MODELOWANIE REGRESJI PORZĄDKOWEJ PRZY UŻYCIU PROCESU GAUSSOWSKIEGO

 $\{f(x_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ - realizacja procesu gaussowskiego o średniej 0 i macierzy kowariancji Σ 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^{ξ} to ξ -ty element x_i .

Wtedy f ma rozkład łączny o gęstości:

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

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

Wtedy:

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

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 δ 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:

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

 $Dow \acute{o}d$

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

$$\frac{\partial^{2}l(y_{i}, f(x_{i}))}{\partial^{2}f(x_{i})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f(x_{i})} \left(\frac{\partial l(y_{i}, f(x_{i}))}{\partial f(x_{i})} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f(x_{i})} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_{1}^{i}) - \Phi(z_{2}^{i})} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{1}{\left[\Phi(z_{1}^{i}) - \Phi(z_{2}^{i})\right]^{2}} \left\{ \left[\Phi(z_{1}^{i}) - \Phi(z_{2}^{i})\right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot z_{1}^{i}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot z_{2}^{i}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}\right) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_{1}^{i}) - \Phi(z_{2}^{i})} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \frac{z_{1}^{i} \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{1}^{i}^{2}}{2}} - z_{2}^{i} \frac{1}{2\Pi} e^{-\frac{z_{2}^{i}^{2}}{2}}}{\Phi(z_{1}^{i}) - \Phi(z_{2}^{i})} \right)$$

Prawdopodobieństwo a posteriori wygląda następująco:

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