Machine Learning (Homework 1)

電子所 311510061 陳柏翰

1 Bayesian Linear Regression

$$(\overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) \text{ are training data}; (X, t) \text{ are new test point}$$

$$P(+|X, \overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(+, \overrightarrow{\omega} | \overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) d\overrightarrow{\omega}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(+|\overrightarrow{\omega}, X, \overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) P(\overrightarrow{\omega} | X, \overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) d\overrightarrow{\omega}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(+|X, \overrightarrow{\omega}) P(\overrightarrow{\omega} | X, \overrightarrow{X}, \overrightarrow{t}) d\overrightarrow{\omega}$$

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題目とわらって = & I + β を かんなり
$$\phi(x_n)^T$$

⇒ $P(\vec{w} \mid \vec{x}, \vec{t}) = k \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\vec{\omega}^T S^T \vec{w} + \vec{w}^T \beta \frac{N}{N}} \phi(x_n) t_n$

= $N[S \beta \frac{N}{N^2}] \phi(x_n) t_n$, S)

by equations from $Pg \cdot 93$
 $P(x) = N(x \mid M, \Lambda^T)$, $P(y \mid x) = N(y \mid Ax + b, L^T)$
 $P(y) = N[y \mid AM + b, L^T + A\Lambda^T A^T)$
 $P(x \mid y) = N(x \mid \Sigma \mid \Lambda^T L(y - b) + \Lambda M \frac{1}{3}, \Sigma)$, $\Sigma = (\Lambda + A^T L A)^T$

⇒ $P(\vec{w} \mid \vec{x}, \vec{t}) = N(S \beta \frac{N}{N^2}) \phi(x_n) t_n$, $S) = N(\vec{w} \mid \vec{M}, \vec{\Lambda}^T)$

We get $\vec{M} = S \beta \frac{N}{N^2} \phi(x_n) t_n$ and $S = \vec{\Lambda}^T$

⇒ $P(+ \mid x, \vec{w}) = N(+ \mid A\vec{w} + b, L^T) = N(+ \mid \vec{w}^T \phi(x), \beta^{-1})$

We get $A = \phi(x)^T$, $b = 0$, $L = \beta$

⇒ $P(+ \mid x, \vec{x}, \vec{t}) = N(+ \mid AM + b, L^T A \Lambda^T A^T) = N(+ \mid m(x), s^2(x))$

⇒ $M(x) = AM + b = \beta \phi(x)^T S \sum_{n=1}^{N} \phi(x_n) t_n$

and $S^2(x) = L^T A \Lambda^T A^T = \beta^T + \phi(x)^T S \phi(x)$

where $S^T = x I + \beta \frac{N}{N^2} \phi(x_n) \phi(x_n)^T$
\vec{b} \vec

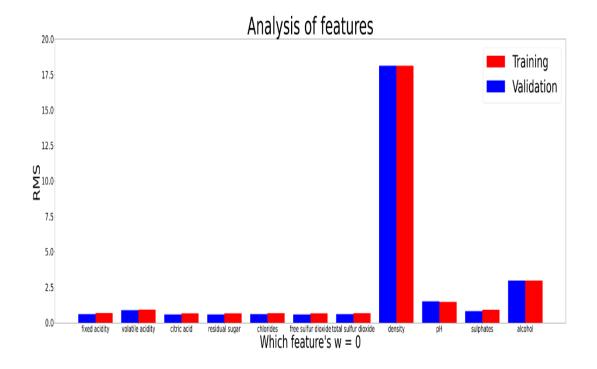
2 Linear Regression

2.1 Feature selection

2.1(b)

要找出 weight 中影響最大的 feature 大概有兩個方法,(1)由於 M = 1 是線性函數,可以透過觀察 weight 中各項數值的大小來判斷,但是可能會因為 data 的大小不同而出錯 (2)因此透過將各個 feature 的 W 分別設為 0,這樣可以觀察 w*feature value 的值對 RMS error 所造成的影響,使 RMS error 劇烈上升的即為 contributive value,我將以第二種作分析。

```
fixed acidity weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.69102306]
RMS_validation: [0.60047125]
volatile acidity weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.90683545]
RMS_validation: [0.87107072]
citric acid weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.6539666]
RMS_validation: [0.58238378]
residual sugar weight=0:
residual sugai weight-o.
RMS_train: [0.6510944]
RMS_validation: [0.57989009]
chlorides weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.67394036]
RMS_validation: [0.60161653]
free sulfur dioxide weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.65514664]
RMS_validation: [0.5822055]
total sulfur dioxide weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.67488678]
RMS_validation: [0.60403608]
density weight=0:
RMS_train: [18.12152547]
RMS_validation: [18.11711781]
pH weight=0:
RMS train: [1.47476665]
RMS_validation: [1.49349494]
sulphates weight=0:
RMS_train: [0.88883226]
RMS_validation: [0.81356367]
alcohol weight=0:
RMS_train: [2.97004235]
RMS_validation: [2.97827644]
```



