

# Bayesian Machine Learning

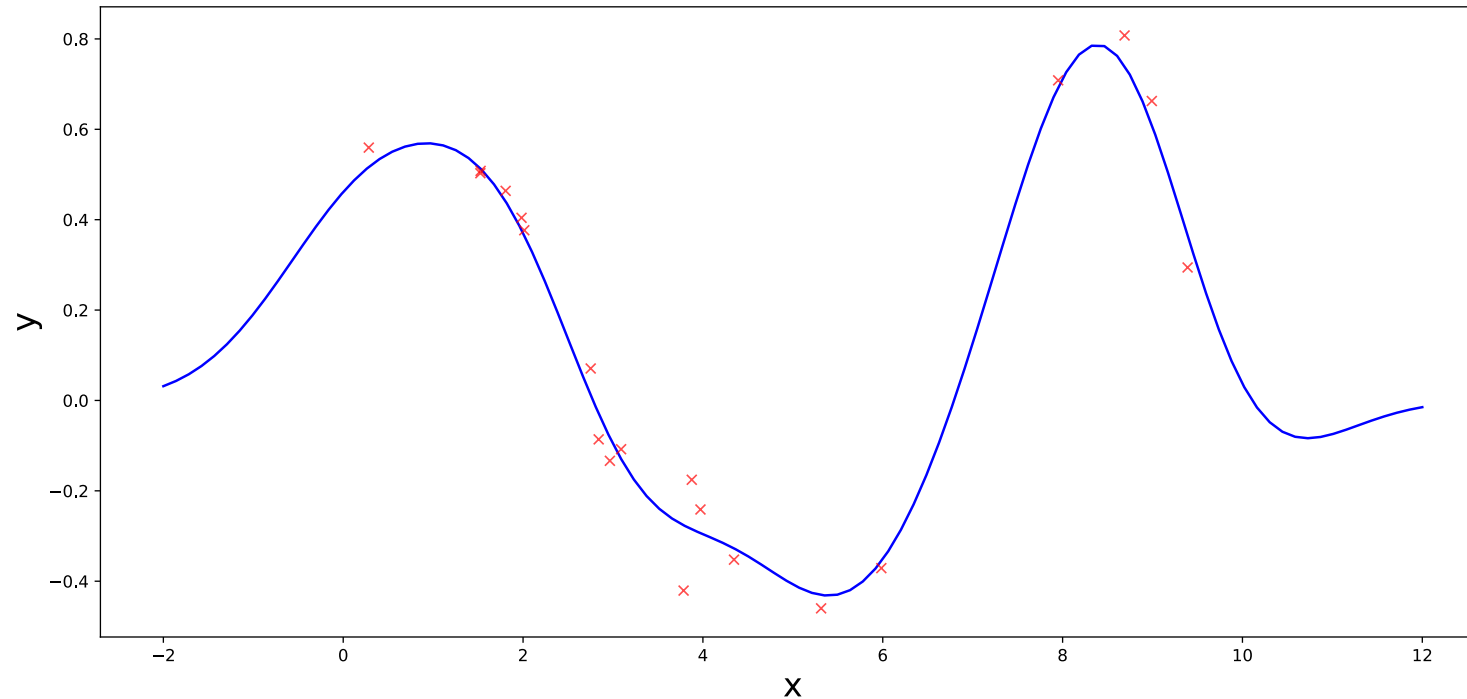
Rajbir-Singh Nirwan

January 24, 2018

# Agenda

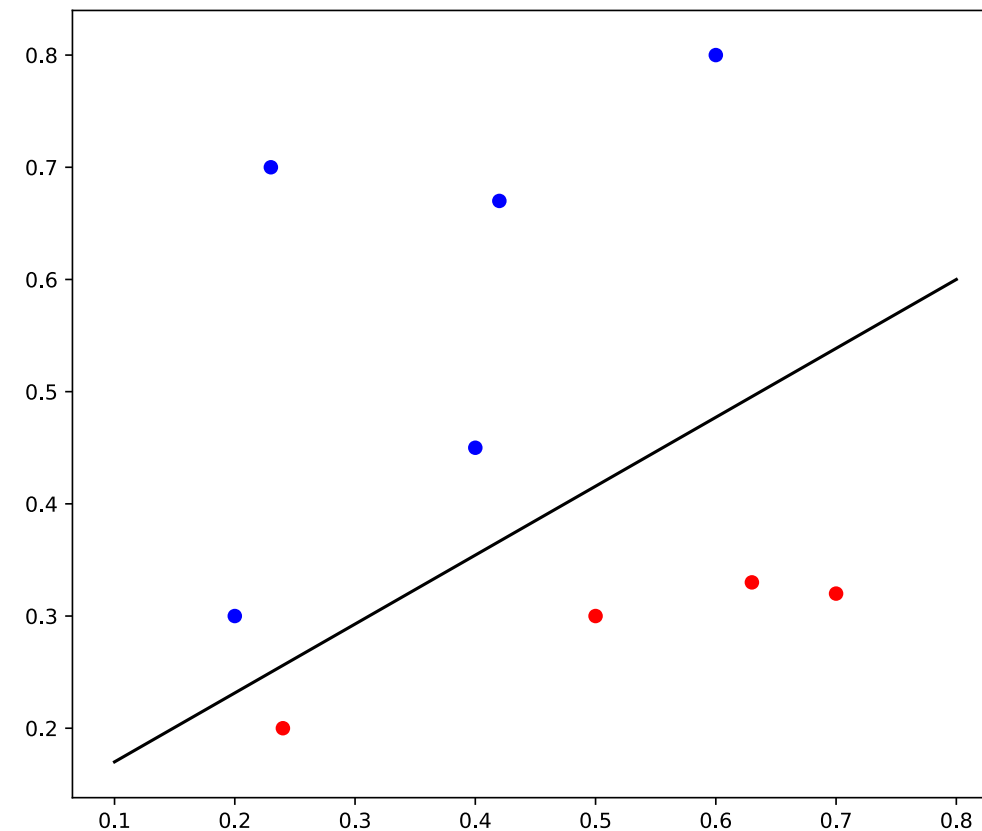
- Overview - Problems and Solutions
- Deep Neural Networks
- Probabilistic Modeling
- Hands-On Exercises

