

# ENM 53 I: Data-driven modeling and probabilistic scientific computing

## *Lecture #5: Bayesian linear regression*

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# Supervised learning

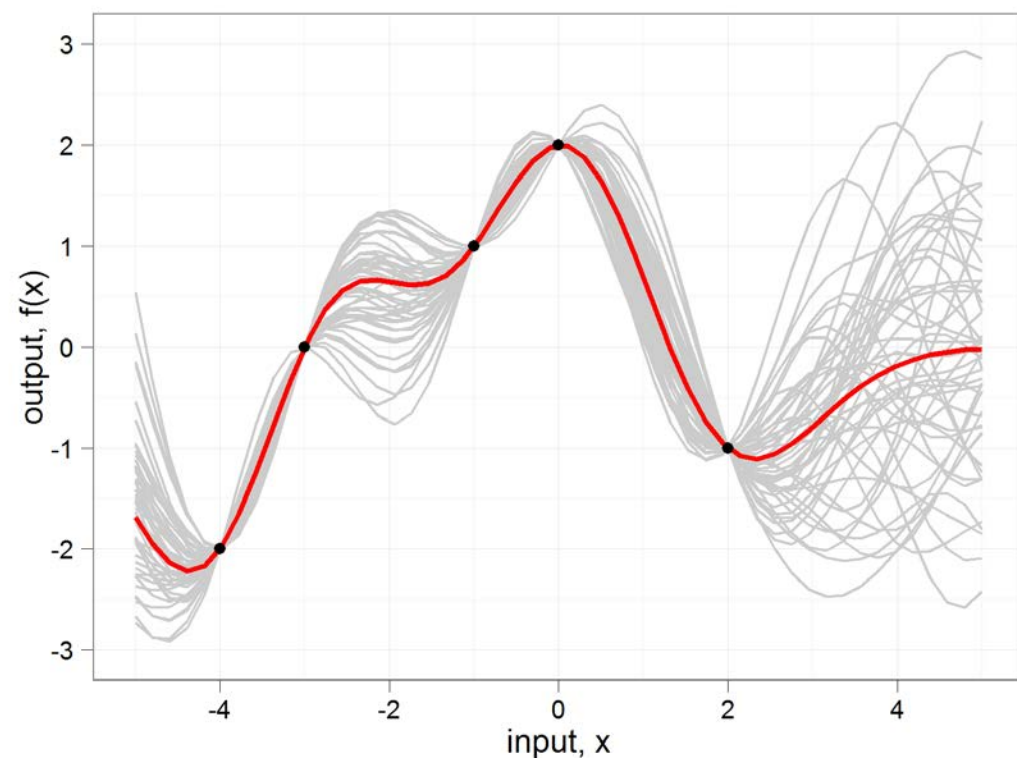
$$f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x, y\}, \quad x \in \mathcal{X}, \quad y \in \mathcal{Y}$$

