

Lecture 8: When Models Meet Data

CSE4130: 기초머신러닝

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Roadmap

- (1) Data, Models, and Learning
- (2) Models as Functions: Empirical Risk Minimization
- (3) Models as Probabilistic Models: Parameter Estimation (ML and MAP)
- (4) Probabilistic Modeling and Inference
- (5) Directed Graphical Models
- (6) Model Selection

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Data, Models, and Learning

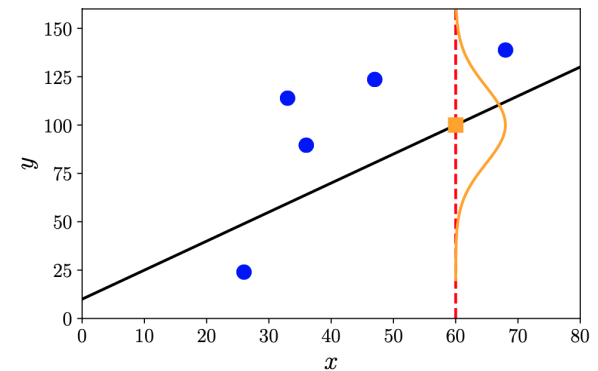
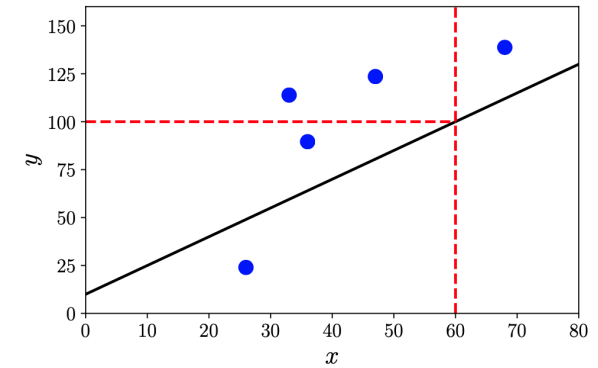
- Three major components of a machine learning system
 1. Data: $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$
 2. Models: deterministic functions or probabilistic models
 3. Learning: Training, and prediction/inference
- Good machine learning models: Perform well for unseen (untrained) data
- Machine learning algorithm: training and prediction

Data as Vectors

- Tabular format or not, numerical or not, good feature extraction etc.
- Assume that data is given as D -dimensional vector \mathbf{x}_n of real numbers, each called **features**, **attributes**, or **covariates**.
- Dataset: consisting of data points or examples $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$
- In supervised learning, $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, where y_n is the **label** (or target, response variable, or annotation).
- Better representation of data as vectors
 - finding lower-dimensional approximations of the original feature vector (e.g., PCA via SVD or EVD)
 - using nonlinear higher-dimensional combinations of the original feature vector (e.g., feature map and kernel)

Models: Functions vs. Probabilistic Models

- Now, the business of constructing a predictor
- Models as **functions**
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^D \mapsto \mathbb{R}$.
 - **Example.** $f(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top \mathbf{x} + \theta_0$, Unknown parameter: $\boldsymbol{\theta}, \theta_0$
- Models as **probabilistic models**
 - model our uncertainty due to the **observation process** and our uncertainty in the **parameters of our model**
 - predictors should be able to express some sort of uncertainty via probabilistic models
 - Parameters: parameters of a chosen probabilistic model (e.g., mean and variance of Gaussian)



Learning Algorithms

Three algorithmic phases

- (1) Prediction or inference: via function or probabilistic models
- (2) Training or parameters estimation
 - fixed parameter assumption (non-probabilistic) or Bayesian approach (probabilistic)
 - non-probabilistic: e.g., empirical risk minimization
 - probabilistic: e.g., ML (Maximum Likelihood), MAP (Maximum A Posteriori)
 - cross-validation: simulation of performing for unseen data
 - regularization/prior: balancing models between training and unseen data
- (3) Hyperparameter tuning or model selection

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Empirical Risk Minimization

- Predictor as a function
- Given $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, estimate a predictor $f(\cdot, \boldsymbol{\theta}) : \mathbb{R}^D \mapsto \mathbb{R}$
- Find a good parameter $\boldsymbol{\theta}^*$, such that $f(\mathbf{x}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta}^*) = \hat{y}_n \approx y_n$, for all $n = 1, \dots, N$

