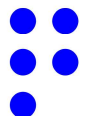
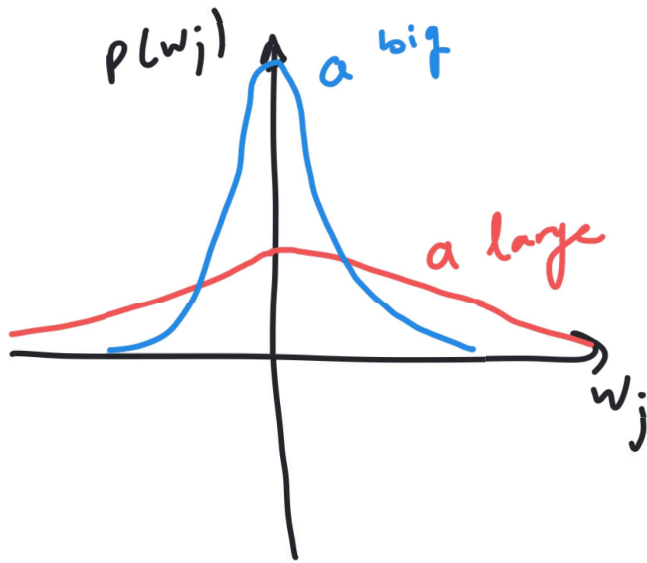


Open questions

- How do I quantify the measurement noise?
↳ by maximizing the likelihood
- How do we avoid overfitting?
↳ maximize the posterior but don't use uniform distribution for prior on weights
- How do I quantify epistemic uncertainty induced by limited data?
- How do I choose any remaining parameters?
- How do I choose which basis functions to keep?



Gaussian prior on weights



$$w_j \sim N(0, \alpha^{-1})$$

we can pick this

α precision = $\frac{1}{\text{variance}}$

controls spread of the prior

$$p(\underline{w}) = \prod_{j=1}^m p(w_j)$$

$$\propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m w_j^2 \right\}$$

Maximum a posteriori estimate

posterior \propto likelihood \times prior

$$p(\underline{w} | x_{1:n}, y_{1:n}, \sigma) \propto p(y_{1:n} | x_{1:n}, \sigma^2) p(\underline{w})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\underline{w}} \log \text{post} &= \log \text{like} + \log p(\underline{w}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \underline{\phi}^T(x_i) \underline{w})^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m w_j^2 + \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

change sign
↓

$$\min_{\underline{w}} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \underline{\phi}^T(x_i) \underline{w})^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m w_j^2$$

SF

square error

Regularization term

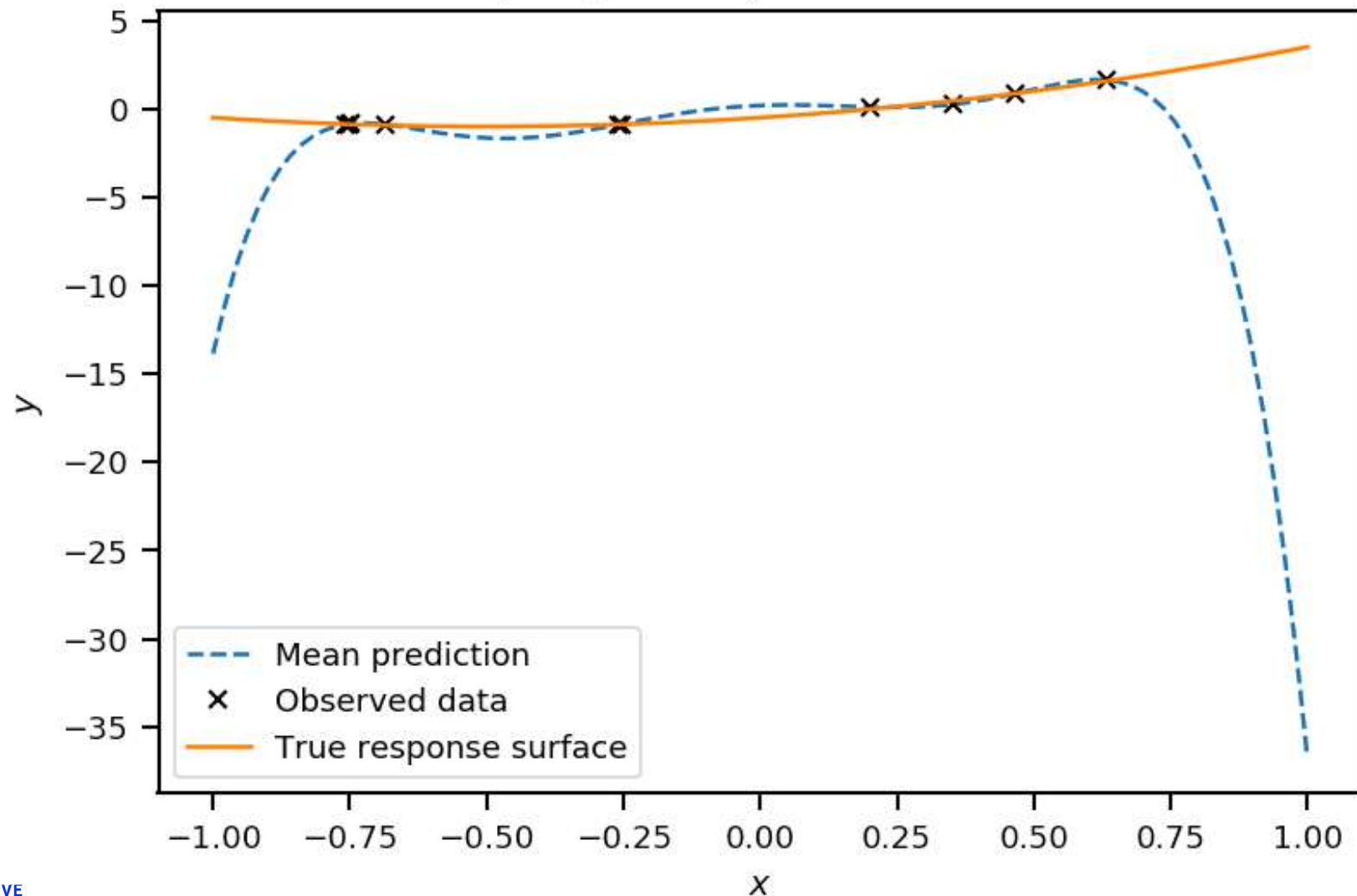
regularization term
(pulls weights closer to 0)

