高斯过程公式推导

假设有一个训练集 \mathcal{D} ,其中 $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_i, y_i) | i = 1, 2, ..., n\}$,我们用 \mathbf{x} 来表示输入向量,用 \mathbf{y} 来表示一个标量输出,其中 \mathbf{x} 的尺寸为 $\mathbf{D} \times \mathbf{n}$,y的尺寸为 $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{1}$,那么相应的 $\mathcal{D} = (\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y})$ 。

以标准的线性模型为例,对于:

$$f(x) = x^T w, y = f(x) + \varepsilon$$

x是输入向量,w是权重向量,y是观察到的目标值,一般来说在f(x)中会有偏置向量,但是因为偏置部分可通过 $x_{new}^T = (x_{old}^T, 1)$ 来完成,因此此处将偏置隐去。其中 ϵ 为在f(x)上的噪声,我们假设它是独立分布的,相应的均值为0,方差为 σ_n^2 ,那么对应的分布符合:

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_n^2)$$

相应y的分布如下:

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(f(x), \sigma_n^2) \sim \mathcal{N}(X^T w, \sigma_n^2)$$

即:

$$p(y|X, w) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(y_i|x_i, w) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_n^2}} \exp(-\frac{(y_i - x_i^T w)^2}{2\sigma_n^2})$$

在贝叶斯分布中,我们需要对于参数设置一个先验分布,对于权重w,我们假设它的分布为:

$$\mathbf{w} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_p)$$

根据贝叶斯定律:

$$posterior = \frac{likelihood \times prior}{marginal\ likelihood}$$

那么:

$$p(w|y,X) = \frac{p(y|X,w)p(w)}{p(y|X)}, \quad p(y|X) = \int p(y|X,w)p(w)dw$$

由于边际概率p(y|X)与权重w无关,因此p(y|X)相当于p(w|y,X)的一个常系数,于是:

$$p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{w})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{w})\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \Sigma_p^{-1} \mathbf{w}\right)$$

由于:

$$w^{T} \Sigma_{p}^{-1} w + \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} (y - X^{T} w)^{T} (y - X^{T} w)$$

$$= w^{T} \Sigma_{p}^{-1} w + \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} w^{T} X X^{T} w + \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} y^{T} y - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} y^{T} X^{T} w - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} w^{T} X y$$

$$= w^{T} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} X X^{T} + \Sigma_{p}^{-1} \right) w + \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} y^{T} y - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} y^{T} X^{T} w - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} w^{T} X y$$

令 $A = XX^T + \sigma_n^2 \Sigma_p^{-1}$,有 $A = A^T$,并记上式为:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}(w-\overline{w})^T A(w-\overline{w}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}(w^T A w + \overline{w}^T A \overline{w} - \overline{w}^T A w - w^T A \overline{w})$$

即:

$$\overline{w}^T A \overline{w} - \overline{w}^T A w - w^T A \overline{w} = y^T y - y^T X^T w - w^T X y$$

那么有 $A\bar{w} = Xy$,即:

$$p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2}(\mathbf{w} - \overline{\mathbf{w}})^T \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{w} - \overline{\mathbf{w}})\right)$$
$$\sim \mathcal{N}(\overline{\mathbf{w}} = A^{-1}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{y}, \sigma_n^2 A^{-1})$$

值得注意的是,当我们用传统神经网络 MSE 的方式来表示误差:

loss =
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i^T w)^2 = \frac{1}{n} (y - X^T w)^T (y - X^T w)$$

那么对于 loss 求导之后:

$$\frac{\partial loss}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{n}X(y - X^T w) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} = (XX^T)^{-1}Xy \approx A^{-1}Xy$$

这样求得的w与高斯分布中w对应的均值相同。

综上分析可以看出:

$$p(x_{test}^T w | x_{test}, y, X) \sim \mathcal{N}(x_{test}^T A^{-1} X y, \sigma_n^2 x_{test}^T A^{-1} x_{test})$$

那么相应的ytest分布对应:

$$p(y_{test}|x_{test}, y, X) \sim \mathcal{N}(x_{test}^T A^{-1} X y, \sigma_n^2 + \sigma_n^2 x_{test}^T A^{-1} x_{test})$$

