

проблемы !!

GP.

① $N(?, ?)$

② GP

③ априори?

④ данные. отношения с GP.

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu_a \\ \mu_b \end{pmatrix} ; \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \text{a-модуль} \\ \downarrow \text{b-модуль} \end{matrix} \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_a \\ \mu_b \end{pmatrix} [\text{арг } x]$$

$$f(x_a, x_b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det(2\pi\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right)$$

задача: по апри. выверке получить апостериор.
↓

кайти $f(x_a | x_b) \sim ? \quad N(?, ?)$

$$\boxed{\text{логика 1}} \quad f(x_a | x_b) = \frac{f(x_a, x_b)}{f(x_b)} = \frac{\textcircled{V}}{\textcircled{V}} =$$

$$x_b \sim N(\mu_b; \Sigma_{bb})$$

= (доупрощать до σ -то уровня).

Упра 2
2.1.

$$(x_a | x_b) \sim \boxed{N}(\cdot; \cdot)$$

$$= \frac{f(x_a, x_b)}{f(x_b)} = c \cdot \exp \left(x_a^T Q x_a + L x_a \right)$$

но Q и L как
то p -элемент
от x_a

2.2.

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x_a, x_b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_a, x_b \text{ независ.} \\ \Leftarrow (\text{при всех параметрах})$$

$$f(x_a, x_b) = \text{const} \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{bb} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \text{const} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x_a - \mu_a)^T \cdot \overset{\text{диаг.}}{\Sigma_{aa}^{-1}} (x_a - \mu_a) \right) \cdot \\ \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x_b - \mu_b)^T \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} (x_b - \mu_b) \right)$$

2.3.

Gauss.

$$x_a = c + D \cdot x_b + \epsilon$$

$$\frac{c? \quad D?}{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(\epsilon) = 0 \\ \text{Cov}(x_b, \epsilon) = 0 \end{array} \right.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(LHS) &= E(RHS) \\ \text{Cov}(LHS, x_b) &= \text{Cov}(RHS, x_b) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(x_a) = c + D \cdot E(x_b) + 0 \\ \text{Cov}(x_a, x_b) = 0 + D \cdot \text{Cov}(x_b, x_b) + \text{Cov}(\epsilon, x_b) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_a = c + D \cdot \mu_b \\ \Sigma_{ab} = D \cdot \Sigma_{bb} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D = \Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \\ c = \mu_a - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \mu_b \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_a = c + D \cdot x_b + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_a | x_b) &= E(c + D x_b + \epsilon | x_b) = \\ &= c + D \cdot x_b + \underbrace{E(\epsilon | x_b)}_{=0} = \\ &= \mu_a + (\Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1}) \cdot (x_b - \mu_b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(x_a | x_b) = \text{Var}(c + D x_b + \epsilon | x_b) =$$

$$= \text{Var}(\epsilon | x_b) = \text{Var}(\epsilon) \quad ? = \Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba}$$

$$\text{Var}(LHS) = \text{Var}(RHS)$$

$$\text{Var}(x_a) = \text{Var}(c + D \cdot x_b + \epsilon) = D \cdot \underbrace{\text{Var}(x_b)}_{\Sigma_{bb}} \cdot D^T + \text{Var}(\epsilon)$$

$$(x_a | x_b) \sim$$

$$\sim N(\mu_a + \Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} (x_b - \mu_b); \Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \cdot \Sigma_{ba})$$

Упражнение 3 найти $d, d^2 \ln f$

$$u \sim N(\mu; \Sigma)$$

Σ - коб. и-го
 $\Sigma^{-1} = V$ - и-го
 матрица

$$\begin{aligned} \ln f &= \ln c - \frac{1}{2} (u - \mu)^T \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \cdot (u - \mu) = \\ &= \ln c - \frac{1}{2} (u - \mu)^T \cdot V \cdot (u - \mu) \end{aligned}$$

$$d \ln f = - (u - \mu)^T \cdot V \cdot du = - du^T \cdot V \cdot (u - \mu)$$

$$d \ln f = 0 \Leftrightarrow u^* = \mu$$

$$d^2 \ln f = - du^T \cdot V \cdot du = - du^T \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \cdot du$$

