{nk}|w_k^Tx_n, \sigma_k^2)$ and prior $p(w) = \prod_k \mathcal{N}(w_k|0, I_D)$

15.3 Convexity

$ln[\sum_k^K e^{t_k}]$ is convex. Linear sum of parameters is convex.

15.4 Deriving marginal distribution

$p(y_n|x_n, r_n = k, \beta) = \mathcal{N}(y_n|\beta_k^T\tilde{x}_n, 1)$

Assume r_n follows a multinomial $p(r_n = k|\pi)$. Derive the marginal $p(y_n|x_n,\beta,\pi)$. $p(y_n|x_n, r_n = k, \beta) = \sum_k^K p(y_n, r_n = k|x_n, \beta, \pi) = \sum_k^K p(y_n|r_n = k, x_n, \beta, \pi) \cdot \pi_k = \sum_k^K \mathcal{N}(y_n|\beta_k^T\tilde{x}_n, \sigma^2) \cdot \pi_k$

15.5 MF

$\hat{r}_{um} = \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{w}_m \rangle + b_u + b_m$ $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{u \ m}(\hat{r}_{um} - r_{um}) + \frac{\lambda}{2}\left[\sum_u(b_u^2 + \|\mathbf{v}_u\|^2) + \sum_m(b_m^2 + \|\mathbf{w}_m\|^2)\right]$. The optimal value for b_u for a particular user u' : $\sum_{u' \ m}(\hat{r}_{u'm} - r_{u'm}) + \lambda b_{u'} = 0$.

Problem jointly convex? Compute $H(\hat{r}(v,w)) = \begin{bmatrix} 2w^2 & 4vw - 2r \\ 4vw - 2r & 2v^2 \end{bmatrix}$ which is not PSD in general.

16 Multiple Choice Notes

16.1 True statements

- Regularisation term sometimes renders the min. problem into a strictly concave/convex problem.
- k-NN can be applied even if the data cannot be linearly separated.
- $max\{0, x\} = max_{\alpha \in [0,1]}\alpha x$
- $min\{0, x\} = min_{\alpha \in [0,1]}\alpha x$
- $g(x) = min_y f(x,y) \Rightarrow g(x) \leq f(x,y)$
- $max_x g(x) \leq max_x f(x,y)$
- $max_x min_y f(x,y) \leq min_y max_x f(x,y)$
- $\nabla_W(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{Wx}) = \mathbf{xx}^T$
- $\nabla_x(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{Wx}) = (\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{W}^T)\mathbf{x}$
- K-means: optimal cluster (resp. centers) init $\to$ one step optimal representation points (resp. clusters).
- Logistic loss is typically preferred over L_2 loss in classification tasks.
- For optimizing a MF of a $D \times N$ matrix, for large D, N : *per iteration*, *ALS has an increased computational cost over SGD* and *per iteration*, *SGD cost is independent of* D, N.
- The complexity of backprop for a nn with L layers and K nodes/layer is $O(K^2L)$
- CNN where the data is laid out in a one-dimensional fashion and the filter/kernel has M non-zero terms. Ignoring the bias terms, there are M parameters.

16.2 Convex functions

- $f(x) = x^\alpha, x \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall \alpha \geq 1 or \leq 0$
- $f(x) = -x^3, x \in [-1, 0]$
- $f(x) = e^{ax}, \forall x, a \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = ln(1/x), x \in \mathbb{R}^+$
- $f(x) = g(h(x)), x \in \mathbb{R}, g, h$ convex and increasing over $\mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = ax + b, x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) = |x|^p, x \in \mathbb{R}, p \geq 1$
- $f(x) = xlog(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

16.3 Non-convex functions

- $f(x) = x^3, x \in [-1, 1]$
- $f(x) = e^{-x/2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\sum \mathcal{N}$
- $sin(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$