

ML Homework3

Description:

1. Random Data Generator

- a. Univariate gaussian data generator
 - Input
 - Expectation value or mean: m
 - Variance: s
 - Output: A data point from $N(m, s)$
 - HINT
 - [Generating values from normal distribution](#)
 - You have to handcraft your generator based on one of the approaches given in the hyperlink.
 - You can use uniform distribution function (Numpy)
- b. Polynomial basis linear model data generator
 - $y = W^T \phi(x) + e$
 - W is a $n \times 1$ vector
 - $e \sim N(0, a)$
 - Input: n (basis number), a, w
 - e.g. $n = 2 \rightarrow y = w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1$,
 - Output: y (a number)
 - Internal constraint
 - $-1.0 < x < 1.0$
 - x is uniformly distributed.

2. Sequential Estimator

- Sequential estimate the mean and variance
 - Data is given from the univariate gaussian data generator (1.a).
- Input: m, s as in (1.a)
- Function:
 - Call (1.a) to get a new data point from $N(m, s)$
 - Use sequential estimation to find the current estimates to m and s

- Repeat steps above until the estimates converge.
- Output: Print the new data point and the current estimates of μ and σ^2 in each iteration.
- Notes
 - You should derive the recursive function of mean and variance based on the sequential estimation.
 - Hint: [Online algorithm](#)
- Sample input & output (*for reference only*)

```

1 Data point source function: N(3.0, 5.0)
2
3 Add data point: 3.234685454257290
4 Mean = 3.408993960833291    Variance = 0.030383455464755956
5 Add data point: 0.519242879651157
6 Mean = 2.445743600439247    Variance = 1.875958150575018
7 Add data point: 1.347113997201991
8 Mean = 2.171086199629932    Variance = 1.633278676389248
9 Add data point: 8.979491998496083
10 Mean = 3.532767359403163    Variance = 8.723325264636875
11 Add data point: 3.603448448693051
12 Mean = 3.544547540951477    Variance = 7.270131583917285
13 Add data point: 4.127197937610908
14 Mean = 3.627783311902824    Variance = 6.273110519038578
15 Add data point: 4.992735798186870
16 Mean = 3.798402372688330    Variance = 5.692747751482052
17
18 ...
19
20 Add data point: 4.233592159021013
21 Mean = 2.961576104513964    Variance = 5.045715437349161
22 Add data point: 3.529990930040463
23 Mean = 2.961883688294010    Variance = 5.043159812425648
24 Add data point: 1.125210345431449
25 Mean = 2.960890354955524    Variance = 5.042255747918937

```

3. Bayesian Linear regression

- Input
 - The precision (i.e., b) for initial prior $w \sim N(0, b^{-1}I)$
 - All other required inputs for the polynomial basis linear model generator (1.b)
- Function
 - Call (1.b) to generate one data point
 - Update the prior, and calculate the parameters of predictive distribution
 - Repeat steps above until the posterior probability converges.
- Output
 - Print the new data point and the current parameters for posterior and predictive distribution.

- After probability converged, do the visualization
 - Ground truth function (from linear model generator)
 - Final predict result
 - At the time that have seen 10 data points
 - At the time that have seen 50 data points
 - Note
 - Except ground truth, you have to draw those data points which you have seen before
 - Draw a black line to represent the mean of function at each point
 - Draw two red lines to represent the variance of function at each point
 - In other words, distance between red line and mean is **ONE** variance
 - Hint: Online learning
 - Sample input & output (*for reference only*)
1. $b = 1, n = 4, a = 1, w = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

```

1 Add data point (-0.64152, 0.19039):
2
3 Posterior mean:
4   0.0718294547
5  -0.0460797888
6   0.0295609502
7  -0.0189638408
8
9 Posterior variance:
10  0.6227289276, 0.2420256620, -0.1552634839, 0.0996041049
11  0.2420256620, 0.8447365161, 0.0996041049, -0.0638976884
12 -0.1552634839, 0.0996041049, 0.9361023116, 0.0409914289
13  0.0996041049, -0.0638976884, 0.0409914289, 0.9737033172
14
15 Predictive distribution - N(0.00000, 2.65061)
16 -----
17 Add data point (0.07122, 1.63175):
18
19 Posterior mean:
20  0.6736864869
21  0.2388980107
22 -0.1054659080
23  0.0710615952
24
25 Posterior variance:
26  0.3765992302, 0.1254838660, -0.1000441911, 0.0627881634
27  0.1254838660, 0.7895542671, 0.1257503020, -0.0813299447
28 -0.1000441911, 0.1257503020, 0.9237138418, 0.0492510997
29  0.0627881634, -0.0813299447, 0.0492510997, 0.9681964094

