

Model Selection problem.

Eg 1. $m(x) = E(Y|X=x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \dots + \beta_p x^p.$

(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_p)

M_k is the k th degree polynomial.

Eg 2. Age^d Death rate certain population. $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n).$

1. $M_1 =$ exponential.
2. $M_2 =$ gamma dist.
3. $M_3 =$ lognormal.

Eg 3. AR model. $Y_t = a_1 Y_{t-1} + a_2 Y_{t-2} + \dots + a_k Y_{t-k} + \epsilon_t.$

the order of the model as well as the parameters are unknown.

Eg 4. Mixture Model. :

$$f(\underline{y}) = \sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j \phi(\underline{y}, \underline{\mu}_j, \Sigma_j)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i = 1 \quad \text{or } \underline{\pi_i} < 1$$

k - unknown.
 $\underline{\mu}_j, \Sigma_j$ all are unknown. $\underline{\pi}$ is unknown.

$$N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$\pi_1 = 0.3$ $\pi_2 = 0.7$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1$$

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{y} - \mu_1)}{\sigma}$$

③

generate sample from mixture distribution. as specified above.

Correct: If $(U < \pi_1)$ generate from $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
 else: generate from $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
 for each sample Y_i

Incorrect:

$$X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

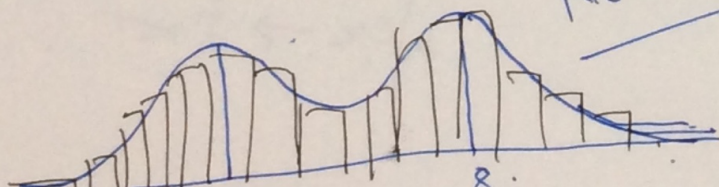
$$Y = \pi_1 X_1 + \pi_2 X_2$$

Although the mean will be same -
 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{cases} U_i \leftarrow U[0, 1] \\ \text{If } (U_i < \pi_1) \\ Y_i \leftarrow N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \\ \text{else} \\ Y_i \leftarrow N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \end{cases}$$

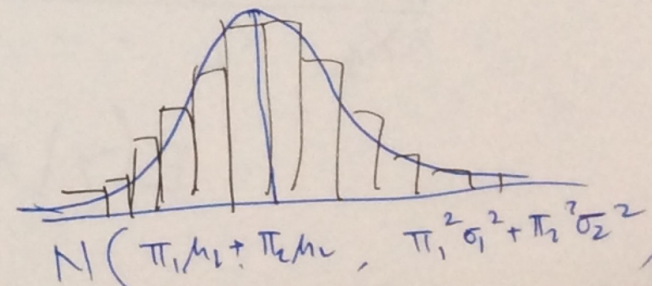
~~or~~

Not Normal.



