

# Bayesian Linear Regression

## Summary

### Given:

A set of training points  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$ , where  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$

Generative model for the data in terms of the weight vector  $w$  and hyperparameters, as described below.

### Find:

Query 1: The posterior probability distribution of  $w$ .

### Metrics:

Metric 1: Expected squared Euclidean distance between the predicted mean  $\hat{w}$  and the true mean  $w$ , where the expectation is taken with respect to the posterior distribution.

Metric 2: Total variation distance between the computed posterior and the correct posterior over  $w$ .

## Details

The file “problem-1-generator.R” contains R code to generate the true regression coefficients and the input training data. The model is

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_1 &= 2\mathbf{I}_{5 \times 5} \\ \mu &\sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_1) \\ \Sigma_2 &= \mathbf{I}_{5 \times 5} \\ \Sigma_{\text{prior}} &\sim \text{Wishart}(1, \Sigma_2) \\ w &\sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \Sigma_{\text{prior}}^{-1}\right) \\ x_{ij} &\sim \text{Uniform}(-1, 1) \\ \tau &\sim \text{Gamma}(0.5, 2) \\ \epsilon_i &\sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{1}{\tau}\right) \\ y_i &= \sum_j x_{ij} w_j + \epsilon_i\end{aligned}$$

The file contains 500 training examples generated from a single run of the R code. There are four covariates generated uniformly from . The values of the variables that generated the data are

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= (-1.8195312, 1.2237587, 0.8361809, -2.6017006, -2.3574193) \\ \Sigma_{\text{prior}} &= (\text{see "problem-1-prior.Sigma.csv"}) \\ w &= (-1.731855, 2.986017, 2.698284, -3.591651, -3.714157) \\ (x_i, y_i) &= (\text{see "problem-1-dat.csv"})\end{aligned}$$

Queries/Metrics:

1. Let  $P(\hat{w}|D)$  be the posterior distribution of the estimated weight vector. One metric is the expected squared error  $\mathbb{E}[\|w - \hat{w}\|^2]$  under this distribution.
2. We have provided samples generated from the true posterior distribution  $P_{\text{true}}(\hat{w}|D)$ . We can estimate the total variation distance between the true distribution and your estimate  $P(\hat{w}|D)$  using the samples generated by your estimated distribution:

$$\int_w \left| P(\hat{w}|D) - P_{\text{true}}(\hat{w}|D) \right| dw$$