

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch.autograd.functional import hessian
from torch.distributions.multivariate_normal import MultivariateNormal
import seaborn as sns
import io
import base64
```

Instruções gerais: Sua submissão deve conter:

1. Um "ipynb" com seu código e as soluções dos problemas
2. Uma versão pdf do ipynb

Caso você opte por resolver as questões de "papel e caneta" em um editor de *L^AT_EX* externo, o inclua no final da versão pdf do 'ipynb'--- submetendo um único pdf.

Trabalho de casa 05: Processos Gaussianos para regressão

1. Durante a aula, discutimos como construir uma priori GP e o formato da posteriori preditiva para problemas de regressão com verossimilhança Gaussiana (com média definida pelo GP). O código abaixo cria um GP com kernel exponencial quadrático, mostra a priori preditiva e a posteriori preditiva. Experimente com o código e comente a influência de ambos os parâmetros do kernel exponencial quadrático, tanto na priori preditiva quanto na posteriori preditiva. Nos gráficos gerados, os pontos vermelhos são observações, as curvas sólidas azuis são as médias das preditivas e o sombreado denota +- um desvio padrão.

In [2]:

```
SEED = 42
np.random.seed(SEED)

s2 = 1e-04 # variância observacional

def rbf_kernel(x1, x2, gamma=10.0, c=1.0):
    assert(gamma>0)
    assert(c>0)
    return (-gamma*(torch.cdist(x1, x2)**2)).exp()*c

x = torch.linspace(-1, 1, 100)[: , None]

K = rbf_kernel(x, x) + torch.eye(x.shape[0])*s2
mu = torch.zeros_like(x)

fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(9, 4))

axs[0].plot(x, mu)
axs[0].fill_between(x.flatten(), mu.flatten()-K.diag(), mu.flatten()+K.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[0].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[0].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[0].set_title('GP prior')

xtrain = torch.tensor([-0.5, 0.0, 0.75])[: , None]
ytrain = torch.tensor([-1.5, 1.0, 0.5])[: , None]

def posterior_pred(x, xt, yt, gamma=10.0, c=1.0):
```

```

Kxxt = rbf_kernel(x, xt, gamma, c)
Kxt = rbf_kernel(xt, xt, gamma, c) + torch.eye(xt.shape[0])*s2
Kinv = torch.linalg.inv(Kxt)
Kxx = rbf_kernel(x, x, gamma, c)

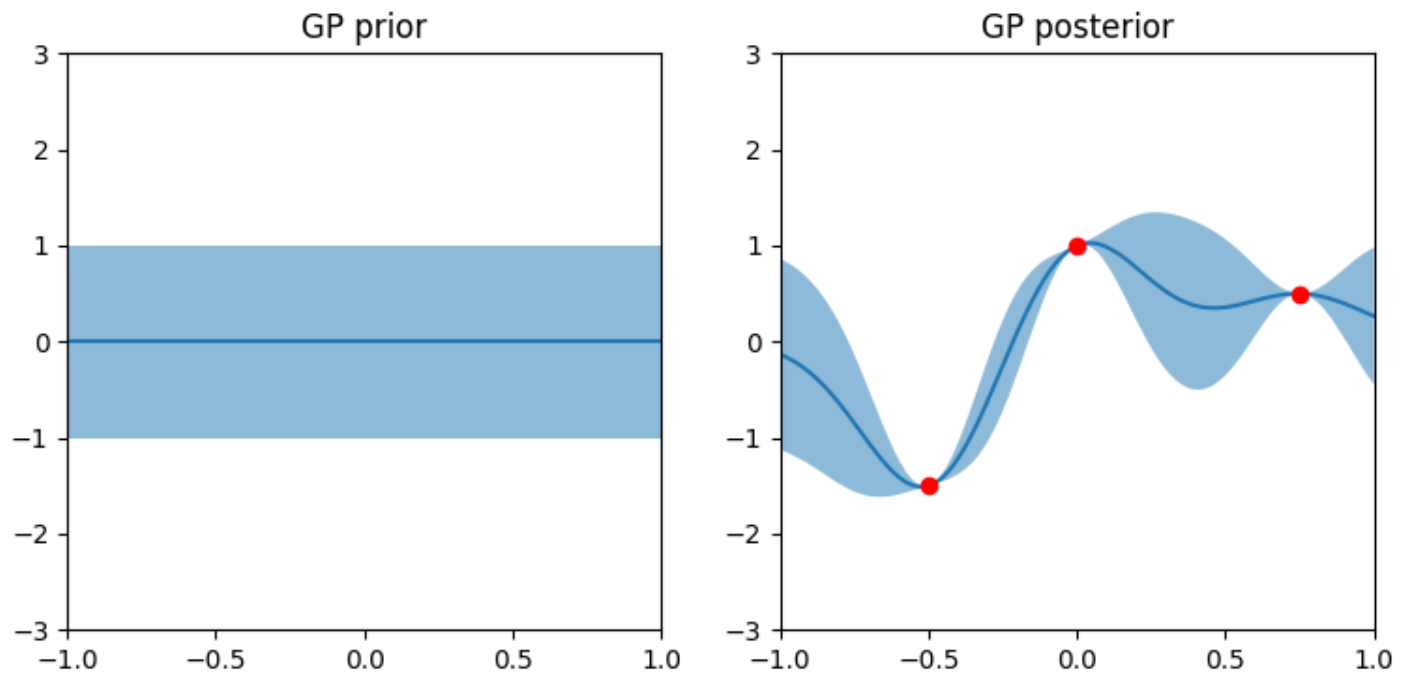
mu = Kxxt @ Kinv @ yt
cov = Kxx - Kxxt @ Kinv @ Kxxt.T
return mu, cov

post_mu, post_cov = posterior_pred(x, xtrain, ytrain)
axs[1].plot(x, post_mu)
axs[1].fill_between(x.flatten(), post_mu.flatten()-post_cov.diag(), post_mu.flatten()+post_cov.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[1].scatter(xtrain, ytrain, color='red', zorder=5)

axs[1].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[1].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[1].set_title('GP posterior')

```

Out[2]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'GP posterior')



Vamos testar o código com diferentes valores de *gamma* mas *c* fixo

```

In [13]: for gamma, c in [(0.1, 1.0), (5, 1.0), (25.0, 1), (200.0, 1.0)]:
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 2.5))

K = rbf_kernel(x, x, gamma, c) + torch.eye(x.shape[0])*s2
mu = torch.zeros_like(x)