可以從算出的結果和作出來的圖看出 density 這個 feature 對 RMS 的影響特別大,因此 density 即為 contributve feature。

2.2 Maximum likelihood approach

2.2(a)

我分別使用三種 Basis Function 去進行 M = 1 和 M = 2 時 RMS 的計算,發現用 Polynomial 當 Basis Function 的效果稍微好一些,RMS 的值稍微小一些,雖然 Polynomial 和 Sigmoid 的 RMS 非常接近,但 Polynomial 對 validation 的效果稍微好一點,因此我選擇使用 Polynomial 當作 Basis Function。

以下為各種 Basis Function 在 M = 1 和 M = 2 時的 RMS。

Polynomial M = 1:

RMS_M1_train: [0.64078163]

M1_train_accuracy: 81.08903605592347 %

RMS M1 validation: [0.67766329]

M1 validation accuracy: 78.75 %

Gaussian M = 1:

RMS_Gaussian_M1_train: [0.77212188] M1_Gaussian_train_accuracy: 79.10228108903605 %

RMS Gaussian M1 validation: [0.8393091] M1_Gaussian_validation_accuracy: 73.75 %

Sigmoid M = 1:

RMS_sigmoid_M1_train: [0.63962191]

M1_sigmoid_train_accuracy: 81.67770419426049 %

RMS sigmoid M1 validation: [0.68668618]

Polynomial M = 2:

RMS_M2_train: [0.59846099]

M2_train_accuracy: 84.03237674760854 %

RMS_M2_validation: [0.70396571]

Gaussian M = 2:

RMS_Gaussian_M2_train: [0.71650612]

 ${\tt M2_Gaussian_train_accuracy: 82.04562178072112~\%}$

RMS_Gaussian_M2_validation: [0.907709] M2_Gaussian_validation_accuracy: 70.0 %

Sigmoid M = 2:

RMS_sigmoid_M2_train: [0.5975065]

M2_sigmoid_train_accuracy: 84.4738778513613 %

RMS sigmoid M2 validation: [0.70727267] M2_sigmoid_validation_accuracy: 77.5 %

2.2(b)

M = 1Polynomial:

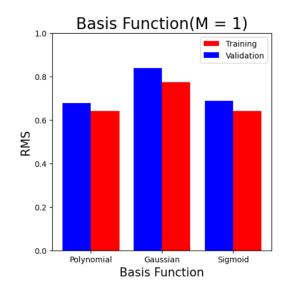
RMS_train : 0.6407816319224392 RMS_validation : 0.6776632932018127

Gaussian:

RMS train: 0.7721218842579711 RMS_validation : 0.8393091006265121

Sigmoid:

RMS_train : 0.6396219090305546 RMS validation : 0.6866861807428465



M = 2 Polynomial :

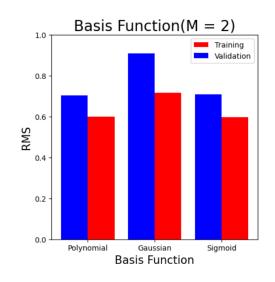
RMS_train : 0.5984609851256365 RMS validation : 0.7039657061849073

Gaussian:

RMS_train : 0.7165061245175866 RMS_validation : 0.9077090023386037

Sigmoid :

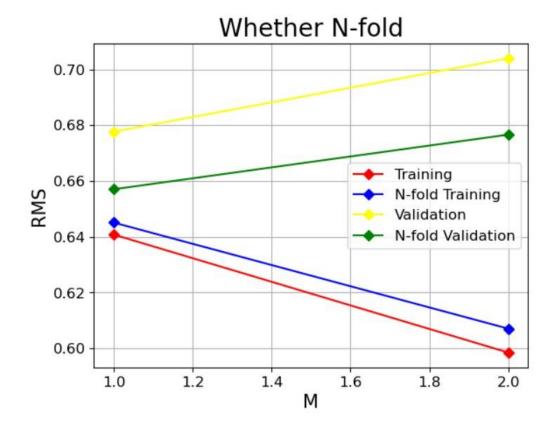
RMS_train : 0.5975064974280028 RMS_validation : 0.7072726737896333



