

Project Report of Machine Learning (Assignment 4)

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Task Description

试推导 Bayesian Linear Regression 中 y_{new} 的概率分布。

P.S. 本次任务涉及较多符号计算，因此这里采用纸质的形式展示推导过程。

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Assignment 4 — Bayesian Linear Regression

I. Review of Bayesian

贝叶斯公式基本形式: $P(A|B) = P(A) \cdot \frac{P(B|A)}{P(B)}$

Bayesian Method 两步过程: 先验 prior, 似然函数估计 likelihood

Step ① Inference — 推理求后验: posterior (w)

Step ② Prediction — 根据 Inference 预测: $x^* \rightarrow y^*$

II. Linear Regression

这里对线性回归进行定义说明, 以便推导。

给定数据: Data $\rightarrow D = \{ \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle x_n, y_n \rangle \} \quad i=1:n, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad y_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1d} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nd} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n \times d$ $\leftarrow x_i: d \times 1$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$n \times 1$

模型: $y_i = w^T x_i + \epsilon$, 其中 $\epsilon \sim N(0, \beta^{-1})$

\rightarrow 初值求解参数 $w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} \quad d \times 1$

假设 w 服从 Gaussian 分布: $p(w) = N(0, \alpha^{-1}I)$ 易知 $y_i \sim N(w^T x_i, \beta^{-1})$

标注: y_i 是标量, x_i 是向量, ϵ 是标量 (噪声)

标注: $\beta \uparrow \rightarrow$ 准确性 \uparrow , $\beta \downarrow \rightarrow$ 准确性 \downarrow

III. Linear Regression with Bayesian

3.1 Inference — Likelihood

Inference 的目的是求参数 w 的后验分布 $p(w|D)$

由 Section I 可知: $p(w|D) \propto p(w) \cdot p(D|w) = p(Y|w, X) p(w)$

其中 likelihood: $p(Y|w, X) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|w, x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n N(w^T x_i, \beta^{-1})$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \text{likelihood} &= \log \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|w, x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log p(y_i|w, x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (y_i - w^T x_i)^2 \right\} \\ &\propto \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (y_i - w^T x_i)^2 \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (Y - XW)^T (Y - XW) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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类似地, prior: $p(w) = N(0, \alpha^{-1}I)$
 $\propto \exp\{-\frac{\alpha}{2}w^T w\}$

3.2 Inference - posterior

后验 posterior: $p(w|D) \propto p(y|w, X) \cdot p(w)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\propto \exp\{-\frac{\beta}{2}(y-Xw)^T(y-Xw)\} \cdot \exp\{-\frac{\alpha}{2}w^T w\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{\beta}{2}(y-Xw)^T(y-Xw) - \frac{\alpha}{2}w^T w\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{\beta}{2}(y^T y - 2y^T Xw + w^T X^T X w) - \frac{\alpha}{2}w^T w\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{\beta}{2}w^T X^T X w - \frac{\alpha}{2}w^T w + \beta y^T X w - \frac{\beta}{2}y^T y\} \end{aligned}$$

希望得到 $p(w|D)$ 是关于 w 的 Gaussian 分布, 不妨作假设:

$$p(w|D) = N(w | u_n, \Sigma_n)$$

展开 $\Rightarrow p(w|D) = N(u_n, \Sigma_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\propto \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(w-u_n)^T \Sigma_n^{-1}(w-u_n)\} \\ &= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} w - 2w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n + u_n^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n)\} \end{aligned}$$

对比①②两式, 可得: $\Sigma_n^{-1} = \beta X^T X + \alpha I$ $u_n = \beta \Sigma_n X^T y$

\Rightarrow 考量 $p(w|D)$ 高斯分布 极值点, 即: $w^* = u_n$

$$= \beta \Sigma_n X^T y$$

$$= \beta (\beta X^T X + \alpha I)^{-1} X^T y$$

当 $\alpha = \lambda$, 且 $\beta = 1$ 时, $w^* = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T y$, 与 Ridge 回归 (正网) 的结果相同

3.3 Prediction

预测 Prediction 的目的是从新数据样本 x^* , 结合给定的数据集 D , 预测 y^* , 即预测分布:

$$\begin{aligned} p(y|x^*, D) &= \int p(y, w | x^*, D) dw \\ &= \int p(w | x^*, D) p(y | x^*, w, D) dw \\ &= \int p(w | D) \cdot p(y | x^*, w) dw \end{aligned}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{预测}}$

上接 3.3 Prediction

*注意, 这里的 x 为列向量 (dx)

