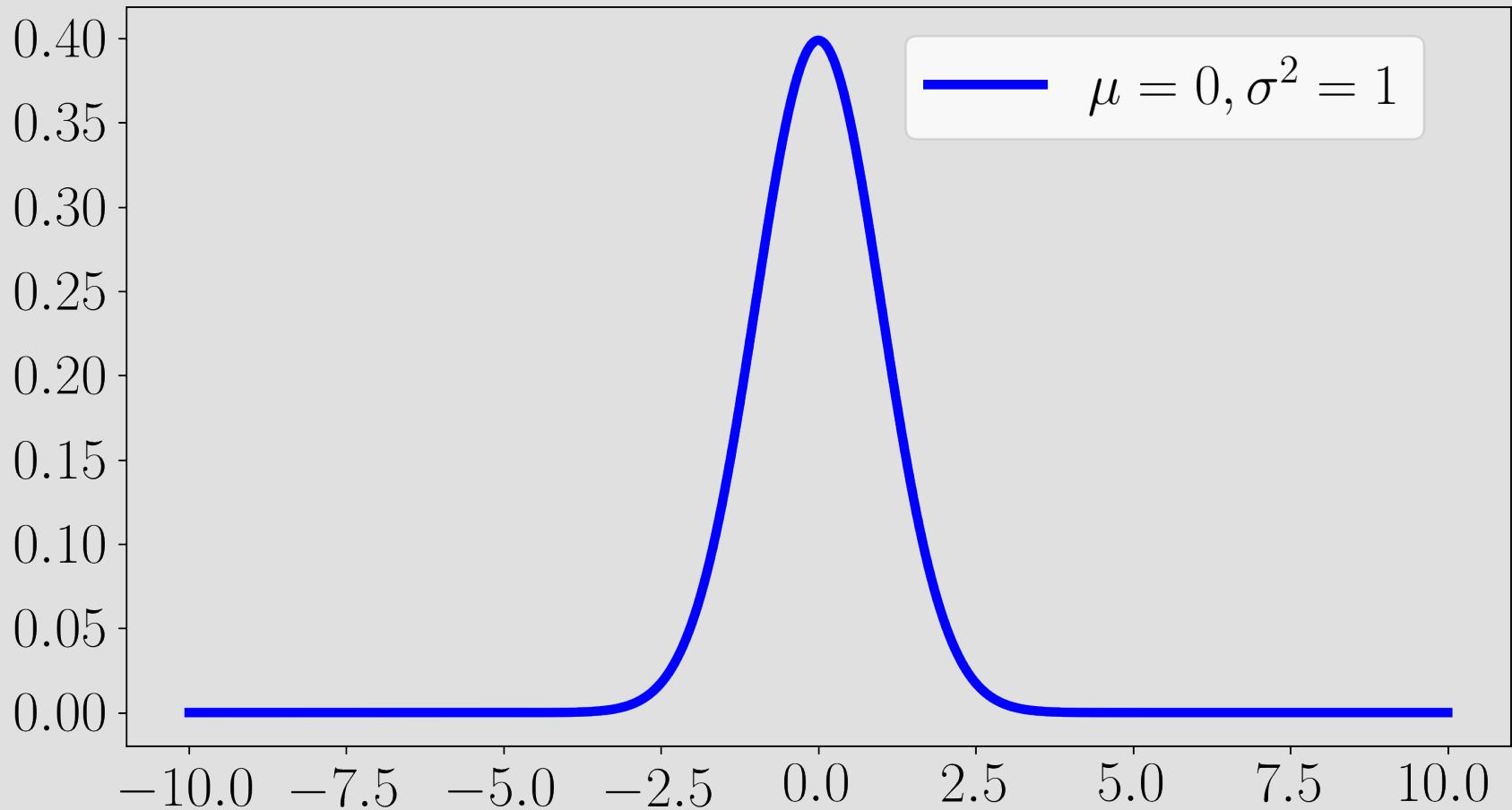


# **Example: linear regression**



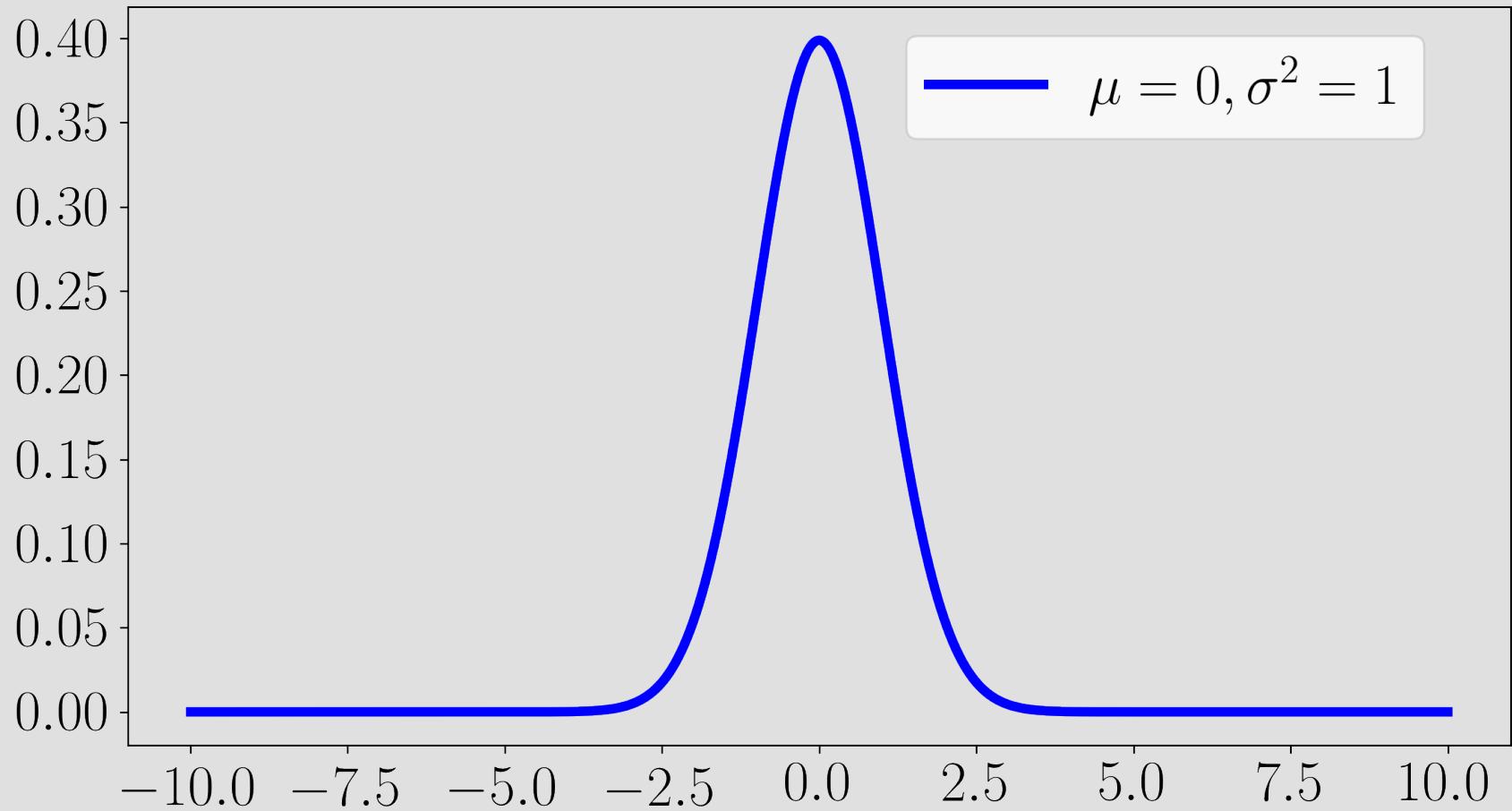
# Univariate normal



$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



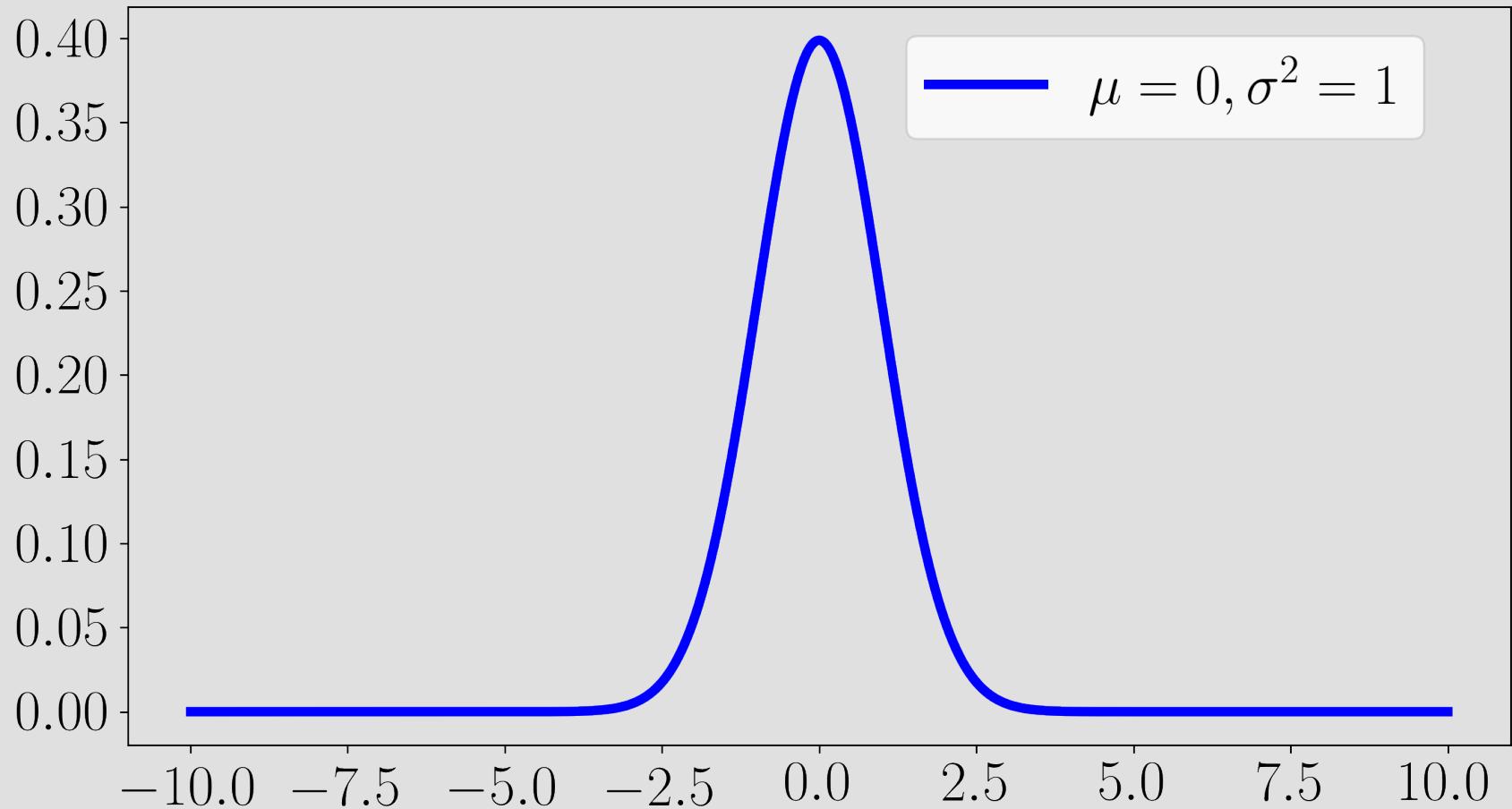
# Univariate normal



$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



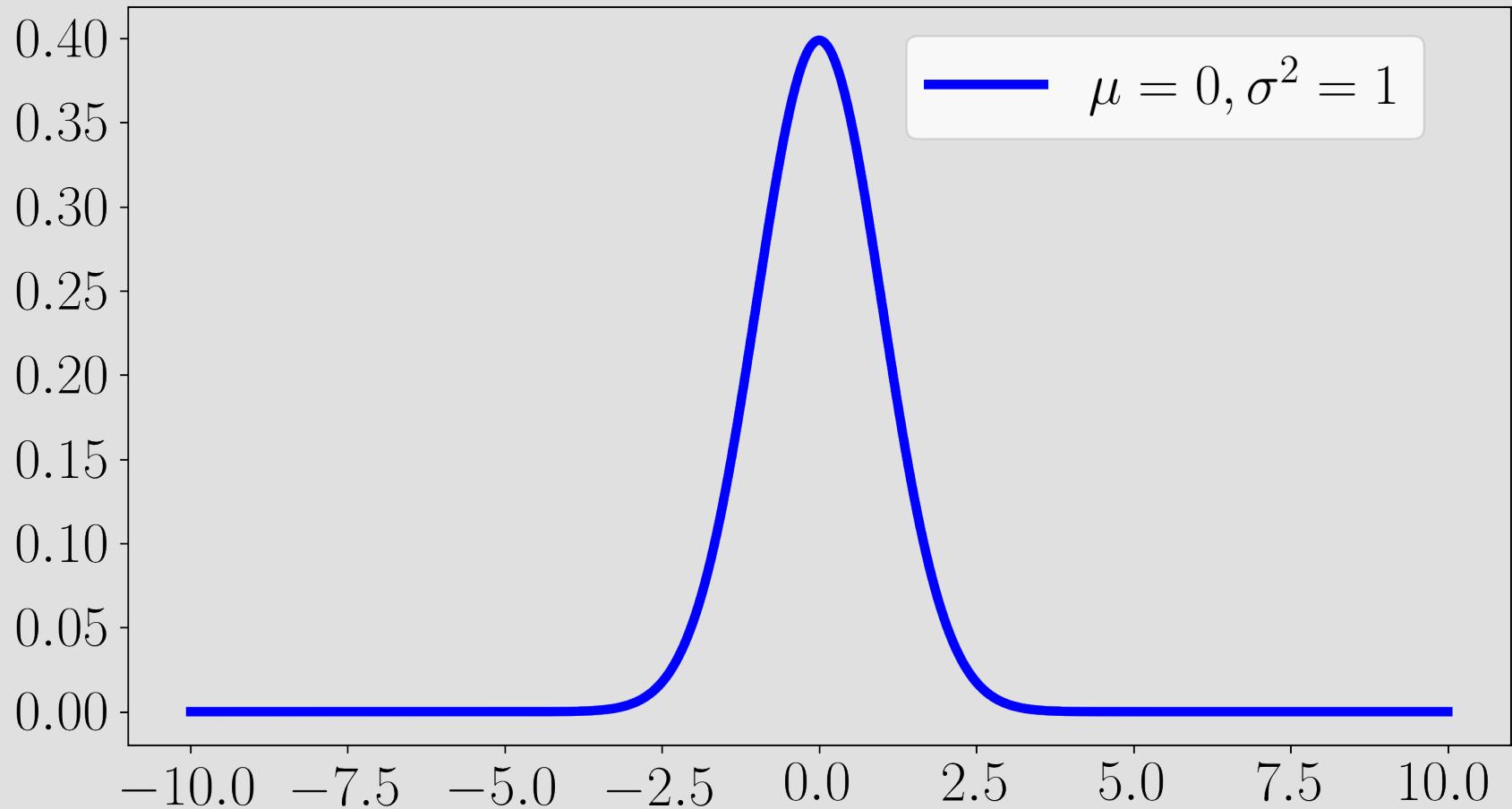
