Review Lab 2

Machine Learning I - UMONS

February 2022

- When we conduct an experiment, we look at the outcome of a stochastic process taking values in some sample space Ω.
    - Defining all possible outcomes of the experiment.
- An event $\mathbf{A}$ is a subset of Ω ($\mathbf{A} \in \Omega$). An event $\mathbf{A}$ occurs if the outcome of the experiment belongs to $\mathbf{A}$.
- A **random variable** X is a mapping from the sample space Ω to the reals.
    - E.g. $X = \#$heads from throwing a coin 10 times.
    - $X \in \{0, 1, 2, ...10\}$

- Two kinds of random variables :
  - **Discrete** random variables
    - Support of X is discrete : $\mathcal{X} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, ...\}$
    - Associated to a probability mass function (pmf) $p_X(x)$:

$$p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X = x)$$

    - $p_X(x) \geq 0$, $\forall x \in X$
    - $\sum_{x \in X} p_X(x) = 1$
  - **Continuous** random variables :
    - Support of X is continuous.
    - Associated to a probability density function $f_X(x)$:

$$\int_a^b f_X(x)dx = \mathbb{P}(a \leq x \leq b)$$

    - $f_X(x) \geq 0$, $\forall x \in X$
    - $\int_X f_X(x)dx = 1$

- **Expectation** of a discrete random variable :

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} x \; p_X(x) = \mu_X$$

- **Expectation** of a continuous random variable :

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int_{\mathcal{X}} f_X(x)dx = \mu_X$$

- Properties of the expectation :
  - For any constant c, $\mathbb{E}[X + c] = \mathbb{E}[X] + c$
  - For any constant c, $\mathbb{E}[cX] = c\mathbb{E}[X]$
  - For any function g :
    - $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_{x \in X} g(x)p_X(x)$ for discrete variables.
    - $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \int_X g(X)f_X(x)dx$ for continuous variables.
  - For any functions g and h, $\mathbb{E}[g(X) + h(X)] = \mathbb{E}[g(X)] + \mathbb{E}[h(X)]$

- **Variance** of a random variable :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{Var}(X) &= \mathbb{E}\big[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2\big] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\big[(X - \mu_X)^2\big]\end{aligned}$$

- **Standard deviation** of a random variable :

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{\mathsf{Var}(X)}$$

- Properties of the variance :
  - $\mathsf{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2$
  - For any constant c, $\mathsf{Var}(cX) = c^2\mathsf{Var}(X)$
  - For any constant c, $\mathsf{Var}(c + X) = \mathsf{Var}(X)$

- Given two discrete random variables X and Y, their **joint** pmf is written:

$$p_{XY}(x,y) = \mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y)$$

- Given two continuous random variables X and Y, their **joint** pdf is written $f_{XY}(x,y)$ such that:

$$\int_a^b \int_c^d f_{XY}(x,y)dxdy = \mathbb{P}(a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d)$$

- The **marginal** pmf of X is defined as :

$$p_X(x) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)$$

- The **marginal** pdf of X is defined as :

$$f_X(x) = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} f_{XY}(x,y)dy$$

- For any function g, the joint expectation is defined as :
  - For discrete random variables :

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X,Y)] = \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} g(x,y)p_{XY}(x,y)$$

  - For continuous random variables :

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X,Y)] = \int_{\mathcal{X}}\int_{\mathcal{Y}} g(x,y)f_{XY}(x,y)dxdy$$

- The covariance of two random variables X and Y is defined as :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{Cov}(X,Y) &= \mathbb{E}\big[(\mathbb{E}[X]-\mu_X)(\mathbb{E}[Y]-\mu_Y)\big]\\ &= \mathbb{E}[XY]-\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]\end{aligned}$$

- Useful properties :
  - $\mathbb{E}[X+Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y]$
  - $\mathsf{Var}(X+Y) = \mathsf{Var}(X) + \mathsf{Var}(Y) + 2\mathsf{Cov}(X,Y)$

- The **conditional** pmf of Y given X is :

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)}$$

- The **conditional** pdf of Y given X is :

$$f_{Y|X}(x|y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

- The **law of total probability** for discrete random variables gives :

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(x) &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y) \\ &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{X|Y}(x|y) p_Y(y) \end{aligned}$$

- **Bayes' rule :**

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_{Y|X}(y|x) p_X(x)}{\sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x) p_X(x)}$$

  - Replace pmf's by pdf's and sums by integrals for continuous random variables.

- The **conditional expectation** of Y given X for discrete random variables is:
$$\mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} y p_{Y|X}(y|x)$$
- The **conditional expectation** of Y given X for continuous random variables is :
$$\mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$
- The law of **total expectation** yields :

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \sum_{x \in X} \mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] p_X(x) \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbb{E}[Y] = \int_{Y} \mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] f_X(x) dx$$

- Two random variables X and Y are independent i.i.f :

$$p_{XY}(x,y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) \quad \text{or} \quad f_{XY}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

- If two random variables X and Y are independent, then :

$$\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$$

- Usually, we don't have access to the entire population of a random variable X.
    - The population statistics, such as the mean μ_X and the variance Var(X) of p_X are unknown !
    - We must rely on **point estimators** for these quantities given a finite number of samples $X_1, ...X_n \sim p_X$.
        - Ex : The sample mean, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, is an estimator of μ_X.
- A central concept in statistical modeling consists in supposing that some observed data $y_1, ..., y_n$ originated from a distribution p_Y.
    - We don't know p_Y, but we want to estimate it.
    - We suppose that the data originated from a distribution $p(y;\theta)$, and we want to find the best θ such that $p(y;\theta)$ is as close as possible to p_Y.

- We want to maximize the **likelihood** that $p(y;\theta)$ generated the observed samples $y_1, ..., y_n$.

- We make the hypothesis that the variables are **independent and identically distributed (i.i.d)**. The likelihood function is defined as :

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= p(y_1, ..., y_n; \theta) \\ &= \Pi_{i=1}^{n}\ p(y_i; \theta) \end{aligned}$$

- We want to find the **Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE)**, i.e. the value of θ that maximizes the likelihood function :

$$\begin{aligned} MLE = \hat{\theta} &= \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\text{argmax}}\ L(\theta) \\ &= \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\text{argmax}}\ \log\ L(\theta) \\ &= \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\text{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log\ p(y_i; \theta) \end{aligned}$$

- Taking the first derivative of log $L(\theta)$ with respect to θ, equalling it to zero and solving for θ yields the MLE :

$$\left(\log L\right)^{'}(\theta) = 0$$

- We can further check that this is indeed a maximum by taking the second derivative of log $L(\theta)$ with respect to θ and verifying that :

$$\left(\log L\right)^{''}(\theta) \leq 0$$