ch 2: Optimization Task	오텔 y = Ax + e 를 사용하나서 noise 를 Liziblext.
#2.1 Bayesian Estimation Perspective	Bayesian 257, liklihood + prior 28544
* Opt. Prob. 형성	posterior distribution 을 얻고, 그글 기감 학원높은
$\hat{x} = \underset{x}{\text{argmin}} (DC(x,y) + \lambda R(x))$	X를 短頭的地 MAP Z 是双侵 そのせい.
	(1261 Stry MAP Estimation of regularized-
· क्नाप्त DC(x,y)는 GIOIET प्राप्तिकि - 神 性 x1r विष्ठ ys	It 왨k발œ대 각다. 이p tamî soutron 라 수학적으로 통일하네?)
· R(x)는 경급반당, priori 에 따라 X기가 %은 기능덩이 높은	떼, 작다
· व्यत्तेकः वागासिक २०६ प्राविष्ठा व्यक्तिकः १७	रेक्ट रेविक्प
* Bayesian Estimation	
·뚋: 독정/을 기반으로 선호 X을 추정하는 것	0 - 4 (0 0 0
· Bayes' Rule 冯昂HH , MAP (Maximum A Posterion) Estimat	
$\hat{x} = \underset{x}{\text{argwax}} P(x y) = \underset{x}{\text{argmax}} \frac{P(y x)P(x)}{P(y)} = \underset{x}{\text{argmax}} P(y) = \underset{x}{\text{argmax}} P(y)$	P(y x)P(x) = argmin log p(y x) - log p(x)
x 3τη x P(y) y x x	국 ³ 를 쓰워
<u> </u>	계산을 수상에 하사
→ e.g) log-likelyhood term in inverse problem	
(og-likelihood 728 common: Least Square Loss, data 7t y=	
e = Gaupian noise, p(y(x) is Gaupian with n	
$\mathbb{Z}_{A}^{2} : P(y x) \sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{20^{2}} \ Ax - y\ _{2}^{2}\right) \circ \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$	$\log - \text{likelihood}: - \log (p(y x)) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} Ax - y _2^2 + C.$
· 흑정값 y = Ax + e 일때 데여터 일관성창 🗦 DC(x,y)= 5	
· जाम रिकार बेरिकेसी गरिकेसी असे किंट, LI-Norm राष्ट्र	71/5 → R(X)= X ,
딴(IZ) 밝은 한명의 CL7+에서 노이스를 Gaußian 근사하는	त्र व्यक्ति श्रव्यते ।
· digital camera measurement noise 1) Photon	noise (Prat LOID)
製 2Hall	의 노이즈, 물리적 측정한테에서 기인하는 Poisson distribution
2) Sensor-	related noise (MM 4012)
到圣, Opt	timp = Text 241011101 1949, the additione Gausian noise
斃 환경에서 Photon(장)수 않을→ Poisson ≈ 6	außian 弘 7号 → noise 独いト Gausian 012+2 7时到5
BUT)	OK
CT, PET 등 对至至就可(dark condition) oils	
	다른 분포가 정확하는 수건
면 기계	Laplace, impulse, multiplicature etc
Goupian noise → log-likelihood = least-squares loss	화 일시 :
$-\log(p(y(x)) \sim Ax-y _{2}^{2}$	

* Bayesian Estimation	
$\frac{1}{x}$ = argumy, $\rho(x y)$ = argumy, $\rho(y x) \rho(x)$ = argumy, $\rho(y x) \rho(x)$	u(x)D(x) = u(x)u(x) $u(x)$
$\chi = \alpha i g^{\mu} \alpha \chi + \rho(x_i y_i) = \alpha i g^{\mu} \alpha \chi + \rho(y_i) = \alpha i g^{\mu} \alpha \chi + \rho(y_i) = \alpha i g^{\mu} \alpha \chi + \rho(x_i y_i) = \alpha i g^{\mu} \alpha \chi + \rho($	y/x/r(x) = wg/min [xog p(y/x) = xog p(x)]
$\hat{x} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argwax}} P(x y) = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argwax}} \frac{P(y x)P(x)}{P(y)} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argwax}} P(y)$	도그렇 쓰위 계산을 아내하자
$\hat{\chi} = \text{argmax} \left(\right) \rightarrow \hat{\chi} = \text{argmn} - (0.5 p(y x))$	
**************************************	· 우리가 X이 대체 왕고 있는 사건 정보는 나타내.
regulanter	· Opt 24 8 oil M regularization term
regularizer $\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} Ax - y _{2}^{2} + \lambda R(x)$ (itelihood tode -off	-163 b(x) = 50, b(x) 3 Frod
likelihood trade-off	अरस्टिकः)
	1. Bayesian prior는 수학적으로 regularizer 로 해석가능
	2 MAP estimatort 智子 Myularized loss minimization
	3. inverse problem of ill-posed if an 인정적 해를 차는데
	मृक्ष्रिरेर्वाकः
가용 regularizer는 뭐 반는데?	
#2.2 Common Regularizers	
① Le Regularizations: R(x)= x 2 a.k.a. Tikhonov Regu	ularization, 과도하게 부드러운 이미지로 이어질수있다.
	P with Gaupian Prior
② L1 Regularizations: $R(x) = x _1 \rightarrow Sparsity - Proud$	oting, livked to Laplace pror
3 Total Variation (TV) Regularization:	
R(x)= ∑ x; - x;+1 • 이디지의 날귀2은 기광자임를 유지방	告明 直沙对 (can retain sharp edges)
R(x)= [xi - xi+1] · olake は北空 いみならい accelerate	d magnetic resonance image) oil good!
Sparse Regularization:	
EX JUMBU VEJ BIRELIN VI	
$K(X) = \{\{\{\}\}\}$	fying basis) I natural images Oll good!
•	<u> </u>
•	

