ENM 531: Data-driven Modeling and Probabilistic Scientific Computing

Lecture #7: Bayesian linear regression

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$$f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$$

Supervised learning

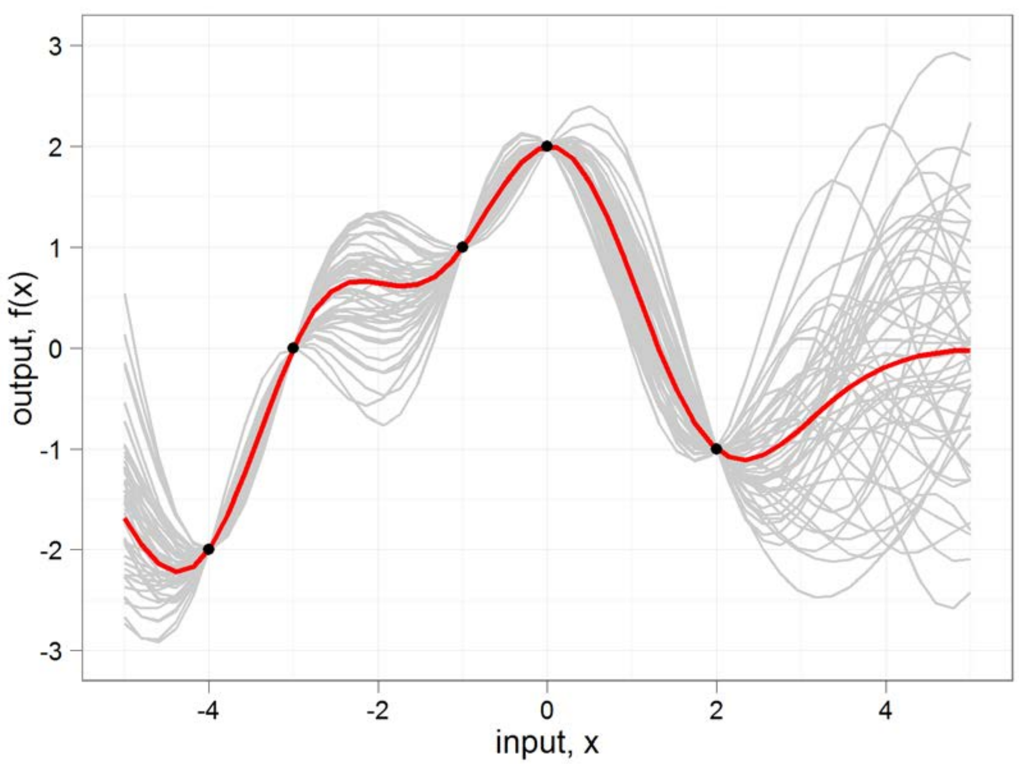
$$f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}\},\ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathcal{X},\ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$$