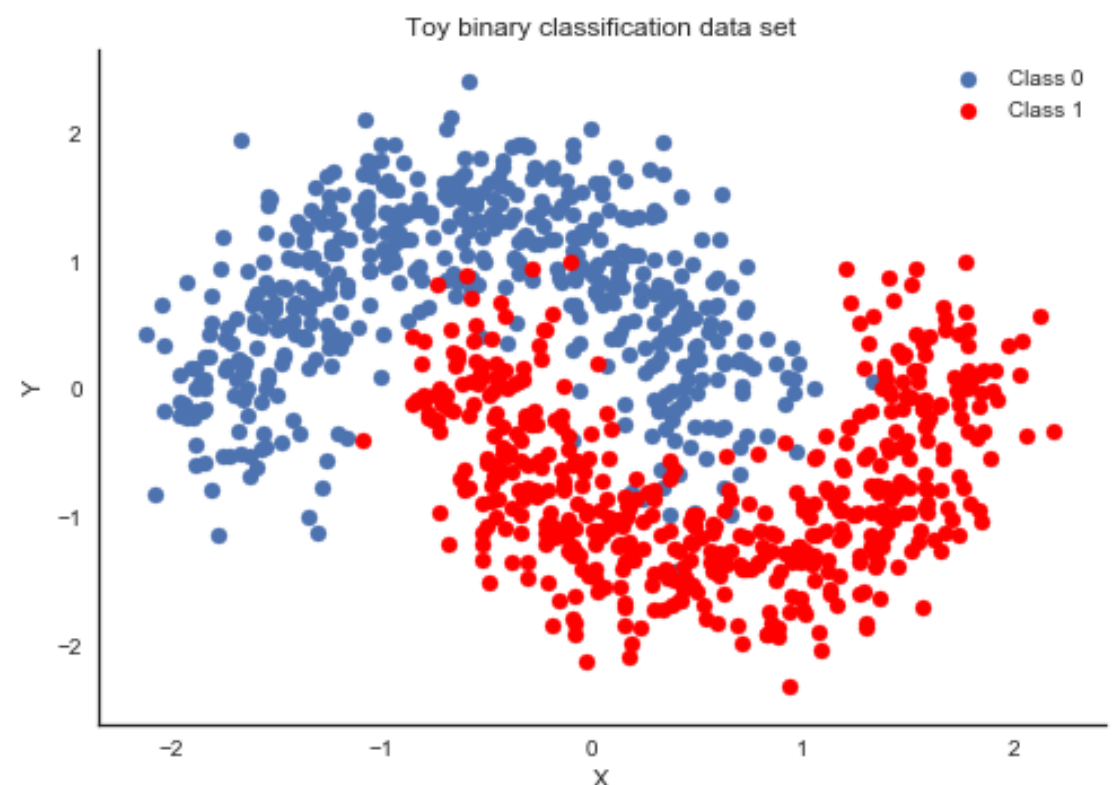
$$y = f(x) + \epsilon$$

$$p(f(x^*)|x^*, \mathcal{D})$$

Regression



Classification



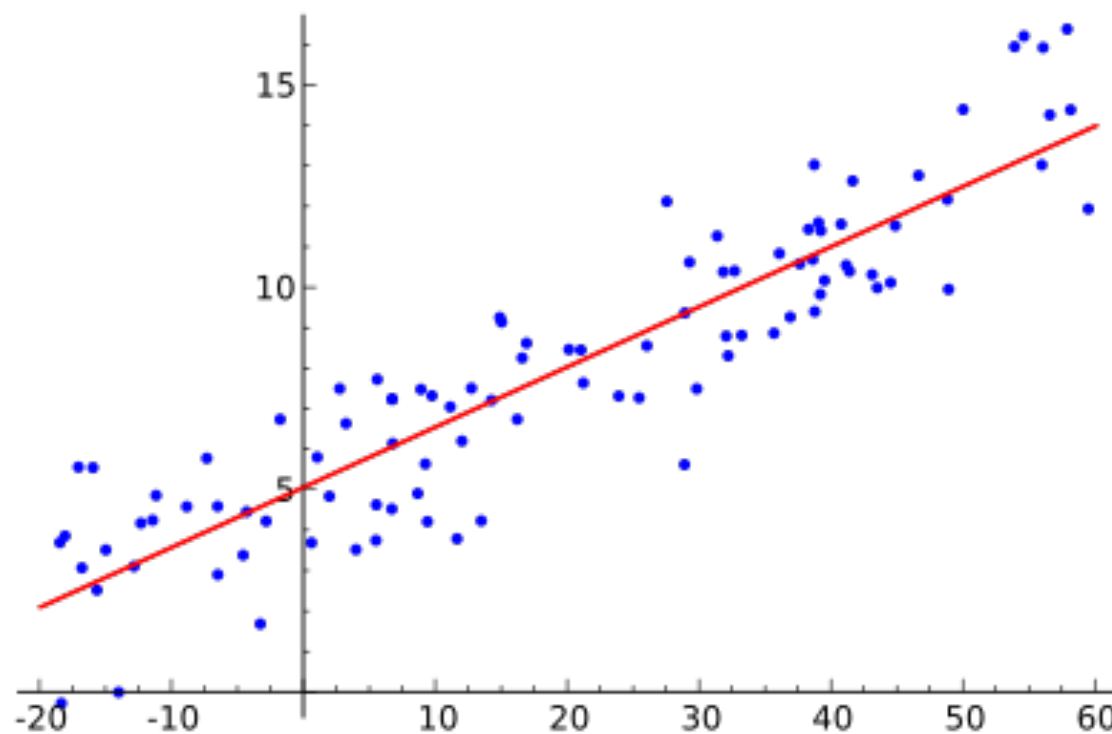
# Linear regression

$$f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x, y\}, \quad x \in \mathcal{X}, \quad y \in \mathcal{Y}$$