$f(x_a | x_b) = \frac{f(x_a, x_b)}{f(x_b)} = c_1 \cdot f(x_a, x_b)$

$\begin{bmatrix} V_{aa} & V_{ab} \\ V_{ba} & V_{bb} \end{bmatrix}$
 или φ -гуд от x_a

$$\ln f(x_a | x_b) = c_2 - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix}^T \cdot V \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= c_3 - \frac{1}{2} (x_a - \mu_a)^T \cdot V_{aa} \cdot (x_a - \mu_a)$$

$$- (x_a - \mu_a) \cdot V_{ab} \cdot (x_b - \mu_b)$$

$$d \ln f(x_a | x_b) = - dx_a^T \cdot [V_{aa} (x_a - \mu_a) + V_{ab} (x_b - \mu_b)]$$

$$\cdot \left[V_{aa} (x_a^* - \mu_a) + V_{ab} (x_b - \mu_b) \right] = 0$$

$$\text{npu } x_a^* = E(x_a | x_b)$$

$$E(x_a | x_b) = x_a^* = \mu_a - V_{aa}^{-1} \cdot V_{ab} \cdot (x_b - \mu_b)$$

$$\text{Var}(x_a | x_b) =$$

$$= V_{aa}^{-1}$$

$$d^2 \ln f(x_a | x_b) =$$

$$= -dx_a^T \cdot V_{aa} \cdot dx_a$$

$$(x_a | x_b) \sim$$

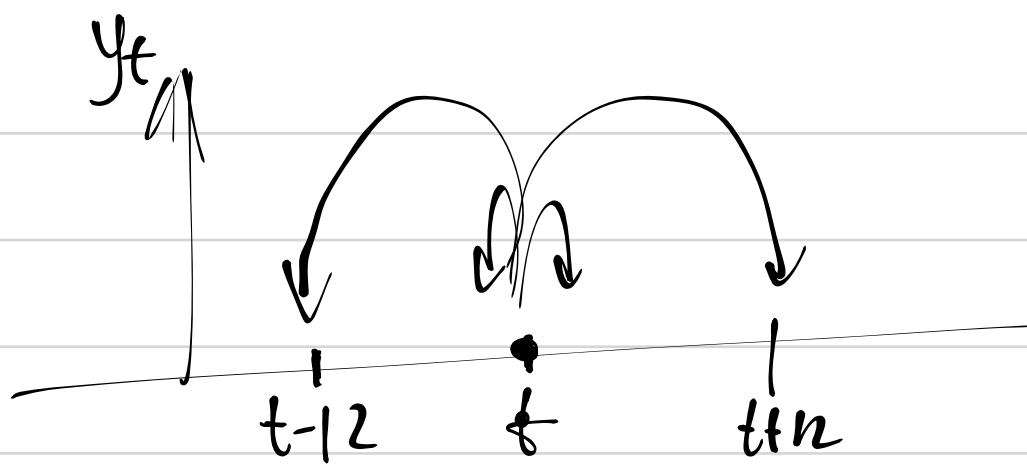
$$\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_a + \Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} (x_b - \mu_b);$$

$$\Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \cdot \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \cdot \Sigma_{ba})$$

$$\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_a - V_{aa}^{-1} V_{ab} (x_b - \mu_b); V_{aa}^{-1})$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{aa} & V_{ab} \\ V_{ba} & V_{bb} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} f(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} m(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ m(x_n) \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{bmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & k(x_1, x_2) \\ \dots & k(x_n, x_n) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$f(x) \sim GP(m, k)$$

k - ядерная функция - скалярное произведение в пространстве признаков

$$k(x_L, x_R) = \langle \psi(x_L), \psi(x_R) \rangle$$

LIN: $\alpha + \beta \cdot x_L \cdot x_R$

RBF: $\alpha \cdot \exp(-\beta \cdot (x_L - x_R)^2)$

PER: $\alpha \cdot \exp(-\beta \sin^2((x_L - x_R) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}))$

COS: $\alpha \cos(\beta(x_L - x_R))$

способы создания новых ядер из старых:

$$k_1 + k_2 \rightarrow k_{new}$$

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 \rightarrow k_{new}$$

$$k_{old}(\psi(x_L), \psi(x_R)) \rightarrow k_{new}$$

$$\alpha k_{old} \rightarrow k_{new}$$

$$\langle \psi(x_L), \psi(x_R) \rangle \rightarrow k_{new}$$

модель:

б. прогноз: x^* - новые точки.