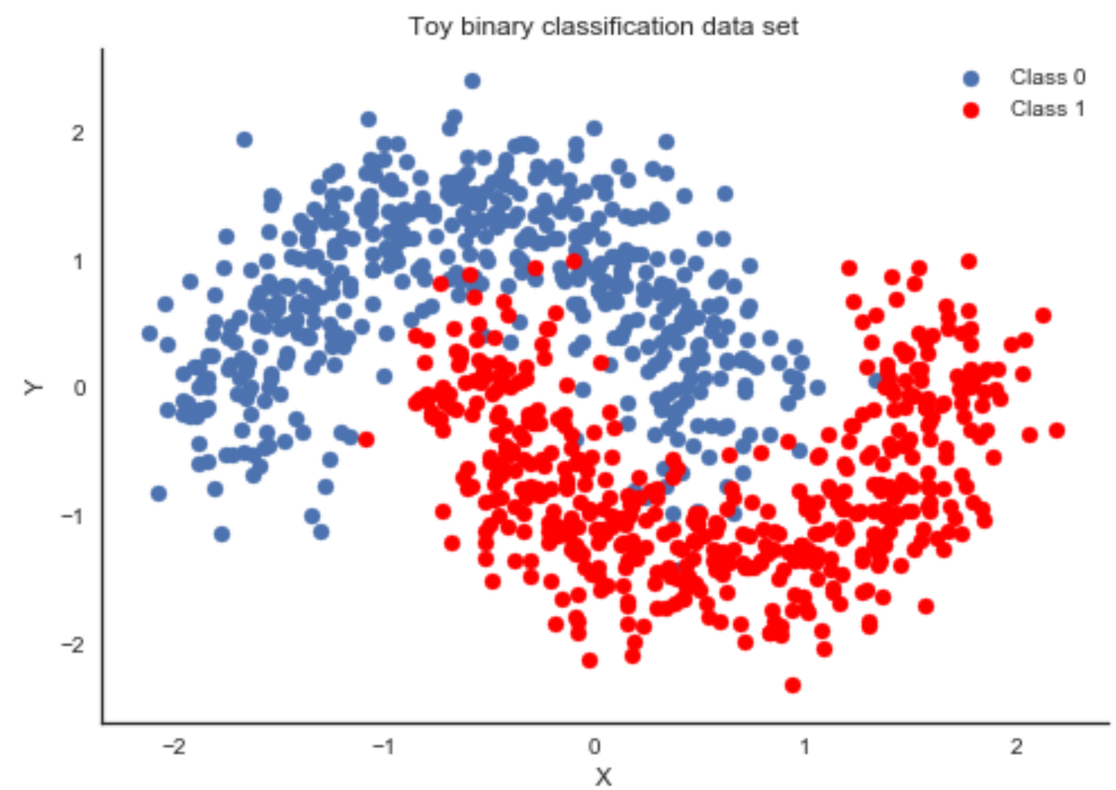
$$\boldsymbol{y} = f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \epsilon$$

$$p(f(\boldsymbol{x}^*)|\boldsymbol{x}^*, \mathcal{D})$$

Regression



Classification



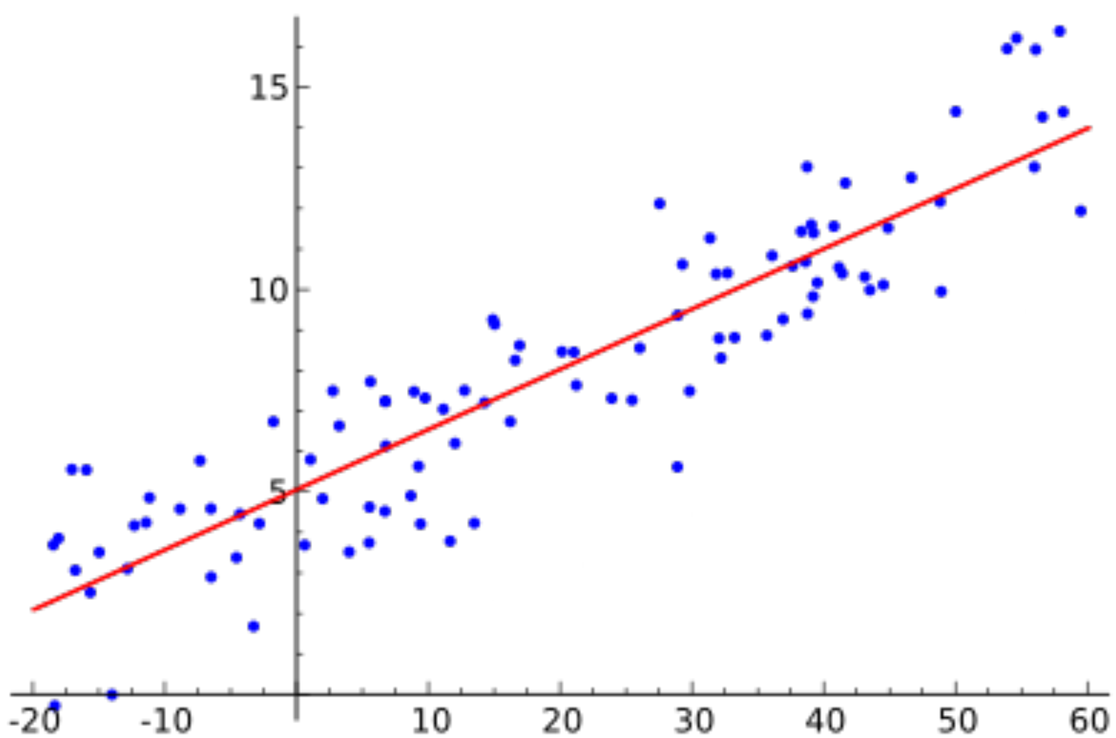
Linear regression

$$f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}\},\ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathcal{X},\ \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\boldsymbol{y} = f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \epsilon$$

