Homework 3 Machine Learning

October 5, 2022

Exercise 1:

We have : $t = y(w, x) + \varepsilon$

while $\varepsilon \approx N(0, \sigma^2)$

If $\mu(\varepsilon) \neq 0$ we just adjust bias of y : $\mu(\varepsilon) = 0$

 $\Rightarrow P(t) = N(t|y(w,x),\sigma^2)$

Suppose: $t_n = y(x_n, w) + \varepsilon$

 $\Rightarrow P(t_n) = N(t_n|y(x_n, w), \varepsilon^2)$

Generality: Maximum for all point, we use maximum likelihood function: $P(t|x,w,\beta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} N(t_n|y(x,w),\beta^{-1})$

$$P(t|x, w, \beta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} N(t_n|y(x, w), \beta^{-1})$$

$$\log(P(t|x, w, \beta)) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\log(N(t_n|y(x, w), \beta^{-1})))$$

Simplize:

$$\log(P(t|x,w,\beta)) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} N(t_n|y(x,w),\beta^{-1})$$
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$$\log(P(t|x,w,\beta)) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\log(N(t_n|y(x,w),\beta^{-1})))$$

$$= \frac{-\beta}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n,w) - t_n)^2 + \frac{N}{2} \log(\beta) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi)$$
Maximum likelihood:

$$\operatorname{Max} \log(P(t|x,w,\beta)) = \operatorname{-Max} \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n,w) - t_n)^2$$

Max log(
$$P(t|x, w, \beta)$$
) = -Max $\frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n, w) - t_n)^2$

$$= \operatorname{Min} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n, w) - t_n)^2$$

 $= \operatorname{Min} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n, w) - t_n)^2$ We minimize $P = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(x_n, w) - t_n)^2$ to find w

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n \end{pmatrix}; t = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ \dots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix}; w = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

By minimizing P, we can find w. P is called Mean Squared Error Loss(MSE):

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n - y(x_n, w))^2$$

we have:

$$y(x_n, w) = w_1 x_v + w_0$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 x_1 & w_0 \\ w_2 x_2 & w_0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ w_n x_n & w_0 \end{pmatrix} = XW$$

$$t - y = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 - y_1 \\ t_2 - y_2 \\ \dots \\ t_n - y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} &\Rightarrow L = \|t-y\|_i^2 = \|t-Xw\|_i^2 = (t-Xw)^T(t-Xw) \\ &\frac{\partial(L)}{\partial(w)} = 2X^T(t-Xw) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow X^Tt = X^TXw \end{split}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T t$$