

# WEIGHT-SPACE VIEW

- Until now we considered a hypothesis space  $\mathcal{H}$  of parameterized functions  $f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)$  (in particular, the space of linear functions).
- Using Bayesian inference, we derived distributions for  $\theta$  after having observed data  $\mathcal{D}$ .
- Prior beliefs about the parameter are expressed via a prior distribution  $q(\theta)$ , which is updated according to Bayes' rule

$$\underbrace{p(\theta|\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y})}_{\text{posterior}} = \frac{\overbrace{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}, \theta)}^{\text{likelihood}} \overbrace{q(\theta)}^{\text{prior}}}{\underbrace{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X})}_{\text{marginal}}}.$$



# WEIGHT-SPACE VS. FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW

## Weight-Space View

Parameterize functions

Example:  $f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta) = \theta^\top \mathbf{x}$

Define distributions on  $\theta$

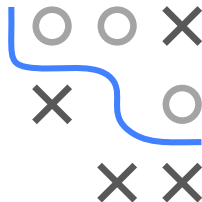
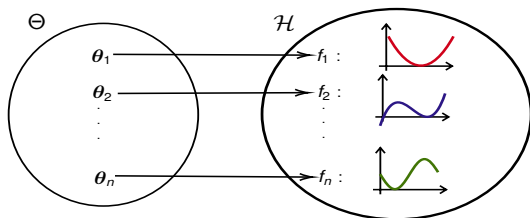
Inference in parameter space  $\Theta$

## Function-Space View

Define distributions on  $f$

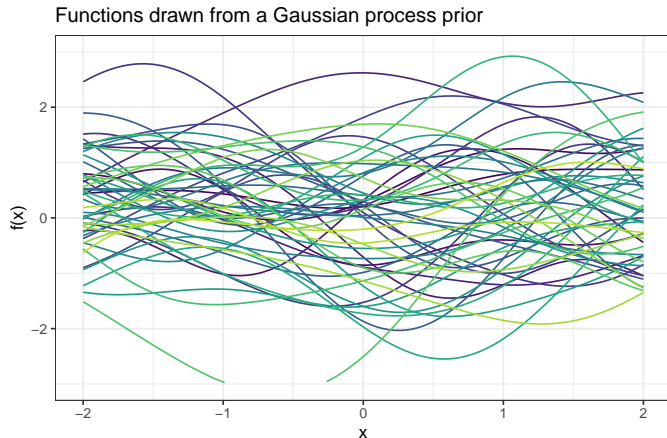
Inference in function space  $\mathcal{H}$

- Directly search in a space of “allowed” functions  $\mathcal{H}$ .
- Specify a prior distribution **over functions** instead over a parameter and update it according to the observed data points.

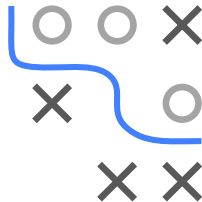


# FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW

Intuitively, imagine we could draw a huge number of functions from some prior distribution over functions (\*).

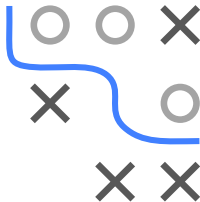
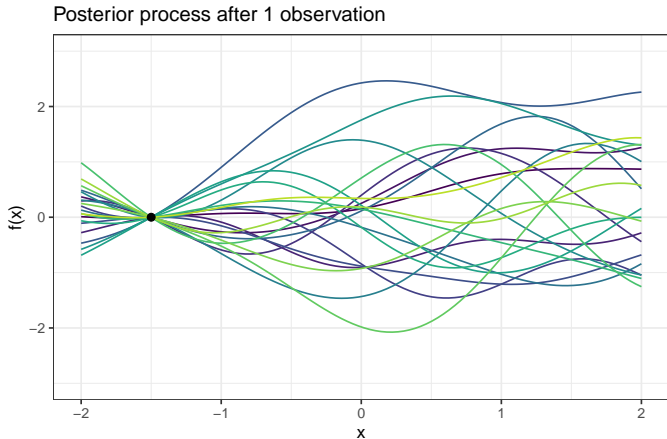


(\*) We will see in a minute how distributions over functions can be specified.



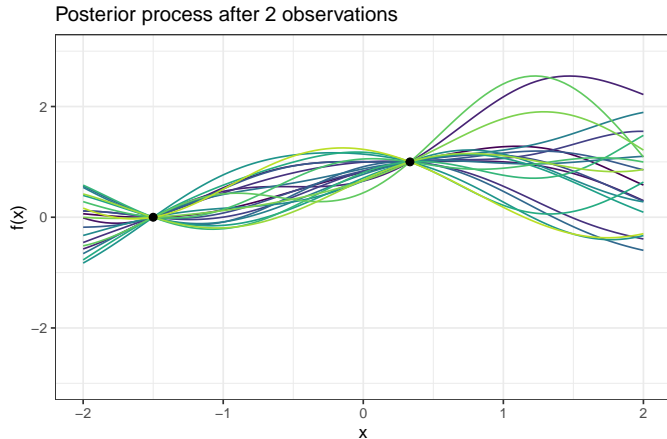
## FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW

After observing some data points, we are only allowed to sample those functions, that are consistent with the data.



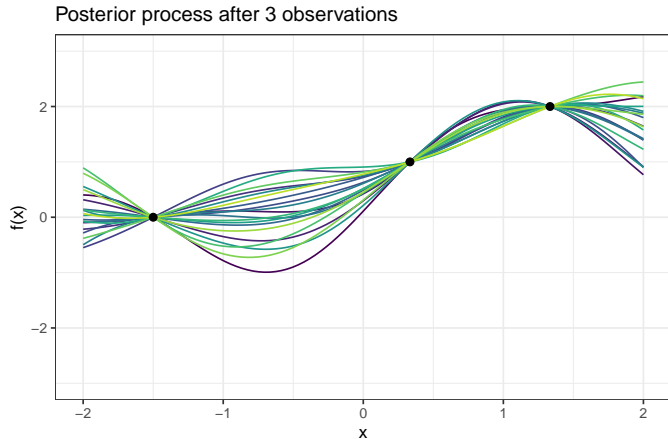
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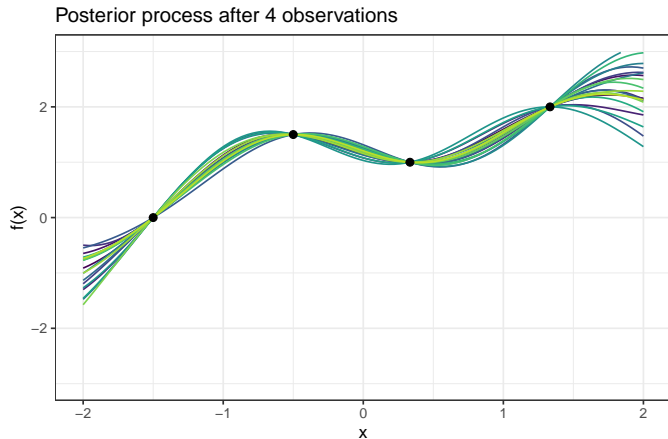
# FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW

After observing some data points, we are only allowed to sample those functions, that are consistent with the data.



# FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW

As we observe more and more data points, the variety of functions consistent with the data shrinks.



## FUNCTION-SPACE VIEW / 2

Intuitively, there is something like “mean” and a “variance” of a distribution over functions.

