

Condensed Bishop

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Introduction

These are my condensed notes from Bishop's **Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning**[^{Bishop's Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning}].

THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS

Section 2.4 The Exponential Family

The exponential family of functions can be generalized as:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\eta) = h(\mathbf{x})g(\eta)e^{\eta^T u(\mathbf{x})}$$

Where:

- Where $h(\mathbf{x})$ is ??
- And $g(\eta)$ is the coefficient that ensures the distribution is normalized.
- And $u(\mathbf{x})$ is some function of \mathbf{x}

The generalized form of the likelihood estimator function for the exponential family of functions is:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\eta) = \prod_{n=1}^N h(x_n)g(\eta)^N e^{\eta^T \sum_{n=1}^N u(x_n)}$$

```
x <- seq(-4, 4, length = 100)
```

```
hx <- dnorm(x)
```

```
degf <- c(1, 3, 8, 30)
```

```
colors <- c("red", "blue", "darkgreen", "gold",  
           "black")
```

```
labels <- c("df=1", "df=3", "df=8", "df=30", "normal")
```

```
plot(x, hx, type = "l", lty = 2, xlab = "x value",  
      ylab = "Density", main = "Comparison of t Distributions")
```

```
for (i in 1:4) {  
  lines(x, dt(x, degf[i]), lwd = 2, col = colors[i])  
}
```

```
legend("topright", inset = 0.05, title = "Distributions",
      labels, lwd = 2, lty = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 2), col = colors)
```

[^Bishop's Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning]: <http://www.rmki.kfki.hu/~banmi/elte/Bishop%20-%20Pattern%20Recognition%20and%20Machine%20Learning.pdf>

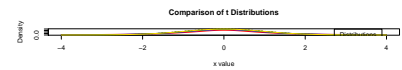


Figure 1: Normal Distribution

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^x f(u) du \right) = f(x).$$

Figure 2: An equation

This is a margin note. Notice that there isn't a number preceding the note.