#2.3 Enhancing Deconvolution Stability through Tikhonov Regularization (dea: Regularization은 단당) "왕 해"를 먹기 위한 단단 뿐이는 OHIZT Stability를 확인할때 필수적 inverse Problema noise에 때 인당하(ill-posed), 그리 Regularized Problem는 다음 성상을 가장 1 Solution exists 2 Solution unique 3 Solution Stable trade-off · Regularization 49 HIPE > bias this (small noise -> small change in solution) 너무 약하면 > variance 개정 * e.g) 1-dim Deconvolution Problem · \$王: noise > 子钻孔 y = Ax+e 子 缸 炝 x 岩钻기. · consider the least-square estimate $\hat{x}_{LS}(y) = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||Ax - y||_{2}^{2}$ · 일반적으로 ŶLS(Y) = ATY = X + V \STUTE 主管午界です、A = U \SVT는 SVD (Singular Value Decomposition) · noise e=o: LSEE 处处 是明年小告 · noise e=0: A7+ poorly conditioned our 기상 护 특이나이 대한 기상 큰 값의 내용이 매우 크다 (the fraction of largest over smallest singular value is very large) $\mathbb{E}\left[\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{LS}(\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\|\mathbf{v}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{e}\|_{2}^{2}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{e}\|_{2}^{2}\right]$ · V orthogonal matrix > Norm 设备 11 Vz (|2 = (|7 |1) V is unitary * Regularized Least-Square Estimate · 对型型 estimator: $\hat{\mathcal{X}}_{\lambda}(y) = \underset{\mathcal{X}}{\text{argunin}} \left(\| A_{\mathcal{X}} - y \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \| \mathbf{X} \|_{2}^{2} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Closed}} \hat{\mathcal{X}}_{\lambda}(y) = \bigvee d_{i} a_{\mathcal{Y}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} + \bigvee d_{i} a_{\mathcal{Y}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}}{\sigma_{i} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigcup_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} + \bigvee d_{i} a_{\mathcal{Y}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigcup_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} + \bigvee d_{i} a_{\mathcal{X}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigcup_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} + \bigvee d_{i} a_{\mathcal{X}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigcup_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}, \cdots, \frac{\sigma_{d}^{2}}{\sigma_{d}^{2} + \lambda} \right) \bigvee_{\mathcal{X}}^{T} e$ · Gaussian Kernel의 Deconvolution Problem on 대版 bias-trade off 7241正 → (Right graph) The expected mean-squared reconstruction $||\hat{x}_{\lambda}(y) - x||_{2}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}\right)^{2} (v_{i}^{T}x)^{2} + \frac{\sigma_{i}^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2} + \lambda}$ bias

Variance

bias

Variance 🖈 bias-variance trade off를 통해 철적의 파라이터 入를 선택해 더 나는 선호 estimate을 할수있음. L2 vs L1 직관) $R(x) = \|x\|_{2}^{2} = \sum x_{i}^{2}$ $R(x) = ||x||_1 = \sum |x_i|$ Loss (x) = min $\frac{1}{2} ||Ax - y||_2^2 + \lambda ||x||_4$ $Loss(x) = \min \frac{1}{2} ||Ax - y||_2^2 + \lambda ||x||_2^2$ 死 HE NIB 智 희II정(sparsity) 유도 크기마른짧역제 또 많을 찾게 만듯자 → Mor dense 어떤 나를 아메 O을 만들자 > 3Not sparse (본렇게 다 울어)