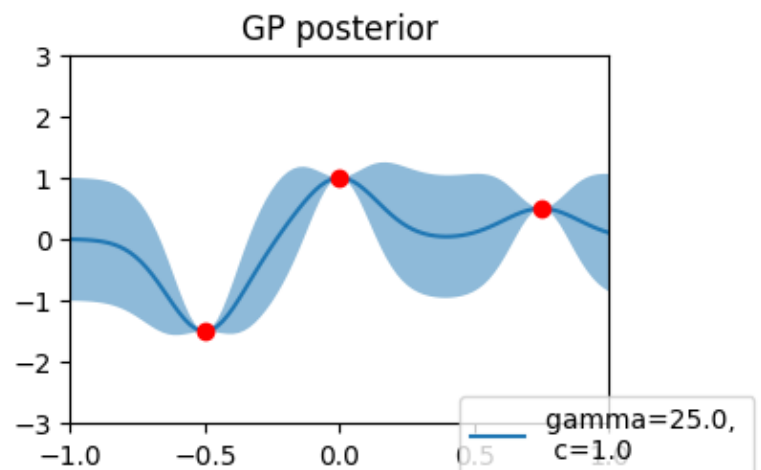
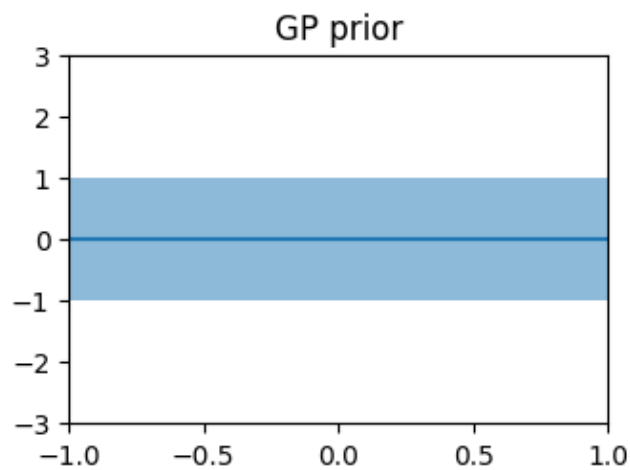
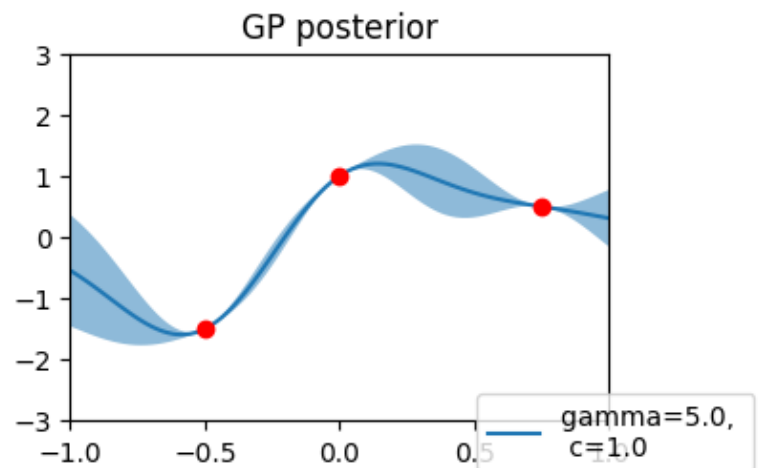
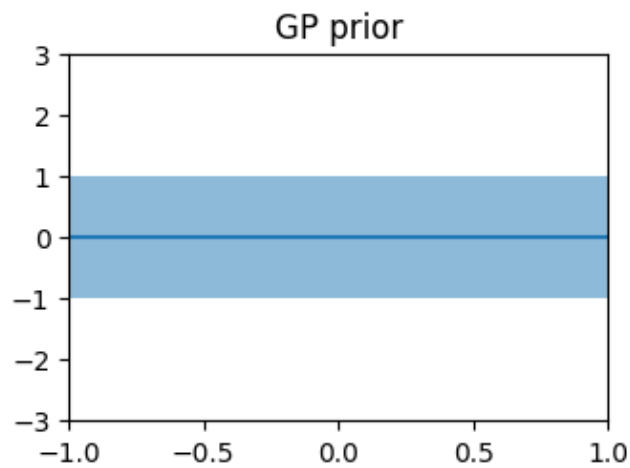
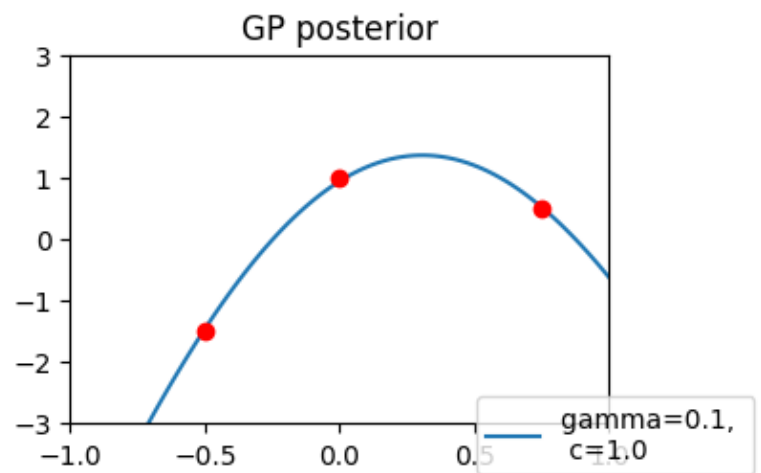
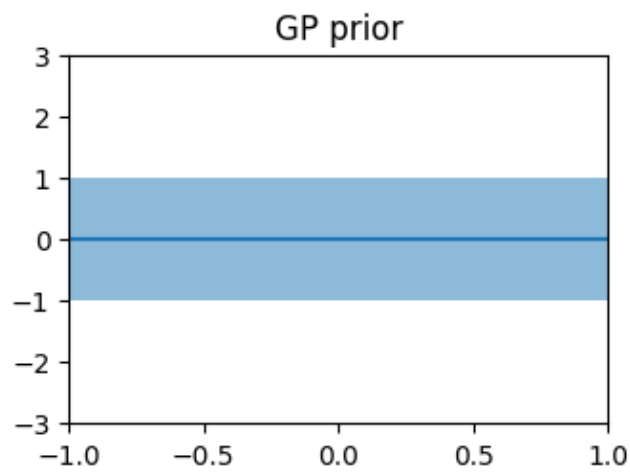
axs[0].plot(x, mu)
axs[0].fill_between(x.flatten(), mu.flatten()-K.diag(), mu.flatten()+K.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[0].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[0].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[0].set_title('GP prior')

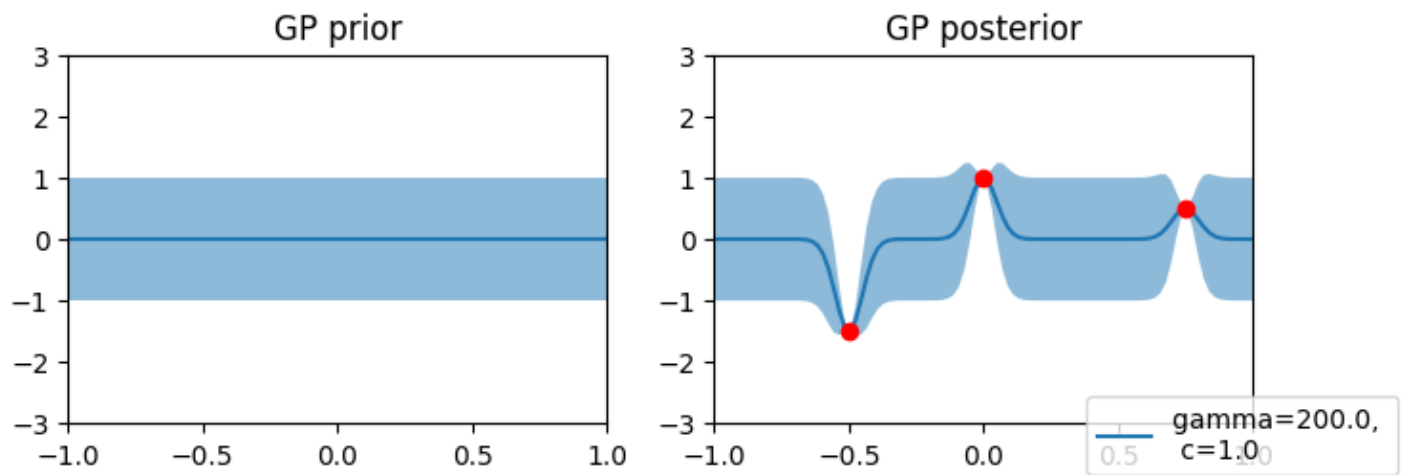
post_mu, post_cov = posterior_pred(x, xtrain, ytrain, gamma, c)
axs[1].plot(x, post_mu)
axs[1].fill_between(x.flatten(), post_mu.flatten()-post_cov.diag(), post_mu.flatten()+post_cov.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[1].scatter(xtrain, ytrain, color='red', zorder=5)

axs[1].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[1].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[1].set_title('GP posterior')

```

```
# make legend with gamma and c
fig.legend(['gamma={:.1f}, \n c={:.1f}'.format(gamma, c)], loc='lower right')
```





Podemos observar que alterar o valor de *gamma* na função kernel impacta significativamente na suavidade da posteriori, tanto na curva em si quanto nos sombreados. Ao alterar o valor de *gamma* para valores muito altos temos que a curva antes de 0 é praticamente uma reta, mudando apenas na proximidade dos dados para se ajustar aos mesmos. Em contrapartida, valores de *gamma* pequenos demais fazem com que a curva se adapte aos pontos a nível de desvio padrão desprezível, isto é, o sombreado praticamente desaparece. Notavelmente, alterar o valor de *gamma* não altera o gráfico da priori.

Agora, executando o código para diferentes valores de *c* mas *gamma* fixo

In [17]:

```
for gamma, c in [(1.0, 0.1), (1, 5), (1, 10), (1, 25), (1, 200.0)]:
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 2.5))