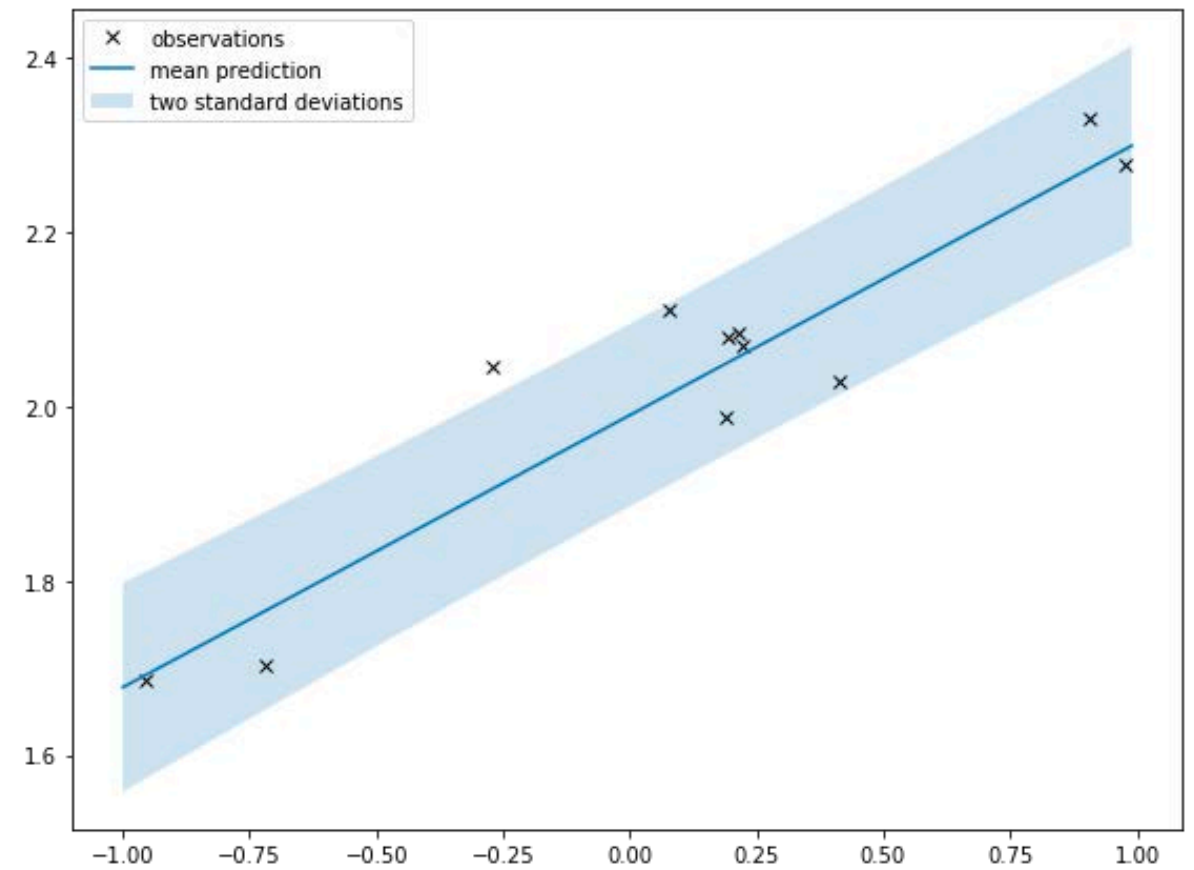