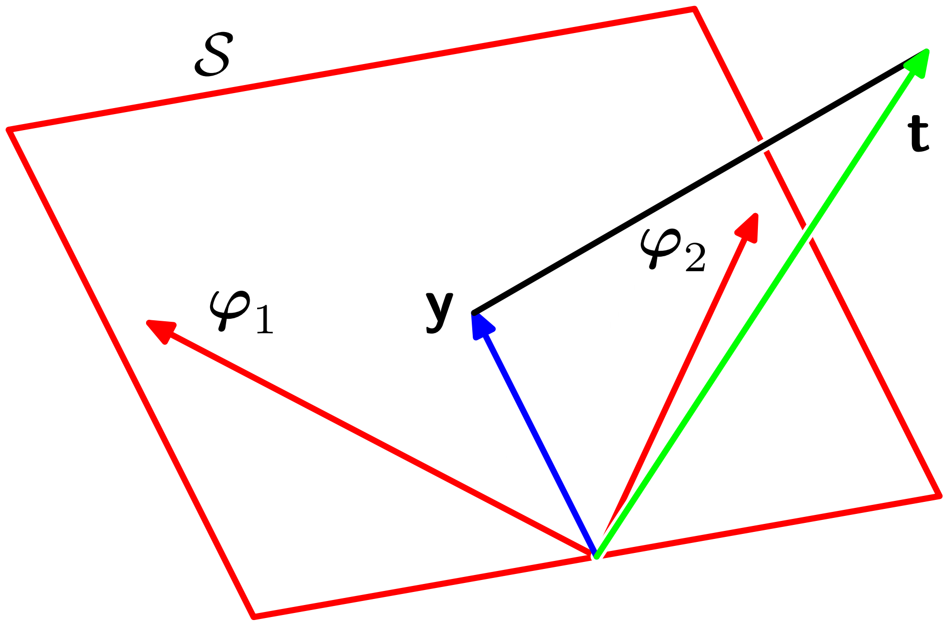
$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = w^T \boldsymbol{x}$$



"It's <u>not</u> just about lines and planes!"

Geometrical interpretation

Figure 3.2 Geometrical interpretation of the least-squares solution, in an N-dimensional space whose axes are the values of $t_1, \ldots, t_N$. The least-squares regression function is obtained by finding the orthogonal projection of the data vector **t** onto the subspace spanned by the basis functions $\phi_j(\mathbf{x})$ in which each basis function is viewed as a vector $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_j$ of length N with elements $\phi_j(\mathbf{x}_n)$.