- **Example.** Affine function: By adding the unit feature $x^{(0)} = 1$ and θ_0 , i.e.,
 $\mathbf{x}_n = [1, x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(D)}]^\top$, $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_D]^\top$

$$f(\mathbf{x}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top \mathbf{x}_n = \theta_0 + \sum_{d=1}^D \theta_d x_n^{(d)}$$

- **Example.** Neural network: Complex non-linear function

Loss Function

- Training set: $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, an example matrix¹
 $\mathbf{X} := [\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D}$, a label vector $\mathbf{y} := [y_1, \dots, y_N]^T$,
- Average loss, empirical risk

$$R_{\text{emp}}(f, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ell(y_n, \hat{y}_n)$$

- Goal: Minimizing empirical risk
- **Example.** The squared loss function $\ell(y_n, \hat{y}_n) = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$ leads to:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{N} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2$$

- **Question.** Ultimate goal: Minimizing expected risk (for unseen data)
 $R_{\text{true}} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, y}[\ell(y, f(\mathbf{x}))]$?

¹In other chapters, we often use $D \times N$ example matrix by defining it as $\mathbf{X} := [\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N]$. **L10(4)**

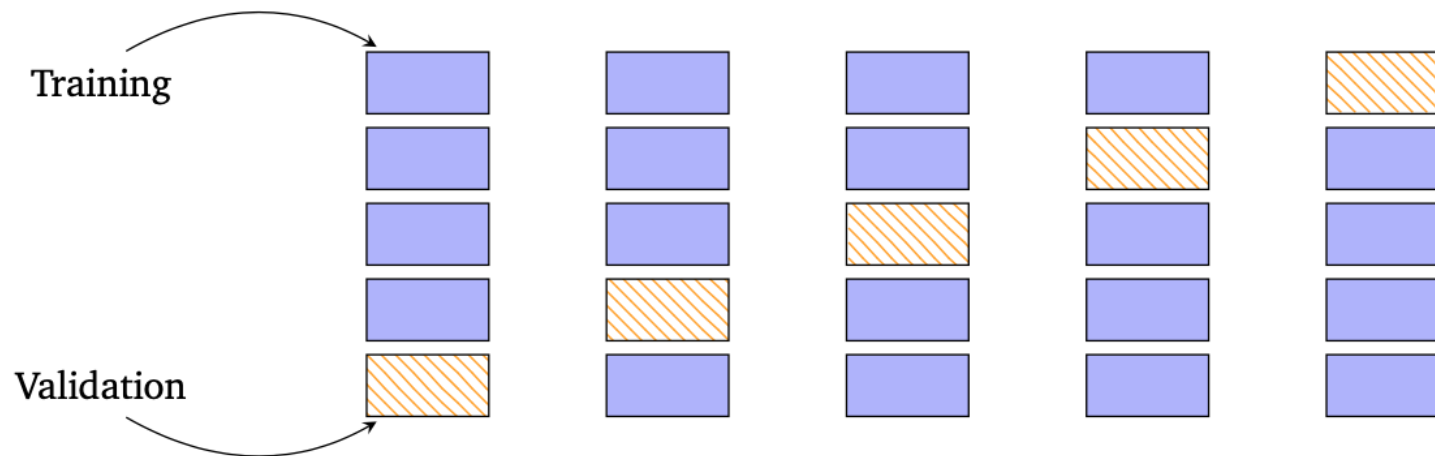
Overfitting and Regularization

- The predictor fits too closely to the training data and does not generalize well to new data
- Need to somehow bias the search for the minimizer of empirical risk by introducing a **penalty term**
- **Regularization**: compromise between accurate solution of empirical risk minimization and the size or complexity of the solution.
- **Example.** Regularized Least Squares

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{N} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2 + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2$$

- $\|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2$: regularizer, λ : regularization parameter

Cross-Validation for Generalization Performance



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MLE (Maximum Likelihood Estimation): Concept

- Idea: define a function of the parameters called **likelihood function**.
- Negative log-likelihood for data \mathbf{x} and a family of probability densities $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$ parameterized by $\boldsymbol{\theta}$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{x}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := -\log \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: how likely a particular setting of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is for the observations \mathbf{x} .
- **MLE**: Find $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ such that $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ is **minimized** (i.e., likelihood is **maximized**)

MLE: Supervised Learning

- The set of iid examples $(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)$
- $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_N\}$
- Negative log-likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\log \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Y} \mid \mathcal{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \log \mathbb{P}(y_n \mid \mathbf{x}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- **Example.** Assume independent Gaussian noise $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ and linear model $y_n = \mathbf{x}_n^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}$ for prediction. Then, $Y_n \mid (\mathbf{x}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}, \sigma^2)$.

