

Principio de probabilidad.

1. Para $P(B=r) = 0.4$ y $P(B=b) = 0.6$

$$P(B=r) + P(B=b) = 1$$

Según figura encontrar:

BB	OO
OOO	O
OOO	OOO

a: apple
o: orange
B: Box.
f: fruit.

Nota: Tener en cuenta regla del producto.

Probabilidades a encontrar (Marginal):

A. $P(f=a) = P(f=a | B=b) \cdot P(B=b) + P(f=a | B=r) \cdot P(B=r)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Regla producto} &= P(f=a | B=b) \cdot P(B=b) + P(f=a | B=r) \cdot P(B=r) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times 0.6 + \frac{2}{8} \times 0.4 \\ &\approx 0.55 \end{aligned}$$

B. $P(f=o) = P(f=o | B=b) \cdot P(B=b) + P(f=o | B=r) \cdot P(B=r)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 0.6 + \frac{6}{8} \times 0.4 \approx 0.45$$

C. $P(B=r | f=o)$:

Aplicando Bayes.

$$P(B=r | f=o) = \frac{P(f=o | B=r) \cdot P(B=r)}{P(f=o)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{6}{8} \times 0.4}{0.45} \approx 0.67$$

D. $P(B=b | f=o) = \frac{1/4 \times 0.6}{0.45} \approx 0.33$

E. $P(B=r | f=a) = \frac{2/8 \times 0.4}{0.55} \approx 0.18$

$$f. P(B=b | f=a) = \frac{3/4 \times 0.6}{0.55} \approx 0.82.$$

2. Demuestre que:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}\{x\} &= E\{x^2\} - (E\{x\})^2 \\&= E\{(x - \mu_x)^2\} \\&= E\{x^2 - 2\mu_x x + \mu_x^2\} \\&= E\{x^2\} - 2\mu_x E\{x\} + E\{\mu_x^2\} \\&= E\{x^2\} - 2E\{x\}E\{x\} + \mu_x^2 \\&= E\{x^2\} - 2E^2\{x\} + E^2\{x\} \\&= E\{x^2\} - E^2\{x\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Nota: } E\{x\} = \mu_x$$

$$E\{\mu_x^2\} = \mu_{x^2}$$

$$E\{ctc\} = \text{cte.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}\{x, y\} &= E_{x,y}\{xy\} - E\{x\}E\{y\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy - \mu_x y - x \mu_y + \mu_x \mu_y\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy\} - \mu_x E\{y\} - E\{x\}\mu_y + \mu_x \mu_y \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy\} - E\{x\}E\{y\} - \cancel{E\{x\}E\{y\}} + \cancel{E\{x\}E\{y\}} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy\} - E\{x\}E\{y\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E_{x,y}\{xy^T\} - E\{x\}E\{y^T\} \quad \text{donde } X, Y \text{ vectores aleatorios.} \\x, y &\in \mathbb{R}^{D \times 1}. \\&= E_{x,y}\{(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)^T\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy^T - \mu_x y^T - x \mu_y^T + \mu_x \mu_y^T\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy^T\} - \mu_x E_{x,y}\{y^T\} - E_{x,y}\{x\}\mu_y^T + \mu_x \mu_y^T \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy^T\} - E\{x\}E\{y^T\} - E\{x\}E\{y^T\} + E\{x\}E\{y^T\} \\&= E_{x,y}\{xy^T\} - E\{x\}E\{y^T\}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \mathbb{E}\{x^2\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) x^2 dx = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx. \\
 \text{Cambio variable } z &= \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}; \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sigma z + \mu)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz \\
 &= \sigma^2 \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz}_{\mu^2} + 2\mu\sigma \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz}_0 \\
 &\quad + \mu^2 \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz}_{\sigma^2} \\
 &= \sigma^2 \times 1 + 0 + \mu^2 \times 1 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \\
 &= \mu^2 + \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Var}\{x\} = \sigma^2$
 $\text{Var}\{x\} = \mathbb{E}\{x^2\} - \{\mathbb{E}\{x\}\}^2$
 $\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \mu$ --- Para una distribución normal.