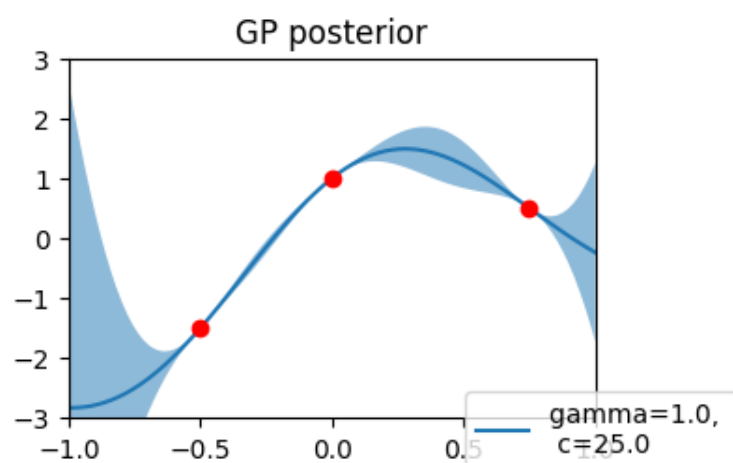
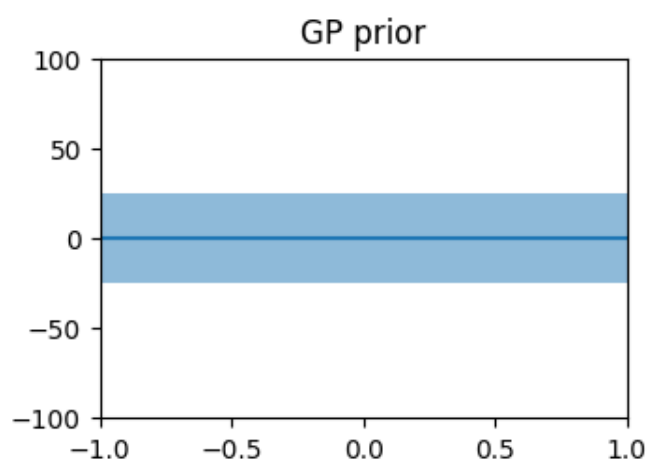
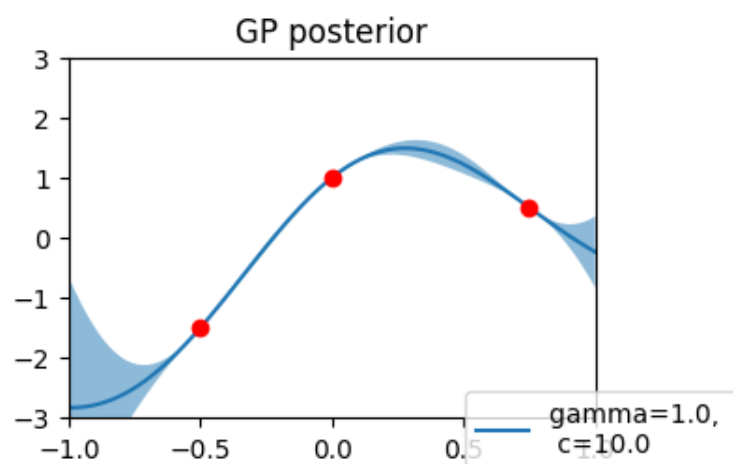
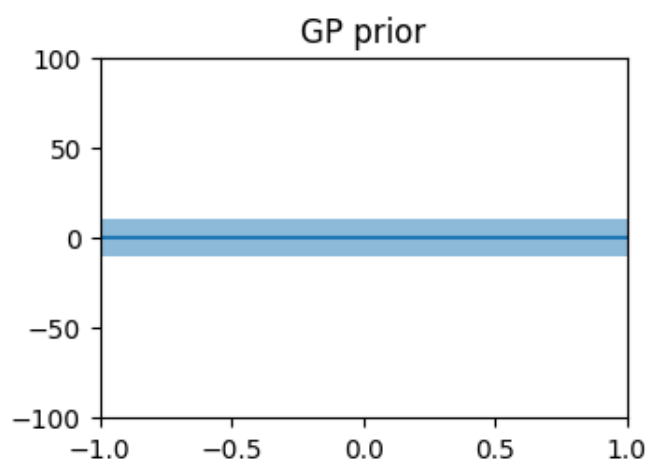
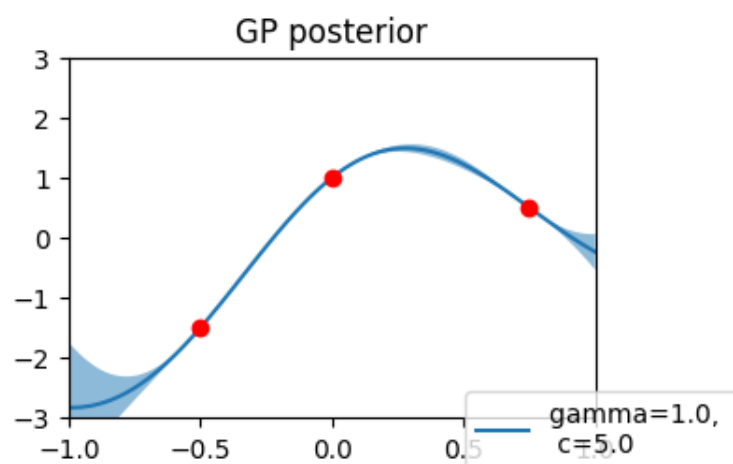
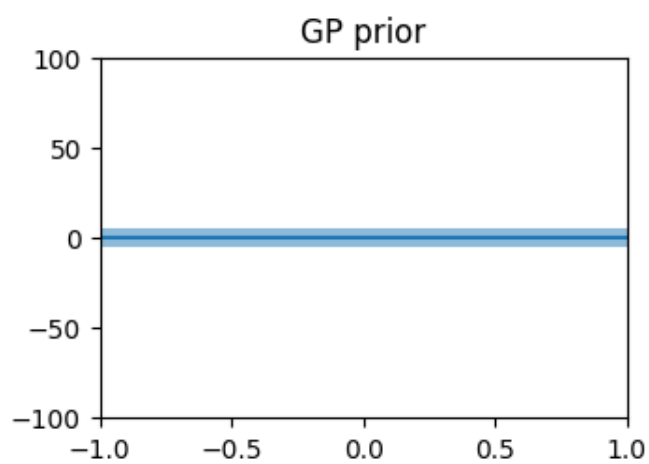
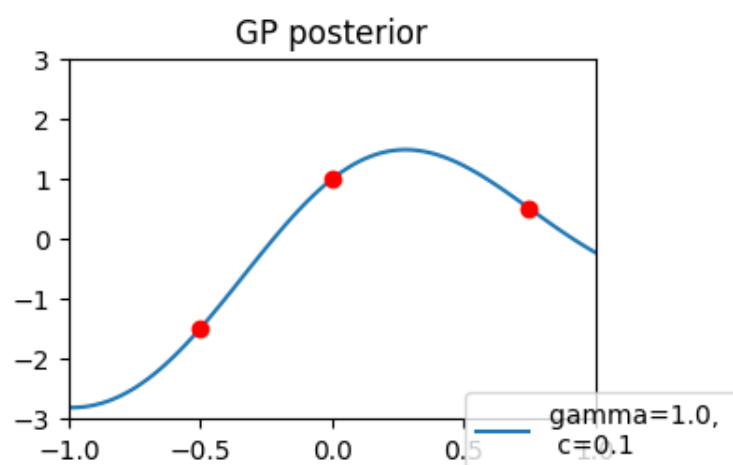
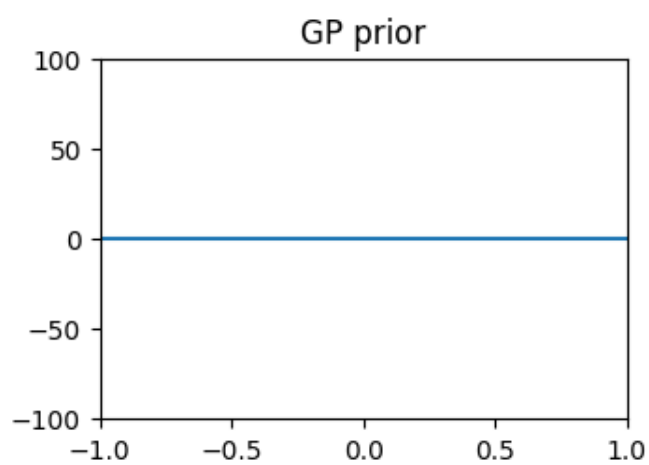
    K = rbf_kernel(x, x, gamma, c) + torch.eye(x.shape[0])*s2
    mu = torch.zeros_like(x)

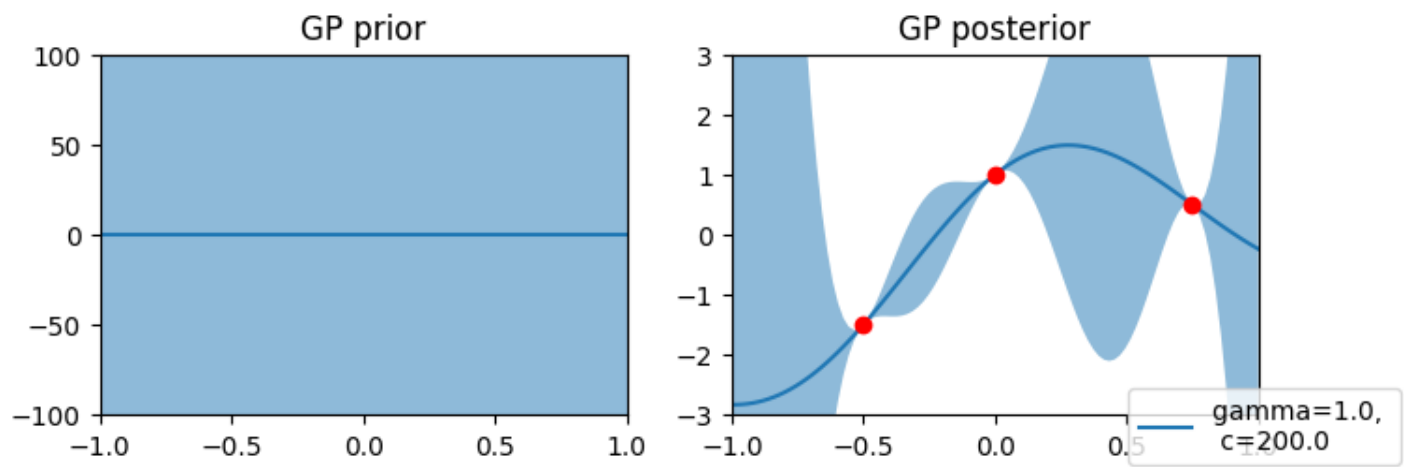
    axs[0].plot(x, mu)
    axs[0].fill_between(x.flatten(), mu.flatten()-K.diag(), mu.flatten()+K.diag(), alpha=0.5)
    axs[0].set_xlim([-1, 1])
    axs[0].set_ylim([-100, 100])
    axs[0].set_title('GP prior')

    post_mu, post_cov = posterior_pred(x, xtrain, ytrain, gamma, c)
    axs[1].plot(x, post_mu)
    axs[1].fill_between(x.flatten(), post_mu.flatten()-post_cov.diag(), post_mu.flatten()+post_cov.diag(), alpha=0.5)
    axs[1].scatter(xtrain, ytrain, color='red', zorder=5)

    axs[1].set_xlim([-1, 1])
    axs[1].set_ylim([-3, 3])
    axs[1].set_title('GP posterior')