Linear regression with basis functions

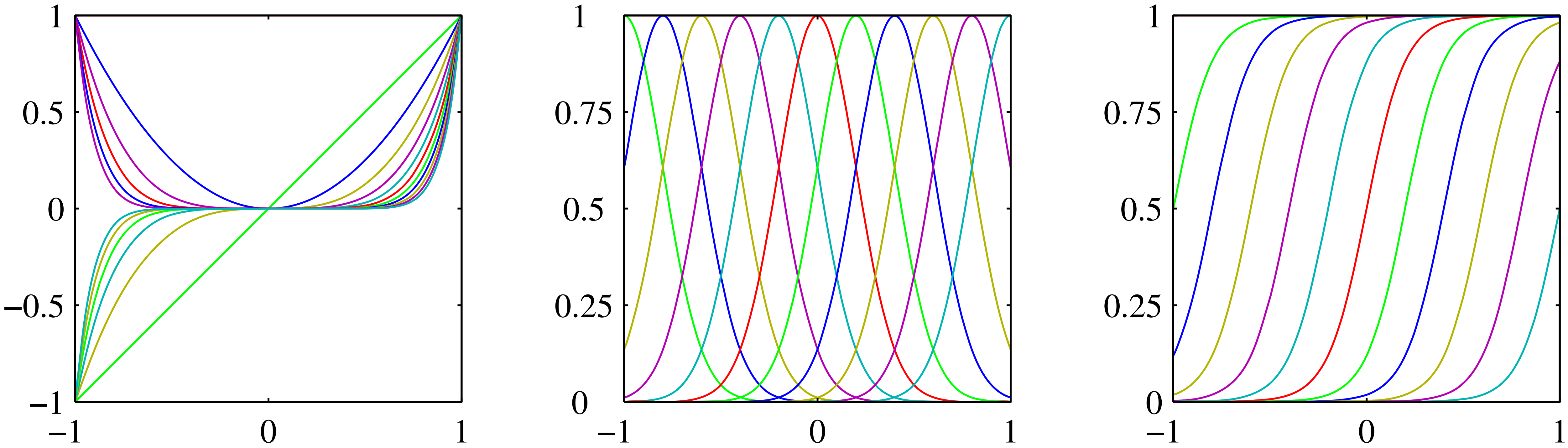