以上所有分析都基于线性模型,那么当我们先把输入向量x通过函数 φ(x)映射到M维的特征空间:

$$f(x) = \phi(x)^T w, y = f(x) + \varepsilon$$

相应的 y_{test} 分布为:

$$\begin{cases} \mu(x_{test}) = \phi(x_{test})^T A^{-1} \Phi y \\ \sigma^2(x_{test}) = \sigma_n^2 + \sigma_n^2 \phi(x_{test})^T A^{-1} \phi(x_{test}) \\ \Phi = (\phi(x_1), \phi(x_2), \dots, \phi(x_n)) \\ A = \Phi \Phi^T + \sigma_n^2 \Sigma_p^{-1} I \end{cases}$$

进一步推导可知,相应的核函数为:

$$E[f(x)] = E[\phi(x)^T w] = \phi(x)^T E(w) = 0$$

$$k(x,y) = E[(f(x) + \varepsilon - E[f(x) + \varepsilon])(f(y) + \varepsilon - E[f(y) + \varepsilon])]$$

$$= E[(f(x) + \varepsilon)(f(y) + \varepsilon)] = E[\phi(x)^T w w^T \phi(y)] + \sigma_n^2$$

$$= \phi(x)^T E[w w^T] \phi(y) + \sigma_n^2 = \phi(x)^T cov(w) \phi(y) + \sigma_n^2$$

$$= \phi(x)^T \Sigma_n \phi(y) + \sigma_n^2$$

那么对应的协方差矩阵为:

$$K_{\theta} = \Phi^T \Sigma_n \Phi + \sigma_n^2 I$$

那么对应的概率分布为:

$$p(y|X,\theta) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |K_{\theta}|^{1/2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} y^T K_{\theta}^{-1} y)$$

根据《Gaussian Processes for Machine Learning》书中

Appendix.3 可知:

$$K_{\theta}^{-1} = \left(\sigma_{n}^{2}I + \Phi^{T}\Sigma_{p}\Phi\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}I - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\Phi^{T}\left(\Sigma_{p}^{-1} + \Phi\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\Phi^{T}\right)^{-1}\Phi\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}$$

$$K_{\theta}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}I - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\Phi^{T}(\sigma_{n}^{2}\Sigma_{p}^{-1} + \Phi\Phi^{T})^{-1}\Phi$$

$$K_{\theta}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}I - \frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\Phi^{T}A^{-1}\Phi$$

$$|K_{\theta}| = |\sigma_{n}^{2}I||\Sigma_{p}|\left|\Sigma_{p}^{-1} + \Phi\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\Phi^{T}\right| = |\sigma_{n}^{2}I||\Sigma_{p}|\left|\frac{A}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right|$$

$$\log|K_{\theta}| = \log|\sigma_{n}^{2}I| + \log\left|\frac{\sigma_{p}^{2}}{M}I\right| + \log\left|\frac{A}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right|$$

$$\log|K_{\theta}| = N * \log(\sigma_{n}^{2}) + \log|A| - M * \log(\frac{M\sigma_{p}^{2}}{\sigma_{p}^{2}})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma_{p} = \frac{\sigma_{p}^{2}}{M}I, \quad \vec{\pi}:$$

$$\log(y|X, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2}y^{T}K_{\theta}^{-1}y - \frac{N}{2}\log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}\log|K_{\theta}|$$

$$\begin{split} \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}, \theta) &= -\frac{1}{2} y^T (\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} I - \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \Phi^T A^{-1} \Phi) y - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_{\theta}| \\ \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}, \theta) &= -\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} (y^T y - y^T \Phi^T A^{-1} \Phi y) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_{\theta}| \\ \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}, \theta) &= -\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} (y^T y - y^T \Phi^T A^{-1} \Phi y) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} \log |A| \\ &+ \frac{M}{2} \log(\frac{M\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_p^2}) \end{split}$$