$$\mathbb{E}\{x^2\} = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \text{ --- PD anterior.}$$

fórmula varianza

$$\text{Var}\{x\} = (\mu^2 + \sigma^2) - \mu^2$$

$$\text{Var}\{x\} = \sigma^2$$

3. Demostrar

$$\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) x dx = \mu$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{x^2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) x^2 dx = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}\{x\} = \sigma^2$$

$$1 \quad \mathbb{E}\{x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) x dx = \mu$$

Escribir función densidad probabilidad Normal.

$$N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Sustituir en la integral del valor esperado.

$$\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx$$

Cambio variable.

$$u = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}, \text{ de modo que } du = \frac{dx}{\sigma} \text{ y } x = \mu + u\sigma.$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + u\sigma) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du + \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du$$

$$1. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du = 1, \text{ entonces, } \mu \times 1 = \mu.$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{x\} = \mu \times 1 + \sigma \times 0 = \mu$$

4. Encontrar estimadores de máxima verosimilitud $\hat{\mu}_{ML}$ y $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2$ utilizando log-verosimilitud para una muestra x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n de una distribución $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

función log-verosimilitud.

$$\log L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \log \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

No depende μ .

Dervar respecto μ y σ^2 para maximizar log-verosimilitud.

Dervada respecto μ :

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \mu} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{ML} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Dervada respecto σ^2 :

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \sigma^2} = \frac{-n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu}_{ML})^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu}_{ML})^2$$

5. Sea $x_n = A + w_n$, con $A \in \mathbb{R}$ y $w_n \sim N(w_n | M, \sigma^2)$

Sea $\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n$ Estimador 1.

$\hat{A}_2 = x_1$ Estimador 2.

¿Cuál es mejor estimador desde $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$?

Sesgo $\hat{A}_1 = b(\hat{A}) - E\{\hat{A}\} - A$

$$= E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n\right] - A = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E\{x_n\} - A.$$

$$E\{\alpha_n\} = A \quad (x_n = A + w_n \text{ y } E\{w_n\} = 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N A - A = 0$$

\hat{A}_1 es insesgado.

Sesgo $\hat{A}_2 = b(\hat{A}_2) - A = E\{x_1\} - A = A - A = 0$.

\hat{A}_2 es insesgado.

Varianza Estimadores.

$$\hat{A}_1 = \text{Var}(\hat{A}_1) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n\right)$$

Dado $x_n = A + w_n$, y w_n ruido Gaussiano σ^2 .

$$= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Var}(x_n) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sigma^2 = \frac{N \sigma^2}{N^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$$

Varianza $\hat{A}_2 = \text{Var}(\hat{A}_2) = \text{Var}(\alpha_1) = \sigma^2$.

$$\text{Var}(\hat{A}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \quad \text{y} \quad \text{Var}(\hat{A}_2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{A}_1) < \text{Var}(\hat{A}_2), \frac{\sigma^2}{N} < \sigma^2 \text{ para } N > 1. < \text{MSE}$$

6. Demuestre que

$$\mathbb{E}\{\hat{\mu}_M\} = \mu$$

con $x_n \sim N(x_n | \mu, \sigma^2)$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{E}\{x_n\}$$

$$= \mu.$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2\} = \left(\frac{N-1}{N}\right) \sigma^2$$

(Cuál debería ser la corrección
sobre $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2$ para evitar el
sesgo del estimador?)

$$= \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \hat{\mu}_M)^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{E}\{x_n^2 - 2x_n \hat{\mu}_M + \hat{\mu}_M^2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mathbb{E}\{\hat{\mu}_M^2\})$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_M) = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{N-1}{N} \sigma^2$$

Dado que $\mathbb{E}\{\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2\} < \sigma^2$, el estimador $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2$ está sesgado hacia abajo. La corrección es multiplicar por

$$\frac{N}{N-1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{\hat{\sigma}_{corr}^2\} = \sigma^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{corr}^2 = \frac{N}{N-1} \hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2$$