```

```

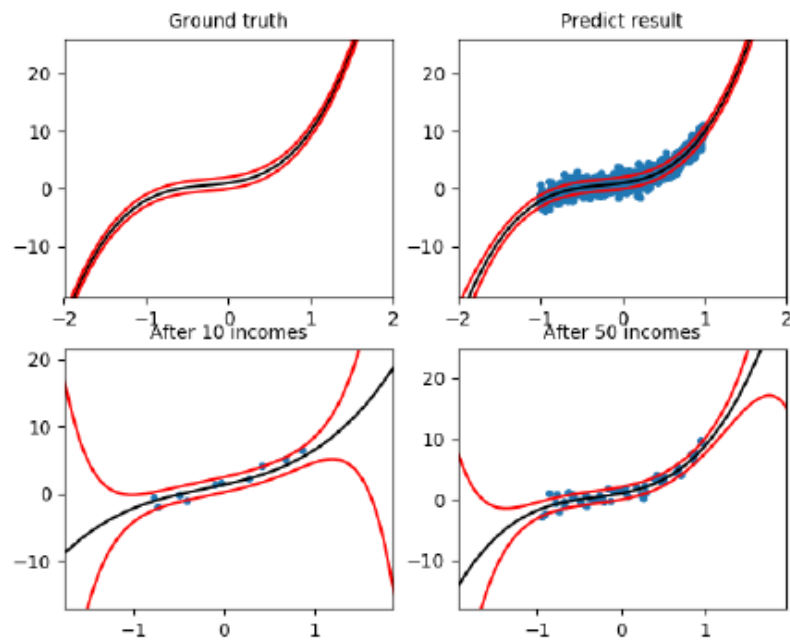
30
31 Predictive distribution ~ N(0.06869, 1.66008)
32 -----
33 Add data point (-0.19330, 0.24507):
34
35 Postirior mean:
36     0.5760972313
37     0.2450231522
38     -0.0801842453
39     0.0504992402
40
41 Posterior variance:
42     0.2867129751, 0.1311255325, -0.0767580827, 0.0438488542
43     0.1311255325, 0.7892001707, 0.1242887609, -0.0801412282
44     -0.0767580827, 0.1242887609, 0.9176812972, 0.0541575540
45     0.0438488542, -0.0801412282, 0.0541575540, 0.9642058389
46
47 Predictive distribution ~ N(0.62305, 1.34848)
48 -----
49
50 ...
51
52 -----
53 Add data point (-0.76990, -0.34768):
54
55 Postirior mean:
56     0.9107496675
57     1.9265499885
58     3.1119297129
59     4.1312375189
60
61 Posterior variance:
62     0.0051883836, -0.0004416700, -0.0086000319, 0.0008247001
63     -0.0004416700, 0.0401966605, 0.0012708906, -0.0554822477
64     -0.0086000319, 0.0012708906, 0.0265353911, -0.0031205875
65     0.0008247001, -0.0554822477, -0.0031205875, 0.0937197255
66
67 Predictive distribution ~ N(-0.61566, 1.00921)
68 -----
69 Add data point (0.36500, 2.22705):
70
71 Postirior mean:
72     0.9107404583
73     1.9265225090
74     3.1119408740
75     4.1312734131
76
77 Posterior variance:
78     0.0051731092, -0.0004872471, -0.0085815201, 0.0008842340

```

```

79 -0.0004872471, 0.0400606628, 0.0013261280, -0.0553046044
80 -0.0085815201, 0.0013261280, 0.0265129556, -0.0031927398
81 0.0008842340, -0.0553046044, -0.0031927398, 0.0934876838
82
83 Predictive distribution ~ N(2.22942, 1.00682)
84 -----

```

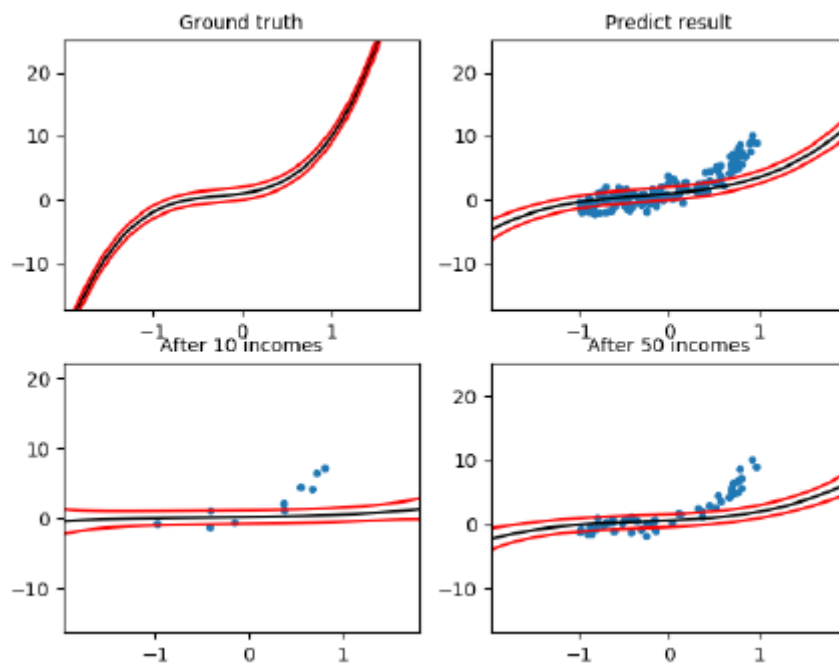


2. $b = 100, n = 4, a = 1, w = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

```

1 (Console output omitted)

```



3. $b = 1, n = 3, a = 3, w = [1, 2, 3]$

1 | (Console output omitted)