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\sum_{n=1}^N \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_n - \mathbf{x}_n^\top \boldsymbol{\theta})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - \mathbf{x}_n^\top \boldsymbol{\theta})^2 - \sum_{n=1}^N \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}$$

MAP (Maximum A Posteriori)

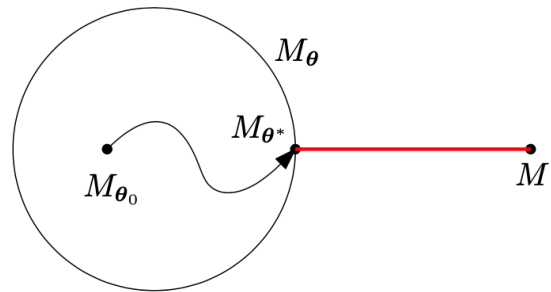
- What if we have some **prior knowledge** about θ ? Then, how should we change our knowledge about θ after observing data \mathbf{x} ?
- Compute a posteriori distribution (using Bayes' Theorem) and find θ that maximizes the distribution:

$$\max_{\theta} \mathbb{P}(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}) = \max_{\theta} \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta) \mathbb{P}(\theta)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x})} \iff \min_{\theta} \left(-\log \mathbb{P}(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}) \right)$$

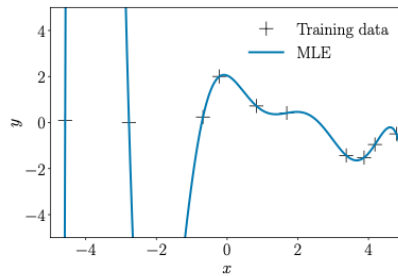
- In finding the optimal θ , $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x})$ can be ignored
- ML and MAP: Bridging the non-probabilistic and probabilistic worlds as it explicitly acknowledges the need for a prior distribution, yet producing a **point estimate** (one single parameter return).

Model Fitting

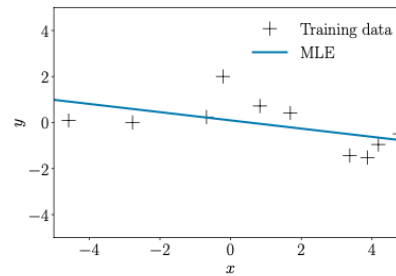
- Model class M_θ vs. Right model M^*



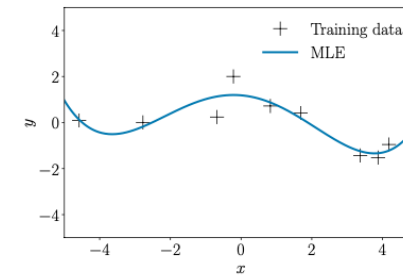
- Overfitting vs. Underfitting vs. Good fitting



(a) Overfitting



(b) Underfitting.



(c) Fitting well.

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Modeling Generative Process and Probabilistic Models

- Many machine learning tasks: prediction of future events and decision making
- Often build (probabilistic) models that describe the **generative process** that generates the observed data
- In probabilistic modeling, the joint distribution $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ of the observed variables \mathbf{x} and the hidden parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ encapsulate the key information
 - Given: **prior** $\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ and **likelihood** $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$
 - **Joint dist.** from prior and likelihood: $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$
 - We get: **marginal likelihood** $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \int \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})d\boldsymbol{\theta}$ and **posterior** $\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x})}$

Fully Bayesian vs. ML/MAP

Given the data set \mathcal{X} , we want to predict A , i.e., $\mathbb{P}(A | \mathcal{X})$

- **ML**: Easy (high), Exact (low)

$$\mathbb{P}(A | \mathcal{X}) \approx \mathbb{P}(A | \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \arg \max \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- **MAP**: Easy (mid), Exact (mid)

$$\mathbb{P}(A | \mathcal{X}) \approx \mathbb{P}(A | \boldsymbol{\theta}), \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \arg \max \mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathcal{X})$$