# Regression



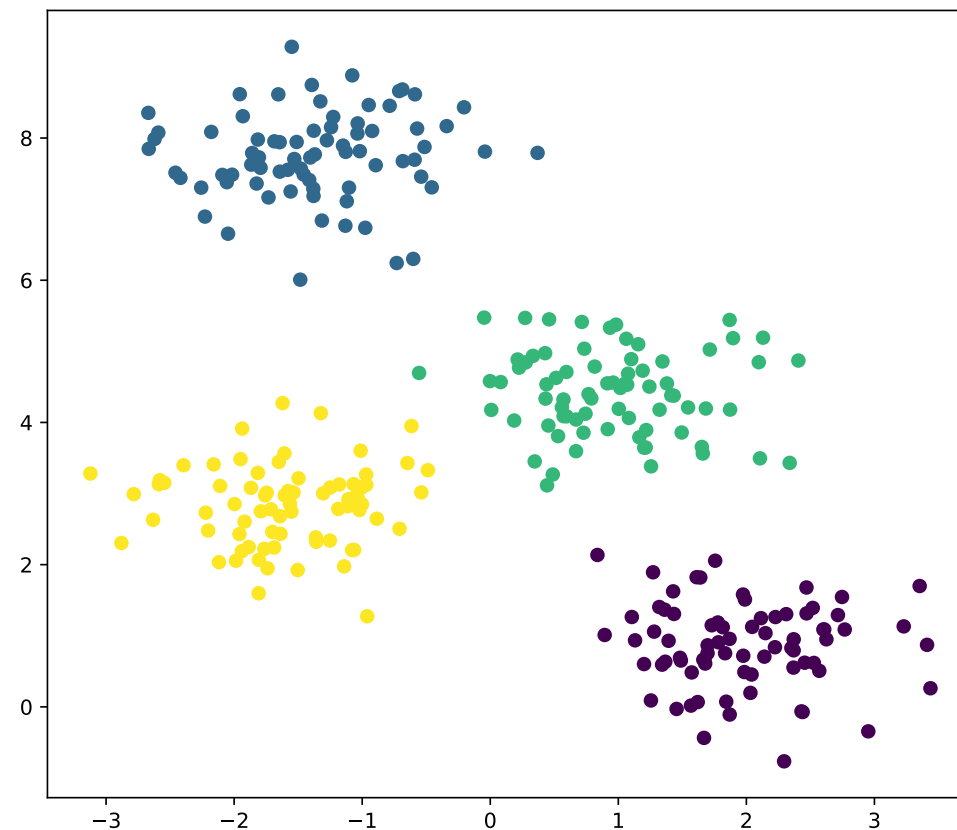
- Predict some continuous number from given input
- Linear Regression, NN, Gaussian Processes, ...
- Housing prices, portfolio allocation, ...

# Classification



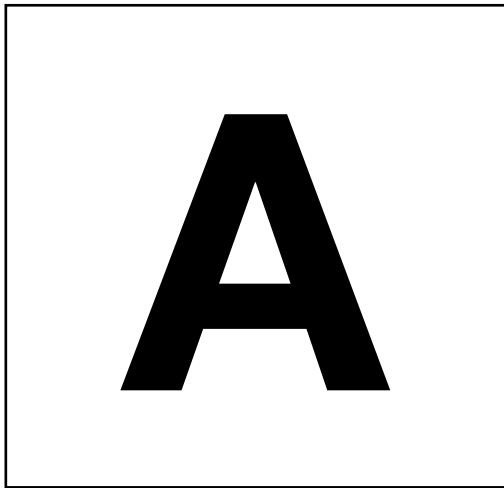
- Predict some discrete class labels from given input
- Logistic Regression, NN, SVM, Gaussian Process Classifier, ...
- Image Recognition, financial crisis forecast, medical diagnosis ...