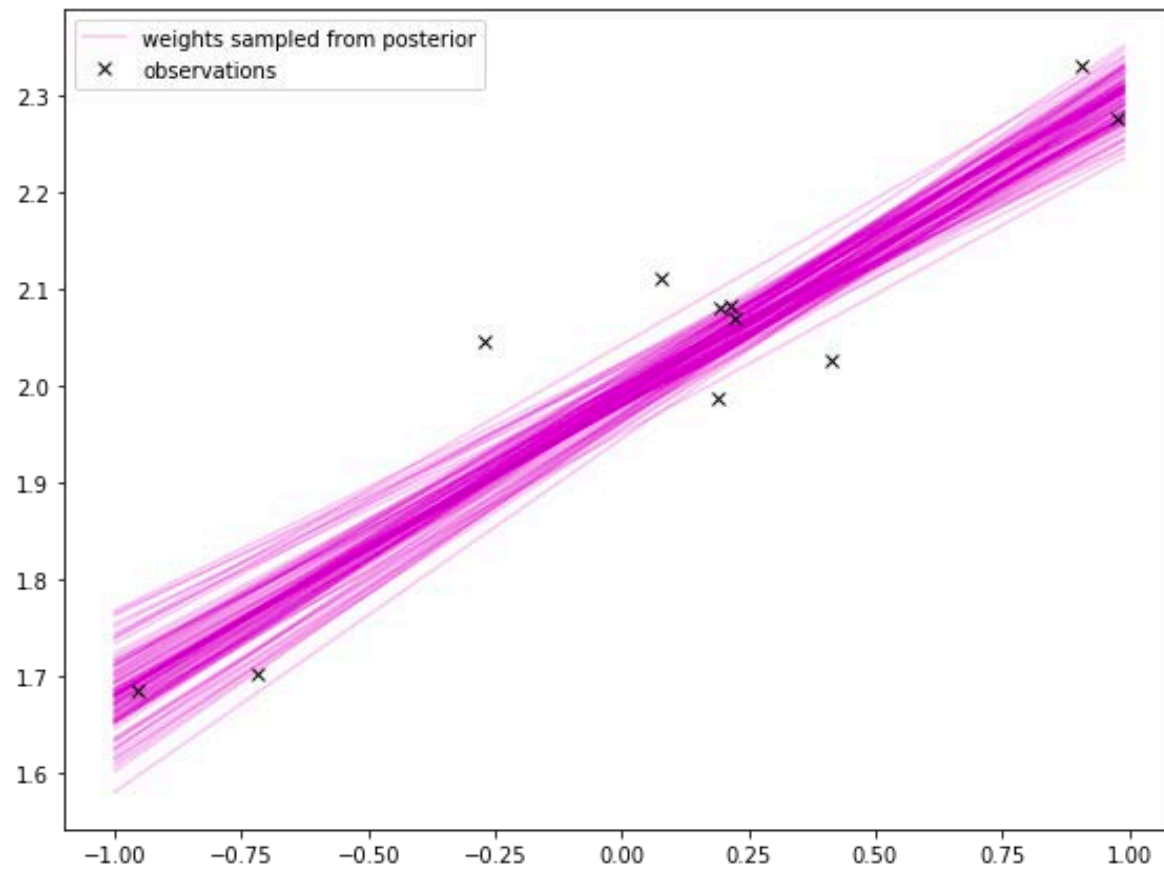
$$y = f(x) + \epsilon$$

