

Submission for Deep Learning Exercise 1

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Pen and Paper task: Probability Theory: Bertrand's Box Paradox

Note that the variables BB , WW and BW denote the event for the card drawn, with two black sides, two white sides, and with one black and one white side respectively. Furthermore, $showB$ denotes when the drawn card's side facing up is black. Similarly white for $showW$.

1)

$$\begin{aligned} p(showB) &= p(showB|BB)p(BB) + p(showB|WW)p(WW) + p(showB|BW)p(BW) \\ &= 1\frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ p(showW) &= p(showW|BB)p(BB) + p(showW|WW)p(WW) + p(showW|BW)p(BW) \\ &= 0 + 1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} p(BB|showB) &= \frac{p(showB|BB)p(BB)}{p(showB)} \\ &= \frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(BW|showW) &= \frac{p(showW|BW)p(BW)}{p(showW)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question in BLR: How do the prior and posterior distributions differ? Why?

One can see the plot contours in figure 1. It is easier to interpret a 2x2 covariance matrix Σ . Σ_{11} corresponds to the variance of ω_0 , whereas Σ_{22} to the variance of ω_1 . Furthermore, Σ_{12} and Σ_{21} are equal to the covariance between ω_0 and ω_1 . Width of the contours are determined by the variance of ω_0 , whereas height of the contours are determined by the variance of ω_1 . The sign of the slope $\frac{d\omega_1}{d\omega_0}$ of the semi-major axis (see here) of the elliptic contours is the sign of the covariance (or linear dependence) between ω_0 and ω_1 . The prior distribution is $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$, hence symmetrical along all axes with zero mean. However, the fitted weights are negatively correlated (slope is negative) with smaller variances (less uncertainty); hence, we can say that the models estimations became more correlated, and less random.

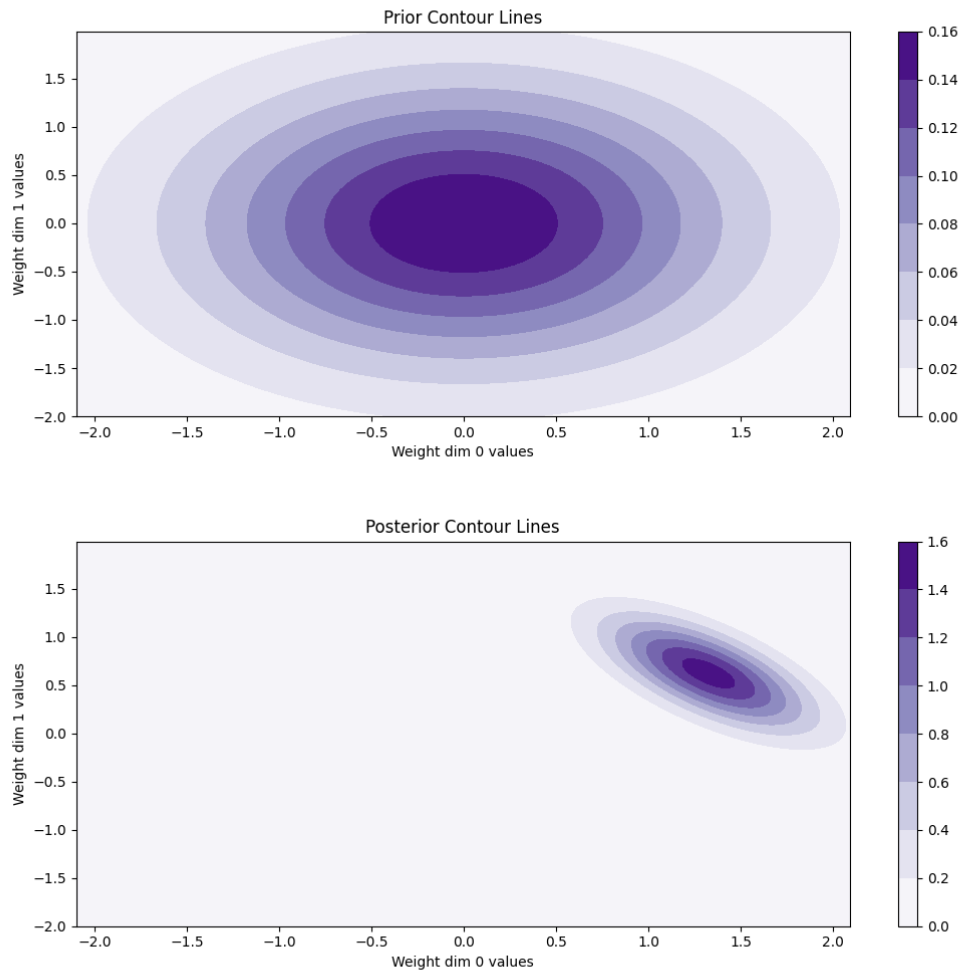


Figure 1: Contour lines of prior and post distributions