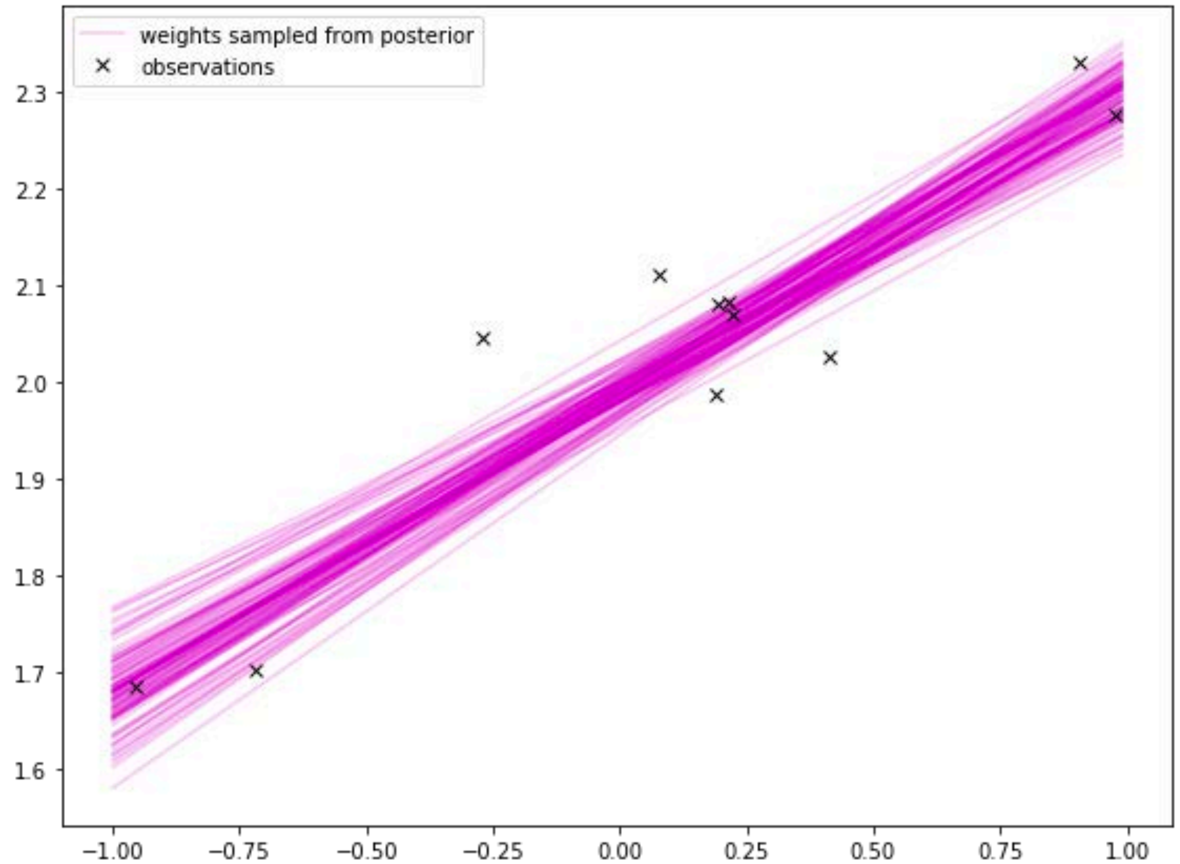
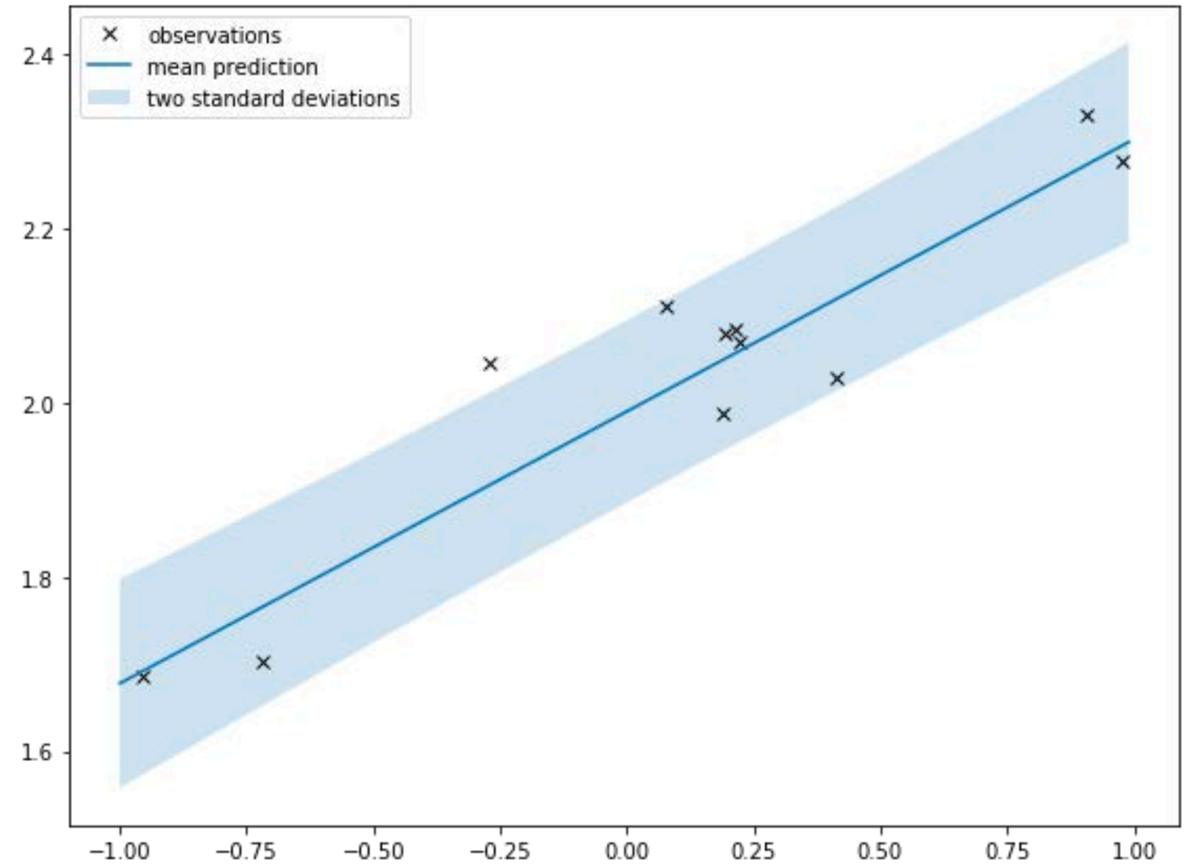