$$f(x) = w^T x$$

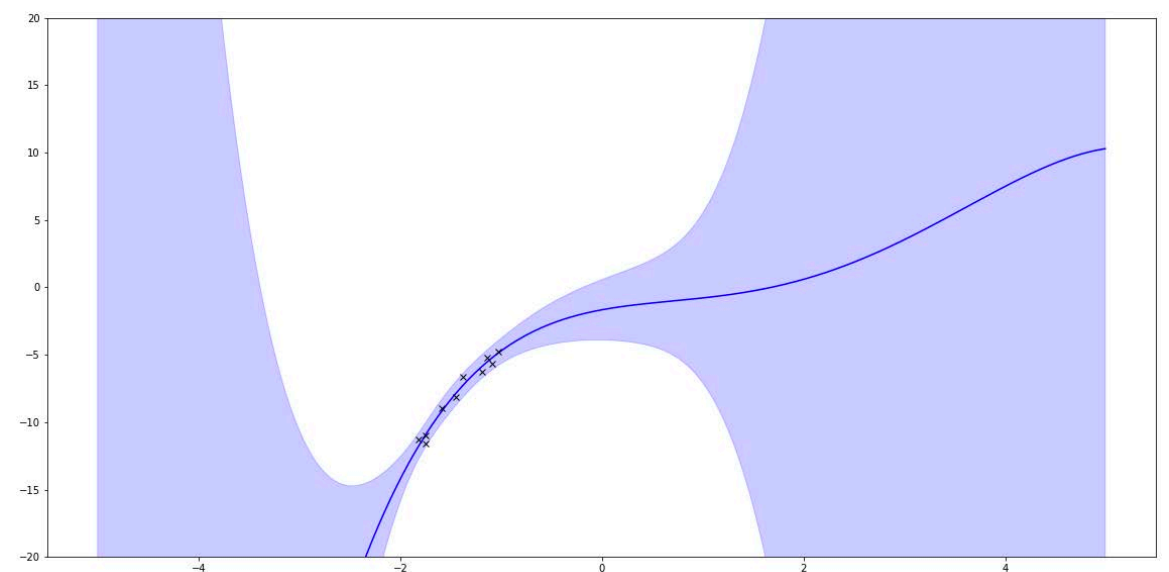
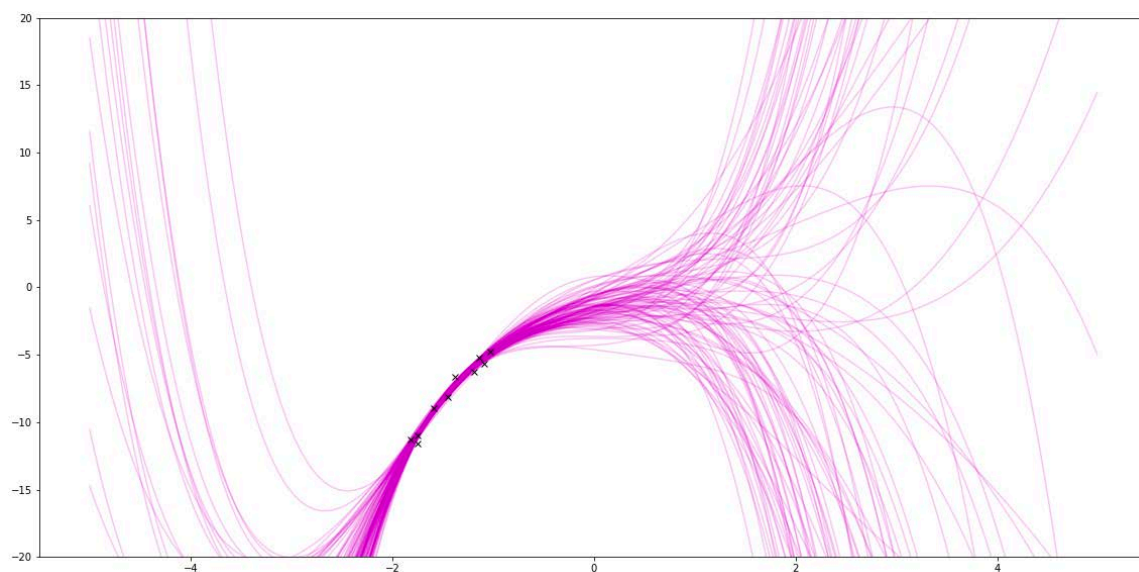