以上值得注意的是,在建模的过程中,需要模型尽可能地拟合训练集,目标函数为:

maximize. $logp(y|X, \theta)$

也就是要求:

minimize. $-\log p(y|X, \theta)$

$$\begin{split} & minimize. \ \ \frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2}(y^Ty-y^T\Phi^TA^{-1}\Phi y) + \frac{N}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma_n^2) + \frac{1}{2}\log|A| \\ & - \frac{M}{2}\log(\frac{M\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2}) \end{split}$$

完成建模后,目标更换为含条件约束的目标优化问题:

minimize. f(x)

$$s.t. \begin{cases} c_1(x) < 0 \\ \dots \\ c_{N_c}(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

暂时先不考虑约束条件,假设目前已经求得的目标函数f(x)最小值为 τ ,那么求解f(x)更小值的概率可以求得,由于之前我们已经对于y=f(x)进行了高斯过程建模,已知其对应的 $\mu(x)$ 和 $\sigma(x)$,improvement function 可以表示为:

$$I(y,\tau) = \begin{cases} \tau - y & y < \tau \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

那么相应的 Expected Improvement(EI)为:

$$E[I(y,\tau)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} I(y,\tau)p(y|X,\theta)dy$$
$$E[I(y,\tau)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} (\tau - y)p(y|X,\theta)dy$$

对于x,GP 会预测y = $f(x) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$,令 $y_* = \frac{y - \mu}{\sigma}$,则 $y_* \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ 为标准正态分布,令 $\tau_* = \frac{\tau - \mu}{\sigma}$,进一步令 $\Phi(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5 * y^2) \, dy$ 为 CDF(cumulative distribution function)函数,令 $\Phi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5 * y^2)$ 为 PDF(probability distribution function)函数,可以进一步推导:

$$I(y,\tau) = \sigma I(y_*, \tau_*)$$

$$E[I(y,\tau)] = \sigma E[I(y_*, \tau_*)]$$

$$E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_*} (\tau_* - y_*) \phi(y_*) dy_*$$

$$E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_*} \tau_* \phi(y_*) \, dy_* - \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_*} y_* \phi(y_*) \, dy_*$$

$$E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = \tau_* \Phi(\tau_*) - \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_*} y_* \phi(y_*) \, dy_*$$

$$\sharp \Phi(y_*) = \frac{y_*}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5 * y_*^2) = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5 * y_*^2)\right)'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\tau_*} y_* \phi(y_*) \, dy_* = \left(-\phi(\tau_*)\right) - \left(-\phi(-\infty)\right) = -\phi(\tau_*)$$

$$E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = \tau_* \Phi(\tau_*) + \phi(\tau_*)$$

$$E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = \sigma E[I(y_*, \tau_*)] = (\tau - y) \Phi\left(\frac{\tau - \mu}{\sigma}\right) + \sigma \Phi\left(\frac{\tau - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

以上 Expected Improvement 对应没有考虑约束条件的情况,当将约束条件纳入考虑时,可以采用 weighted Expected

Improvement(wEI)计算方式来构造目标函数:

$$I_c(y, c, \tau) = \begin{cases} \tau - y , y < \tau \text{ and } c < 0 \\ 0 , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

对于每一个约束条件 $c_i(\mathbf{x})$ 都构造一个相应的高斯过程模型,那么每一个 $c_i(\mathbf{x})$ 都有 $c_i(\mathbf{x})\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i,\sigma_i)$,那么 $c_i(\mathbf{x})<0$ 约束满足的概率为:

$$\Pr(c_i(\mathbf{x}) < 0) = \Phi\left(\frac{0 - \mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{-\mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right)$$

相应的期望为:

$$E[I_c(y,c,\tau)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} (\tau - y)p(y|X,\theta) \prod_{i=1}^{N_c} \Pr(c_i(x) < 0) dy$$

$$E[I_c(y,c,\tau)] = \left\{ (\tau - y) \Phi\left(\frac{\tau - \mu}{\sigma}\right) + \sigma \Phi\left(\frac{\tau - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \right\} \prod_{i=1}^{N_c} \Phi\left(\frac{-\mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right)$$

为了求得最佳x需要求maximize. $E[I_c(y,c, au)]$ 。

值得注意的是 $E[I_c(y,c,\tau)]$ 公式中,我们假设了约束之间相互独立,

在实际问题中往往约束之间存在某种关系, 使得其并不相互独立。