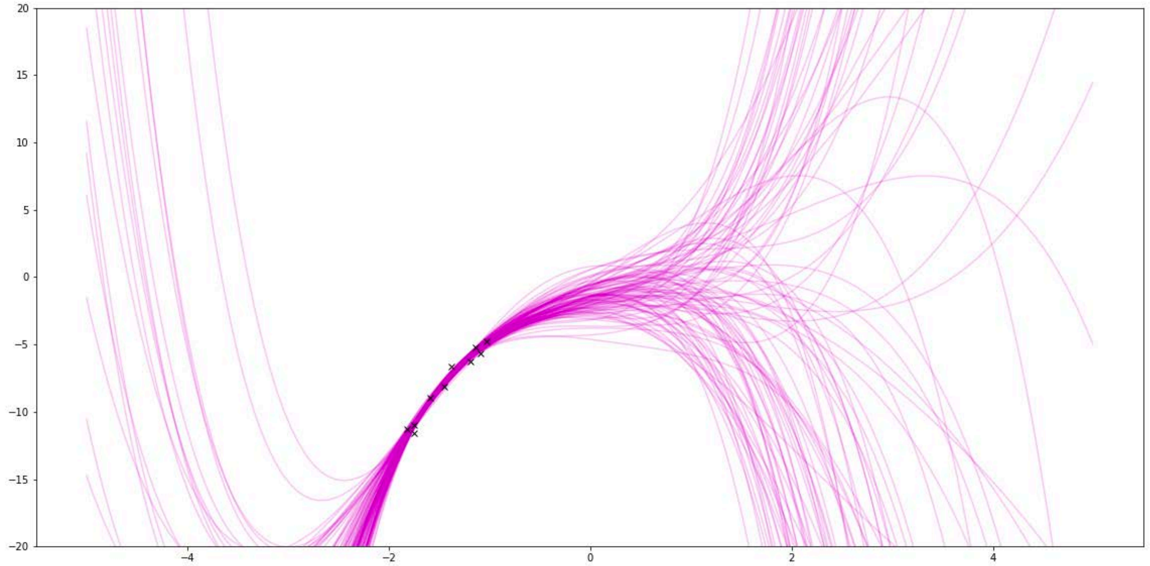
Figure 3.1 Examples of basis functions, showing polynomials on the left, Gaussians of the form (3.4) in the centre, and sigmoidal of the form (3.5) on the right.