# Univariate normal



$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



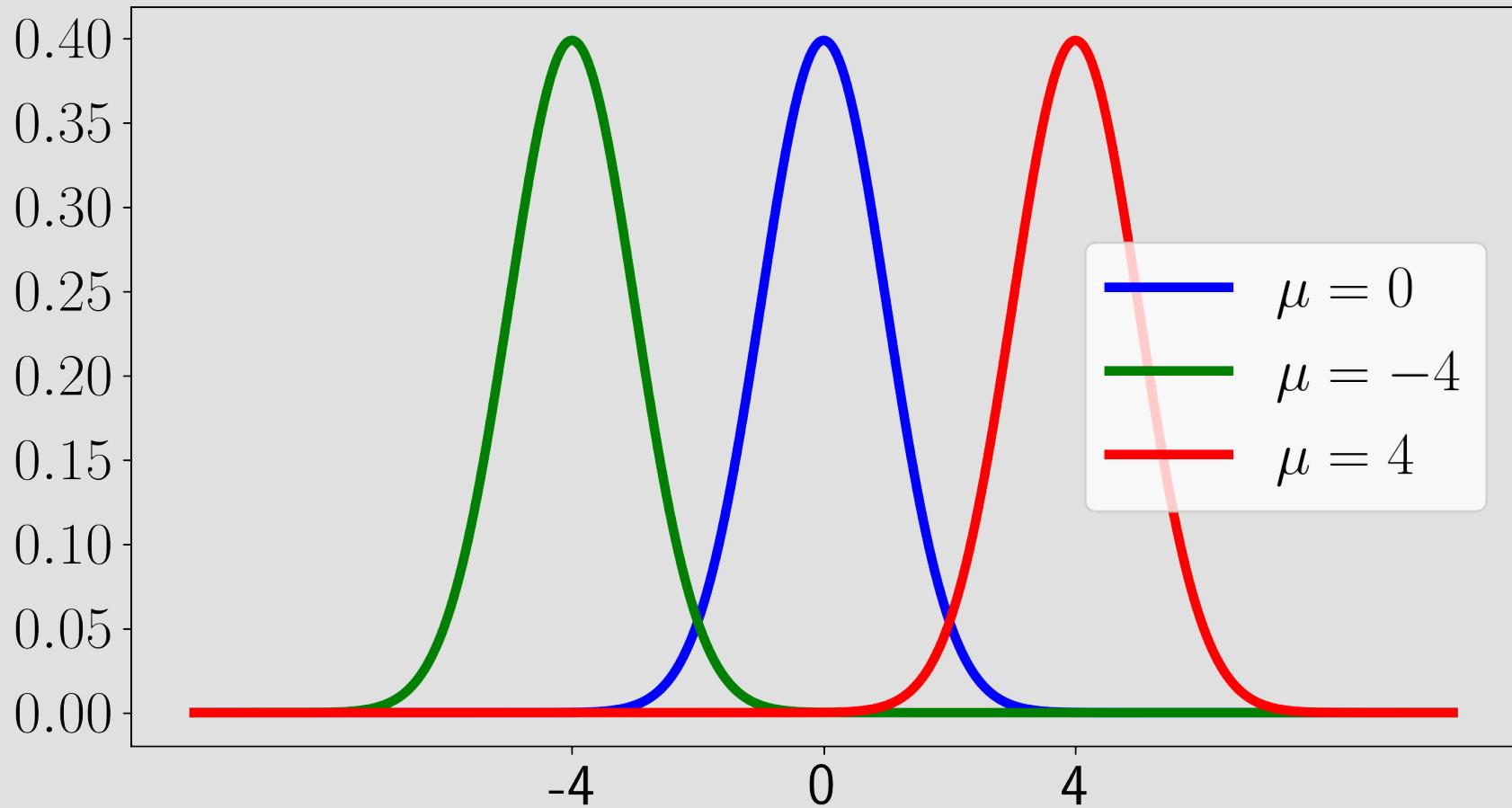
# Univariate normal



$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



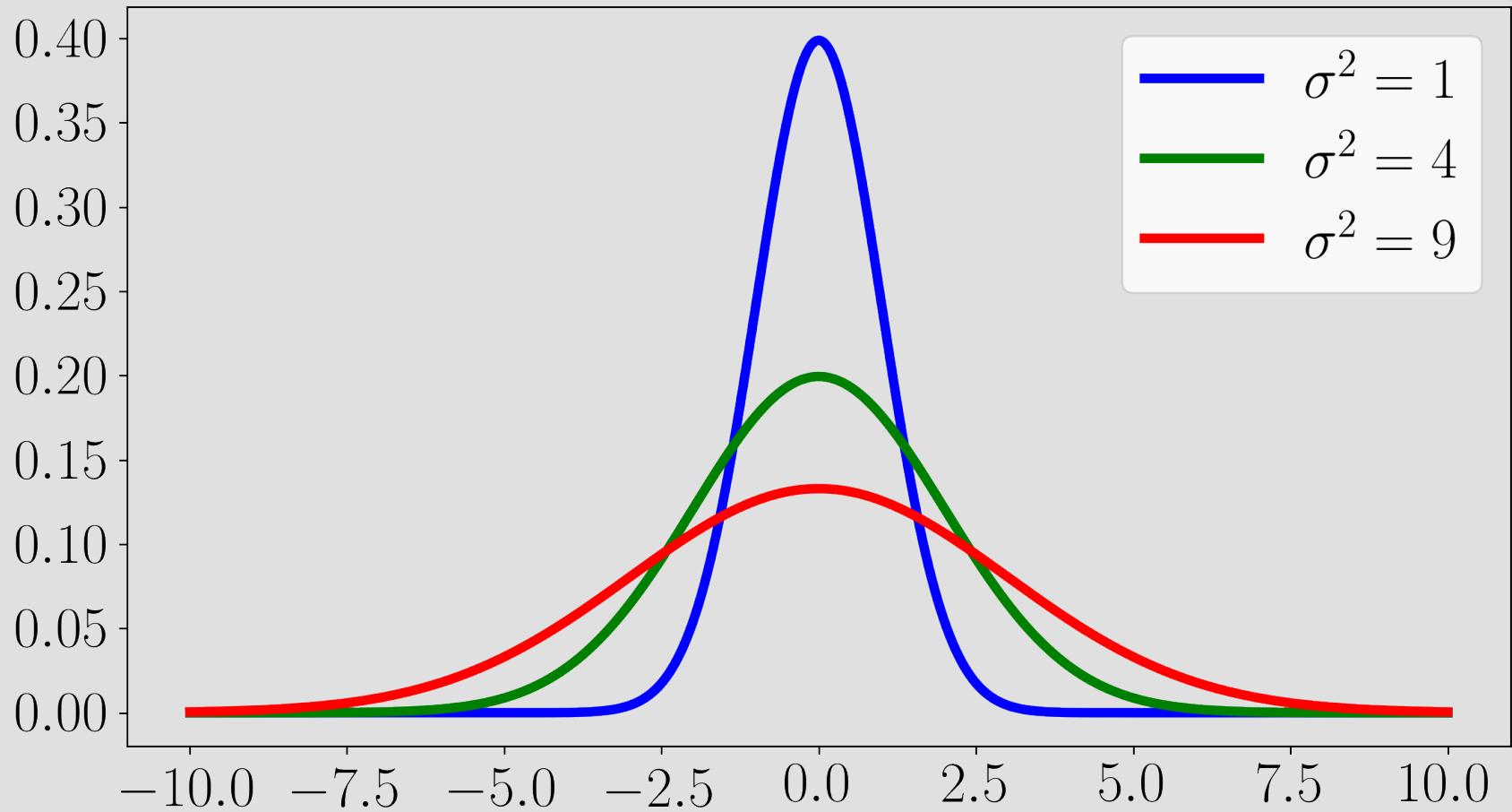
# Univariate normal: mean



$$\mathbb{E}X = \mu$$



# Univariate normal: variance

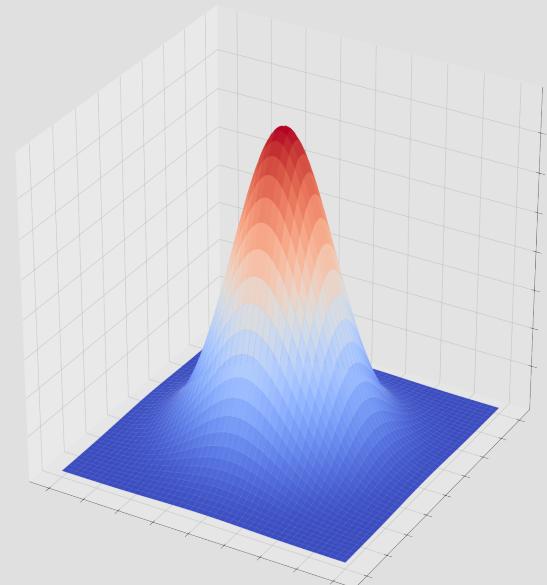