    # make legend with gamma and c
    fig.legend(['gamma={:.1f}', '\n c={:.1f}'.format(gamma, c)], loc='lower right')
```





Podemos agora perceber que alterar os valores de c impactam tanto na priori quanto na posteriori. Na apriori, o impacto está sobre a área sombreada, o que induz a crer que C é intimamente relacionado ao desvio padrão. Na posteriori, o impacto é sobre a suavidade do sombreado, onde valores de c muito altos geram menos suavidade do sombreado, enquanto valores muito baixos fazem com que o sombreado se ajuste aos pontos de forma muito brusca e precisa. Para intervalos da função distantes dos dados, o sombreado é largo e se anula ao atingir os dados observados.

2. Durante a aula, discutimos como escolher os hiper-parameters do nosso GP. Estime os parâmetros ótimos para os dados carregados abaixo (acredite, é isso que o código faz). Reporte a evidência obtida e faça um plot similar ao acima. Para o dado de teste, reporte a i) log verossimilhança e ii) o MSE com relação à média. Em caso de dúvidas, recorra a nota de aula e o link adicionado no eclass.

In [38]:

```
data = np.load(io.BytesIO(base64.b85decode(
    'P)h>@6aWAK2mk;8Apo$)IktlX005u^000XB6aaK`VQFq(STlgGc>w?r0H6Z^000000D)Vn000000G-JFQ_?);
    '2NI?X(A<!XAf&F9gxYZsB1plJNq0ihIRZpQ_$$*23=qCzMEScGRBv|9&{@)AhLg<_iyi4)xOld$%ox2l(ae
    '@8X)92%ftnhkr)!{KI3SqaztHTO%1?F#czrlL<L1=1>jXSP9_`ra#1EFBN&dUp#}93U`'z=Uq7W<3m;jT?g?r
    '2>OV&sD>fT|N5`c9=)Oc-;Ux)Kh#5%KK0C}5=2f&UT^G<B|Itrr%Vx`M7!#hh-(FZfcVH+w$FYozHvTfU7#>v
    '!v-$V<-Dtd`E%k=Xs3rE#nf`py+{YH_eyu}Z1l;=a)XkTsq17za04@Q26fwFD3`OfxLm?bo9G(@bL+s2Gth#y
    '+KbUaeQpyTldh$Edi<>I#kEak-MsA!kV)ShvPHNAZV)_Rs^}u9tdl7*yGFs8ad~gY_ar)B^!hNgc^wsrl)g(
    'C;jap_g;LHbT)#a(VMt#9tJ9t)!vXuq6qn={f|sqnfIcF9an-Xxcex}zY}Csq9U0wi6sGLmP$Vj62*^s)Hnt(
    'frB|l=vY_4L7yh-ug^wd53_iglQs<lTeG<iat;hn&RT6P7JRVASl@0mg7!vvm?GPVu0}7Nrg9cDLWkVHE$fa
    'w<vb^QyY$cXQ9a=2f&wBV0_}&4N|+@`oqK=);7=Hp|jlXuDMqk<e`D^gt6@A*VOpYsq*stO9Z4Fo^1>!x)a9\
    'N(u`b=2&rY#1fFUM&Q*1;RC6!5@YwlyXmo7=qaT7y4vhOHYq#!dE%*FTX3j)#0ZX}3~rwGKGbt4aw^j#Fnz!2
    'P)h>@6aWAK2mk;8Apk!*Q7DH4005u^000XB6aaK`VQFq(c`j~nc>w?r0H6Z^000000EYtr000000G*KSGaCjF
    'O?L<t%BCWTWlE8&iF)a%+|5NB+ODerWn$XRgdehlhY^vq1Viv~=?xX@wI;3Ezp&q^L%_{k)NK9KC^=$Cgjn(
    'k}^ao+g+5Flj$EmW-u_G`gX-_YpypHmCvWQRlTzoBC(vOzFCY7KAgjDN<$4duk3PdbIm0DDZgC&UhWh|#(pJ
    'h&cASfrB($S$FR@kY=?lb<(Gib8=If@uL-N#|GT)&W>R30q<aG>0{`8IsfaOu5M&p-|t>h-hh_+8izM_D3Rsc
    'GN9TR5<P>VBG&+cUW?hxvb3mHBNck}<wU1Z@Y)r6?}N5sP(6F>sn|OTt97sDDBrlpNp>0ITsLF<iDvt`*d9p(
    '&{rmIjyOC4H&!gSPBEW=x>BadcI?4#oQHRb_!=0WmIpe2tpQ>3cHzDwb9l<-w4-mrAX?+aI~%#(50<|y;$+(-
    '!8q88>=k7BUl9H67Y=0-4aWMyifd-Cg70`CAwAcc50l9;1I`9a=(4diTV{w;hBh51Yhc3eIlD)qg{lq<otU)-
    '7+##>dMTqFcmHBoT$auw@4{zb;h1oxmb@O}G>84lYXz;dW9Y_QQJi}*gX%it0Qt5SoL+x2*<|m4wUDAs*C#(j
    'X)G^x&s^R}MAP?#!2`AZxUc-+T$SAjldi8(c{&awpWPX@*G&f1A*5@R7iNq&xUpH?G6Y-eKBS821<Y?%vKP0%
    'wHnxLtM(DAO6lwpHeclu;-FFotH2Ql$KzZv%GoC2`jxrXx2bq`#a}@p7#Qm^6{vaGLWM4>+Xkip57GV!8t@2
    'RM*14P)h>@6aWAK2mk;8Apn6>1aKG%001Bm000UA6aaK(b97%=E^csn0RRvHAP@im000007zzLY000000omcx-
    'sKiWZBW<J_t;k_fvx=^dEEYD)XUY5mFx$-O+4<SCqeGF%dtG{tMpchwVas_j0;__xt^vmOS^;u^H}dCl;e
    'V<IBW_XEdIo*rp^KYh~p=t%2xw?~440{tH99_TmQ@Be(Y^0Hq|EV*^>{jI3UnSRgb-Cx??$c5J5_-6Hu}_B=
    'WbKQ8H*1TxZG3S9KU}cq@VYGxe0BL}5e3N&G{64}ZUGVI7j9tvj<qZK_HN)_>#7g#XyBUD(L>jrujkC#KBdQv
    '&($+4=$`$lJ?oj=uk6)hx75?zeXX{R&yJ4%q}#zdc9~>0Tt~CY?D=&p`Ed8ssgvrS@r$IAql4;bR=d<juY3r
    'hbw|d9~UiDv-;KXwVda*J0YNdEYvxKbk_KT87w#@UTsf_WlFPhxKore|Tt~c6FtPDdsWndpL7^@Z#ZPJbcl`
    'UANRQIo);J@Z=gsTf30`ZViXzn*!Ic%b7<G<@c(g+08#~YFPYt&R<>5ySdR`$W6lWS!r%Y`nUW2hlot9A(wTl
    'HRsI8dFYl&)f_v|G_IOvw^tIY>67By)Ok`hJ?qcTdx(gcW*NrtmdlyZ~yvz^J>Nx^?vGbMHOGLeCK>%y6?<O!
    'wl$g$9jiFi9*9Z~8TfXM|Cvhqo3{Q@;$!pfb;#09&$drFpC4ZYezi~?N+y{yJzB}A6>X#Z+f_2u9OrTc_(Dz
    'd~aB<3I<!Jj%`yxpS#<B`~x*6di+g6%V|!3X+t?zVe)I87M3%1STCzo<s3l_+*r=QH+J0nU0^v|yqCB!_vUi(
    '_10J4PAP@em0)nr#JFtvbi%g@+SXh}o>b~Y>OuO(&{j(LNG*20BQ_6_j&4x<Z@7~itADmN4Q?0+kOL;|zt>b>7
    '@6WGYw8wImi#0lWRXsD>#T+v}kGLBH?{8YIbg|*%3C)ERJj*rTottj;lrLN8#^keXCE(Lqq^ZVzhB2+}fo7MU
    'Vr%CT!1%<Hlc(6G@vA8Jic>V`ePYxp#&a2VU>zOPZ|O_#$PxD<#7fWCpmOk<7?HopJX$;U!GZy?K)BRZeo'
```

