

Figure 1: $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$ et $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}}$

Intelligence artificielle Machine Learning Deep Learning

$$R_X(\beta^*, \beta) = \left\| \mathbb{E} \left[\beta^* | X \right] - \beta \right\|_{\Sigma}^2 + \left\| \operatorname{Tr} \left[\mathbb{V} \left[\beta^* | X \right] \Sigma \right] \right\|_{V_X(\beta^*, \beta)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x_1 w_1 + \dots + x_d w_d)}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\langle x, w \rangle}}$$

$$w = (w_1, \dots, w_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

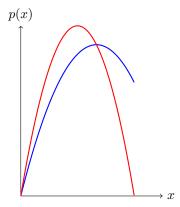


Figure 2: Comparaison de deux distributions

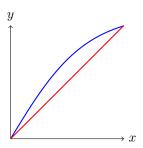


Figure 3: Comparaison de deux distributions