- **Fully Bayesian**: Easy (low), Exact (high)

- predictive inference, use of posterior predictive distribution, bayesian prediction
- remove dependence on the model parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

$$\mathbb{P}(A | \mathcal{X}) = \int \mathbb{P}(A | \boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathcal{X}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

- Only possible by getting the full posterior distribution $\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathcal{X})$

(Fully) Bayesian Inference: Hardness

- For a data set \mathcal{X} , a parameter prior $\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, and a likelihood function, the posterior is:

$$\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \mathcal{X}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X})}, \quad \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X}) = \int \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{X} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \, d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

- Implementation hardness
 - Bayesian inference requires to solve integration, which is often challenging. In particular, a conjugate prior is not chosen, the integration is not analytically tractable.
 - Approximation techniques: MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo), Laplace approximation, variational inference, expectation propagation

Latent-Variable Models (1)

- Including latent variables in the model \rightarrow contributing to the interpretability of the model
- General discussions here would be applied the following examples later
 - PCA for dimensionality reduction L10(7)
 - Gaussian mixture models for density estimation L11(3)
- In latent-variable models (LVMs)²,
 - Given: **prior** $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{z})$ and **likelihood** $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})$
 - **Joint dist.** from prior and likelihood: $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) = \mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{z})$
 - Our interest: **marginal likelihood** $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})$ and **posterior** $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$

²In our note, we express the dependence on the model parameters θ using subscript notations, e.g., $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})$ rather than $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}, \theta)$ to highlight the role of \mathbf{z} .

LVM (2)

- Assuming we know θ , to generate a data sample from the model (i) sample \mathbf{z} from $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{z})$ and (ii) sample \mathbf{x} from $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})$
- **Inference.** computing the **posterior distribution** $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})}{\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})}{\int \mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}}$$

- This requires to solve the sub-problem of computing the **marginal likelihood** of the observation:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \int \mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}$$

LVM (3): Why the posterior distribution $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$?

- **Explanation of the observation.** Allows us to figure out which latent configurations could have plausibly generated the observation data samples.
- **Learning of model parameters θ .** Training LVMs to estimate θ (e.g., ML) requires $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$ in its inner loops

marginal likelihood $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) \implies$ posterior distribution $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) \implies \theta_{\text{ML}}$

LVM (4): How is $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$? used for θ_{ML} ?

- In ML, we need the gradient of the marginal log-likelihood. For a data sample \mathbf{x} ,

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{\nabla_{\theta} p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\int \nabla_{\theta} p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\int p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} \\ &= \int \textcolor{brown}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})} \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z}\end{aligned}$$

- $\mathbb{P}_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$ performs [credit assignment](#) over latent configurations

Roadmap

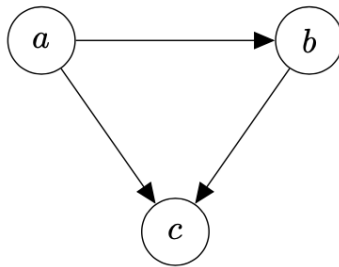
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Graphical Models

- Joint distribution of a probabilistic model: key quantity of interest, but quite complicated without structural properties
- However, there exist relations of **independence**, **conditional independence** among random variables.
- (Probabilistic) graphical models: Roughly speaking, a graph of random variables.
 - Simple ways to visualize the structure of the model
 - Insights into the structural properties, e.g., conditional independence
 - Computations for inference and learning can be expressed in terms of graphical manipulations

Graph Semantics

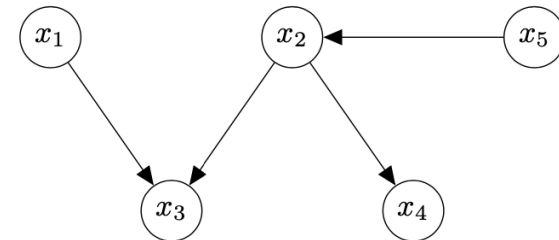
$$\mathbb{P}(a, b, c) = \mathbb{P}(c|a, b)\mathbb{P}(b|a)\mathbb{P}(a)$$



(a) Fully connected.