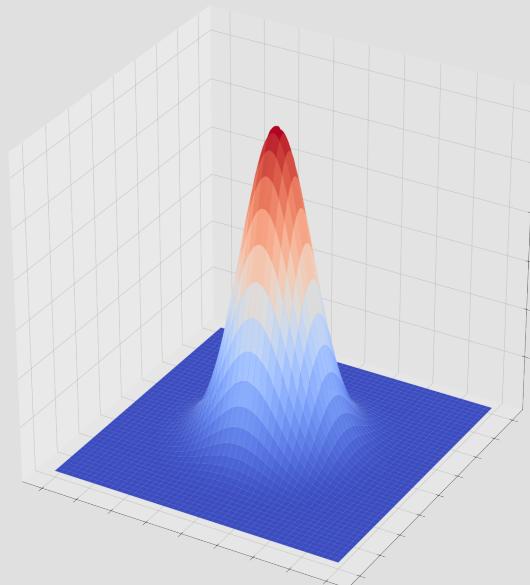
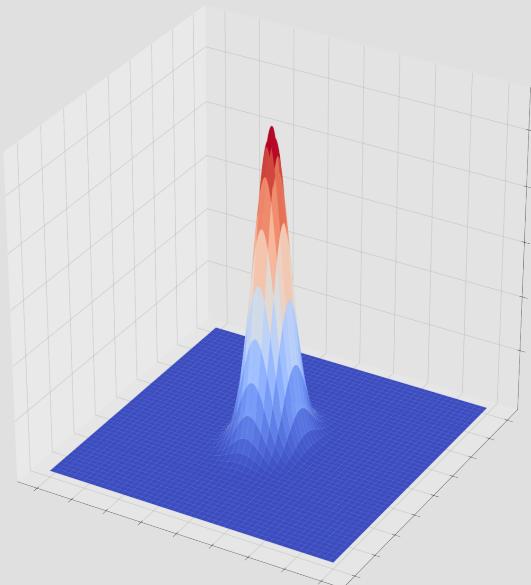


$$\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$$



# Multivariate normal

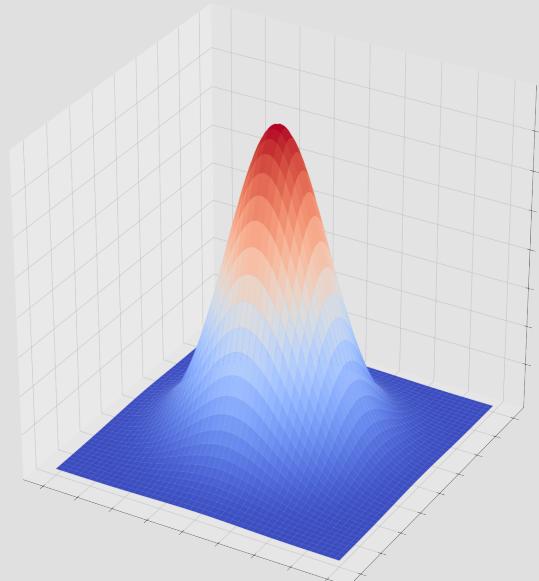
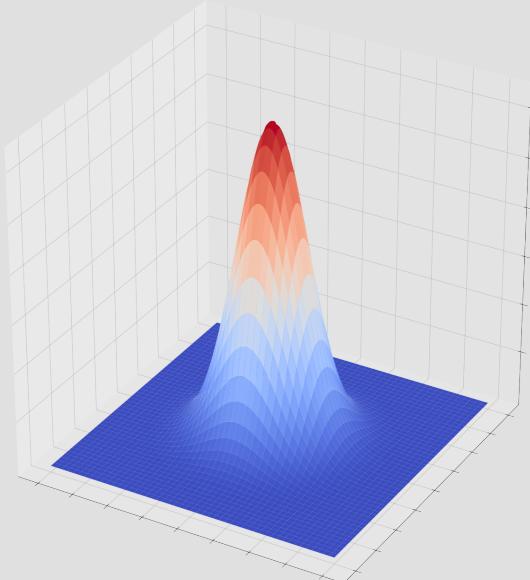
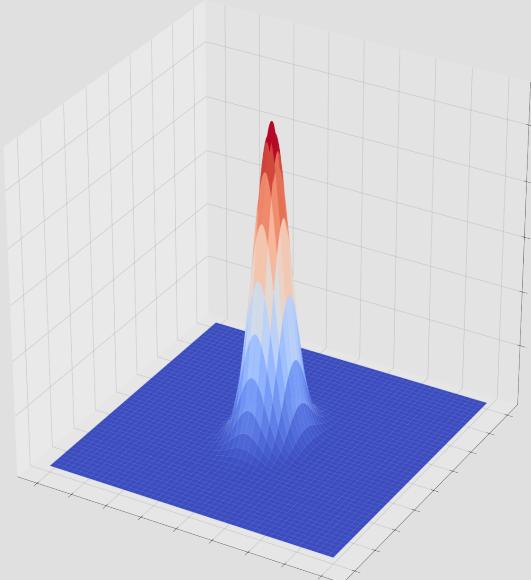
$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|2\pi\Sigma|