上方為我三種 Basis Fuction 在 M=1 和 M=2 時的數據和圖表,我所選擇的 polynomial 雖然 RMS 是最小的,但是似乎在階數(M)上升時,validation 會出 overfitting 的情形。

另外也可以觀察到階數上升可以有效幫助降低三者 training 的 RMS,但是皆會有 overfitting 的情況發生。其中 Gaussian 的 RMS 又 比另外兩個大上許多為其最大缺點。

2.2(c)



此題我做 N-fold 的函數是我所選擇的 polynomial,我選擇使用階數 (M)當作我的 Hyperparameter,並作圖比較 N-fold 前後 RMS 的變化。

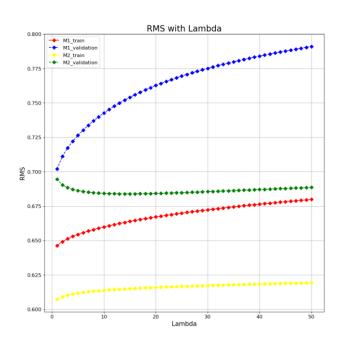
我用的是 N=15 的 N-fold,也就是將所有 Data 切成 15 份並分別輪流 將每份當作 validation 去計算 RMS 並取 15 份的平均值。

可以從上圖中觀察到做完 N-fold 後依然可以隨著階數上升而減少 RMS 值,也能有效的減少 Overfitting 的狀況,可以看出 N-fold validation 的 RMS 值比沒做之前的小。

2.3 Maximum a posteriori approach

(a)Maximum likelihood 和 MAP 的差別在於 MAP 有考慮進 prior 的影響,Maximum likelihood 只會受到 Data 的影響曲尋找最可能的結果,而 MAP 則會同時考慮 Data 和 prior 的影響來尋找結果。

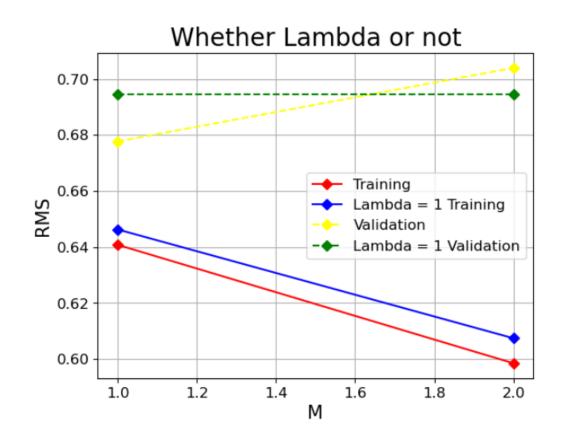
(b)



```
Lambda = 1
                                                       RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6073963580743086
RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6073963580743086
                                                       RMS\_M2\_validation\_posterior : 0.6946550181633245
RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6946550181633245
                                                       Lambda = 2
                                                       RMS_M2_train_posterior: 0.6091786821598503
RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6091786821598503
                                                       RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6903526966959063
RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6903526966959063
                                                       Lambda = 3
                                                        RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6103077746693011
RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6103077746693011
                                                       RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6883944315474206
RMS M2 validation posterior : 0.6883944315474206
                                                       RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6111292842754024
RMS M2 train posterior: 0.6111292842754024
                                                       RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6871708085298471
RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6871708085298471
                                                       Lambda = 5
                                                       RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6117718576299316
RMS_M2_train_posterior : 0.6117718576299316
                                                       RMS_M2_validation_posterior : 0.6863024442766865
RMS\_M2\_validation\_posterior : 0.6863024442766865
```

上圖為 MAP 後隨著 Lambda 的變化 RMS 的變化曲線以及 Lambda 從 1 到 5 的 RMS 值,可以看出 RMS 和 Lambda 的大小是呈正比的。

(c)



由上圖的結果可以發現 MAP 的 training 雖然變大但是 validation 變小了,表示有幫助減少 overfitting 的問題。

在沒有加入 prior 前,隨著階數上升, overfitting 也跟著變嚴重;在有 prior 加入後,即便階數上升,雖然還有一點 overfitting,但明顯減少很多。從作圖的結果可發現,做 MAP(加入 prior)確實有降低 overfitting 的效果並且可以保護 model 對測試資料的預測,有效降低 training 和 validation 之間的誤差,與我 a 小題的結論一致。