TAM 598 Lecture 14:

Bayesian Linear Regression

Announcements:

- HW 4 covers lectures 13-16; due on Mar 31 (Mon)
- 1.5 recorded class over spring break
- No class Monday Mar 24th and Mon Mar 31

Least Squares Linear Regression - "traditional"

Can we interpret it from a more "modern" Bayesian or probalistic way?

observations $\underset{\sim}{x}_{1:n}$, outputs $y_{1:n}$

generalized linear model w/ m basis functions:

model the measurement process using a likelihood function

assume that outcomes of single measurements are Gaussian, with mean $\underset{\sim}{w}^T \underline{\underline{\phi}}(\underline{x})$ and noise variance σ^2

notation: $N(y \mid \mu, \sigma^2)$ is a pdf

$$p(y) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \exp\left\{ -\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

for independent measurements, the likelihood of the data factorizes

$$P(\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}) =$$

(I) How do we find the parameters? Maximum likelihood for weights $\underline{w}$, and σ^2

$$\max_{\underline{w}, \sigma^2}$$

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So: maximizing likelihood w/r/t $\underline{w}$ is equivalent to minimizing sum of squares! And our weights should therefore satisfy

AND also we can estimate σ^2 as well via max likelihood

Now: we can incorporate uncertainty σ^2 when making predictions

point predictive distribution : $p(y \mid \underline{x}, \underline{w}, \sigma^2) = N(y \mid \underline{w}^T \phi(\underline{x}), \sigma^2)$

the measured output y is normal distributed around the model (least squares) prediction, with variance σ^2

II How do we find the parameters? Maximum a posteriori estimates

here: maximize the log prob of the posterior rather than the likelihood. Helps avoid overfitting

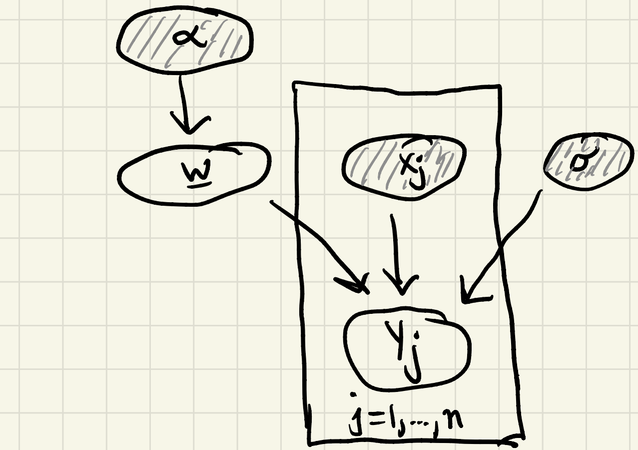
again: $y(\underline{x}; \underline{w}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{\phi}(\underline{x})$

$$\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}, \underline{\sigma}^2 \sim N(\underline{w}^T \underline{\phi}(x), \sigma^2)$$

new: uncertainty in model parameters described by a prior $\underline{w} \sim p(\underline{w})$

eg) gaussian prior on weights

graphically



posterior from Bayes' Rule

$$p(\underline{w} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{y}_{1:n}, \sigma, \alpha) = \frac{p(\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}, \sigma, \alpha)\, p(\underline{w} \mid \alpha)}{\int p(\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}', \sigma, \alpha)\, p(\underline{w}' \mid \alpha)\, d\underline{w}'}$$

our state of knowledge about $\underline{w}$, after we see the data

Now assuming σ and α are known.

a point estimate of $\underline{w}$ is

$$\underline{w}_{MPE} = \underset{\underline{w}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \; p(\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}, \sigma)\, p(\underline{w} \mid \alpha)$$

For gaussian likelihood and weight prior:

$$\log p(\underline{w} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{y}_{1:n}, \sigma, \alpha) =$$

maximizing:

III How do we find the parameters? Bayesian Linear Regression

similar to II:

again: $y(\underline{x}; \underline{w}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{\phi}(\underline{x})$

$$\underline{y}_{1:n} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{w}, \underline{\sigma}^2 \sim N(\underline{w}^T \underline{\phi}(x), \sigma^2)$$

uncertainty in model parameters described by a prior $\underset{\sim}{w} \sim p(\underline{w})$

but no point estimate. Keep the posterior distribution and work with it directly. Why? Can now quantify the epistemic uncertainty arising from limited # of observations.

posterior is gaussian $p(\underline{w} \mid \underline{x}_{1:n}, \underline{y}_{1:n}, \sigma, \alpha) =$

posterior predictive distribution: what can we say about y at some new $\underset{\sim}{x}$ after seeing the data?

$$p(y \mid \underset{\sim}{x}, \underset{\sim}{x}_{1:n}, \underset{\sim}{y}_{1:n}, \sigma, \alpha) =$$

for all gaussian priors, this is analytically available

$$p(y \mid \underset{\sim}{x}, \underset{\sim}{x}_{1:n}, \underset{\sim}{y}_{1:n}, \sigma, \alpha) = N\left(y \mid m(\underset{\sim}{x}), s^2(\underset{\sim}{x})\right)$$

where $m(\underset{\sim}{x}) =$

$s^2(x) =$