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right]$$



# Multivariate normal

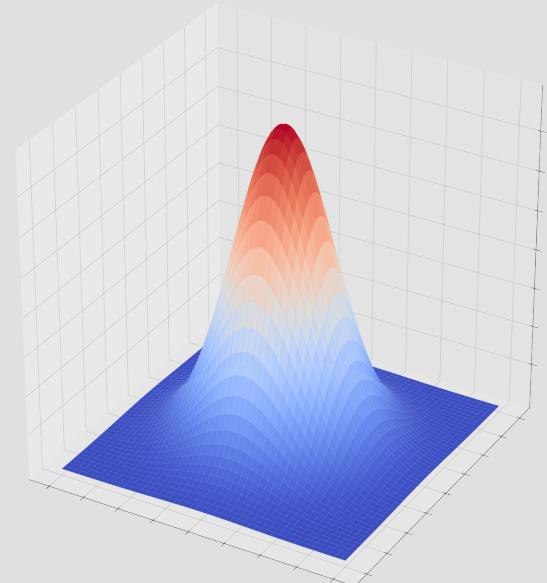
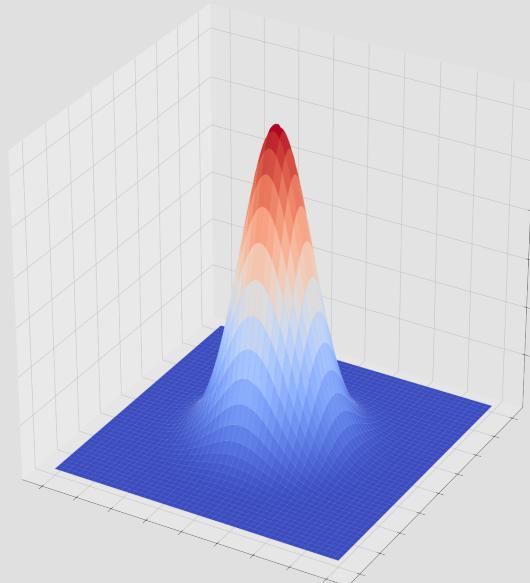
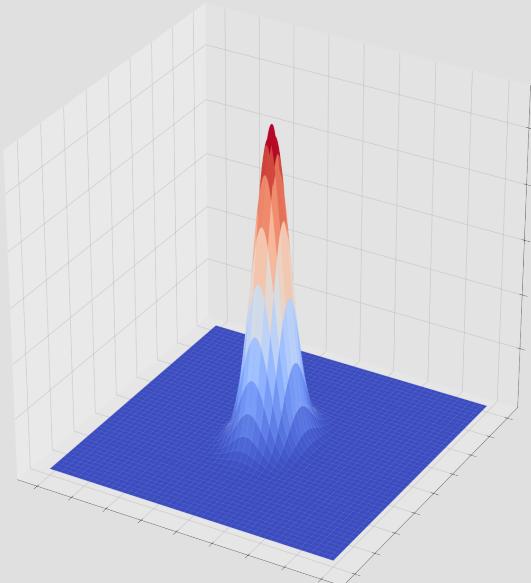
$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|2\pi\Sigma|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \mu \quad \text{Cov}[X] = \Sigma$$