7. Demuestre $S^2 = \boxed{1}$

Descomposición Valores singulares (SVD):

$$\Phi = USV^*$$

Donde:

Φ es matriz descompone, U y V matrices unitarias, S matriz diagonal con valores singulares.

$$V^{-1} = V^*$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi = (USV^*)^T (USV^*)$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi = V S^T U^T U S V \quad U^T U = I.$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi = V S^T S V^*$$

$$\Phi^T \Phi = V \Delta V^* \quad \text{Se concluye } S^T S = \Delta.$$

En términos valores diagonal $S^2 = \Delta$

8. Repet Min cuadrados regularizados

$$\text{ecmr}(t, \Phi, w) = \frac{1}{2} \{ \|t - \Phi w\|_2^2\} + \lambda \|w\|_2^2$$

$$\vec{w} = \arg \min_w \|y - \Phi w\|_2^2 + \lambda \|w\|_2^2$$

con $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\langle y - \Phi w, y - \Phi w \rangle + \lambda \langle w, w \rangle$$

$$= y^T y - y^T \Phi w - (\Phi w)^T y + (\Phi w)^T \Phi w + \lambda w^T w.$$

$$= y^T y - 2 y^T \Phi w + w^T \Phi^T \Phi w + \lambda w^T w.$$

Derivando

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} (y^T y - 2 y^T \Phi w + w^T \Phi^T \Phi w + \lambda w^T w)$$

$$2 \Phi^T \Phi w + 2 \lambda w = 2 \Phi^T y.$$

$$\vec{w} = (\Phi^T \Phi + \lambda I)^{-1} \Phi^T y.$$

9. $\hat{\omega}$ maximiza el log-MA.

$$p(\omega | y, d, \sigma_n^2, \sigma_w^2) \propto p(y | d, \omega, \sigma_n^2) p(\omega | \sigma_w^2)$$

$$\text{donde } p(y | \Phi, \omega, \sigma_n^2) = \prod_{n=1}^N N(y_n | 0, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$\text{y } p(\omega | \sigma_w^2) = \prod_{n=1}^N N(\omega_n | 0, \sigma_w^2)$$

ω que maximiza log-MA

$$\log(p(y | d, \omega, \sigma_n^2) p(\omega | \sigma_w^2))$$

$$= \log \left(\prod_{n=1}^N N(y_n | 0, \sigma_n^2) \right) + \log \left(\prod_{n=1}^N N(\omega_n | 0, \sigma_w^2) \right)$$

Donde Log sumas por propiedad.

$$= -\frac{N}{2} (\log(2\pi) + \log(\sigma_n^2)) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} \|y - \Phi\omega\|_2^2$$

$$- \frac{N}{2} [\log(2\pi) + \log(\sigma_w^2)] - \frac{\|\omega\|}{2\sigma_w^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} \|y - \Phi\omega\|_2^2 - \frac{\|\omega\|}{2\sigma_w^2} + \text{cte.}$$

Ahora queremos maximizar.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_n^2} \|y - \Phi\omega\|_2^2 - \frac{\|\omega\|}{2\sigma_w^2} + \text{cte} \right) = 0.$$

$$-\Phi^T y + (\Phi^T \Phi + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_w^2} I) \omega = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}_{MAP} = \left(\Phi^T \Phi + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_w^2} I \right)^{-1} \Phi^T y$$

- Relación Mínimos cuadrados con MAP

Con MAP caso particular Mínimos cuadrados

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_w^2}$$

— —

— Qui^{én} sucede si se cambia prior?

La respuesta cambia, es necesario asumir

que prior sigue distribución Gaussiana

— Descomposición SVD

$$\hat{\omega}_{MAP} = (V D V^* + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\delta w^2} I)^{-1} (V S V^*)^T Y$$

$$= V (S^2 + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\delta w^2} I)^{-1} V^* V S^* V Y$$

$$= V (S^2 + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\delta w^2} I)^{-1} S^* V Y.$$