```
q4V(pCs-E~{>!50oZ#xu8;)0I7t^Mv_-on78z|;B0gTZGewjt=tihO@zQILIGUN4UAWy03Hx=@tY0tDmrkE5`
'fPFBQ*+4B|a^yI}e0*k(8NdQwTWK>JH*WQ|nCuv%3T)<LdkbBCIviu3ecYp*8(^5|Dl)D)nTMWnuUaiV%2gsq
'3pL2+gl!dn^FuakJoqpTd$Z+X4()jE*EcSWBSxt{^!mc^4QVPef%LN+QgOlMnf-gxg2Q^)<I^QagI62ZfiDQ
'0Q(qZ#%A0;FlopdmTfx@*+=f>M7u0|m-XZ{d=Eno8Nlx5>Kp5=$=pqEtI4<S-NoqXX7YBi_$M=IISe&4|3nT
'$Y%NjMmVw=VgrZtemuT-`)5%GIG=J52hmG>yyp;1D~L69ApbwCfi0Dg2|xUV)4ulTe;=QRu(k3F!49@W~`~`
'k;Z(R=r%Aq=Ii_4*s-2IhIZ0_<_4Si*D=hLYsHUjbejhMz(qzbKU1*c1N&*;GUBK|AKkfC70+%T@ZX8+zhbC
'?))SBh108z{U2WX9tpY*Ub+vVS_fwQ7uk9a67*d7X&*??zTnb65vqm-wa$TNiv2uqPGsxcSfn~2TXjK^>I6U
'AJI&GMUEw84eC2WH3ultTp(I=0&mR?R%?zBqPar8<_wcGckt32V!7rLL7G$S)7&ClbBxFf?YYK6%{jVh?vX7V
'i8SF9LxfwnGk!`C*GLr3Q6Su-qj&&six;p)Jb@d;8weARK(urO)#4fS7VjWIJCnVDCHRV`5Fy?|ns^LXWEzZ-
'n#8;4D;`FocplmU)9@2-W3qt08RB&`7tbSlYPOM?18_?h&|5lzInoW)N=M);UBLwD4AP`KxSD3`5C%z?uv9t)
'x`^y|D2k=4=q#PZH0ds~q{Hx*F5@NXG*YD7sFRlkrF0!TrSou0_u=>eIKBXmPk`ea;P?nQz5-418Ms@%1AXN
'uvoqbTji5*M!pF*%15Dxd=<jvvOj%X3OGTruv5MaZuvCaCf|nm@^Kg-Uxx(wJgk-PL#)|v&dV3VS3VK_<Qow
'kttsbmwyZ-$oC>pJ{ZI0i{bcWIKCN<kA-x`;rMJgz8j7YhvUn!Rz4lM^6fy$ACI>3^>BFXBINrqUpWA2$^|&C
'L7;LAhAYP)PPqo(DCC08at)PpLGv#7La=fY#w&a&oJ&c-Im8+1aoCPO$p`CIVpj-wgry)tX4Ni_jv2q=poCkm9
'6swg>;p9)*D!OPPu?SYKg_CnJSGGb!m4o5rVq8#8hOcnoE(iP<!U4;XT!<eC{_~KlgSfxP)h>@6aWAK2mk;8
'ORrvHAP@im00000Xb%7Y00000otODL6pYu#QzY9%;*q6HlD$%t@|06(AuY6^WF1>b3ME7#Yg!SNL|L+veK{Co
'_j!Ki;^}jy9BVw+c*_%QZ`s_G*Cfavv06HJLXfv;z3G0_>biyNO``4p@#9v`w^DWEeER`wyV9uK2=o)!X8B
'1!i+3Yw&nQBv`~e6~vf=L)=m<2Rj~9&#YkvoUntn23KZI#M80=gC14pe!wf)DYn@4sS$qq>|!N(JAL25j~D
'31)(yfi%JTPY5n_r9Y>+B*r3iJCEY*7Z@8V&$w$+ieJAG_>vT(QEM_i_i9HZXzkiAwJ9eVv@3jH1|3a?HkpZ;
'YrzU4wz+WS^6Qrzv~bwa!9#Z2ND1~fTK-I4euY(EsRxt$Nf^i)})^pak5U<dSRJf^Gn6~qF<0lKcoRc{JNA7S
'ey>B^~d~p;Rw_R3ZD-rYv>=7hs)^M910SHA;_vE;G5*F#XJSh(-tLoFE)*0$2?7jR_ikUN<iNtg$tT&;>-XlQ
'tTCPbgmPclP%ym^2|<5VBpsVEExdqvgBS3b4&O=S`bNS7_MV@1N93UJ+sPSy!7h{tzw}@ylZrAy(-S>@C3xt2
'$d{z^kj|NhM7Moyhhj+hftAx3yR#6FXKa5|x1$<2$NM~7RINenD1-L)2T2elr`EluSA)xAdfa(CYVnD8X%IS)
'WtM|`#Vv~)w2F)+IPxif#2!Qgg=dq_<zYkMo!=F@tr&IRUK{{6^Yi{|8l9=h5ISGl>#~i6qGAU<OHMXpuIHDe
'KH`_tD?<Zwd#B+M5}|xo5zbw#RjjeYc?aFVe#pP^6-pGGb(MQEr<3f5Ijz?*BSw^KIIUw)!{I+U*{pliU<{TMr
'lc39hkdrJPfDO8GN8-6+zWPz$imNDywEOD-Na)FOEvbl(~5MM^Rm7~lxqaGf);ufY(1#Ftv6bzpg?!*?)T
'8#TkdaHlhrNCy0YqoKz4>%jSsP2G1PIyj2$sha)i;2zi~2u)uD7PQbc@i6H;N~UM7SsiDp(z^<ST$s^Be!c;
'e)yyK!N+WJ^A3$ps3hrh&d|GoU=^)}JE;WR>2`>)Rd0a6L_ekJOEj?Ee6Wanx*iU5aa=AI>V^h3duzovDy-Ac
't)5=H=1&^TYG;nTe>4crk+vo0g(&dY)s&H%Muw&2+fZI%8Z-wc9hp`Xf!Y0}z)f)*$OuSCo#CcKhK*xQOI{C
'9hmHO0k$%Y!0KI@E7+R|$)Wza+d5jHYhH26TCWM7OLL0kakfCfIdLK8N+F165BLUYy5MZ_{HO408ek?GA2ALf
'6fXk>?IJtr&}5kVdc5pq799rLYIX(ixJNy$U)%-1L%}JqN6EDP6I9$*>^>U#9yXnj>rdd!hl9Q9cdKRVA!i8
'OsnT8B7u(1j&IV>szFp%H<y@Iij_Ldu?@vJP`7>ffZkXewAXDMtemTXlZ3hfi>VjjB`V;COlbzDYyb1Tb7e4S
';lCPriK)bLxYM7q)#P9?s9SOcd;tsEF(HIDD$)Y(@2{J2f2D$( $6FP<#wNI?9NBwSst<m3U86NrX`6E{FGRdv
'NA$pvvj!`2g#wnFgX|JB?t|<*FXc_N`yQE#JbSm$5Xcqpx|cm?0-{o4y~<8)aaXZx!a6Gfv-zh-jgB7NH)%I
'zo=FH5FC(fYDj%i3Ww8neCKZ|Ob$Y>EOv$8!2BD1%1~wsq&Mj74*W0$?>-)(J+WmYIUWh-fX@s>w^<16>6nG
'2DaK*tbE8A2gUPA2N@Alusldp4RK-tisNMjx4i!XTF3Rb^~j*E#<riAe|28}QqqroP|h~8!yL~zH4n`^AzC6y
'!Y|A&f@?bu$TEE%m{Or<o!`zvYVUAc_Qlmb<du3ct3`OSXrxL`orgn|D!mo^8K_zmKP$-p6{e+FVO>w=!J?Q
'&6Z=LZyth$xsd9K=787R`C5+X6fCuMeIa5r3y--<@}32*>S`L+Ichlr4OTMU<IHlYGv|qVkvR^On>uMf-Nqo
'afo-%j$L^>1qtT+lgt&=Ghw9Ag_g$Qd#nlx?3--J8PFhfDvpEljMCJ_%?t>XsQke{(hstO>3g@|U-diBgBb1
'E|CGH_TI$|jr3K0%p>OHZr~2oar$Q<Fh6m0K~k0q7P4Y4W$X9$<L<*fAj&?a10ZbU#r7)lvH4sZOdr^n`;KE
'FYX?ELACum{qi0DCvg1f(N|UI|M0!WjesCBuhZ1}N2mtPMQzS)Unb+74a&LOBmlDV&a6Hj-i?38jE?H^uyBIv
'nMzn$US##)gdWKAJuZEy(YIXYZlMdsLfV2QCI`^1H)l_U-4GaKULDE8njG$cK5!wL#V?eyi68lqcqQKbn$Hr
'=slE$YPlro^Phl@|NM5V&Jpx->I)8J4Wn>|9Lc711YhNJWS6)zF`<ax@?g;@+6SwWPfm<u$^iR$Ui>hwYltIr
'U=!UiitgMN53p3nQ0;a5@V=L$=qYbB0PjaIbeqX!C20h$ma|f-wGUx9Y0H^=%PjoC5Z{=oJBANfzwCod$-)gy
'XnuWXQ&uYrgB433XS(_$sofjuLL^2=8|#~KGTH~&R^~LWCrofog6ff*$X-)Fa3>Yz_Tr)4!hV+>htbSOd;gy6
'Rsk-X(&xO`ZI>~;8(#Xe&0-jR-rOREuk<2s!~!~O>%>y;_#^6!9^@#rQB_as!PpZUF~G7@R-o<sLJLCJbfZ)
'B|DWHQjaoTpyv~*6IDONbMo_Mpq^ZvbM7HJ$f|C-|~GB<<~C1*y7orL5F1%g!Tl!NcUG`ms|~^n~?8zNOV4#
'$5%;9j+aHD(bPhY90=-4Q?qfO&)BW<&Ln1NT`LNGEa=gGX+ES6eaxe&kCE6q~(BNH=eGNI>))E4rkV%D)U;s
'$Hzb&zWBK6L;Z07_ugZ?>pJm~D|>g29Ru}>1LTb&ha`emyY+8xCq|sqWV3fuP`GT1w|9RP#%O3g8-3i3OTif<
'IWAbq#6k~ab%k0M4u+3T<BZNceyk2@G%zhI|YefUPR~k{nB&q2>rO<?j~bP!(S?gUK3{($2EnVrd#4h+A+d
'Jo>hFP)P%;DQg`C$DeeduC<D$kPjKv&4k?h3Mu#?OU#Q;rw@-<{?I<fL&l~MBJ+)5badu6bmt-V~ff$!xoB
'qZ)KN^r6J)B^iV7oVk$|-G*zq7YDKute1CY?c)oT9T-cC____TS1?$A7glh+Ikmx!#$q=c-Zn4_YZ^a+sC+{K
'W%{zz+fY6E;JIyuwfk=-w6u3MU$1_bX0Z+wJS{!h^gB5g4HRfw1|<g-S8lLCy<`pi`y)_AJbw{-mUE_W{gsL
'H4GQi$q8F`y++$zlzclr3B!akj_?r;xMO>%I8e)5T00h)Gn*8F6(RWL9Uwo|wbfg9GCGQtPjEF)2(W4oznr7|_
'Ti=L1>Var#RoYCg1N3=1zZx`BAo<tben;$2aHM+D$&^wJh5WI__M4jE!4g$a<zFhaPU)68&|@YAgtm`C&fV~F
'fcx?Ox9mt=plUe6URr7Zm+aFY<<_?YqunPv+`0pj`Qjg4+fV?+v+I6D&h^OhN7m0q)aw2`Yi){kP@!}xIzroy
'jBFh+J)W;S5l4mT2^SuM;A%d;ouaOd)CK<oP)h*<6ay3h00008001EXu*W&Jg988npaTE^3jhEB0000000000
'0000X06#iWD2D?80H6Z^01E&B00000000000Du9&0{$Ya$#w1UwJNWaCuNm0Rj{Q6aWAK2mk;8Apn6>1aKG
'Usx_~aCuNm0Rj{Q6aWAK2mk;8ApnKgayn=a001Bm000UA0000000000004ji*bx
```

Vamos utilizar a eurística "A Practical Guide to Gaussian Processes" by Marc Deisenroth et al." referenciado pelo

eClass para encontrar os hiperparâmetros ótimos. O código abaixo faz isso para nós.

In [39]:

```
# define initial parameters with heuristics
gamma_values = torch.linspace(1, 10, 10) # gamma should vary from being divided by 2 to 10
sigma2_n_values = torch.linspace(2, 100, 15) # sigma_n should vary from being divided by 2 to 100
initial_sigma2_f = torch.var(torch.tensor(train_y))
best_loss = np.inf

# rbf kernel
def rbf_kernel(x1, x2, gamma, sigma2_f):
    x1 = torch.tensor(x1)
    x2 = torch.tensor(x2)
    return (-gamma*(torch.cdist(x1, x2)**2)).exp()*sigma2_f

# loss function
def loss(X, y, gamma, sigma2_f, sigma2_n):
    X = torch.tensor(X)
    y = torch.tensor(y)
    K = rbf_kernel(X, X, gamma, sigma2_f)
    return -0.5*torch.logdet(K + (sigma2_n*torch.eye(len(X)))) - 0.5*(y.T @ torch.inverse(K + (sigma2_n*torch.eye(len(X)))) @ y)

# train model
def optimizer(X, y, gamma, sigma2_f, sigma2_n):
    opt = torch.optim.Adam([gamma, sigma2_f, sigma2_n], lr=0.001)
    losses = []
    gammas = []
    sigma2_ns = []
    sigma2_fs = []

    for i in range(200):
        gammas.append(gamma.item())
        sigma2_ns.append(sigma2_n.item())
        sigma2_fs.append(sigma2_f.item())
        opt.zero_grad()
        updated_loss = -1 * loss(X, y, gamma, sigma2_f, sigma2_n)
        losses.append(updated_loss.item())

        updated_loss.backward()
        opt.step()

    return losses, gammas, sigma2_ns, sigma2_fs

initial_sigma2_f.requires_grad = True

# train model using multiple starting points for gamma and sigma2_n
for gamma_value in gamma_values:
    for sigma2_n_value in sigma2_n_values:

        # initialize parameters
        gamma = gamma_value/(2 * torch.std(torch.tensor(train_X)))
        gamma.requires_grad = True
        sigma2_n = torch.sqrt(initial_sigma2_f).detach()/sigma2_n_value
        sigma2_n.requires_grad = True

        # apply optimizer
        losses, gammas, sigma2_ns, sigma2_fs = optimizer(train_X, train_y, gamma, initial_sigma2_f, sigma2_n)

        # check if loss is better than previous best
        if losses[-1] < best_loss:
            best_loss = losses[-1]
            best_loss_vector = losses

        # save best parameters vectors
        best_gammas = gammas
```

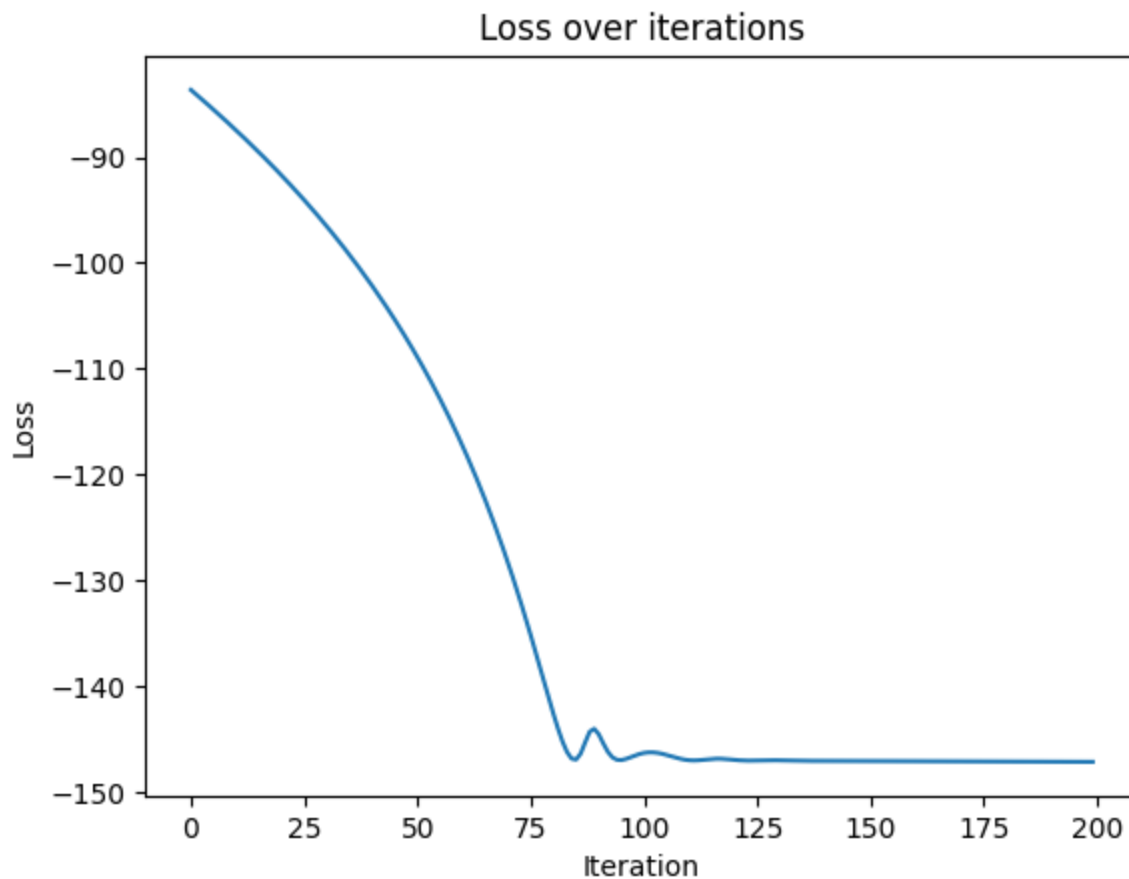


```
best_sigma2_ns = sigma2_ns
best_sigma2_fs = sigma2_fs
```

```
C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:9: UserWarning: To copy c
onstruct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTe
nsor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).
    x1 = torch.tensor(x1)
C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:10: UserWarning: To copy
construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceT
ensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).
    x2 = torch.tensor(x2)
```

In [40]:

```
#plot loss
plt.plot(best_loss_vector)
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.title('Loss over iterations')
plt.show()
```



In [41]:

```
# evidence
evidence_result = loss(train_X, train_y, best_gammas[-1], best_sigma2_fs[-1], best_sigma2_
print('Evidence: ', float(evidence_result.detach()))
```

Evidence: 147.17627492591882

```
C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:9: UserWarning: To copy c
onstruct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceT
ensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).
    x1 = torch.tensor(x1)
C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:10: UserWarning: To copy
construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceT
ensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).
    x2 = torch.tensor(x2)
```

In [45]:

```

gamma = best_gammas[-1]
var_noise = best_sigma2_ns[-1]
c = best_sigma2_fs[-1]
loss_vec = best_loss_vector

print('gamma: ', gamma)
print('c: ', c)
print('variância do ruído: ', var_noise)
print('loss: ', loss_vec)

```