helps to avoid overfitting

Example: Degree 6 polynomial

^{regularizer}
($\alpha = 0$)

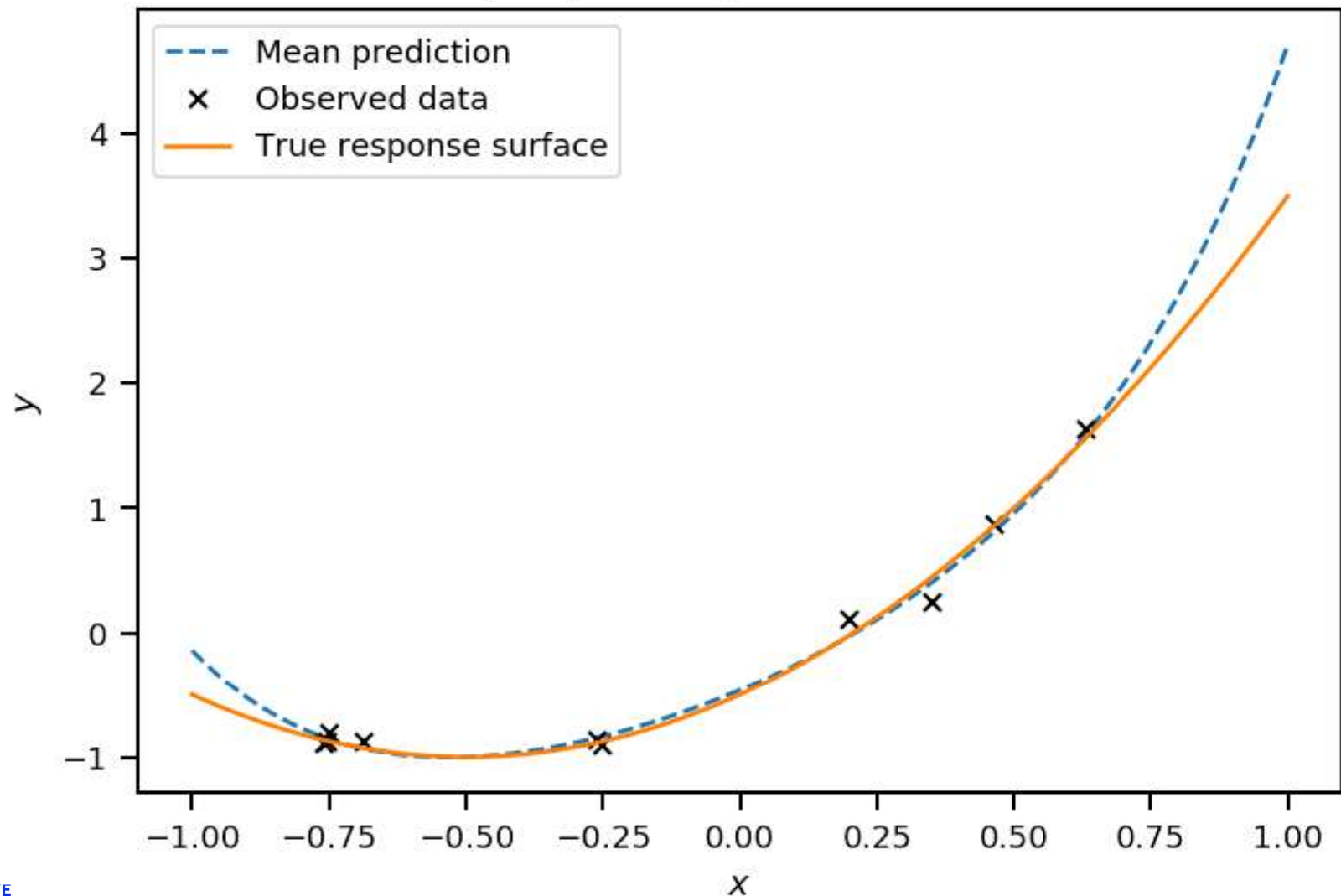
$\rho = 6, \sigma = 0.10, \alpha = 0.00e + 00$



