

$$p(y_k | \theta_1, \theta_2, t_k) = \mathcal{N}(y_k | \theta_1 + \theta_2 t_k, \sigma^2)$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 t_k = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_k \end{pmatrix}}_{H_k} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{\theta}} = H_k \vec{\theta}$$

$$p(y_k | \vec{\theta}, t_k) = \mathcal{N}(y_k | H_k \vec{\theta}, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ML: } \hat{\vec{\theta}}_{\text{ML}} &= \underset{\vec{\theta}}{\arg\max} p(y_1, \dots, y_T | \vec{\theta}) \\ &= \underset{\vec{\theta}}{\arg\max} \prod_k p(y_k | \vec{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_{1:T} | \vec{\theta}) &= \prod_k p(y_k | \vec{\theta}) \\ p(\vec{\theta}) &= \text{given} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(\vec{\theta} | y_{1:T}) &= \frac{p(y_{1:T} | \vec{\theta}) p(\vec{\theta})}{\int p(y_{1:T} | \vec{\theta}) p(\vec{\theta}) d\vec{\theta}} \\ &\propto \frac{p(y_{1:T} | \vec{\theta}) p(\vec{\theta})}{\text{-----}} \end{aligned}$$

$$p(y_{1:r} | \vec{\theta}) = \prod_k N(y_k | x_k \vec{\theta}, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(\vec{\theta}) = N(\vec{\theta} | \mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

$$p(\vec{\theta} | y_{1:r}) \propto \left[ \prod_k N(y_k | x_k \vec{\theta}, \sigma^2) \right] N(\vec{\theta} | \mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

$$= \left( \prod_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y_k - x_k \vec{\theta})^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0) \right)$$

$$\propto \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_k (y_k - x_k \vec{\theta})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0) \right)$$

$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_r \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_k (y_k - x_k \vec{\theta})^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\theta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\theta})$$

$$= \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\vec{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\theta})^T (\vec{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\theta}) - \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{\theta} - \hat{\mu}_r)^T \hat{\Sigma}_r^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \hat{\mu}_r)$$

$$\hat{\mu}_r = \mu_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\vec{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\theta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\theta})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\hat{\theta} - \mu_0)^T \Sigma_0^{-1} (\hat{\theta} - \mu_0)$$

$$E(\vec{\theta})$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \vec{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{X}\vec{\theta} - \vec{y}) + \Sigma_0^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \mu_0) = 0$$

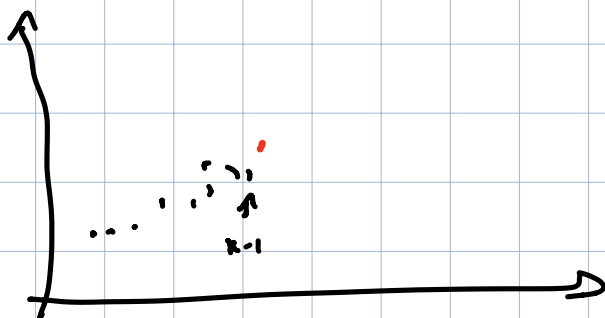
$$\vec{\theta} = \left[ \Sigma_0^{-1} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + \Sigma_0^{-1} \mu_0 \right]$$

$$\hat{\mu}_r$$

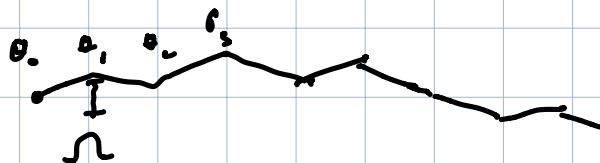
$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \vec{\theta} \partial \vec{\theta}^T} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{H}^T \mathcal{H} + \mathbf{I}_r^{-1} = \mathbf{I}_r^{-1}$$

$$p(\vec{\theta} | \mathcal{Y}_{1:r}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{\theta} - \hat{\vec{\mu}}_r)^T \mathbf{I}_r^{-1} (\vec{\theta} - \hat{\vec{\mu}}_r)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\vec{\theta} | \mathcal{Y}_{1:r}) = \mathcal{N}(\vec{\theta} | \hat{\vec{\mu}}_r, \mathbf{I}_r)$$



$$p(\vec{\theta} | \mathcal{Y}_{1:k-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\vec{\theta} | [\mathbf{I}_r^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{H}_{1:k-1}^T \mathcal{H}_{1:k-1}]^{-1} \dots)$$



$$g_k, \text{ size} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{Q})$$

$$\theta_k = \theta_{k-1} + g_{k-1}, \quad g_{k-1} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{Q})$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1}, \mathbf{Q})$$

$$p(A, B | C) = p(A | B, C) p(B | C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p(\theta_k, \theta_{k-1} | y_{1:k-1}) \\
 &= p(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1}, \cancel{y_{1:k-1}}) p(\theta_{k-1} | y_{1:k-1}) \\
 &\quad \text{Markov \& cond. ind.} \\
 &= \underbrace{p(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1})}_{\text{dyn. model}} \underbrace{p(\theta_{k-1} | y_{1:k-1})}_{\text{prev. posterior}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p(\theta_k | y_{1:k-1}) \\
 &= \int p(\theta_k, \theta_{k-1} | y_{1:k-1}) d\theta_{k-1} \\
 &= \int p(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1}) p(\theta_{k-1} | y_{1:k-1}) d\theta_{k-1} \\
 &= \int N(\theta_k | \theta_{k-1}, Q) N(\theta_{k-1} | m_{k-1}, \Sigma_{k-1}) d\theta_{k-1} \\
 &= N(\theta_k | m_{k-1}, \Sigma_{k-1} + Q)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow \int N(y | Ax, Q) N(x | \mu, P) dx \\
 &= N(y | A\mu, AP + Q)
 \end{aligned}$$