# Clustering

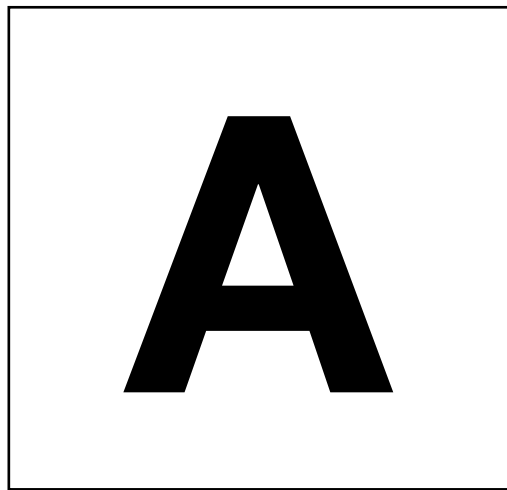


- Group together similar points from given input
- k-means, Gaussian mixture, ...
- Recommender systems, document modelling, ...

# Dimensionality Reduction

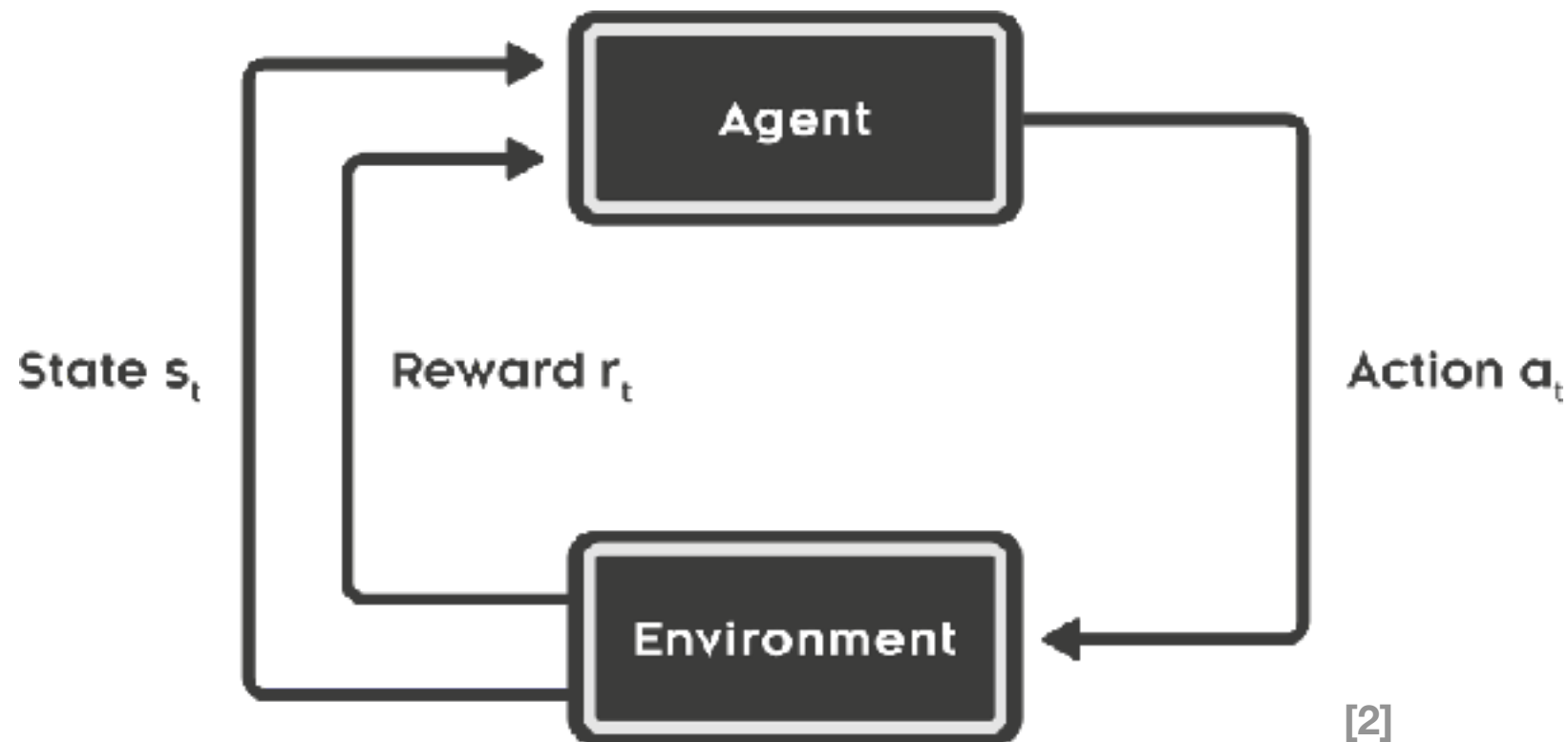


# Dimensionality Reduction



- Reduction of data dimensionality while keeping information high
- PCA, FA, MDS, Isomap, GPLVM, ...
- Data preprocessing, compression, visualization ...

# Reinforcement Learning



- Sequential decision making to maximize future reward
- Q-learning, SARSA, ...
- Robotics, games, trading ...