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(y|x, D) &= \int p(w|D) \cdot p(y|x, w) dw \\
 &\stackrel{3.2 \text{ 求解}}{=} \int N(u_n, \Sigma_n) \cdot N(w^T x, \beta^T) dw \\
 &\propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (w - u_n)^T \Sigma_n^{-1} (w - u_n) \right\} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (y - w^T x)^2 \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} w - 2 w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n + u_n^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \right) + \beta y^2 - 2 \beta y w^T x + \beta w^T x x^T w \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\xleftarrow{\text{Part 1}} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Part 2}}$

先只考虑 # 部分:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \# &= w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} w - 2 w^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n + \beta y^2 - 2 \beta y w^T x + \beta w^T x x^T w \\
 &= w^T (\beta x x^T + \Sigma_n^{-1}) w - 2 w^T (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n) + \beta y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

假设 $\# = (w - m)^T L^{-1} (w - m) + \beta y^2 - [?]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= w^T L^{-1} w - 2 w^T L^{-1} m + m^T L^{-1} m + \beta y^2 - m^T L^{-1} m \\
 &\stackrel{w \sim N(m, L)}{\sim} w^T L^{-1} w - 2 w^T L^{-1} m + m^T L^{-1} m + \beta y^2 - m^T L^{-1} m
 \end{aligned}$$

对比 ③④, 可得:

$$\begin{cases} L^{-1} = \beta x x^T + \Sigma_n^{-1} \\ L^{-1} m = \beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = L (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n) \\ L = (\beta x x^T + \Sigma_n^{-1})^{-1} \end{cases}$$

因此代入 $p(y|x, D)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(y|x, D) &\propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[(w - m)^T L^{-1} (w - m) + \beta y^2 - m^T L^{-1} m \right] \right\} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{假设}}{\sim} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\beta y^2 - m^T L^{-1} m) \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} [\beta y^2 - (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n)^T L^{-1} L (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n)] \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} [\beta y^2 - (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n)^T L (\beta y x + \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

若: $p(y|D) \propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \lambda (y - u)^2 \right\}$

$$= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\lambda y^2 - 2 \lambda u y + u^2 \lambda) \right\}$$

因此

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \beta (1 - \beta x^T L x) \\ u = \lambda^{-1} \beta x^T L \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow 预测

↑上接

*note $(A+uv^T)^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1}uv^TA^{-1}}{1+v^TA^{-1}u}$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \beta(1 - \beta X^T L X) & \text{其中 } L = (\beta X X^T + \Sigma_n^{-1})^{-1} \\ u = \lambda^{-1} \beta X^T L \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \end{cases}$$

$$= \Sigma_n - \frac{\Sigma_n \beta X X^T \Sigma_n}{1 + X^T \Sigma_n \beta X} = \Sigma_n - \frac{\beta \Sigma_n X X^T \Sigma_n}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X}$$

因此将L代入X^T L X中可得:

$$\begin{aligned} X^T L X &= X^T \Sigma_n X - \frac{\beta X^T \Sigma_n X X^T \Sigma_n X}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \\ &= \frac{X^T \Sigma_n X + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X \cdot X^T \Sigma_n X - \beta X^T \Sigma_n X X^T \Sigma_n X}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} = \frac{X^T \Sigma_n X}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lambda &= \beta(1 - \beta X^T L X) \\ &= \beta \left(1 - \beta \frac{X^T \Sigma_n X}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \right) \\ &= \beta \cdot \frac{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X - \beta X^T \Sigma_n X}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \\ &= \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \lambda^{-1} \beta X^T L \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \\ &= (\beta^{-1} + X^T \Sigma_n X) \beta X^T L \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \\ &= (\beta^{-1} + X^T \Sigma_n X) \beta X^T \left(\Sigma_n - \frac{\beta \Sigma_n X X^T \Sigma_n}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \right) \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n \\ &= (1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X) X^T \cdot \frac{u_n + u_n \beta X^T \Sigma_n X - \beta \Sigma_n X X^T \Sigma_n^{-1} u_n}{1 + \beta X^T \Sigma_n X} \\ &= X^T u_n \end{aligned}$$

Var(y) $\Rightarrow \lambda^{-1} = \beta^{-1} + X^T \Sigma_n X$

综上所述 $p(y|X, D) = N(X^T u_n, \beta^{-1} + X^T \Sigma_n X)$, 其中 $u_n = \beta \Sigma_n X^T y$

预测分析 \Rightarrow Gaussian 分析

$\Sigma_n = (\beta X^T X + I)^{-1}$ (见 section 3.2)