$$\mathbb{P}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) =$$

$$\mathbb{P}(x_1)\mathbb{P}(x_5)\mathbb{P}(x_2|x_5)\mathbb{P}(x_3|x_1, x_2)\mathbb{P}(x_4|x_2)$$

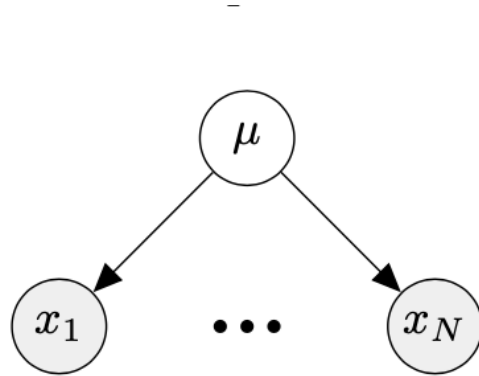


(b) Not fully connected.

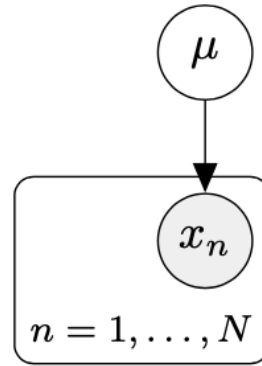
- Nodes: random variables
- Directed edge for direct dependence: b directly depends on a : $a \rightarrow b$
- Graph layout: factorization of the joint distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(x_1, \dots, x_K) = \prod_{k=1}^K \mathbb{P}(x_k \mid \mathbf{Pa}_k), \quad \mathbf{Pa}_k \text{ are the parent nodes of } x_k.$$

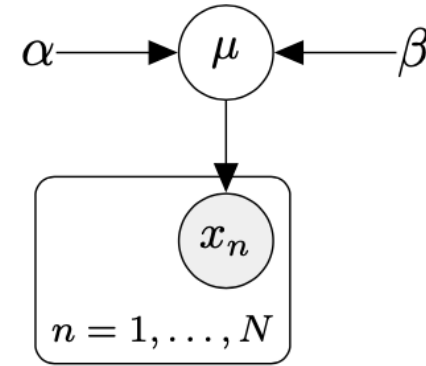
Example: N coin-flip experiments



(a) Version with x_n explicit.



(b) Version with plate notation.



(c) Hyperparameters α and β on the latent μ .

- Shaded nodes: observables, μ : probability of head, a (latent) random variable
- Joint distribution

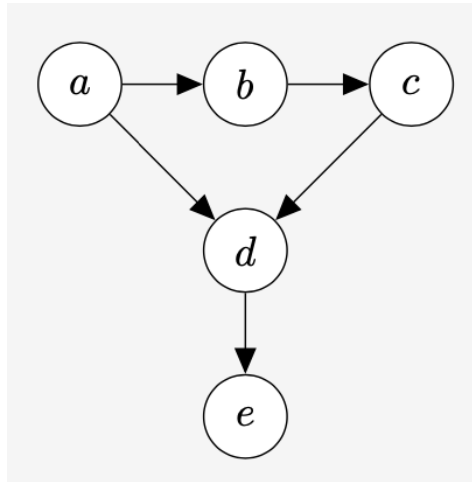
$$\mathbb{P}(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid \mu) = \prod_{n=1}^N \mathbb{P}(x_n \mid \mu)$$

Conditional Independence and d -Separation

- **Question.** How can we see conditional independence in the directed graphical models? For example, $\mathcal{A} \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathcal{B} \mid \mathcal{C}$?
- d -separation
 - All possible trails³ from any node \mathcal{A} to any node in \mathcal{B}
 - Any such path is blocked if it includes any node such that either of the following is true:
 - ▶ The arrows on the path meet either head to tail or tail to tail at the node, and the node is in \mathcal{C}
 - ▶ The arrows meet head to head at the node, and neither the node nor any of its descendants is in \mathcal{C}
 - If all the paths are blocked, then \mathcal{A} is d -separated from \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{C} .
 - If d -separated, $\mathcal{A} \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathcal{B} \mid \mathcal{C}$

