## MODELOWANIE REGRESJI PORZĄDKOWEJ PRZY UŻYCIU PROCESU GAUSSOWSKIEGO

 $\{f(x_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ - realizacja procesu gaussowskiego o średniej 0 i macierzy kowariancji  $\Sigma$ zadanej wzorem:

$$\Sigma = (K(x_i, x_j))_{i,j=1...n} = \left(e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2}\sum_{\xi=1}^d (x_i^{\xi} - x_i^{\xi})^2}\right)_{i,j=1...n},$$

gdzie  $\kappa > 0$ , a  $x_i^{\xi}$  to  $\xi$ -ty element  $x_i$ .

Wtedy f ma rozkład łączny o gęstości:

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}) = \frac{1}{Z_f} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{f}},$$

gdzie  $Z_f = (2\Pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , a  $\mathbf{f} = [f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)]^T$ .

Wtedy:

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{f}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_i|f(x_i)),$$

gdzie  $\mathcal{D} = \{y_1, \dots, y_r\}.$ 

Intuicyjnie:

$$\mathbb{P}_{ideal}(y_i|f(x_i)) = \mathbb{I}\{f(x_i) \in (b_{y_i-1}, b_{y_i}]\},\$$

gdzie  $b_0 = -\infty, b_r = +\infty$ .

Można wygodniej sparametryzować  $b_i$  jako:  $b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $b_i = \sum_{t=2}^{j} \Delta_t + b_1$ , gdzie  $\Delta_t > 0$  oraz  $j = 2, \ldots, r-1$ . Bardzo rzadko mamy jednak do czynienia z idealną sytuacją, dlatego będziemy budować model zakładając dodatkowy szum  $\delta$  o rozkładzie  $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ . Wtedy prawdopodobieństwo zmienia się następująco:

$$\mathbb{P}(y_i|f(x_i)) = \Phi(z_1^i) - \Phi(z_2^i),$$

gdzie 
$$z_1^i \coloneqq \frac{b_{y_i} - f(x_i)}{\sigma}$$
 oraz  $z_2^i \coloneqq \frac{b_{y_i - 1} - f(x_i)}{\sigma}$ .

## $Dow \acute{o} d$

$$\mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) = \int \mathbb{P}_{ideal}(y_{i}|f(x_{i}) + \delta_{i})d\delta_{i} = \int \mathbb{P}(\delta_{i})\mathbb{I}\{f(x_{i}) + \delta_{i} \in (b_{y_{i}-1}, b_{y_{i}}]\}d\delta_{i} = 
= \int \frac{1}{2\Pi\sigma}e^{-\frac{u^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}\mathbb{I}\{u \in (b_{y_{i}-1} - f(x_{i}), b_{y_{i}} - f(x_{i})]\}du = \int_{b_{y_{i}}-f(x_{i})}^{b_{y_{i}-1}-f(x_{i})} \frac{1}{2\Pi\sigma}e^{-\frac{u^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}du = 
= \int_{\frac{b_{y_{i}}-1-f(x_{i})}{\delta}}^{\frac{b_{y_{i}-1}-f(x_{i})}{\delta}} \frac{1}{2\Pi}e^{-\frac{u^{2}}{2}}du = \Phi\left(\frac{b_{y_{i}}-f(x_{i})}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{b_{y_{i}-1}-f(x_{i})}{\sigma}\right)$$

Wprowadźmy następującą funkcję straty:

$$l(y_i, f(x_i)) := -\ln \mathbb{P}(y_i|f(x_i))$$

Jej pochodne to:

$$\frac{\partial l(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_1^{i^2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_2^{i^2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_1^i) - \Phi(z_2^i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 l(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial^2 f(x_i)} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_1^{i^2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_2^{i^2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_1^i) - \Phi(z_2^i)} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \frac{z_1^i \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_1^{i^2}}{2}} - z_2^i \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_2^{i^2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_1^i) - \Phi(z_2^i)}$$

 $Dow \acute{o} d$ 

$$\frac{\partial l(y_{i}, f(x_{i}))}{\partial f(x_{i})} = -\ln\left[\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)\right] = -\frac{1}{\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)} \cdot \Phi'\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi'\left(z_{2}^{i}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = \\
= \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)} \\
= \frac{\partial}{\partial f\left(x_{i}\right)} \left(\frac{\partial l(y_{i}, f(x_{i}))}{\partial f(x_{i})}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f(x_{i})} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)}\right) = \\
= \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{1}{\left[\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)\right]^{2}} \left\{\left[\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)\right] \cdot \\
\cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{F} z_{1}^{i}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathcal{F} z_{2}^{i}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)\right] - \\
- \left(\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}\right)\right\} = \\
= \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \frac{z_{1}^{i} \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - z_{2}^{i} \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi\left(z_{1}^{i}\right) - \Phi\left(z_{2}^{i}\right)}\right]$$

Prawdopodobieństwo a posteriori wygląda następująco:

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_i|f(x_i))}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D})},$$

gdzie  $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}) = \int \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{f})\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f})d\mathbf{f}$ .

 $Dow \acute{o}d$ 

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}, \mathcal{D})}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D})} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{f})\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f})}{\int \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}, \mathcal{D})d\mathbf{f}} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f})\prod_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i}))}{\int \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}, \mathcal{D})d\mathbf{f}}$$

Parametry, które chcemy estymować oznaczmy wektorem  $\Theta = [\kappa, \sigma, b_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_{r-1}]^T$ . Szukamy takiego  $\mathbf{f}$ , które:

$$\mathbf{f}_{MAP} \coloneqq \operatorname*{argmax}_{\mathbf{f}} \{ \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) \} \equiv \operatorname*{argmax}_{\mathbf{f}} \{ \ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) \} \equiv \operatorname*{argmin}_{\mathbf{f}} \{ -\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) \}$$

Zdefiniujmy:

$$S(\mathbf{f}) \coloneqq -\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D})$$

Wtedy:

$$S(\mathbf{f}) \propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, f(x_i)) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{f}$$

 $Dow \acute{o} d$ 

$$S(f) = -\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}|\mathcal{D}) = -\ln \left[ \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i}))}{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D})} \right] = -\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}) + \ln \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}) - \ln \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) \right] \propto$$

$$\propto -\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{f}) - \ln \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) \right] = -\ln \left[ \frac{1}{Z_{f}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{f}} \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ -\ln \mathbb{P}(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{f} + \ln Z_{f} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) \propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_{i}|f(x_{i})) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{f}$$

Policzmy pochodne S(f):

$$\frac{\partial S(\mathbf{f})}{\partial \mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} + \left[ \frac{\partial l(y_1, f(x_1))}{\partial f(x_1)}, \dots, \frac{\partial l(y_n, f(x_n))}{\partial f(x_n)} \right]$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 S(\mathbf{f})}{\partial \mathbf{f} \partial \mathbf{f}^T} = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} + \mathbf{\Lambda},$$

gdzie

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 l(y_1, f(x_1))}{\partial^2 f(x_1)} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 l(y_n, f(x_n))}{\partial^2 f(x_n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Korzystając z przybliżenia Laplace'a otrzymujemy:

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}|\mathbf{\Theta})$$