

Problem Set 3

Bishop 5.3

$$p(T|X, \omega, \Sigma) = \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(t_n | y(x_n, \omega), \Sigma)$$

$$\ln p(T|X, \omega, \Sigma) = -\frac{N}{2} (\ln |\Sigma| + K \ln (2\pi)) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)^T \Sigma^{-1} (t_n - y_n)$$

$$\epsilon(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)^T \Sigma^{-1} (t_n - y_n) \leftarrow \text{Error Function} / \text{Likelihood Function}$$

Maximizing likelihood function w.r.t Σ :

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{N}{2} \ln |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)^T \Sigma^{-1} (t_n - y_n) \\ &= -\frac{N}{2} \ln |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)(t_n - y_n)^T \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - y_n)(t_n - y_n)^T$$

Bishop 5.4

$$\begin{aligned} p(t=1|x) &= \sum_{k=0}^1 p(t=1|k) p(k|x) \\ &= (1-\epsilon) y(x, \omega) + \epsilon (1-y(x, \omega)) \end{aligned}$$

$$p(t|x) = p(t=1|x)^t (1-p(t=1|x))^{1-t}$$

$$\therefore \epsilon(\omega) = - \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n \ln((1-\epsilon) y(x_n, \omega) + \epsilon (1-y(x_n, \omega))) + (1-t_n) \ln(1 - ((1-\epsilon) y(x_n, \omega) + \epsilon (1-y(x_n, \omega))))$$

Bishop 5.26

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_n &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left(\sum_i \tau_{ni} \frac{\partial y_{nk}}{\partial x_{ni}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left(\sum_i \tau_{ni} \gamma_{nki} \right)^2 \leftarrow \text{Jacobian } \gamma \text{ from textbook}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_{nj} &= \sum_i w_{ji} x_{ni} \\ &= \sum_i w_{ji} \zeta x_{ni} \\ &= \sum_i w_{ji} \sum_{i'} \tau_{ni'} \frac{\partial x_{ni}}{\partial x_{ni'}} \\ &= \sum_i w_{ji} \tau_{ni}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_n &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (\zeta y_{nk})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \alpha^2_{nk}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{nkr} &= \zeta \delta_{nkr} \\ &= \zeta \left(h'(a_{nr}) \sum_l w_{lr} \delta_{nkl} \right) \\ &= h'(a_{nr}) \beta_{nr} \sum_l w_{lr} \delta_{nkl} \\ &\quad + h'(a_{nr}) \sum_l w_{lr} \phi_{nkl}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial \mathcal{L}_n / \partial w_{rs} &= \sum_k (\zeta y_{nk}) \zeta (\delta_{nkr} z_{ns}) \\ &= \sum_k \alpha_{nk} (\phi_{nkr} z_{ns} + \delta_{nkr} \alpha_{ns})\end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_{nkr} = h'(a_{nr}) \sum_l w_{lr} \delta_{nkl}$$