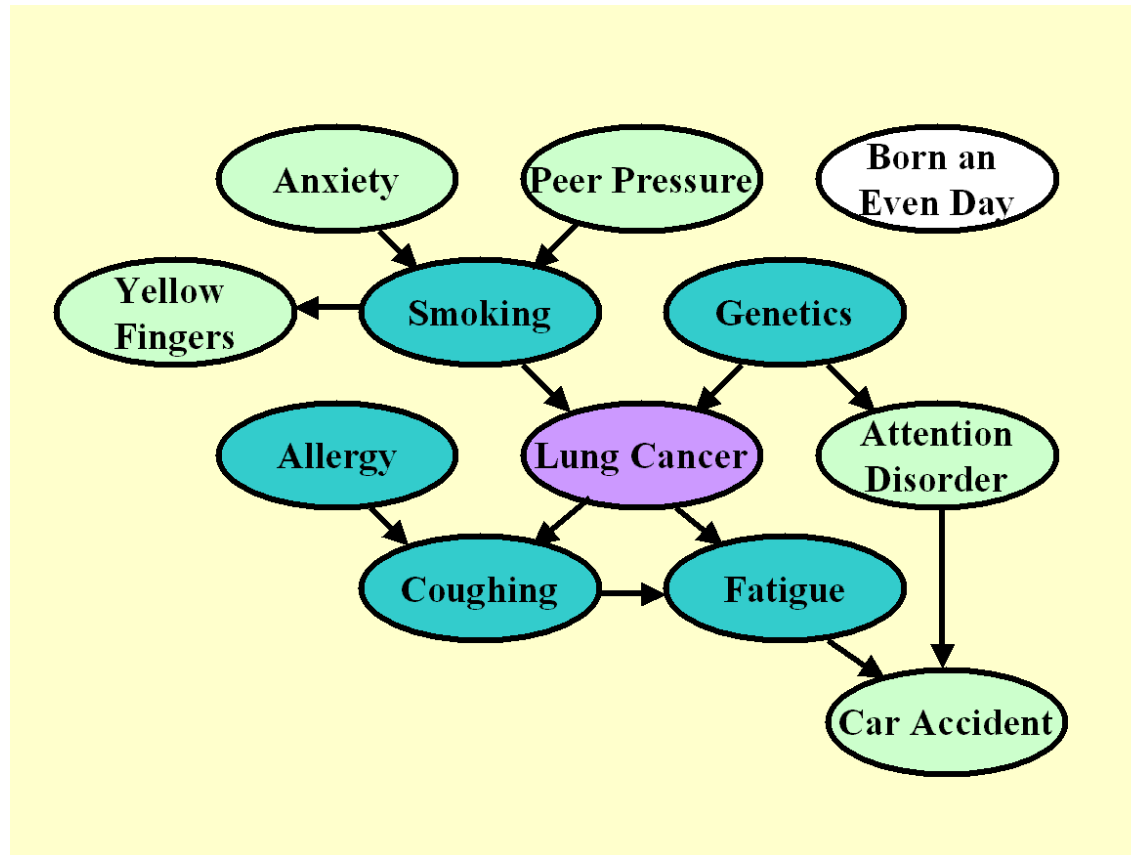
³paths that ignore the direction of the arrows

Example



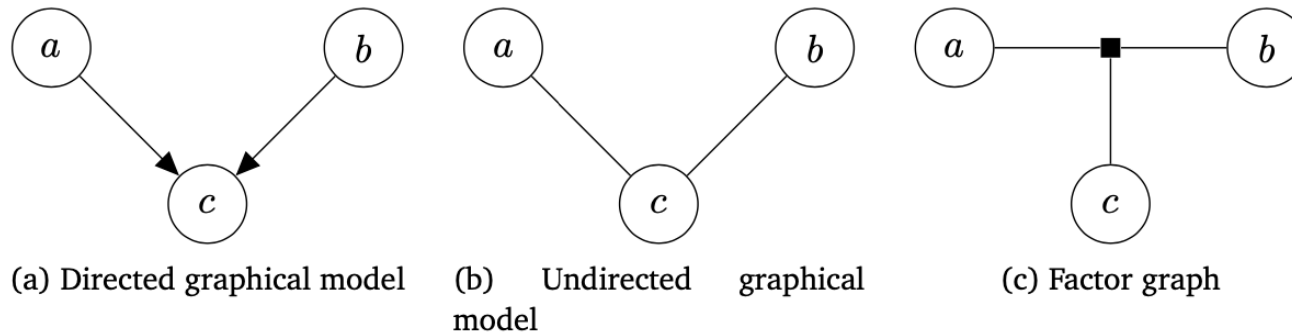
- $b \perp\!\!\!\perp d \mid a, c$
- $a \perp\!\!\!\perp c \mid b$
- $b \not\perp\!\!\!\perp d \mid c$
- $a \not\perp\!\!\!\perp c \mid b, e$

