

ECE368: Probabilistic Reasoning

Lab 2: Bayesian Linear Regression

Name: Jian Li

Student Number:

You should hand in: 1) A scanned .pdf version of this sheet with your answers (file size should be under 2 MB); 2) four figures for Question 2 and three figures for Question 4 in the .pdf format; and 3) one Python file regression.py that contains your code. All these files should be uploaded to Quercus.

1. Express the posterior distribution $p(\mathbf{a}|x_1, z_1, \dots, x_N, z_N)$ using $\sigma^2, \beta, x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2, \dots, x_N, z_N$. (1 pt)

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N}, \Sigma_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N})$$

where $\mu_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} = (\Sigma_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1} + \beta^T \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}^{-1} \beta)^{-1} (\beta^T \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}^{-1} \mathbf{z})$

$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} = (\Sigma_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1} + \beta^T \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}}^{-1} \beta)^{-1}$$

2. Let $\sigma^2 = 0.1$ and $\beta = 1$. Draw four contour plots corresponding to the distributions $p(\mathbf{a})$, $p(\mathbf{a}|x_1, z_1)$, $p(\mathbf{a}|x_1, z_1, \dots, x_5, z_5)$, and $p(\mathbf{a}|x_1, z_1, \dots, x_{100}, z_{100})$. In all contour plots, the x-axis represents a_0 , and the y-axis represents a_1 . Please save the figures with names **prior.pdf**, **posterior1.pdf**, **posterior5.pdf**, **posterior100.pdf**, respectively. (1.5 pt)
3. Suppose that there is a new input x , for which we want to predict the corresponding target value z . Write down the distribution of the prediction z , i.e., $p(z|x, x_1, z_1, \dots, x_N, z_N)$. (1 pt)

Correction of β :

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

where x is the new input data

$$p(z|x, x_1, z_1, \dots, x_N, z_N) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{z|x, x_1, \dots, x_N}, \Sigma_{z|x, x_1, \dots, x_N})$$

$$\mu_{z|x, x_1, \dots, x_N} = \beta \cdot \mu_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} \quad \text{where } \beta \text{ and } \mu_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} \text{ are from 1. } \uparrow \text{ wrong}$$

$$\Sigma_{z|x, x_1, \dots, x_N} = \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}} + \beta \cdot \Sigma_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} \beta^T \quad \text{where } \Sigma_{\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_N} \text{ from 1, } \Sigma_{\mathbf{w}} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{I}$$

4. Let $\sigma^2 = 0.1$ and $\beta = 1$. Given a set of new inputs $\{-4, -3.8, \dots, 3.8, 4\}$, plot three figures, whose x-axis is the input and y-axis is the prediction, corresponding to three cases:
- The predictions are based on one training sample, i.e., based on $p(z|x, x_1, z_1)$.
 - The predictions are based on 5 training samples, i.e., based on $p(z|x, x_1, z_1, \dots, x_5, z_5)$.
 - The predictions are based on 100 training samples, i.e., based on $p(z|x, x_1, z_1, \dots, x_{100}, z_{100})$.

The range of each figure is set as $[-4, 4] \times [-4, 4]$. Each figure should contain the following three components: 1) the new inputs and the corresponding predicted targets; 2) a vertical interval at each predicted target, indicating the range within one standard deviation; 3) the training sample(s) that are used for the prediction. Use `plt.errorbar` for 1) and 2); use `plt.scatter` for 3). Please save the figures with names **predict1.pdf**, **predict5.pdf**, **predict100.pdf**, respectively. (1.5 pt)