*“It’s not just about lines and planes!”*

# Bayesian linear regression with basis functions

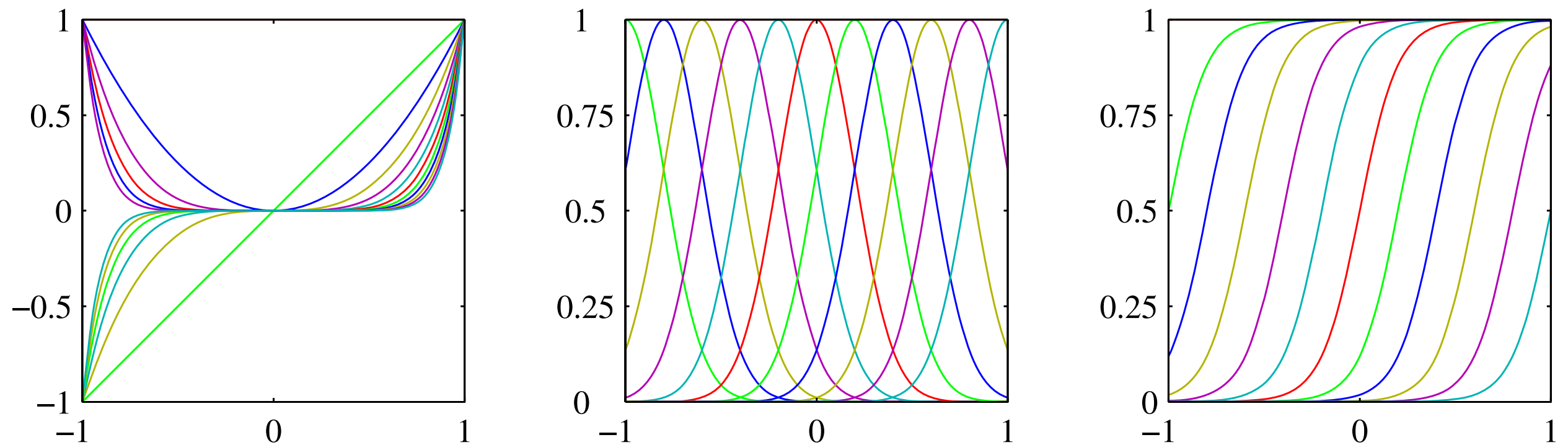


Nonlinear functions can be approximating using basis functions (or features)



$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon$$

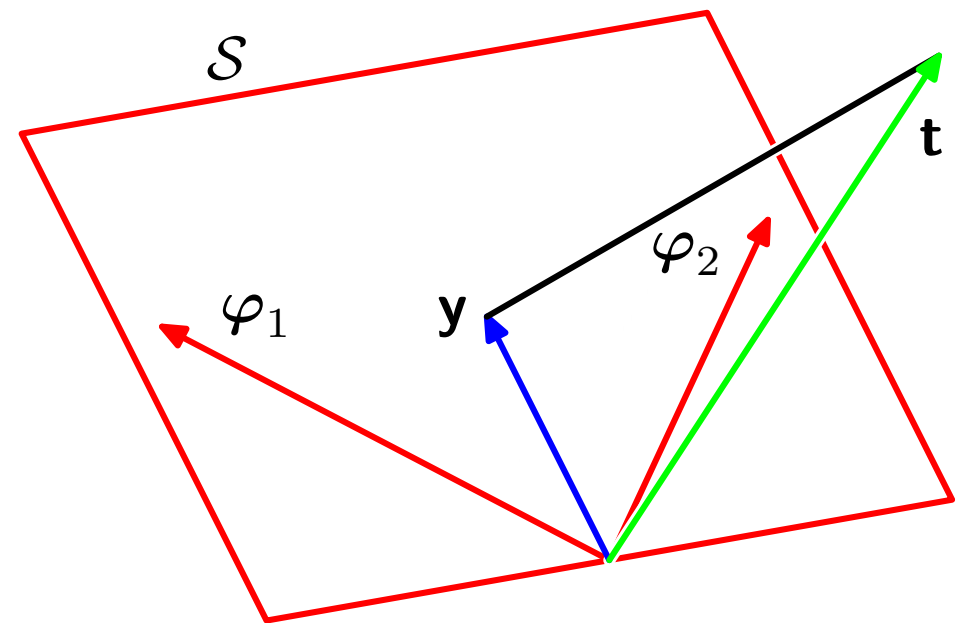
# Linear regression with basis functions



**Figure 3.1** Examples of basis functions, showing polynomials on the left, Gaussians of the form (3.4) in the centre, and sigmoidal of the form (3.5) on the right.