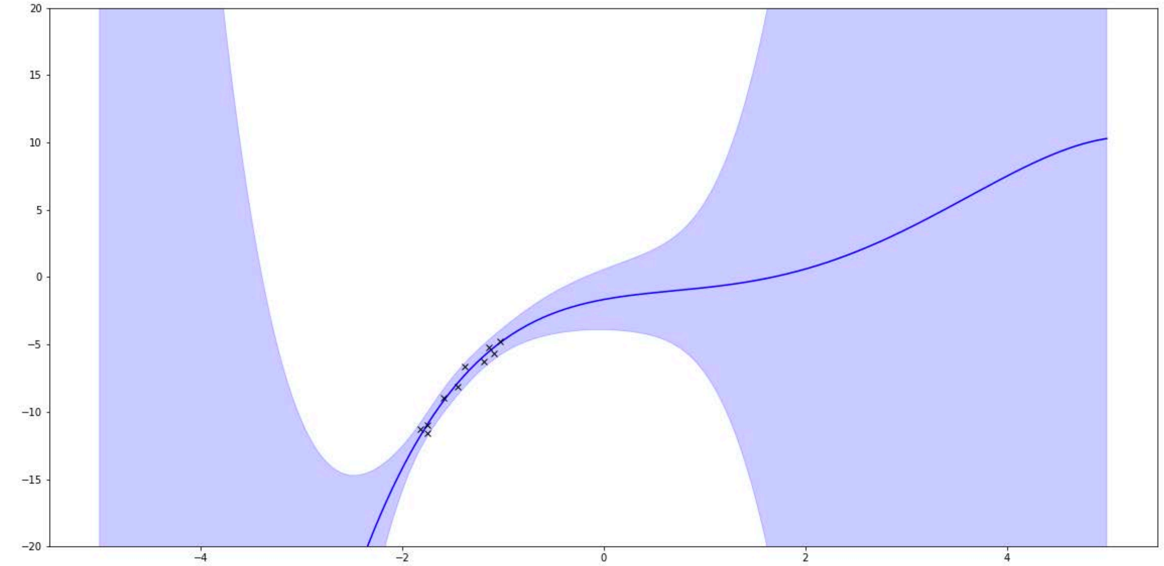
Bayesian linear regression with basis functions