# Neural Networks

- Linear Regression  $y = Wx + b$
- Logistic Regression  $y = \sigma(Wx + b)$
- How do we get some non-linearity in there?

# Neural Networks

- Linear Regression

$$y = Wx + b$$

- Logistic Regression

$$y = \sigma(Wx + b)$$

- How do we get some non-linearity in there?

- get more non-linear basis functions

$$x \rightarrow (\Phi_1(x), \Phi_2(x), \dots, \Phi_D(x)) = \Phi$$

- build hierarchical models

$$y = \sigma(Wx + b)$$

$$\rightarrow W_2 \sigma_1(W_1 x + b_1) + b_2$$

$$\rightarrow W_3 \sigma_2(W_2 \sigma_1(W_1 x + b_1) + b_2) + b_3$$

# Probabilistic Machine Learning

- We are living in a really simple world
- only known (data) and unknown (hypothesis) quantities exist

$$P(\text{hypothesis} \mid \text{data}) = \frac{P(\text{data} \mid \text{hypothesis})P(\text{hypothesis})}{P(\text{data})}$$

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- Inference (Learning)

$$P(\theta \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid \theta)P(\theta)}{P(D)}$$

- Prediction

$$P(x \mid D) = \int P(x \mid \theta)P(\theta \mid D)d\theta$$

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**Probabilistic Programming**

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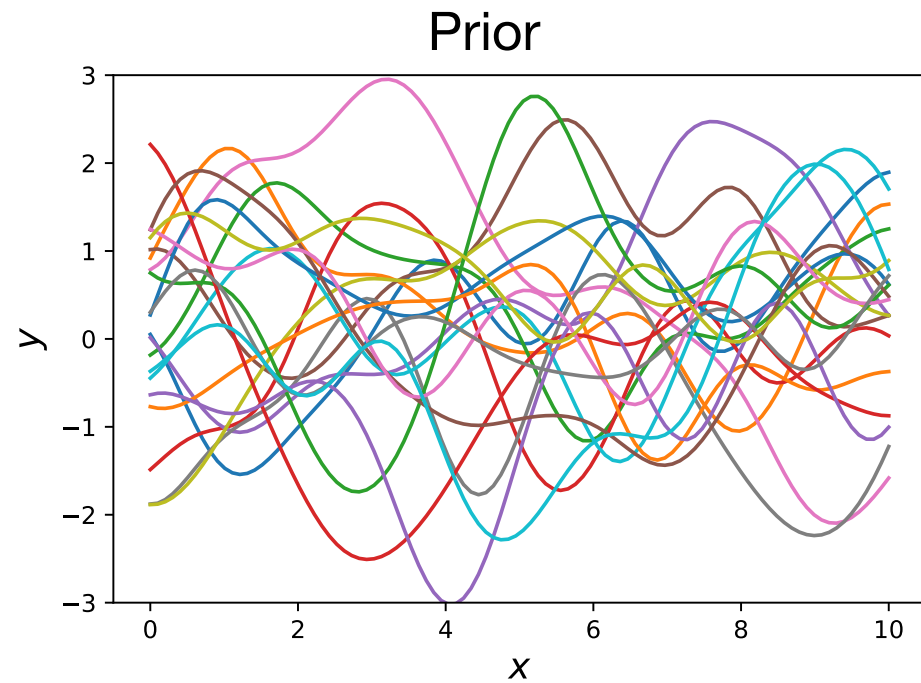
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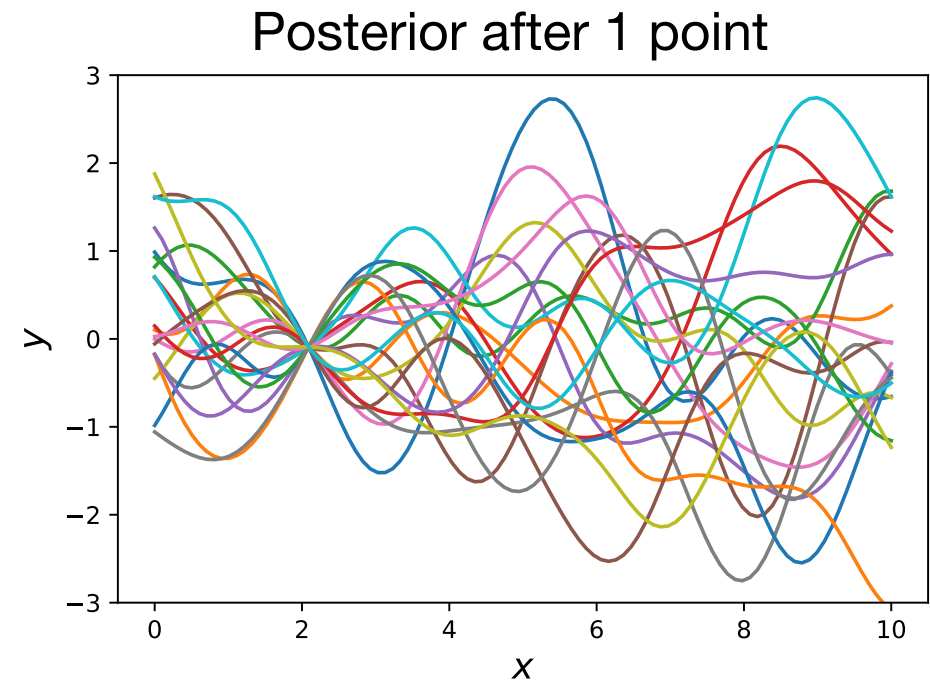
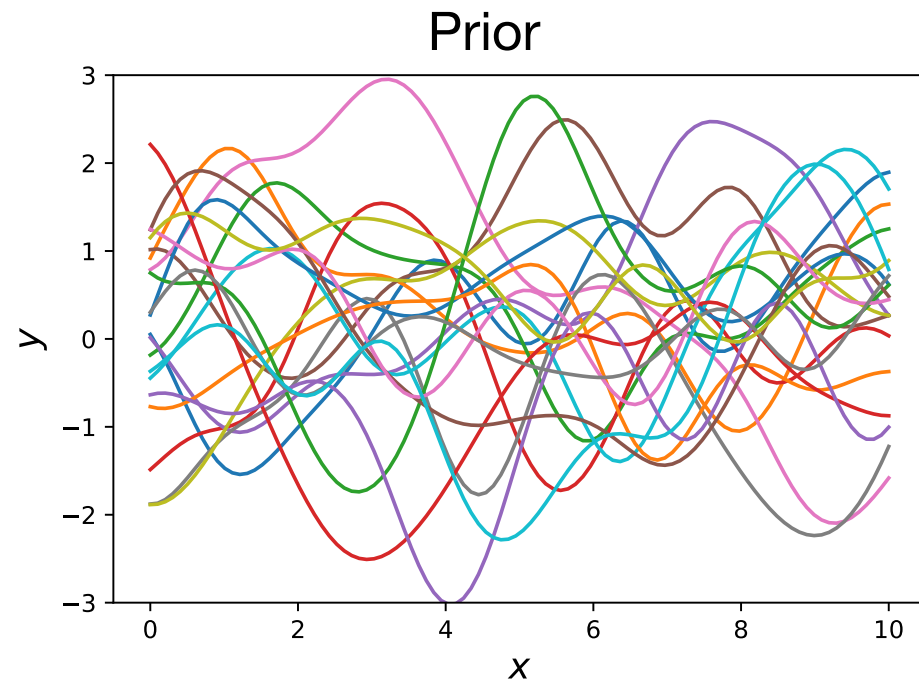
**Probabilistic Programming**