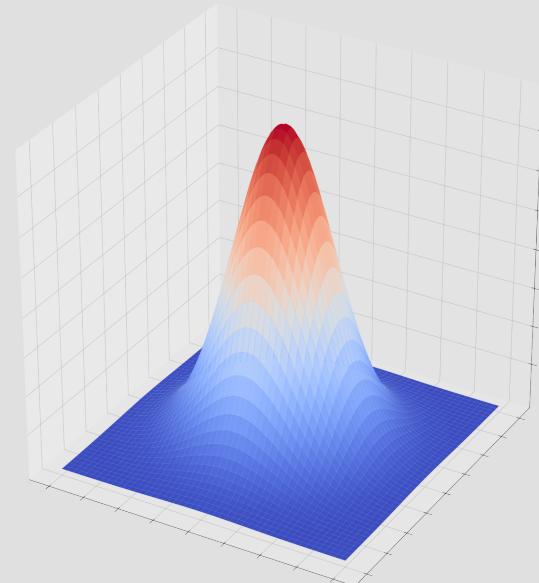
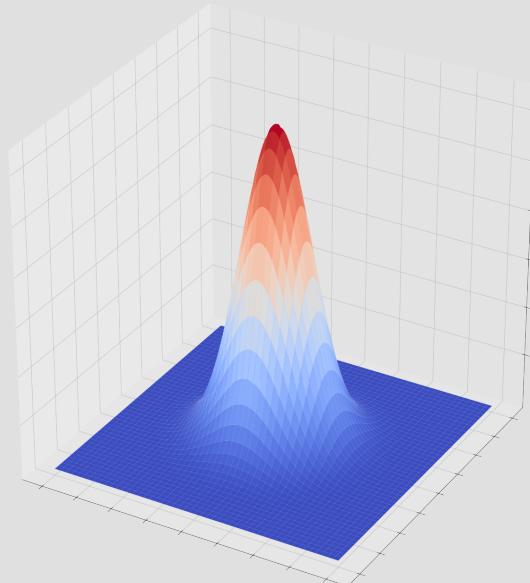
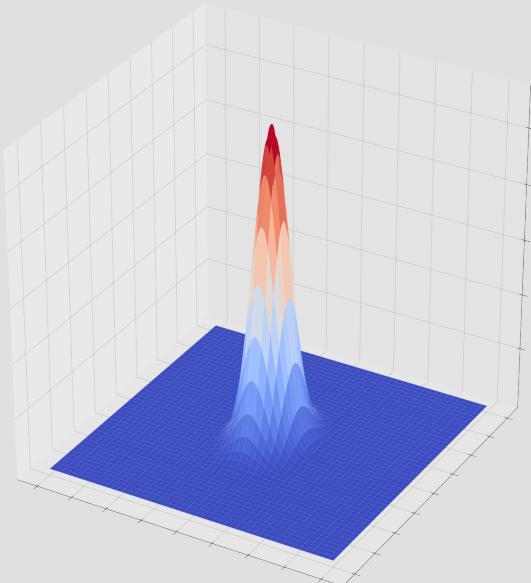
# Multivariate normal

$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|2\pi\Sigma|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right]$$



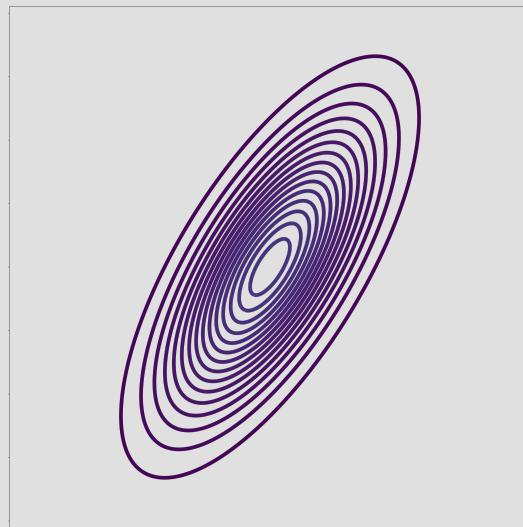
# Multivariate normal

$$\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|2\pi\Sigma|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right]$$



# Multivariate normal

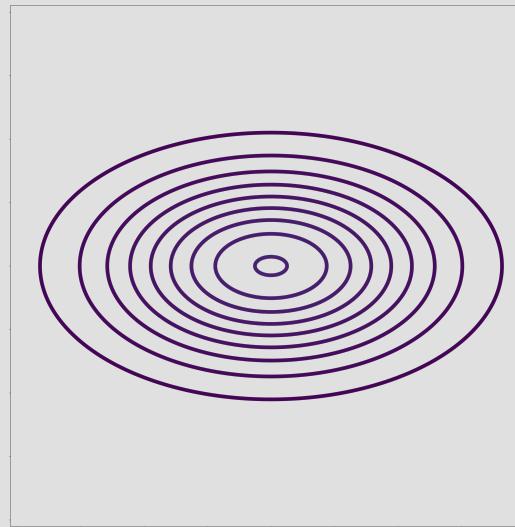
$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Full

Parameters:  $\frac{D(D+1)}{2}$

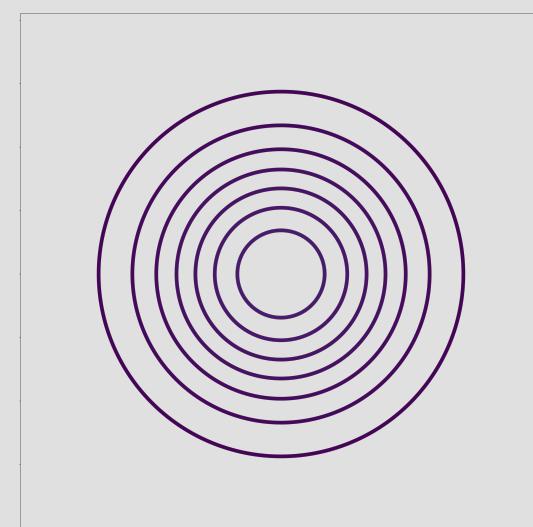
$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Diagonal

