Proof of Homework

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Proof. $p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) \propto p(D|\boldsymbol{w})p(\boldsymbol{w})$, under our assumption we have

$$p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) \propto \left[\prod N_{y_i}(f(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{w}), \sigma^2)\right] N_{\boldsymbol{w}}(\boldsymbol{0}, \sigma_w^2 \boldsymbol{I})$$

Take the logarithm, we have

$$\log p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} -\frac{\|y_i - f(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \boldsymbol{w})\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] + \frac{-\|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2}{2\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} + \text{const.}$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} -\frac{\|y_i - \langle \boldsymbol{w}, \boldsymbol{x} \rangle\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] + \frac{-\|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2}{2\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} + \text{const.}$$

$$= -\frac{\boldsymbol{w}^\top \boldsymbol{w}}{2\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} - \frac{\boldsymbol{w}^\top \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \boldsymbol{w}}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{2\boldsymbol{w}^\top \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{y}}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^\top}{2\sigma^2} + \text{const.}$$

Let us ignore all the terms that are not related to \boldsymbol{w}

$$-\frac{\boldsymbol{w}^{\top}\boldsymbol{w}}{2\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^{2}} - \frac{\boldsymbol{w}^{\top}\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{X}^{\top}\boldsymbol{w}}{2\sigma^{2}} + \frac{2\boldsymbol{w}^{\top}\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{y}}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left\{ \boldsymbol{w}^{\top} \left[\frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^{2}} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \right] \boldsymbol{w} - 2\boldsymbol{w}^{\top}\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{y} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left\{ \boldsymbol{t} \left[\frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^{2}} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \right] \boldsymbol{t}^{\top} \right\} + \text{const.},$$

where $oldsymbol{t} = oldsymbol{w} - \left[rac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_w^2} oldsymbol{I} + oldsymbol{X} oldsymbol{X}^ op
ight]^{-1} oldsymbol{X} oldsymbol{y}.$

We can see that $\log p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \boldsymbol{t} \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \right] \boldsymbol{t}^\top \right\} + \text{const.}$, so

$$p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) = N_{\boldsymbol{w}} \left(\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{y}, \sigma^2 \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \right]^{-1} \right).$$

The second part of the proof follows Bishop's book, 2.115. We have

$$p(\hat{y}|\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{w}) = N_{\hat{y}}(f(\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{w}), \sigma^2),$$

and

$$p(\boldsymbol{w}|D) = N_{\boldsymbol{w}} \left(\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{y}, \sigma^2 \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^\top \right]^{-1} \right),$$

2.115 tells us

$$p(\hat{y}|\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{w}) = N_{\hat{y}} \left[\boldsymbol{x}^{\top} \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{y}, \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{x}^{\top} \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{w}}^2} \boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{x} \right].$$