Nonlinear functions can be approximating using basis functions (or features)

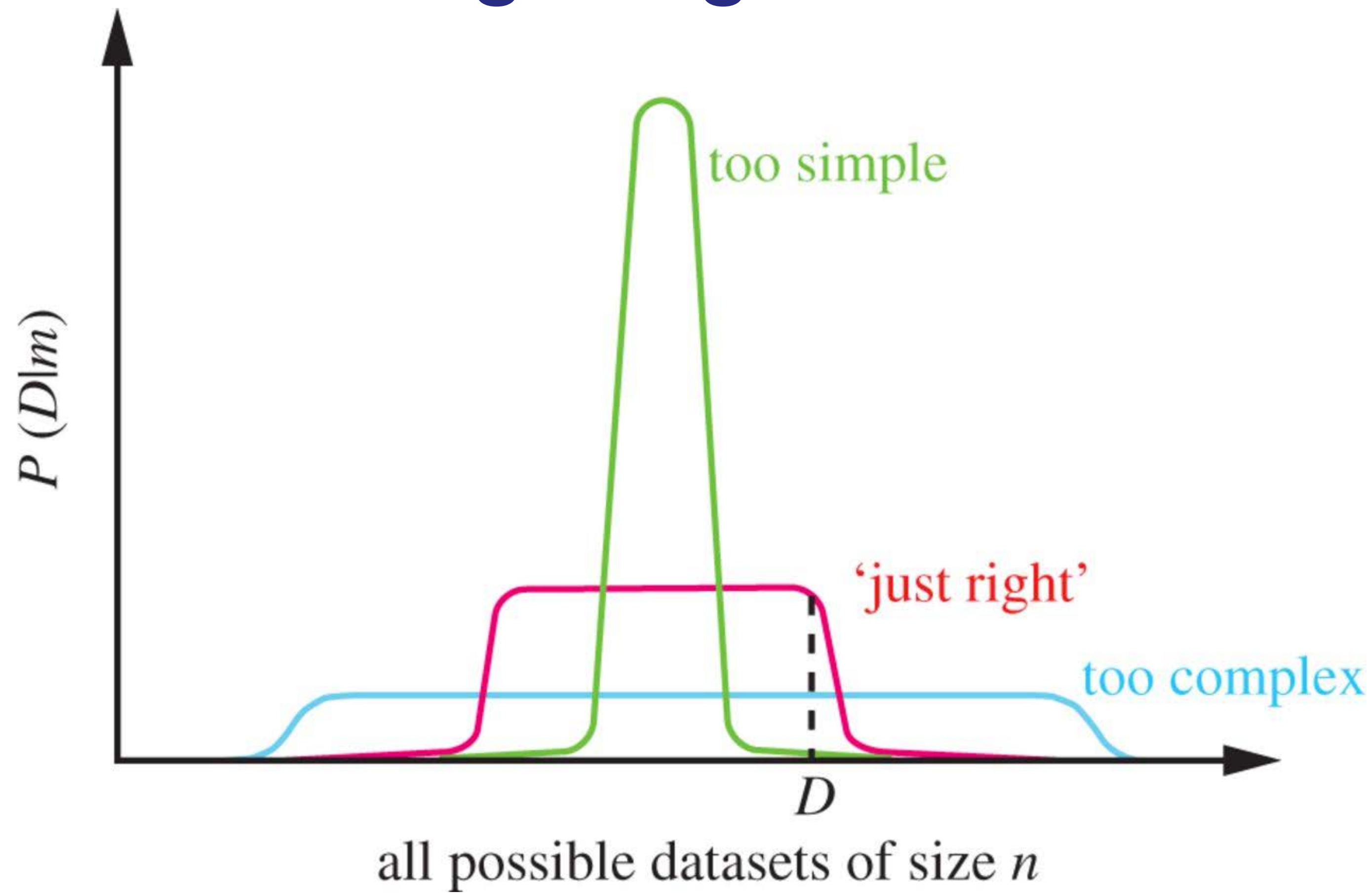




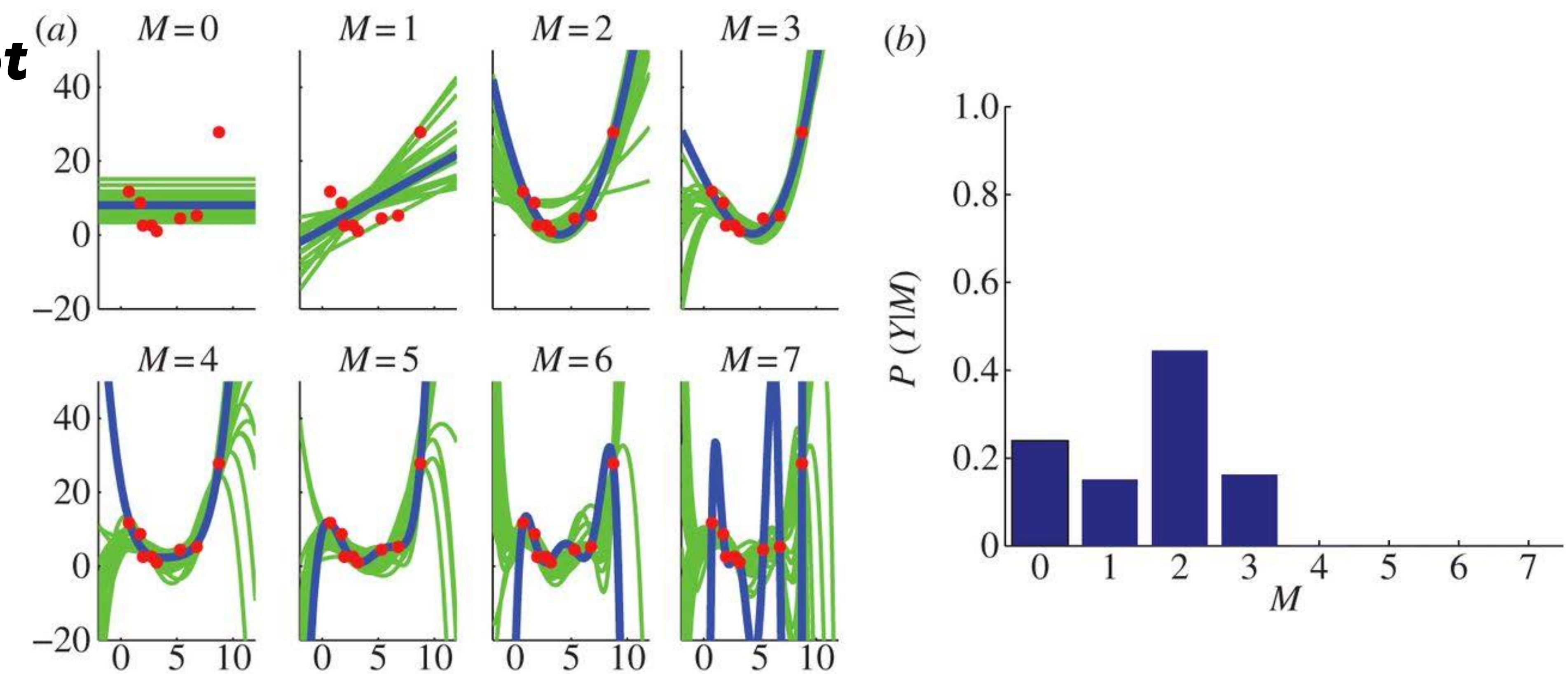
$$\boldsymbol{y} = w^T \phi(\boldsymbol{x}) + \epsilon$$

Occam's razor - Overfitting - Regularization

William of Ockham (~1285-1347 A.D)



"plurality should not be posited without necessity."



Ghahramani, Z. (2013). Bayesian non-parametrics and the probabilistic approach to modelling. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A, 371(1984), 20110553.