Parameters:  $D$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

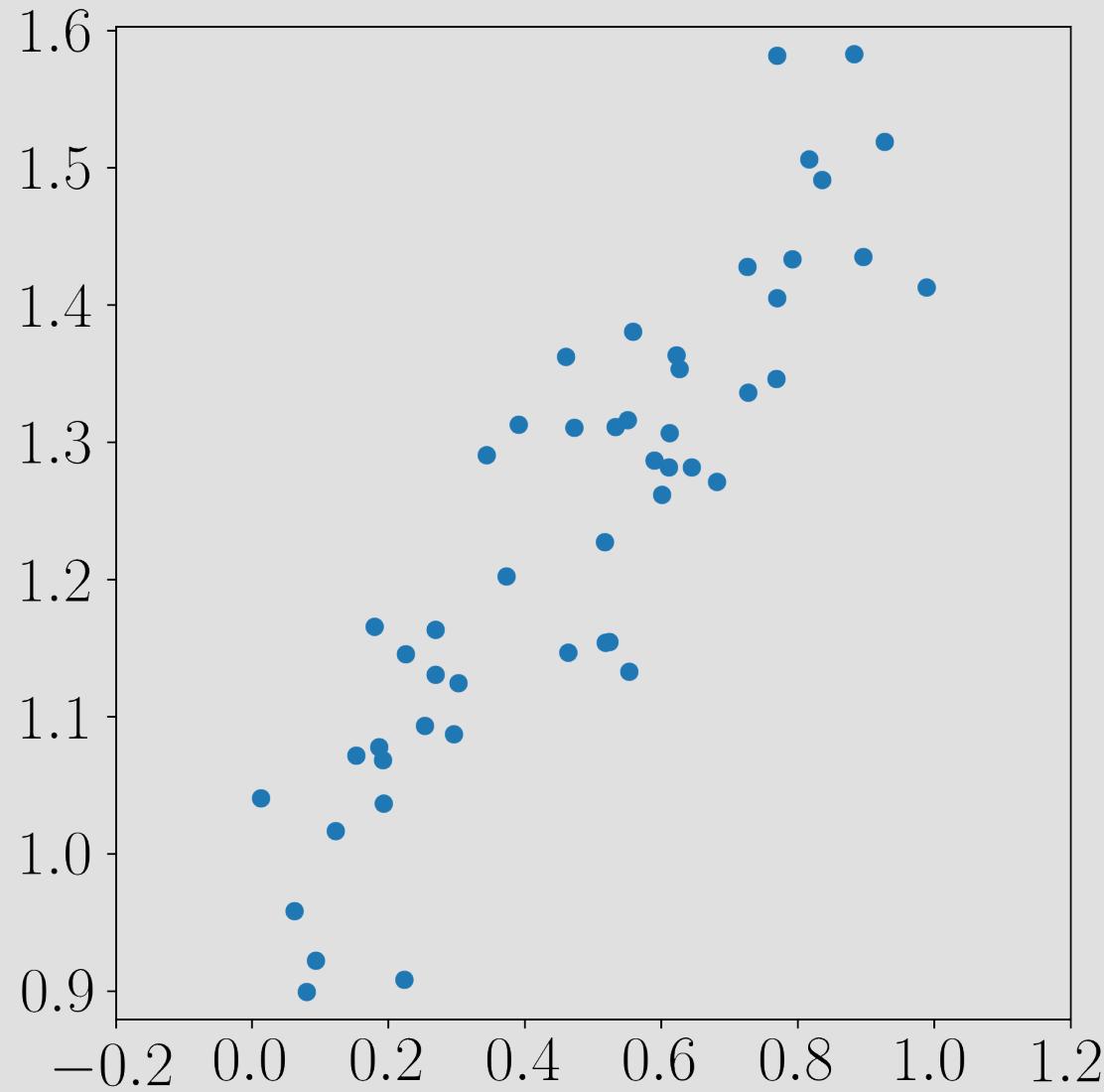


Spherical

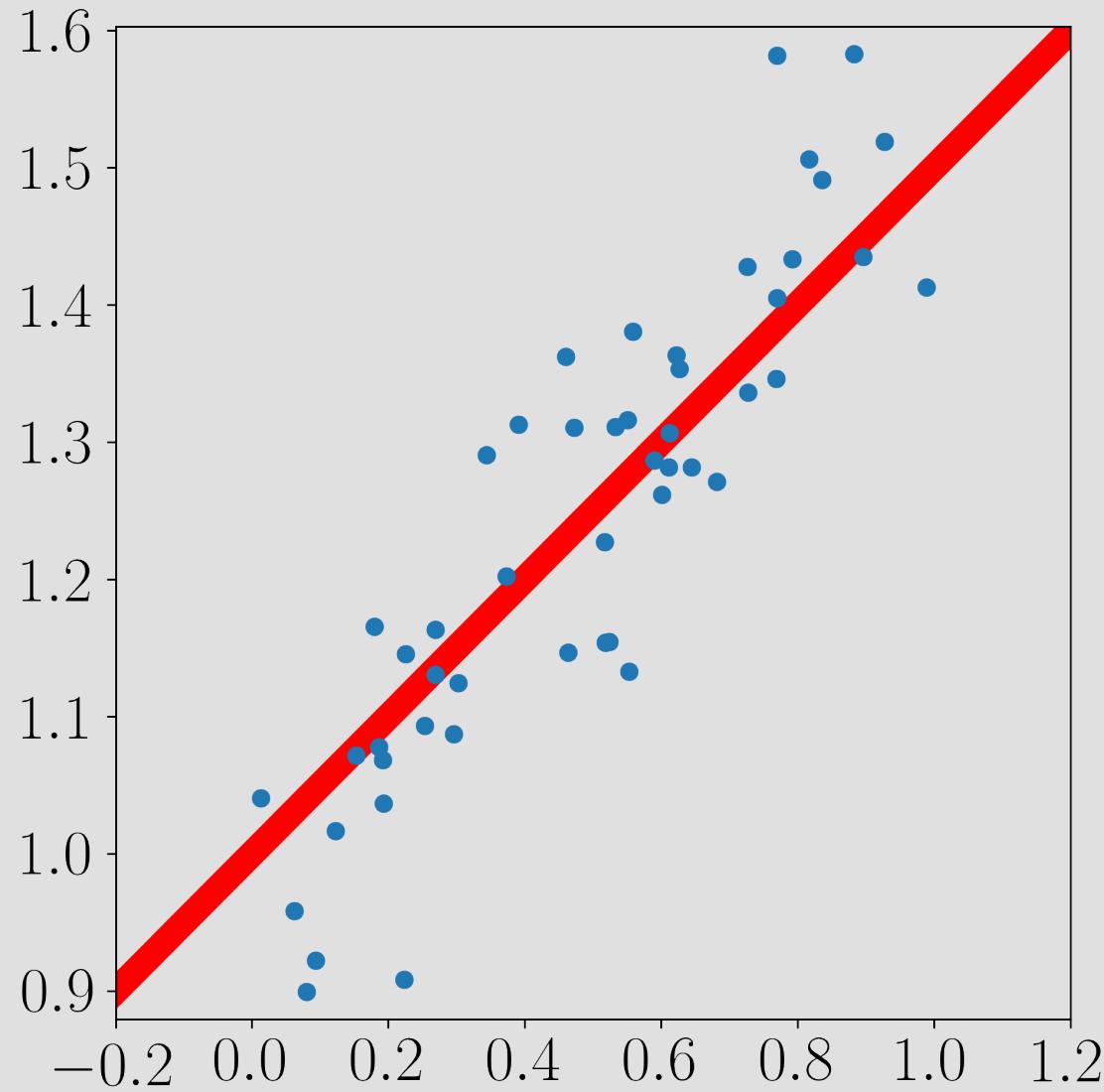
Parameters:  $1$



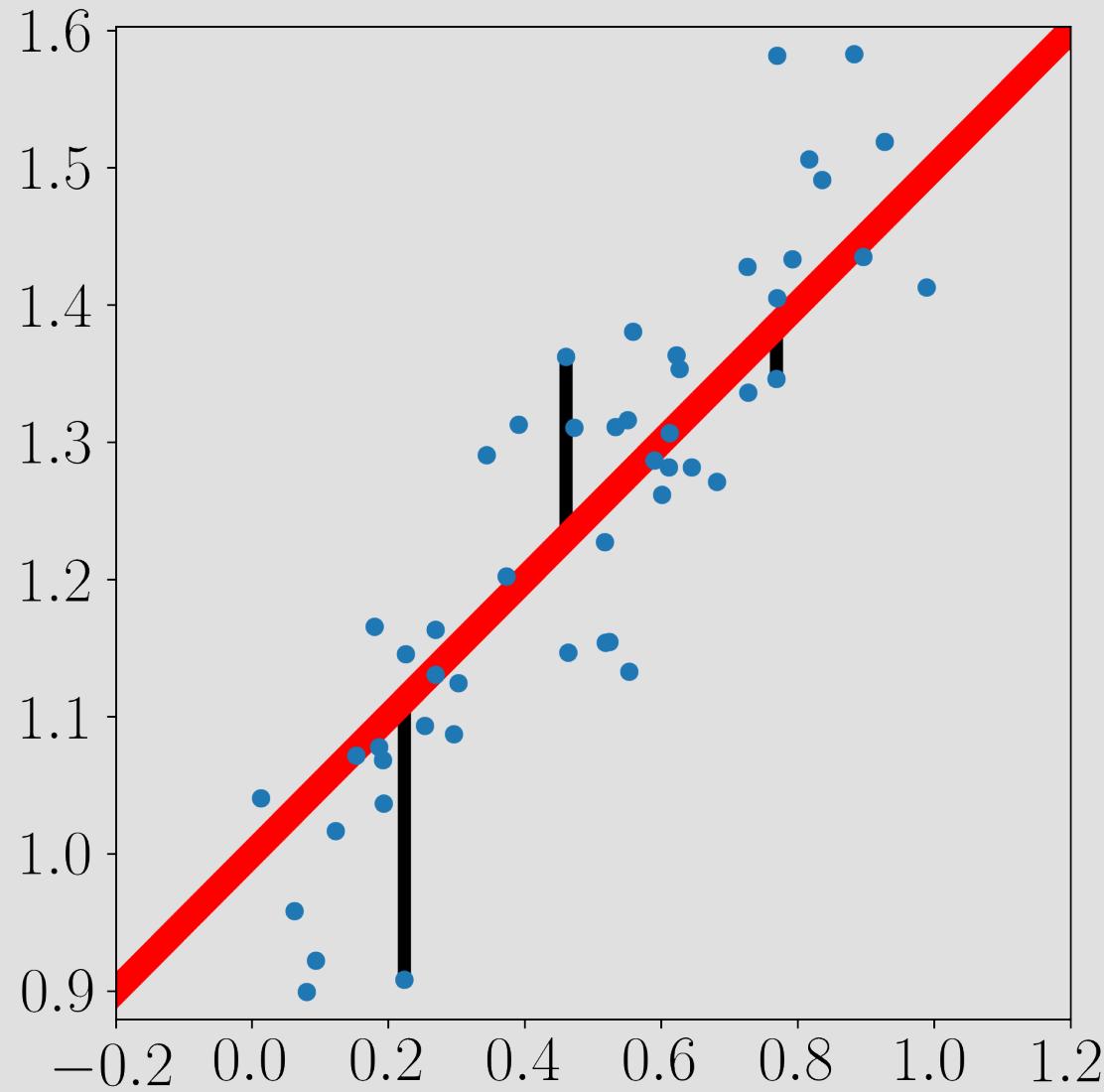
# Linear regression



# Linear regression

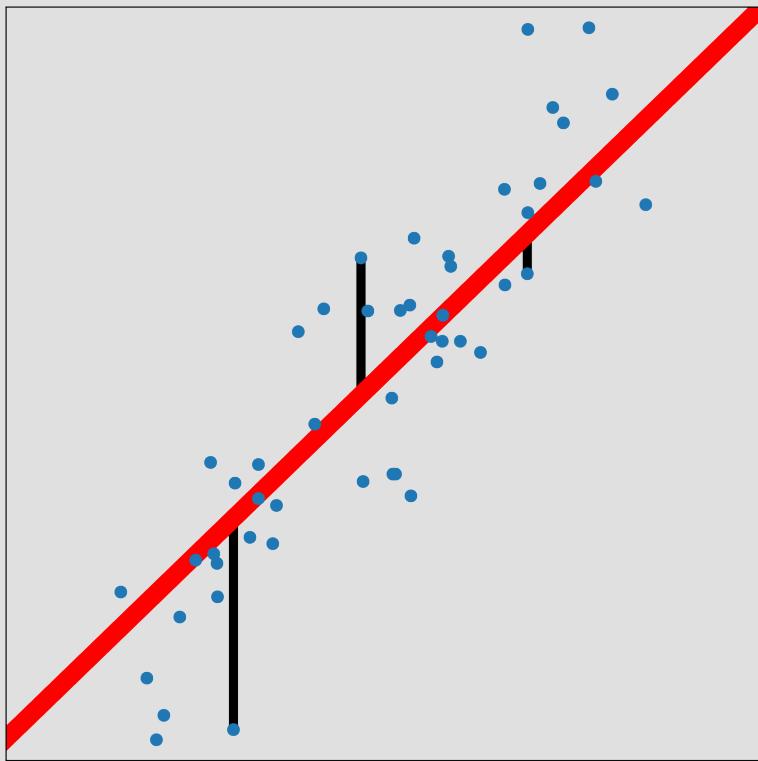


# Linear regression



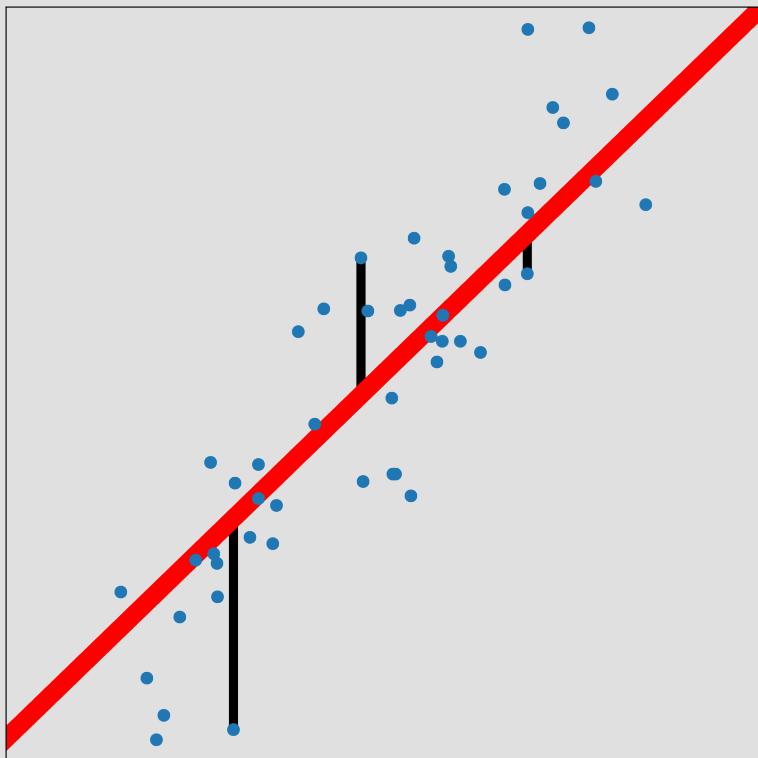
