

1 Find w

Observations: $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$

Target: $t = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)^T = y(x, w) + \epsilon$

Model: $y(x, w) = w_0 + x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + \dots + x_n w_n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= y(x, w) + N(0, \beta^{-1})t = N(y(x, w), \beta^{-1}) \text{ with } \beta = \sigma^{-1} \\
 p(t) &= N(t|y(x, w), \beta^{-1}) \\
 &\rightarrow p(t_n) = N(t_n|y(x_n, w), \beta^{-1}) \\
 &\rightarrow p(t|x, w, \beta) = \prod_{n=1}^N N(t_n|y(x_n, w), \beta^{-1}) \\
 N(t_n|y(x, w), \beta^{-1}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\beta^{-1}}} e^{-(t_n - y(x, w))^2 \beta / 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using Maximum Likelihood, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(t|x, w, \beta) &\rightarrow \max \\
 \log\left(\prod_{n=1}^N e^{-(t_n - y(x, w))^2 \beta / 2}\right) &\rightarrow \max \\
 \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y(x, w))^2 &\rightarrow \min
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{We have: } x &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad t = \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ \dots \\ t_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 x_1 \\ \dots \\ w_n x_n \end{bmatrix} = xw \\
 \rightarrow t - y &= \begin{bmatrix} t_1 - y_1 \\ \dots \\ t_n - y_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|t - y\|_2^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \|t - xw\|_2^2 \\
 \frac{\sigma L}{\sigma w} &= -2x^T(t - xw) = 0 \\
 x^T t &= x^T x w \\
 w &= (x^T x)^{-1} x^T t
 \end{aligned}$$

2 $\mathbf{X}^T X$ inverse when X full rank

When X full rank, $Xa = 0$ has the trivial solution $a = 0$

→ The reduced row echelon form of X is I

→ $\prod_{i=1}^N E_i X = I$ with E_i is the matrix that X reduced row

→ $X = \prod_{i=1}^N E_i^{-1} I \rightarrow X$ inverse → $X^T X$ inverse