Example in Healthcare



Source: <http://www.causality.inf.ethz.ch/data/LUCAS.html>

Three Types of Graphical Models

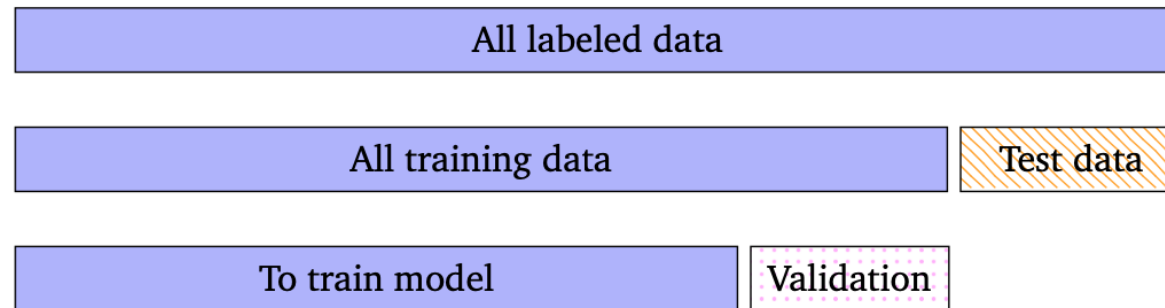


- Directed graphical models (or Bayesian Networks)
- Undirected graphical models (Markov Random Fields)
- Factor graphs

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- (6) **Model Selection**

Nested Cross-Validation



- Model selection
 - Tradeoff between model complexity and data fit
 - **Occam's razor.** Find the simplest model that explains the data reasonably well.
- Test set: estimate the generalization performance
- Validation set: choose the best model

Bayesian Model Selection

- A set of models $\mathbf{M} = \{M_1, \dots, M_k\}$, where each M_k has θ_k parameters. A prior $\mathbb{P}(M)$ on each model $M \in \mathbf{M}$.

$$M_k \sim \mathbb{P}(M), \quad \theta_k \sim \mathbb{P}(\theta \mid M_k), \quad \mathcal{D} \sim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} \mid \theta_k)$$

- Posterior distribution $\mathbb{P}(M_k \mid \mathcal{D}) \propto \mathbb{P}(M_k)\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} \mid M_k)$, where we have the following **model evidence** or **marginal likelihood**:

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} \mid M_k) = \int \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} \mid \theta_k)\mathbb{P}(\theta_k \mid M_k)d\theta_k \quad (***)$$

- MAP for the model: $M^* = \arg \max_{M_k} \mathbb{P}(M_k \mid \mathcal{D})$
- With the uniform model prior (i.e., $\mathbb{P}(M_k) = 1/k$), the MAP estimate equals to maximization of model evidence.

Bayes Factors for Model Comparison

- Compare two probabilistic models M_1 and M_2 :

$$\text{(Posterior odds)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(M_1 | \mathcal{D})}{\mathbb{P}(M_2 | \mathcal{D})} = \frac{\frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|M_1)\mathbb{P}(M_1)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D})}}{\frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|M_2)\mathbb{P}(M_2)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D})}} = \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{P}(M_1)}{\mathbb{P}(M_2)}}_{\text{Prior odds}} \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} | M_1)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} | M_2)}}_{\text{Bayes factor}}$$

- $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D} | M_k)$: How well the data is predicted by the model M_k
- With the uniform model prior, the prior odds = 1
- Computation of Bayes factor requires the complex integration (***) in the previous slide. In this case, we rely on some approximations such as MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo).

Questions?

References

- [1] This lecture slide is mainly based upon <https://yung-web.github.io/home/courses/mathml.html> (made by Prof. Yung Yi, KAIST EE)
- [2] Marc Peter Deisenroth, A. Aldo Faisal, and Cheng Soon Ong. Mathematics for machine learning. Cambridge University Press, 2020.