# Least squares problem

$$L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^N (w^T x_i - y_i)^2 = \|w^T X - y\|^2 \rightarrow \min_w$$



# Least squares problem

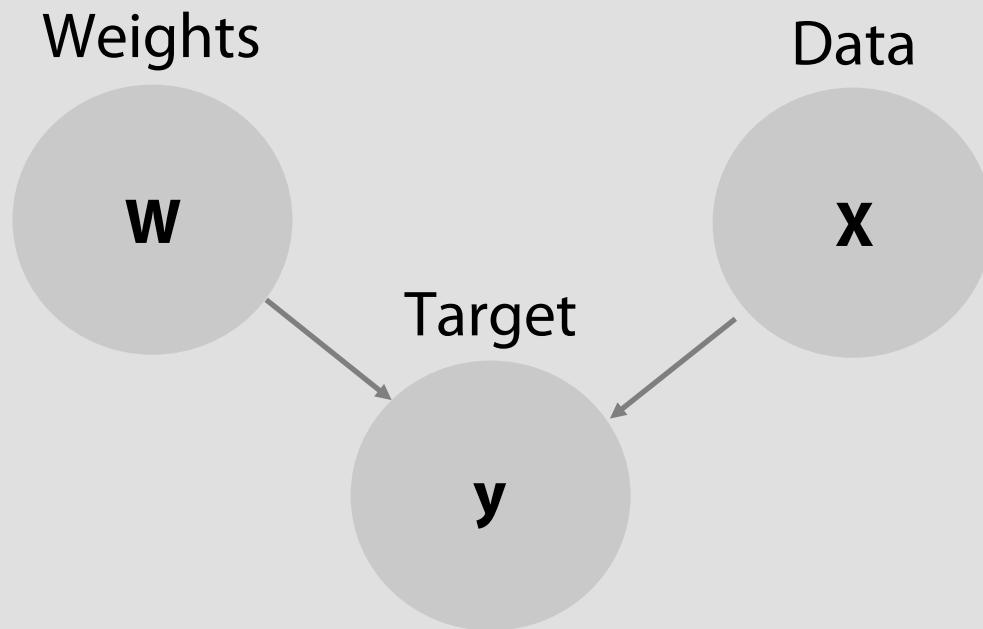
$$L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^N (w^T x_i - y_i)^2 = \|w^T X - y\|^2 \rightarrow \min_w$$



