

Machine Learning Worksheet 06

Linear Regression

1 Ridge regression

Problem 1: Show that the following holds: The ridge regression estimates can be obtained by ordinary least squares regression on an augmented dataset: Augment the design matrix Φ with p additional rows $\sqrt{\lambda}\mathbf{I}$ and augment \mathbf{z} with p zeros.

2 Bayesian Linear Regression

Problem 2: We have seen that, as the size of a data set increases, the uncertainty associated with the posterior distribution over model parameters decreases (see tower equalities). Prove the following matrix identity

$$(\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}^T)^{-1} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} - \frac{(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{v})(\mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{M}^{-1})}{1 + \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{v}}$$

and, using it, show that the uncertainty $\sigma_N^2(\mathbf{x})$ associated with the Bayesian linear regression function given by Eq. (26) on the slides satisfies

$$\sigma_{N+1}^2(\mathbf{x}) \leq \sigma_N^2(\mathbf{x}) \tag{1}$$

3 Facebook advertisements

You want to boost your Facebook page and therefore you book Facebook advertisements. A simple linear model for the number of new likes per week (y), depending on the money spent (x) could be:

$$y = a_0 + a_1x + \epsilon$$

where y = number of new likes per week

x = money spent in that week, in units of 1 EUR

ϵ = normal (Gaussian) distributed fluctuations

After taking a lot of measurement data you fit the parameters. You find:

$$a_0 = 10$$

$$a_1 = 5$$

$$\mathbb{E}[y] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[y] = 4$$

The full model is therefore given by

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 10 + 5x + \mathcal{N}(0, 4) \\ &= 10 + 5x + (8\pi)^{-1/2} \exp(-x^2/8)\end{aligned}$$

Problem 3: Assume you spend no money, what is the probability that you get more than 10 likes per week?

Problem 4: Now you spend 1 EUR on advertisements. What is the expected value of likes?