Example: Degree 6 polynomial

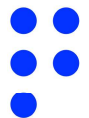
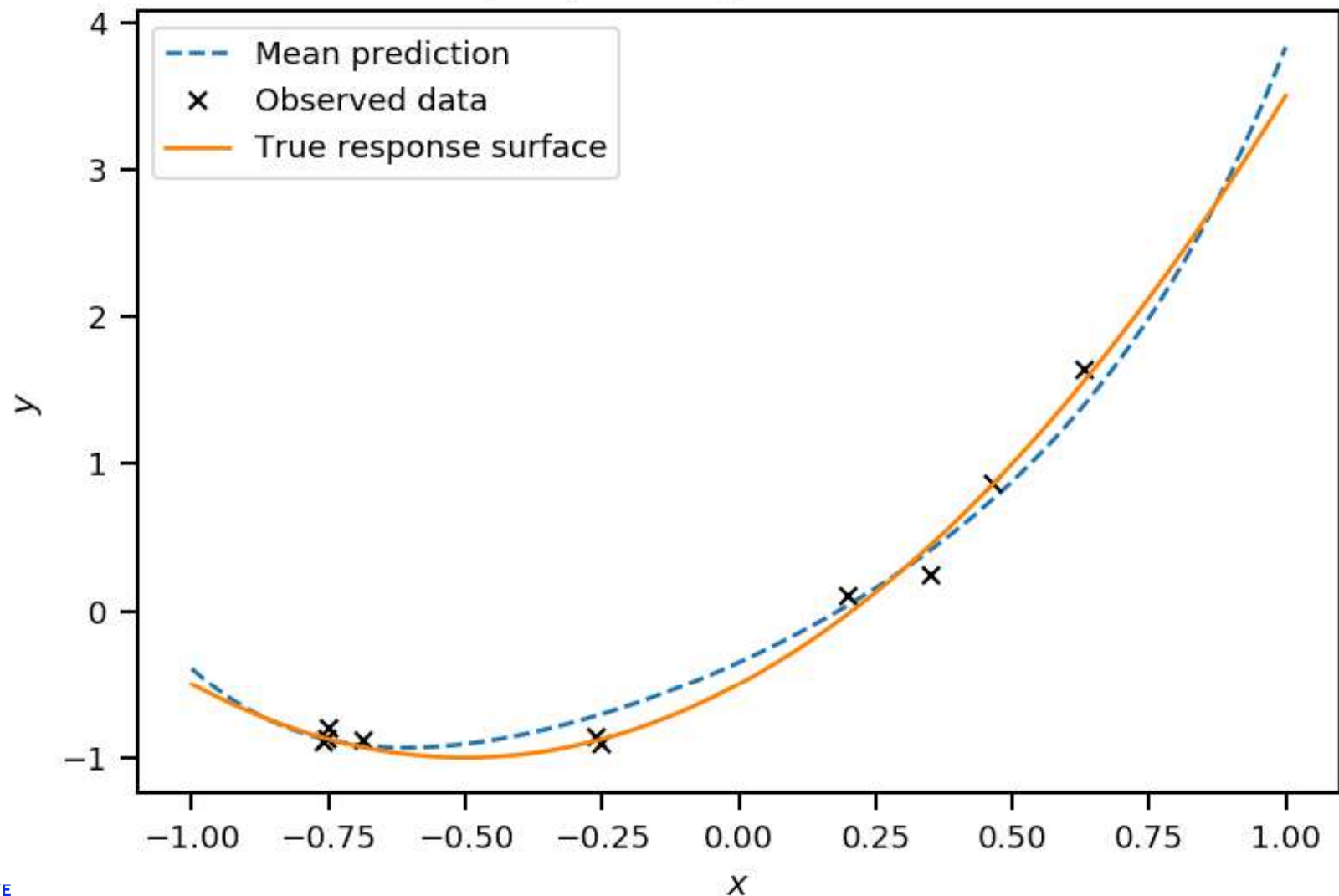
$(\alpha = 1)$