For each iteration i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

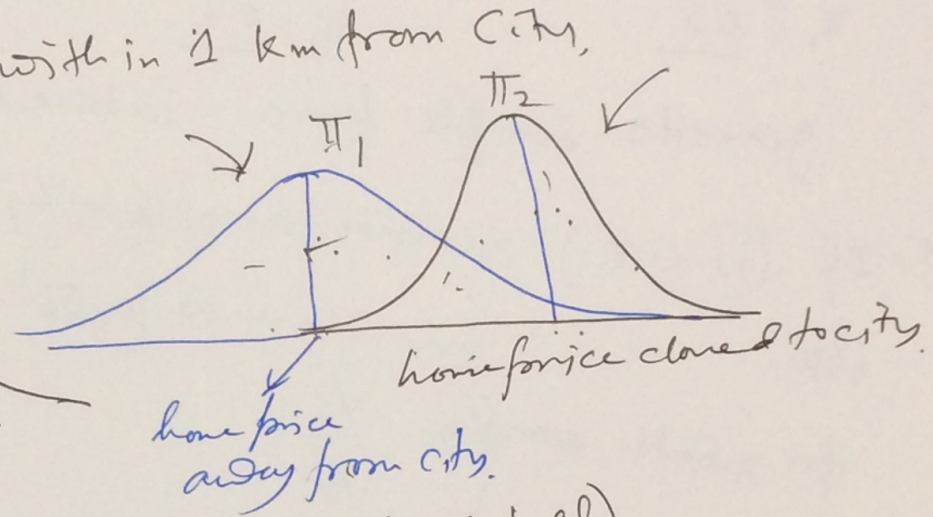
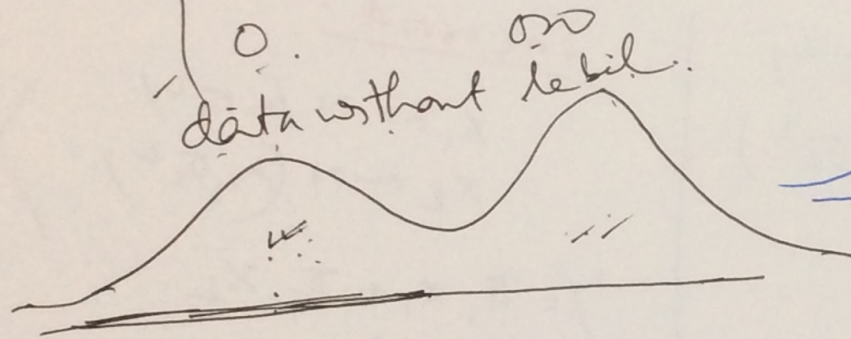
$$\begin{cases} X_{1i} \leftarrow N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \\ X_{2i} \leftarrow N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \\ Y_i = \pi_1 X_{1i} + \pi_2 X_{2i} \end{cases}$$



Distribution of home price. (Y).

X = indicator function.

$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the home is within 1 km from city,} \\ 0 & \text{data without label.} \end{cases}$



Normal family ✓
Mixture of $K=2$ population.
Estimate the parameter.
unsupervised.

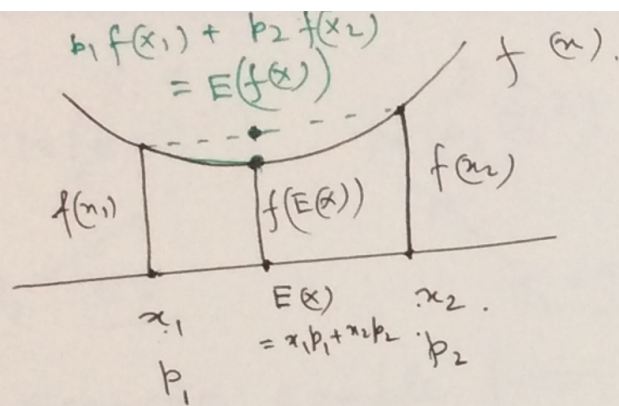
(data with label).
a new data comes \rightarrow make the labeling.
Classification.

EM algorithm to get the parameters.
 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

$$E(Y | X=0)$$

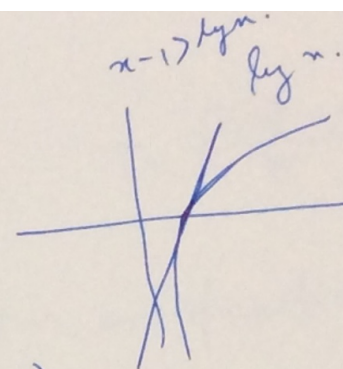
supervised.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} p_1 & C_1 \rightarrow f_1 \\ p_2 & C_2 \rightarrow f_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ p_K & C_K \rightarrow f_K \end{array}$$



$$p_1 + p_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda + (1-\lambda) = 1$$



(5)

K-L divergence: To show $D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) \geq 0$

$$D(P \parallel Q) = \int p(x) \log_e \left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \right) dx.$$

$$= - \int p(x) \log_e \left(\frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right) dx.$$

$$\geq - \int p(x) \log \left(1 - \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \right) dx.$$

$$= \int q(x) dx - \int p(x) dx = 0.$$