Edward, Stan, PyMC3, Pyro, ...

# Probabilistic Machine Learning



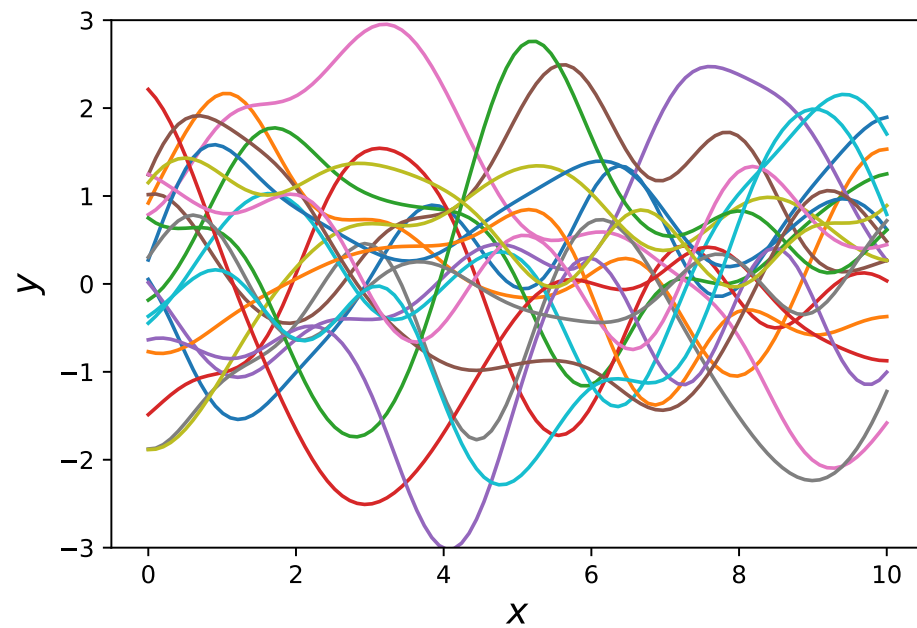
# Probabilistic Machine Learning



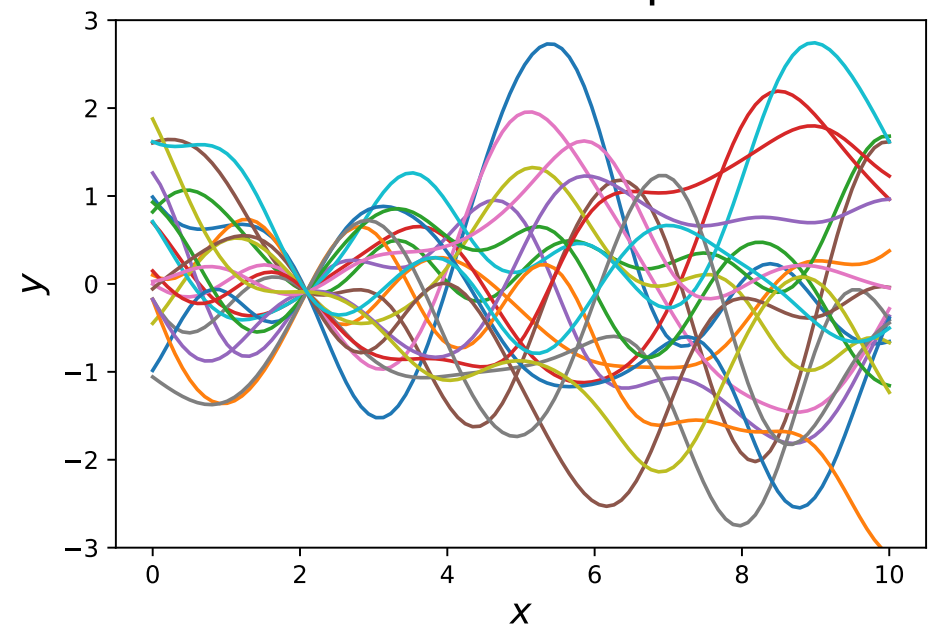


# Probabilistic Machine Learning

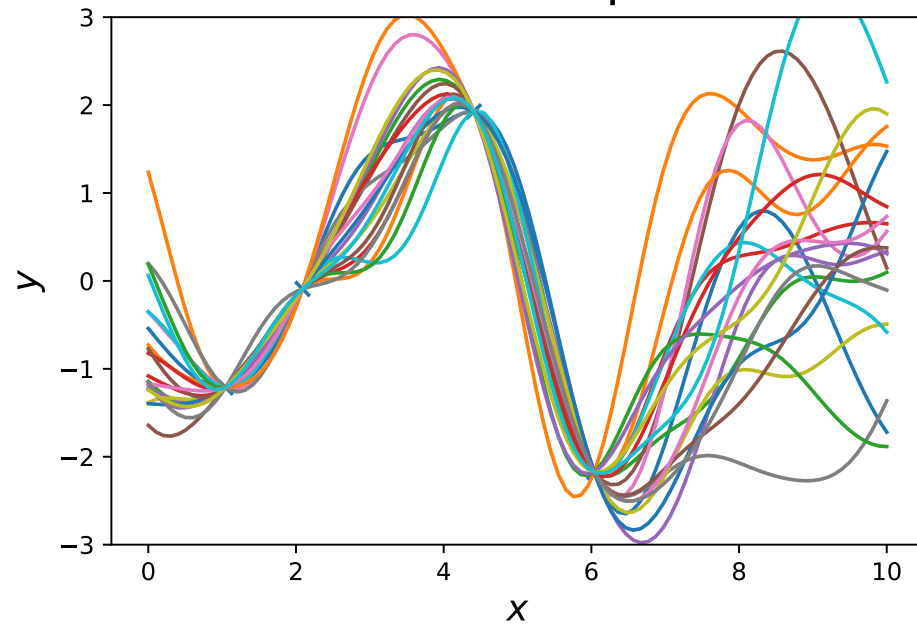
Prior



Posterior after 1 point

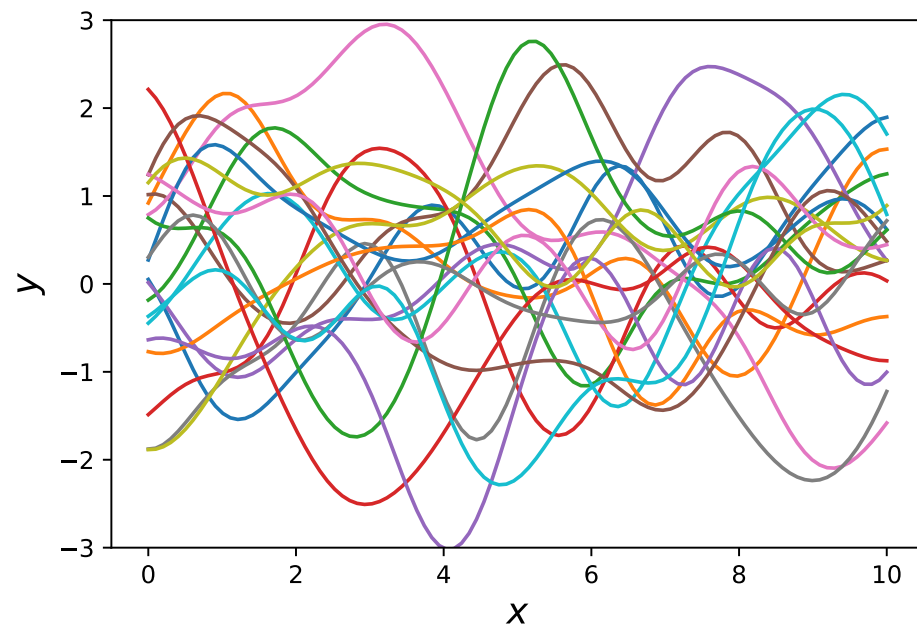