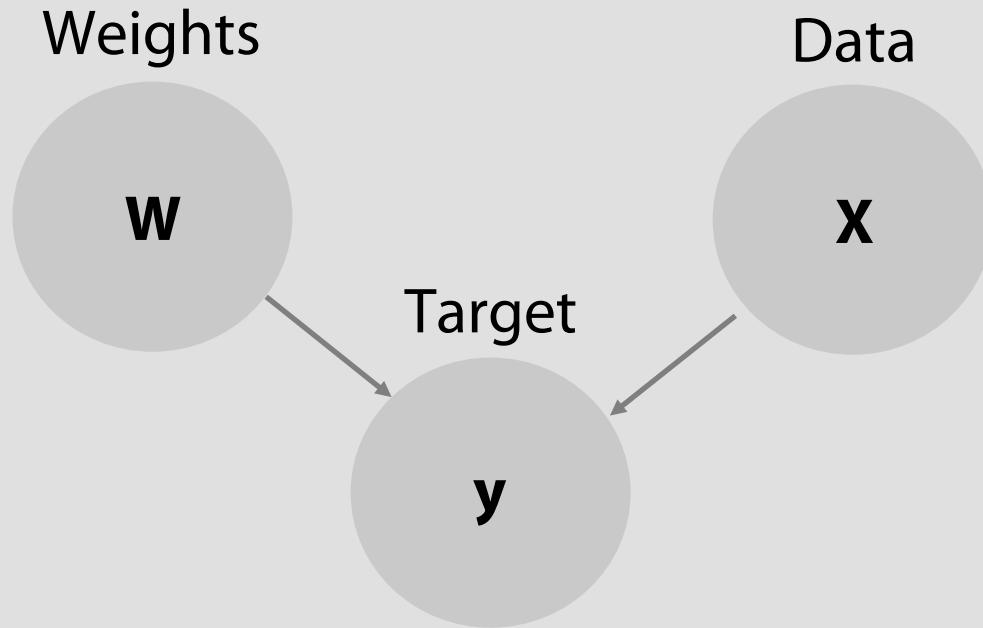
$$\hat{w} = \arg \min_w L(w)$$



# Model



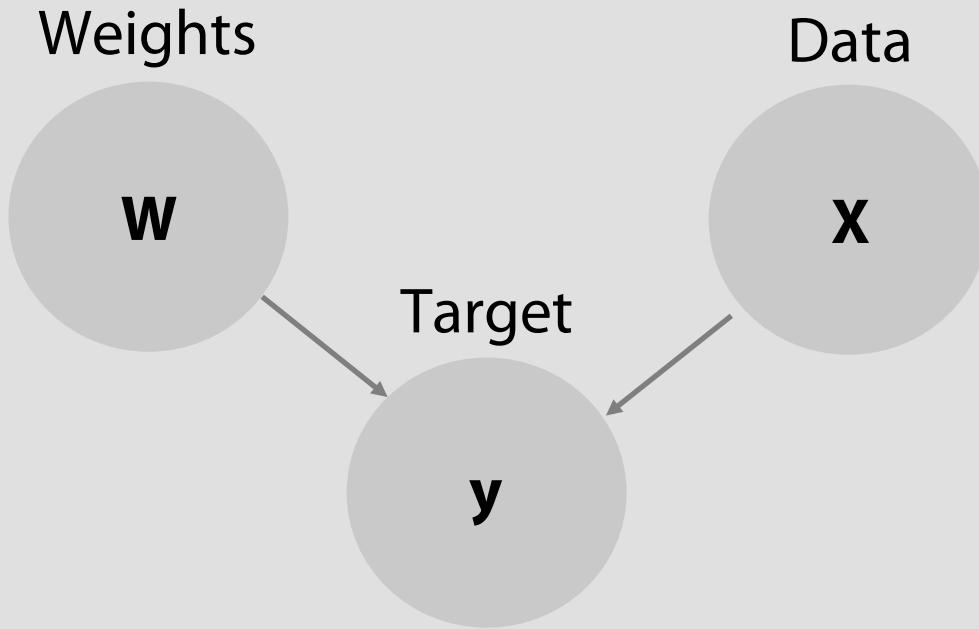
# Model



$$P(w, y|X) = P(y|X, w)P(w)$$



# Model

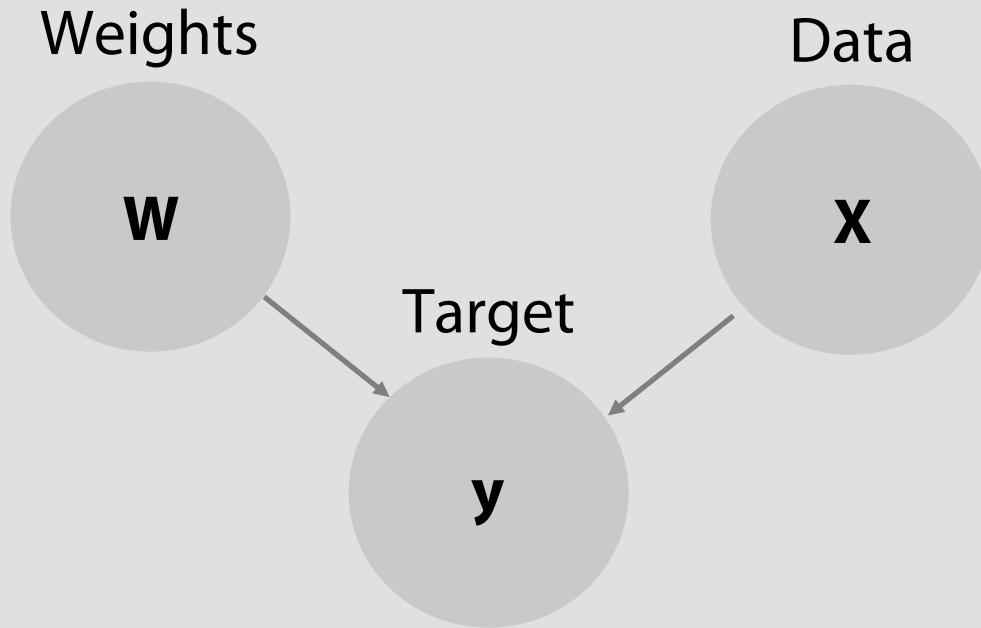


$$P(w, y|X) = P(y|X, w)P(w)$$

$$P(y|w, X) = \mathcal{N}(y|w^T X, \sigma^2 I)$$



# Model



$$P(w, y|X) = P(y|X, w)P(w)$$

$$P(y|w, X) = \mathcal{N}(y|w^T X, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$P(w) = \mathcal{N}(w|0, \gamma^2 I)$$



# Training ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СЛАЙД (НА ДОСКЕ)

$$P(w, y|X) = P(y|X, w)P(w)$$

$$P(y|w, X) = \mathcal{N}(y|w^T X, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$P(w) = \mathcal{N}(w|0, \gamma^2 I)$$

---

$$\log P(w, y|X) \rightarrow \max_w$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|w^T X - y\|^2 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \|w\|^2 \rightarrow \max_w$$

$$\|w^T X - y\|^2 + C\|w\|^2 \rightarrow \min_w$$