```

gamma: 10.381698097500038
c: 0.8327156143957126
variância do ruído: 0.010380541912552676
loss: [-83.63070172523106, -83.99908089313182, -84.37053792272528, -84.74517694902094, -8
5.12310234979364, -85.50442723503849, -85.88926239181797, -86.27772480976239, -86.66993213
183439, -87.0660143898122, -87.46609385404486, -87.87030554867798, -88.27878277187692, -8
8.69166915186645, -89.10910378845739, -89.53123959005343, -89.95822517629013, -90.39022357
628164, -90.8273969946832, -91.26990997129519, -91.71793922025064, -92.17166438586403, -9
2.63126817342628, -93.09694652737944, -93.56889577235299, -94.04731944540771, -94.53243211
035473, -95.02445643566898, -95.52362007878413, -96.03015950001527, -96.54432403287187, -9
7.06636927527582, -97.59656479756259, -98.13518743660856, -98.68252924095765, -99.23889449
990162, -99.8046004256562, -100.37997788035563, -100.96537215085918, -101.5611478058178, -
102.16768575943469, -102.7853842255252, -103.4146597339495, -104.05595246968652, -104.7097
2341119912, -105.37646214524024, -106.05667978366827, -106.75091022763758, -107.4597275374
7864, -108.1837253133227, -108.92353896127739, -109.67983159304295, -110.45331262531934, -
111.24472086402571, -112.05484612414774, -112.88451948790168, -113.73461535782667, -114.60
606142160692, -115.49983574766743, -116.41697134768896, -117.35854931989904, -118.32571049
301013, -119.31964681328412, -120.3416022180318, -121.39285945491446, -122.47474143458855,
-123.5885933450073, -124.73575770818854, -125.91754298665805, -127.13516872539765, -128.38
971326249938, -129.68199697135066, -131.0124434450092, -132.38086864113112, -133.786173448
23374, -135.2258948079761, -136.69555360347903, -138.18767276704963, -139.69031500075283,
-141.18491029180421, -142.64296677722325, -144.021235316613, -145.25482180353123, -146.248
55292596393, -146.87018786998746, -146.96067592244114, -146.40597362320955, -145.336933041
7026, -144.32961306851854, -144.05120764398464, -144.56703023050437, -145.43383315896108,
-146.2239664206164, -146.74346700744286, -146.98132065081754, -147.00711665235, -146.90478
987318593, -146.74474306282457, -146.5772625011971, -146.43442728040083, -146.334198110844
37, -146.28427429876461, -146.28507420048018, -146.331856810134, -146.41619964022607, -14
6.527062174813, -146.65166824117077, -146.77640035254151, -146.88788456710938, -146.974392
53170646, -147.02756470829547, -147.04423993672148, -147.02785011541357, -146.988554964919
64, -146.94135365597302, -146.90214152940172, -146.88292343141177, -146.8882994719156, -14
6.9149236282749, -146.95396277194666, -146.99500444072854, -147.02948655293275, -147.05252
492131572, -147.06308592779652, -147.06308082396572, -147.05606765019746, -147.04604421086
086, -147.0365606926893, -147.03019766671358, -147.02835983657448, -147.0313066941913, -14
7.0383426871311, -147.04810816431075, -147.0589166867895, -147.06909954414354, -147.077310
70320034, -147.08275278230985, -147.08528434436522, -147.08538670487343, -147.083995286490
1, -147.08223492641258, -147.08112896749012, -147.08136218360735, -147.0831608007418, -14
7.08631046320028, -147.09028999298374, -147.09446163430692, -147.09825505678995, -147.1012
9453036922, -147.10344996140705, -147.1048158976991, -147.10564241270492, -147.10624574647
153, -147.1069240848867, -147.1078953536543, -147.10926558618274, -147.11102690479865, -14
7.11308054531338, -147.11527504227377, -147.1174492381293, -147.1194707653232, -147.121262
25796817, -147.12281087790652, -147.1241615172744, -147.12539706083567, -147.126612212579,
-147.12788832836526, -147.1292753974264, -147.13078500604703, -147.13239424906692, -147.13
40577857819, -147.13572356358557, -147.1373473992879, -147.13890271199625, -147.1403839814
918, -147.14180423829185, -147.14318834484422, -147.14456463621673, -147.1459572537202, -1
47.14738101689727, -147.14883941392605, -147.15032590398738, -147.15182734408603, -147.153
3284755489, -147.15481623881556, -147.15628269725187, -147.1577262266082, -147.15915085117
13, -147.1605642416482, -147.1619751131975, -147.1633907538851, -147.16481538434198, -147.
16624958320463, -147.16769081829224, -147.1691346800888, -147.17057641946485, -147.1720122
712316, -147.1734403075096, -147.17486061843894, -147.17627492591882]

```

In [49]:

```

# plot prior and posterior
x = torch.linspace(-1, 1, 100)[: , None]
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(9, 4))

K = rbf_kernel(x, x, gamma, c) + torch.eye(x.shape[0])*var_noise

```

```

mu = torch.zeros_like(x)

axs[0].plot(x, mu)
axs[0].fill_between(x.flatten(), mu.flatten()-K.diag().detach().numpy(), mu.flatten()+K.diag().detach().numpy(), alpha=0.5)
# axs[0].fill_between(x.flatten(), mu.flatten()-K.diag(), mu.flatten()+K.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[0].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[0].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[0].set_title('GP prior')

post_mu, post_cov = posterior_pred(x, torch.tensor(train_X, dtype=torch.float32), torch.tensor(train_y, dtype=torch.float32))
# axs[1].plot(x, post_mu)
axs[1].plot(x, post_mu.detach().numpy())

# axs[1].fill_between(x.flatten(), post_mu.flatten()-post_cov.diag(), post_mu.flatten()+post_cov.diag(), alpha=0.5)
axs[1].fill_between(x.flatten(), post_mu.detach().numpy().flatten() - post_cov.diag().detach().numpy().flatten(), alpha=0.5)

axs[1].scatter(train_X, train_y, color='red', zorder=5)

axs[1].set_xlim([-1, 1])
axs[1].set_ylim([-3, 3])
axs[1].set_title('GP posterior')

# make legend with gamma and c
fig.legend(['gamma={:.1f}, \n c={:.1f}'.format(gamma, c)], loc='lower right')

```

C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:9: UserWarning: To copy a tensor-like object from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).

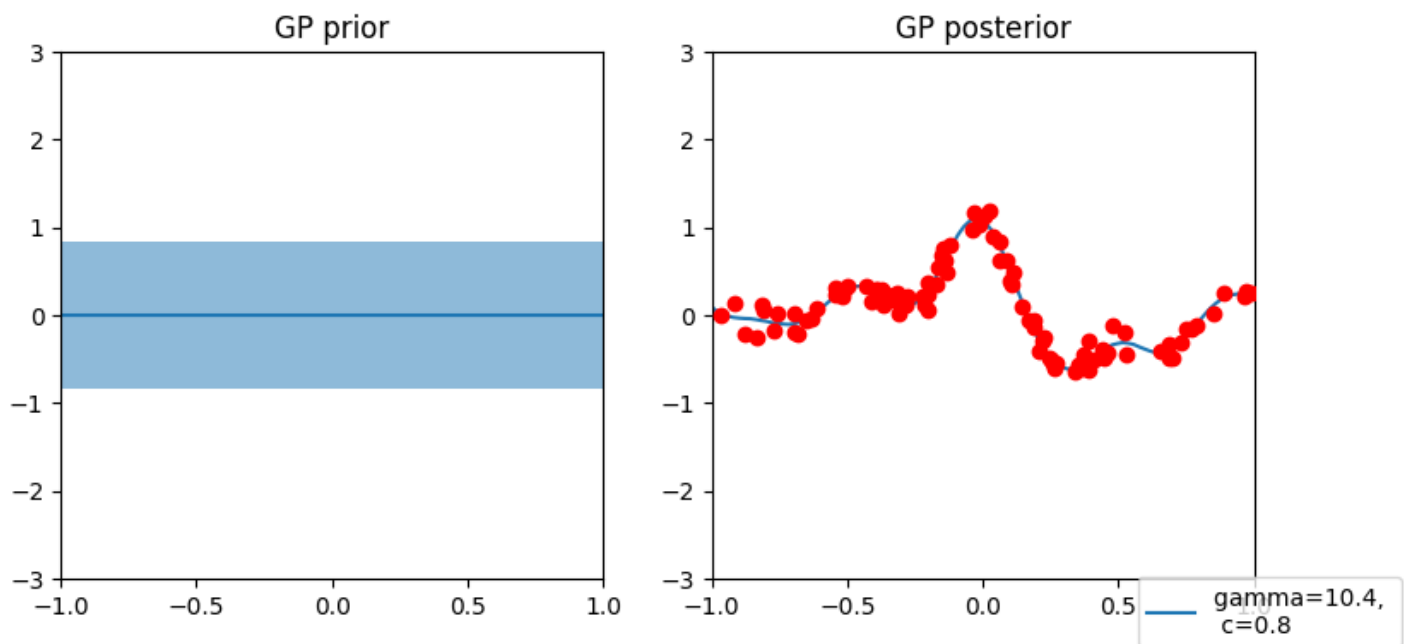
```
x1 = torch.tensor(x1)
```

C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:10: UserWarning: To copy a tensor-like object from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).

```
x2 = torch.tensor(x2)
```

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2aa8a2effd0>
```

Out[49]:



In [51]:

```

# log marginal likelihood
log_marginal_likelihood = loss(test_X, test_y, gamma, c, var_noise)
print('Log marginal likelihood: ', log_marginal_likelihood.item())

# mse
test_mean, test_cov = posterior_pred(torch.tensor(test_X, dtype=torch.float32), torch.tensor(test_y, dtype=torch.float32))
mse = torch.mean((test_mean - torch.tensor(test_y, dtype=torch.float32))**2)
print('MSE: ', mse.item())

```

Log marginal likelihood: 871.5346305656243

MSE: 0.010259582661092281

C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:9: UserWarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).

x1 = torch.tensor(x1)

C:\Users\Daniel\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11892\4226813858.py:10: UserWarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach().requires_grad_(True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor).

x2 = torch.tensor(x2)

Exercício de "papel e caneta"

1. Na nota de aula, derivamos a posteriori preditiva $p(y_*|x_*, x_1, y_1, \dots, x_N, y_N)$. Por simplicidade, deduzimos a priori preditiva $p(y_*, y_1, \dots, y_N|x_*, x_1, \dots, x_N)$ e as condicionamos nas saídas y_1, \dots, y_N observadas no conjunto de treino. No entanto, também é possível obter o mesmo resultado calculando a posteriori $p(f_*, f_1, \dots, f_N|x_*, x_1, y_1, \dots, x_N, y_N)$ e, então, calculando o valor esperado de $p(y_*|x_*, f_*)$ sob essa posteriori. Deduza novamente a posteriori preditiva seguindo esse outro procedimento.