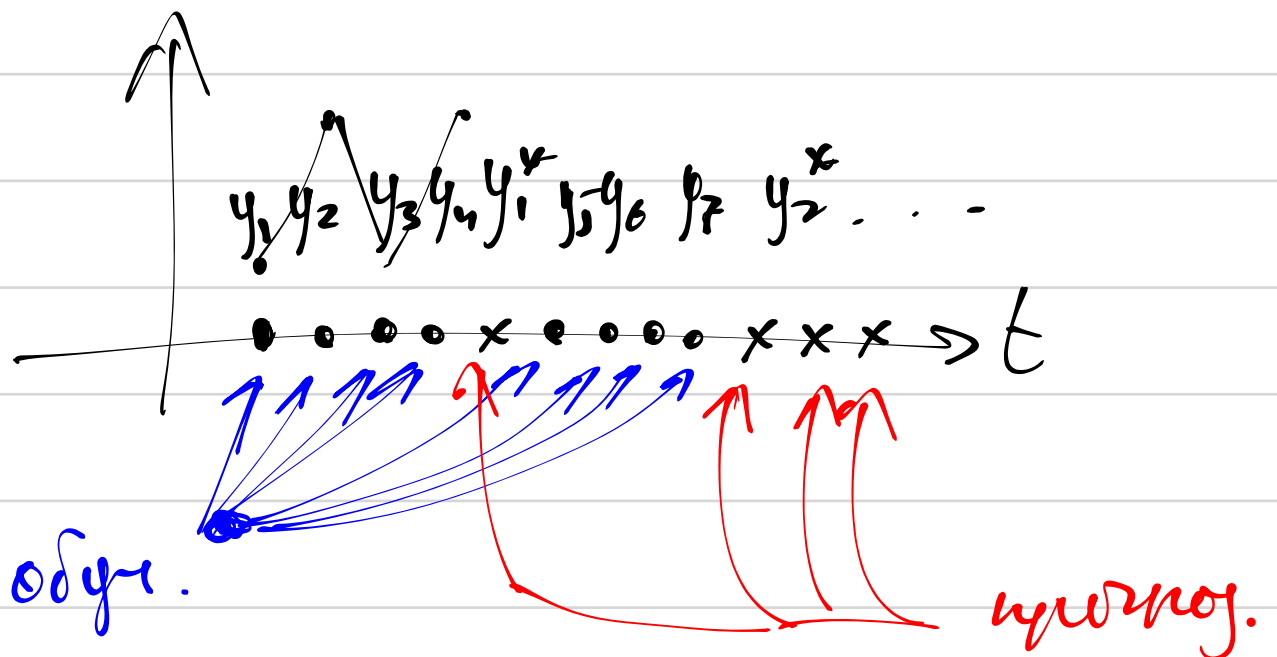
$$y_i = \underline{f(x_i)} + \underline{u_i}$$

$$y_x = f(x_x) + u_x$$

$$u_i \sim N(0, \delta^2)$$

шум.

$$f \sim GP(m, k)$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ y^* \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \underline{m(x)} \\ \underline{m(x^*)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \underline{k(x, x) + \delta^2 I} & \underline{k(x, x^*)} \\ \underline{k(x_*, x)} & \underline{k(x_*, x_*) + \delta^2 I} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

гип.

$$(y^* | y) \sim N(\text{---} ; \text{---})$$

выучено!