Posterior after 4 points

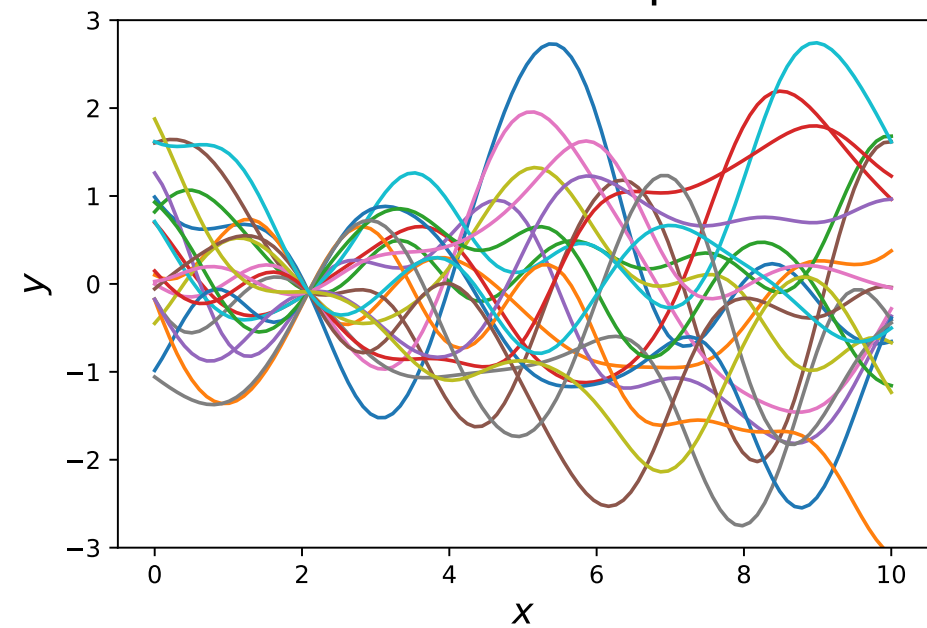


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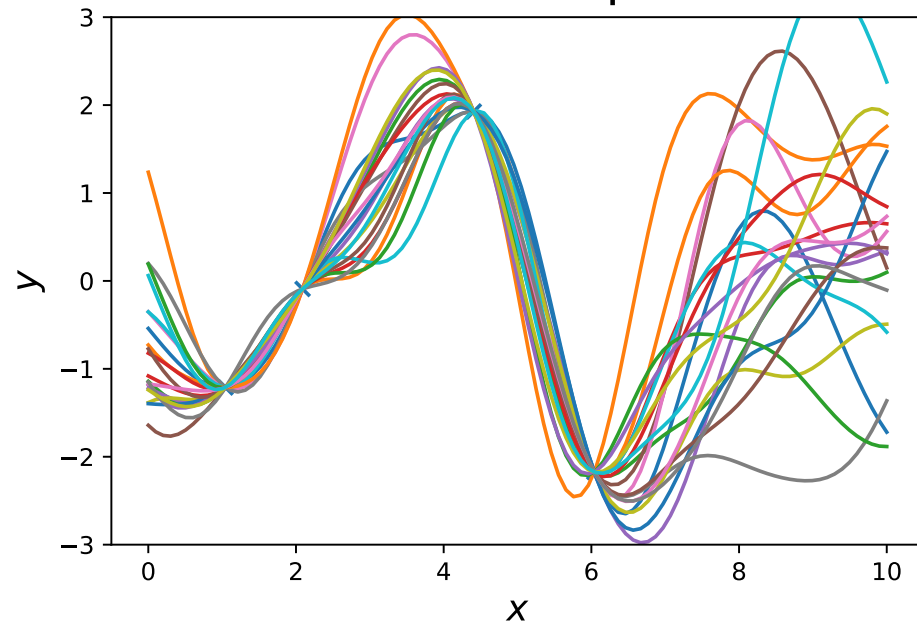
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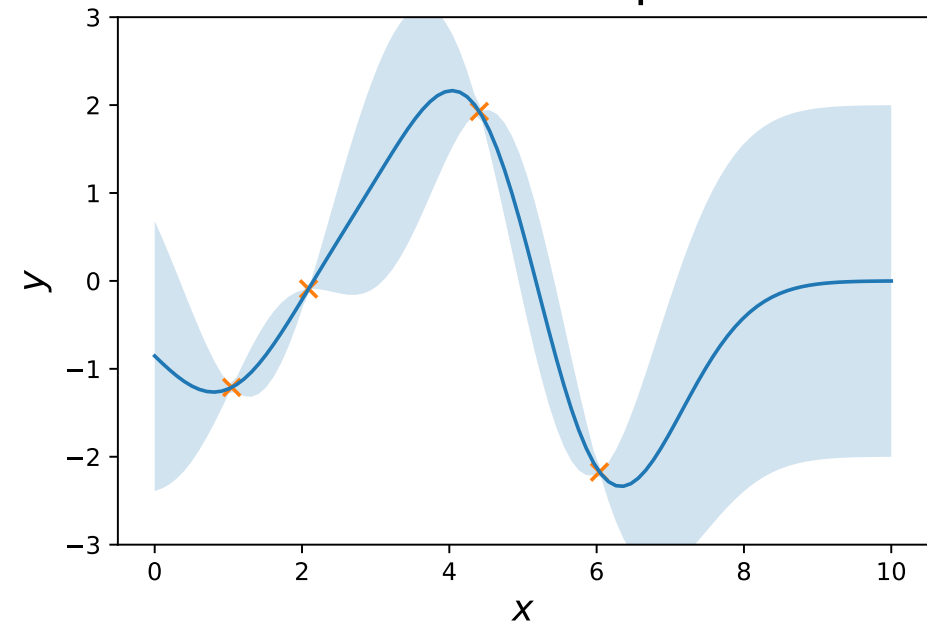
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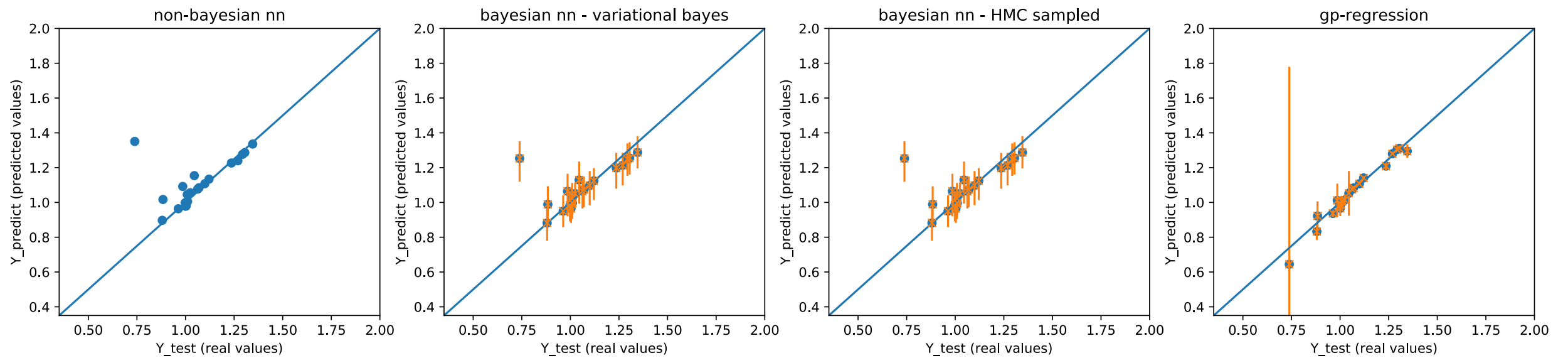