$\rho = 6, \sigma = 0.10, \alpha = 1.00e + 00$



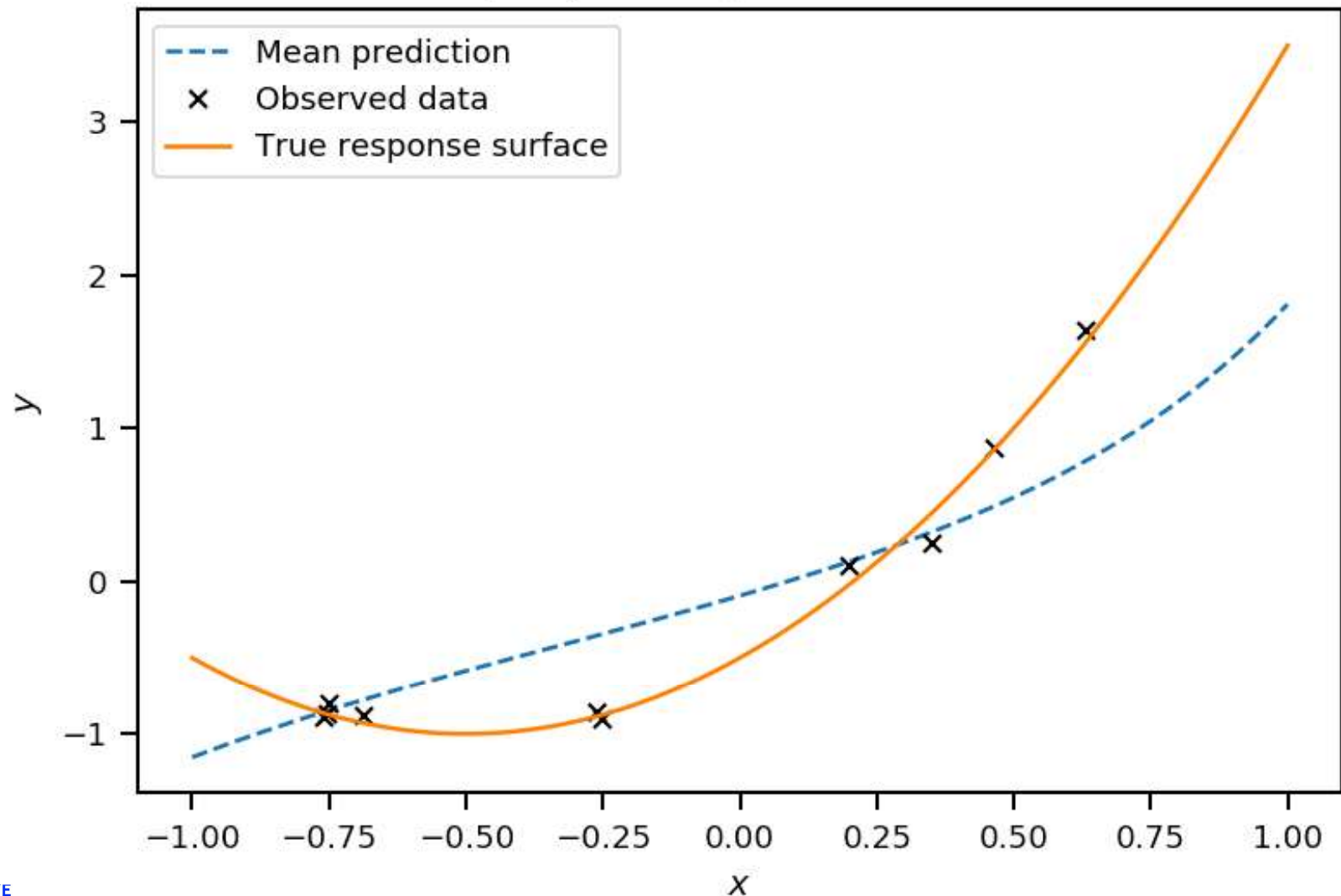
Example: Degree 6 polynomial ($\alpha = 10$)

$\rho = 6, \sigma = 0.10, \alpha = 1.00e + 01$



Example: Degree 6 polynomial ($\alpha = 100$)

$\rho = 6, \sigma = 0.10, \alpha = 1.00e + 02$



Mean square error over a validation dataset as a function of α