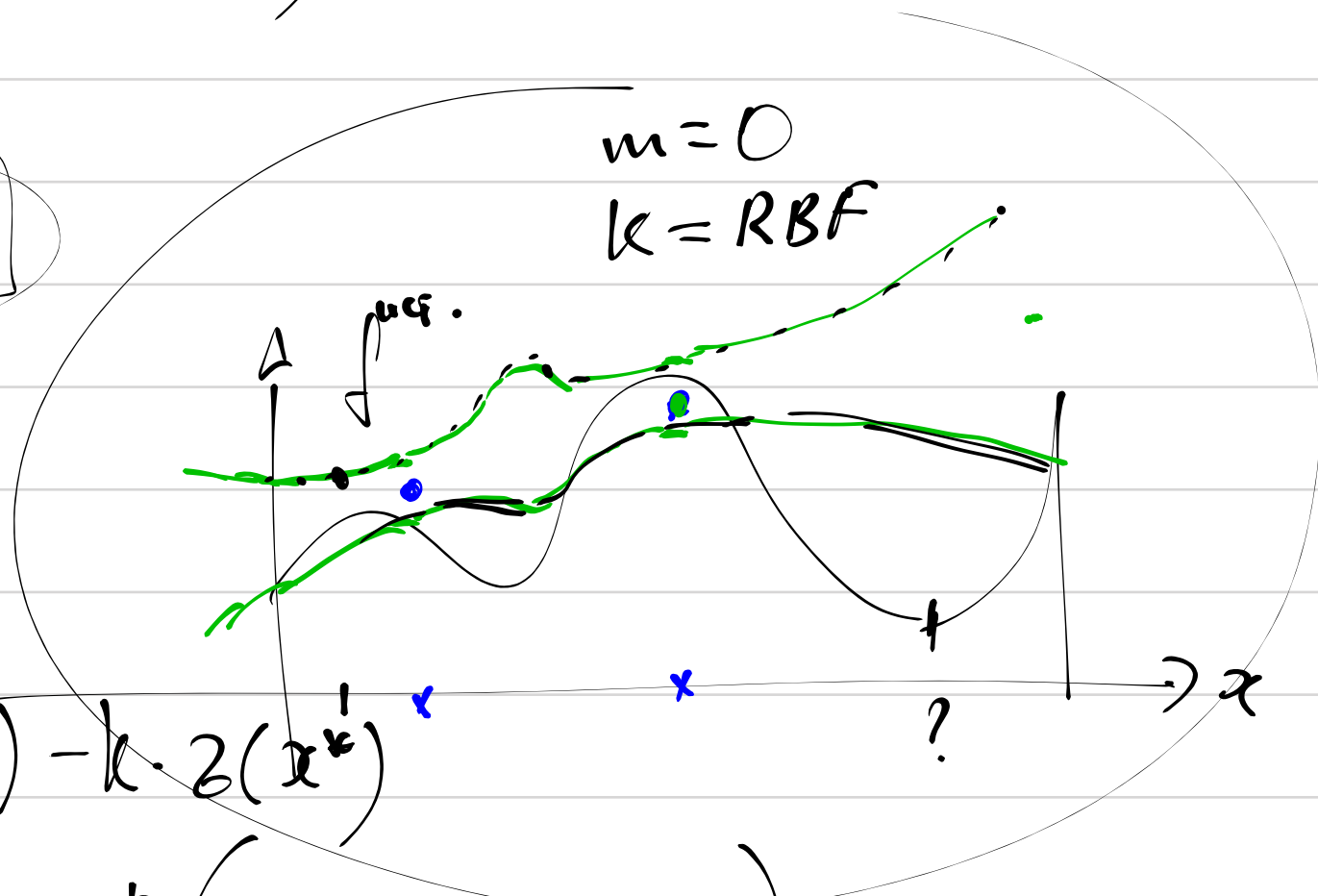
$$k = \text{LIN} + \text{PER} + \text{RBF}_1 \cdot \cos_1 + \text{RBF}_2 \cdot \cos_2$$

Урок 6
регрессия.

Байесовская регрессия — GP.

$$\begin{cases} y_i = f(x_i) + u_i \\ f \sim GP(m, k) \\ u_i \sim N(0; \sigma^2) \end{cases} \quad \text{нужно}$$

min f ?



$$LCB = \mu(x^*) - k \cdot z(x^*)$$

$$P_{\text{ofit}}(x^*) = P(f(x^*) < y_{\text{best}}) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{f(x^*) - \mu(x^*)}{z(x^*)} < \frac{y_{\text{best}} - \mu(x^*)}{z(x^*)}\right) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{y_{\text{best}} - \mu(x^*)}{z(x^*)}\right) \rightarrow \text{max } x^*$$

$$\mu(x^*) = E(f(x^*) | y)$$

$$z^2(x^*) = \text{Var}(f(x^*) | y)$$

$$EI(x^*) = E(\min(f(x^*) - y_{\text{best}}, 0)) =$$

$$= -z(x^*) \left[\Phi\left(\frac{y_{\text{best}} - \mu}{z}\right) + \frac{y_{\text{best}} - \mu}{z} \phi\left(\frac{y_{\text{best}} - \mu}{z}\right) \right]$$