(Dica: você pode calcular a conjunta $p(f_*, f_1, \dots, f_N, y_1, \dots, y_N|x_*, x_1, \dots, x_N)$, que também será Gaussiana.)

Seja $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_N)$ e $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$. Queremos calcular a conjunta $p(f_*, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{y}|x_*, \mathbf{x})$, que pode ser escrita como

$$p(f_*|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}, x_*)p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})$$

onde cada uma dessas distribuições é gaussiana. Dessa forma, temos

$$f_* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(f_*), \Sigma) = (0, \Sigma)$$

$$f \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(f), \Sigma) = (0, \Sigma)$$

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(y), \Sigma) = (0, \Sigma)$$

Em que Σ é a matriz de covariâncias

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \text{cov}(f_*, f_*) & \text{cov}(f_*, f) & \text{cov}(f_*, y) \\ \text{cov}(f, f_*) & \text{cov}(f, f) & \text{cov}(f, y) \\ \text{cov}(y, f_*) & \text{cov}(y, f) & \text{cov}(y, y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k(x_*, x_*) & k(x_*, \mathbf{x}) & \text{cov}(f_*, y) \\ k(\mathbf{x}, x_*) & k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) & \text{cov}(f, y) \\ \text{cov}(\mathbf{y}, f_*) & \text{cov}(\mathbf{y}, f) & \text{var}(y) \end{bmatrix}$$

Vamos marginalizar f :

$$p(f_*|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}, x_*) = \int p(f_*, f, \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, x_*)df$$

Assim eliminamos os termos que dependem de \mathbf{f} na matriz de covariâncias resultando em

$$f_* \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma')$$

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma')$$

onde Σ' é a matriz de covariâncias resultante da eliminação dos termos que dependem de \mathbf{f} na matriz de covariâncias original. $\Sigma' =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k(x_*, x_*) & \text{cov}(f_*, y) \\ \text{cov}(y, f_*) & \text{var}(y) \end{bmatrix}$$

Queremos ainda condicionar essa distribuição em \mathbf{y} . Para isso vamos tentar simplificar as entradas.

$$\text{Como } \text{cov}(f_*, y) = \mathbb{E}_{f_*, y}[(f_* - [f_*])(y - [y]^T)]$$

$$\text{Como } y = f_\epsilon \text{ podemos manipular a expressão acima de modo a obter } \mathbb{E}_{f_*, f_\epsilon}[(f_* f)] = k(x_*, x)$$

$$\text{Daí, temos que } \text{cov}(f_*, y) = k(x_*, x)$$

$$f_* \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma'')$$

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma'')$$

onde

$$\Sigma'' = \begin{bmatrix} k(x_*, x_*) & k(x_*, x) \\ k(x, x_*) & \text{var}(y) \end{bmatrix}$$

\$\$

Agora, para termos $p(f_* | y, x, x_*)$ vamos considerar que y são observações, para então termos

$$p(f_* | y, x_*, x) \sim (\mu_*, \Sigma''')$$

$$\text{Com } \mu_* = \mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (y - \mu_2) = k(x_*, x) \Sigma(y)^{-1} y \text{ e}$$

$$\Sigma''' = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} = k(x_*, x_*) - k(x_*, x) \Sigma(y)^{-1} k(x, x_*)$$

Assim, temos a distribuição $p(f_* | y, x, x_*)$ sendo uma normal com média μ_* e variância Σ''' . Sabendo que

$$p(y_* | f_*, x, x_*) \approx p(f_* y_*, x, x_*)$$

(pois f_* é a média de y^*). Com isso obtemos o produto de duas normais avaliadas na mesma variável f_* o que nos permite usar a fórmula

$$\mathcal{N}_x(m_1, \Sigma_1) \mathcal{N}_x(m_2, \Sigma_2) = \mathcal{N}_{m_1}(m_2, \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) \mathcal{N}_x(m_c, \Sigma_c)$$

Aplicando ao nosso problema teremos como resultado $\mathcal{N}_x(m_c, \Sigma_c)$ uma normal em função de f_* onde a integral resultante é 1. Daí, precisamos obter $\mathcal{N}_{m_1}(m_2, \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)$, que é a distribuição de y_* condicionada em x_*, x e y .

$$p(y_* | y, x, x_*) = \mathcal{N}_{m_1}(m_2, \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)$$

onde m_1 e Σ_1 são, respectivamente, média e variância de $p(f_* | y_*, x, x_*)$ e m_2 , respectivamente; Σ_2 de $p(f_* | y, x, x_*)$.

Para encontrar o valor de Σ_1 precisamos lembrar que $p(f_* | y_*, x, x_*)$ é equivalente a $p(y_* | f_*, x, x_*)$, mas que com f_* dado a variância é dependente exclusivamente do ruído. Daí, $\Sigma_1 = \text{var}(\epsilon) = \sigma^2$.

Como conclusão, temos que

$$\mu^\oplus = m_2 = k(x_*, x)(k(x, x) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} y$$

$$\Sigma^\oplus = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 = \sigma^2 + k(x_*, x_*) - k(x_*, x)(k(x, x) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} k(x, x_*)$$

Gerando a posteriori preditiva

$$p(y_* | y, x, x_*) = \mathcal{N}(\mu^\oplus, \Sigma^\oplus)$$

2. Quando trocamos a verossimilhança Gaussiana por uma Bernoulli (i.e., no caso de classificação binária), a posteriori para nosso GP não possui fórmula fechada. Mais especificamente, a verossimilhança para esse modelo

é dada por $y|x \sim \text{Ber}(\sigma(f(x)))$ onde σ é a função sigmoide. Em resposta à falta de uma solução analítica, podemos aproximar a posteriori sobre f para qualquer conjunto de pontos de entrada usando as técnicas de inferência aproximada que vimos anteriormente. Discuta como usar a aproximação de Laplace nesse caso, incluindo as fórmulas para os termos da Hessiana. Além disso, discuta como usar o resultado desse procedimento para aproximar a posteriori preditiva.

Queremos fazer uma classificação binária usando uma Bernoulli ao invés de uma verossimilhança Gaussiana. Assim, a verossimilhança é dada por $p(y|f) = \sigma(f)^y(1 - \sigma(f))^{1-y}$, onde σ é a função sigmoide e $y \in \{0; 1\}$. Essa será nossa verossimilhança. Podemos avaliar de forma arbitrária $p(y_* = 1|x, x_*, y)$ que é

$$p(y_* = 1|x, x_*, y) = \int p(y_* = 1|f_*, x, x_*)p(f_*|x, x_*, y)df_*$$

Vamos então aproximar essa posteriori para um conjunto dado de entrada usando a técnica de Laplace. Para, isso vamos analisar $p(f_*|x, x_*, y)$

$$p(f_*|x, x_*, y) = \int p(f_*|x, x_*, f)p(f|x_*, x, y)df$$

Nessa integral, temos a que o primeiro fator é uma normal obtida utilizando processos gaussianos para a regressão. Manipulando, atingimos

$$p(f_*|f) \approx \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x}_*, \mathbf{x}_*))$$

Sabemos ainda que podemos escrever

$$p(f, f_*|x_*, x) = \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} f \\ f_* \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k(x, x) + \sigma^2 I & k(x, x_*) \\ k(x_*, x) & k(x_*, x_*) \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

Então a posteriori é dada por uma normal de média μ_* e variância Σ_* , onde

$$\mu_* = k(x_*, x)(k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I)^{-1}y$$

$$\Sigma_* = k(x_*, x_*) - k(x_*, x)(k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I)^{-1}k(x, x_*)$$

Vamos agora analisar o segundo fator da integral. Podemos também realizar uma aproximação de Laplace:

$$p(f|x_*, x, y) = p(f)p(y|x_*, x, f)$$

Onde $p(f) = \mathcal{N}(0, (k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I)^{-1})$ e $p(y|x_*, x, f) = \prod_{i=1}^N \sigma(f_i)^{y_i}(1 - \sigma(f_i))^{1-y_i} = \prod e^{f_i y_i} \sigma(-f_i)$. Daí podemos realizar a aproximação de Laplace utilizando o logaritmo da posteriori.

$$\psi(f) = \ln p(f) + p(y|x_*, x, f)$$

Desenvolvendo a expressão acima temos que

$$\nabla \psi(f) = y - \sigma(f) - (k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I)^{-1}f$$

e a Hessiana é dada por

$$H = \nabla^2 \psi(f)$$

$$H = \sigma(f)(1 - \sigma(f)) + (k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I)^{-1}$$

Concluimos daí que a aproximação de $p(f|x_*, x, y)$ é $q(f) = (f|f_*, H^{-1})$ onde conhecemos a Hessiana. Para

atingir a posteriori preditiva, utilizamos algum algoritmo de otimização. Assim, temos duas aproximações como gaussianas e podemos utilizar a aproximação de $p(f_*|x_*, x, y)$ como $\mathcal{N}(f_*|u_f, \sigma_f^2)$ onde

$$u_f = k(x_*, x)(y - \sigma_f)$$

$$\sigma_f^2 = k(x_*, x_*) - k(x_*, x)((\sigma(f)(1 - \sigma(f)))^{-1} + (k(x, x) + \sigma_f^2 I))^{-1}$$

Por fim, concluímos que a posteriori preditiva é dada por

$$p(y_* = 1|x, x_*, y) = \sigma(\mu_{f_*} + \sigma_{f_*}(1 + \pi\sigma_{f_*}^2/8)^{1/2})$$