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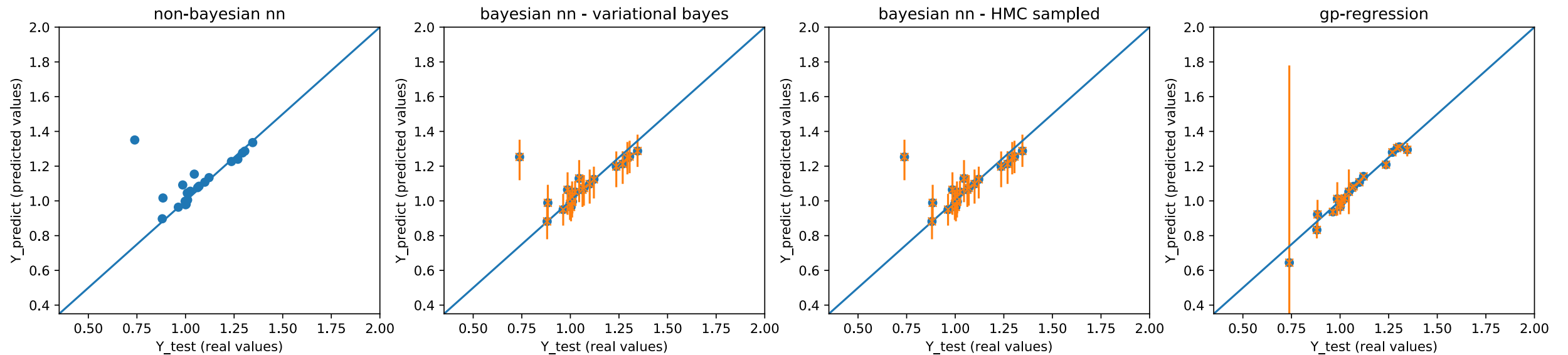
Posterior after 4 points



# Model Comparison



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## Conclusion

- We need to build models that know when they don't know!

**Thanks for your  
attention!**