# Geometrical interpretation

**Figure 3.2** Geometrical interpretation of the least-squares solution, in an  $N$ -dimensional space whose axes are the values of  $t_1, \dots, t_N$ . The least-squares regression function is obtained by finding the orthogonal projection of the data vector  $\mathbf{t}$  onto the subspace spanned by the basis functions  $\phi_j(\mathbf{x})$  in which each basis function is viewed as a vector  $\varphi_j$  of length  $N$  with elements  $\phi_j(\mathbf{x}_n)$ .



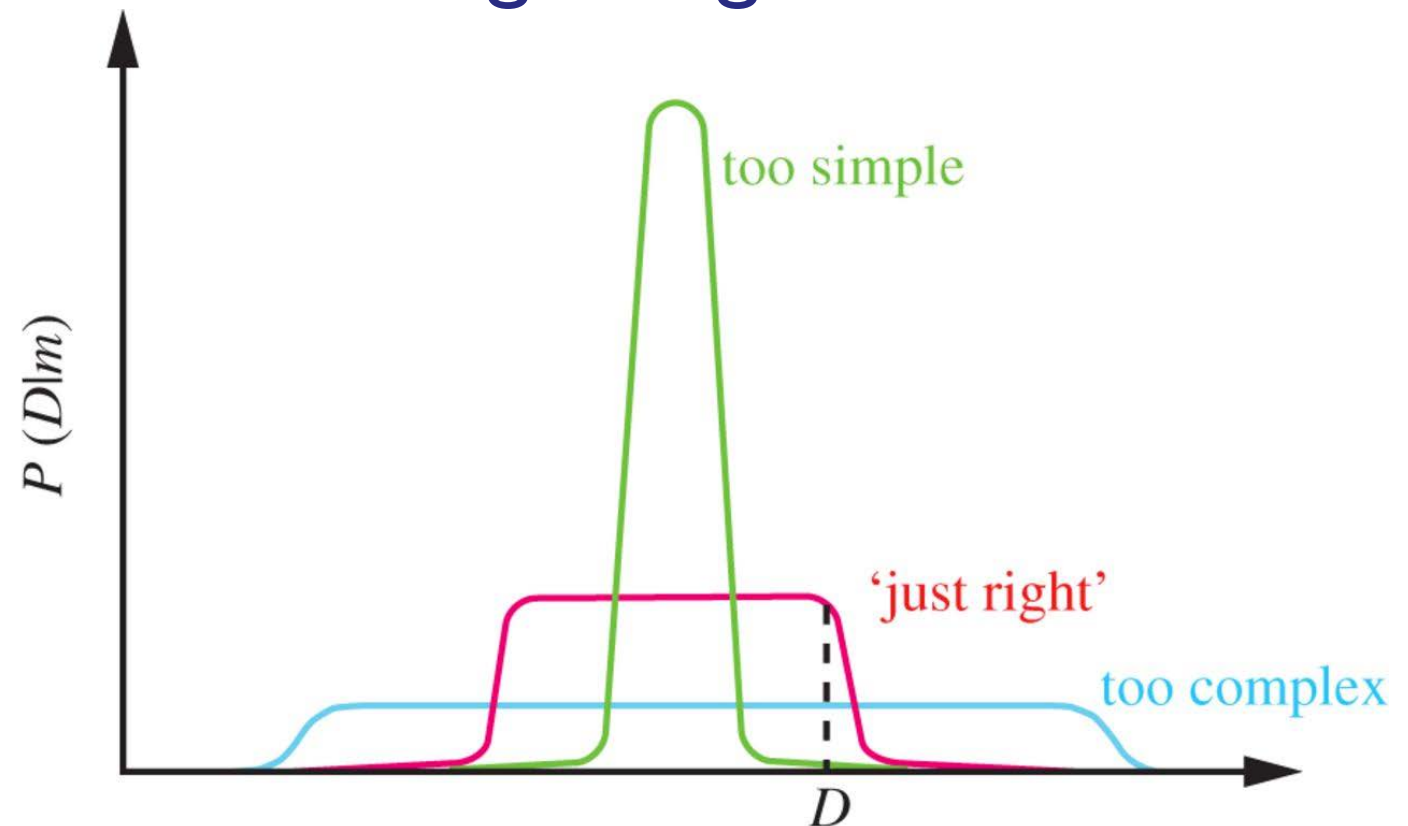


# Occam's razor - Overfitting - Regularization

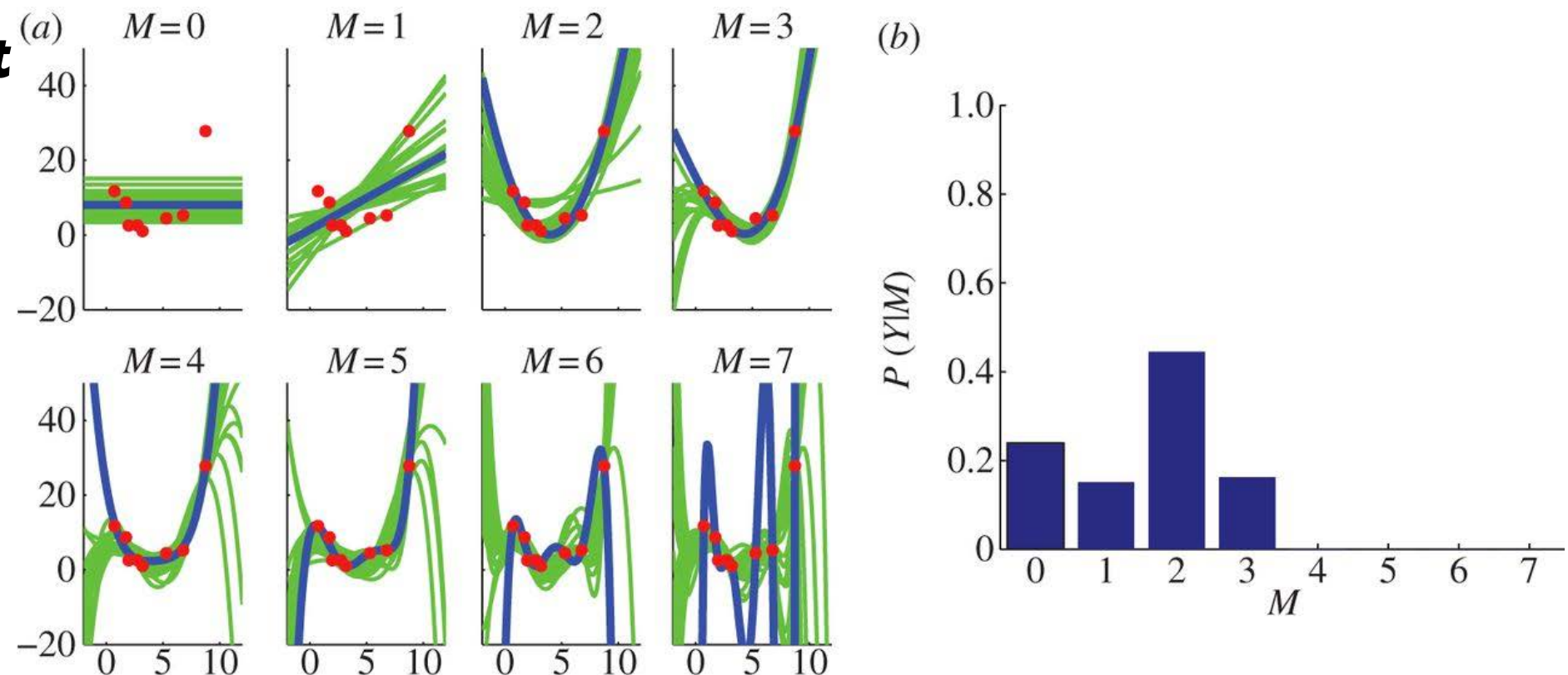
William of Ockham (~1285-1347 A.D)



**“plurality should not be posited without necessity.”**



all possible datasets of size  $n$



Ghahramani, Z. (2013). Bayesian non-parametrics and the probabilistic approach to modelling. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A*, 371(1984), 20110553.