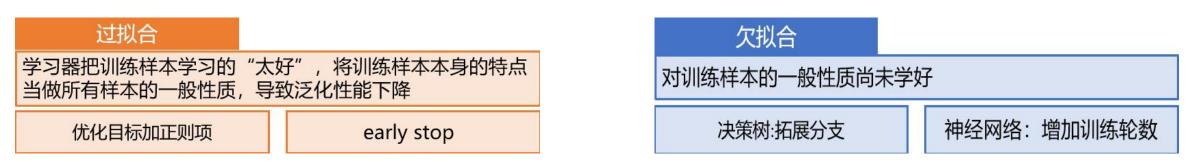
期中1: (10分)给定二分类数据集 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_m, y_m)\}$,假设有分类算法SVM、多层感知机、决策树,请通过实验方法比较这三个算法的优劣性.

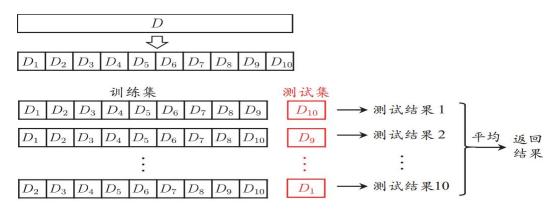
模型评估,数据集划分,评价指标选择(度量)

1.模型评估:给定二分类数据集 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_m, y_m)\}$,测试算法在训练集和测试集上的误差,经验误差和泛化误差



2.数据集划分:

数据集划分的方法包括,留出法(划分时保证正负样本在训练集、测试集中的分布与数据集的一致); K折交叉验证法(K最常用的取值为10);留一法;自助法



10 折交叉验证示意图

3.性能评估:

数据集D = $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_m, y_m)\}$ 为二分类,主要测试对比三种算法在数据集上的错误率和分类精度,其他任务则采用不同的评测指标(查准率,查全率,P-R曲线等)。

错误率: 分错样本占样本总数的比例

$$E(f,D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} \mathbb{I}(f(x_i) \neq y_i)$$

精度: 分对样本占样本总数的比率

$$acc(f, D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} \mathbb{I}(f(x_i) = y_i)$$

期中2: (20分)对率回归模型用sigmoid函数实现二分类,若替换为softmax函数,可以实现多分类。请给出线性多分类的损失函数(6分)并计算参数梯度(6分),同时基于梯度下降法给出算法学习的伪代码.(8分)

$$h_{ heta}\left(x_{i}
ight) = egin{bmatrix} p\left(y_{i}=1|x_{i}; heta
ight) \ p\left(y_{i}=2|x_{i}; heta
ight) \ dots \ p\left(y_{i}=k|x_{i}; heta
ight) \end{bmatrix} = rac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{k}e^{ heta_{j}^{T}x_{i}}} egin{bmatrix} e^{ heta_{1}^{T}x_{i}} \ e^{ heta_{2}^{T}x_{i}} \ dots \ e^{ heta_{k}^{T}x_{i}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1)

损失函数:

$$L(heta) = -rac{1}{m} \Biggl[\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^k 1 \left\{ y_i = j
ight\} \log rac{e^{ heta_j^T x_i}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{ heta_l^T x_i}} \Biggr]$$

上式中 $1\{\cdot\}$ 表示为示性函数,当 $y^{(i)}=j$ 时,函数值为1,否则为0,当类别为正确时,函数值为1.

$$heta = egin{bmatrix} heta_1^T \ heta_2^T \ dots \ heta_k^T \end{bmatrix}$$

参数梯度:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{j}} &= -\frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} 1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} \log \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}}} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} 1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} \left(\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i} - \log \sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} 1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} \left(x_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i}} \cdot x_{i}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}}} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} 1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}}} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \left(1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} 1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}}} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \left(1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} - \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x_{i}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x_{i}}} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \left(1 \left\{ y_{i} = j \right\} - p \left(y_{i} = j | x_{i}; \theta \right) \right) \right] \end{split}$$

伪代码:

设输入数据 $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$, 共m个数据样本,组成 $m \times n$ 的矩阵,输出的类别为 $Y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_m\}$, 其中 y_i 是一个 $1 \times k$ 的one-hot矩阵, $P = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_m\}$, 对应于一个 $m \times k$ 的矩阵, $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 表示正则化参数。

$$rac{\partial L(heta)}{\partial heta} = -rac{1}{m}(y-P)^TX + \lambda heta$$

- 1. 设置训练的周期T,学习率alpha等超参数
- 2. 初始化权重参数θ,对样本中数据进行one-hot编码
- 3. 循环T个周期:

计算m×k的分数矩阵Scores=X.dot(θ) 计算m×1的矩阵softmax(Scores) 计算loss函数 根据上式求解梯度dw

 $\theta = \theta$ -alpha*dw

4. 输出参数θ

期中3:下表表示的二分类数据集,具有三个属性A,B,C,样本标记为两类"+","-"。请运用你学过的知识完成如下问题:

实例↩	A₽	B₽	C€	类别↩	
1₽	T₽	T₽	1.0₽	++2	
2₽	T€	T₽	6.0₽	+4	
3₽	T€	FP	5.0₽	-47	
4₽	F€	FP	4.0₽	+0	
5₽	F₽	T₽	7.0₽	-6-	
6₽	F₽	T₽	3.0₽	-47	
7₽	F₽	FP	8.0₽	-43	
847	T₽	FP	7.0₽	+42	
9€	F₽	T₽	5.0₽	-0	
10₽	F₽	FF	2.0₽	+4	

- (a) 整个训练样本关于类属性的熵是多少(3分)
- (b) 数据集中A, B两个属性的信息增益各是多少(3分)
- (c) 对于属性C, 计算所有可能划分的信息增益(4分)
- (d) 根据Gini指数, A和B两个属性哪个是最优划分(4分)
- (e) 采用算法C4.5, 构造决策树(6分)

1. Entropy =
$$-2 * \frac{5}{10} * \log_2 \frac{5}{10} = 1$$

2.
$$\operatorname{Gain}(A) = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{10} * \left(-\frac{3}{4} \log_2 \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{6}{10} * \left(-\frac{2}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6} - \frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6}\right)\right) = 0.125$$

$$\operatorname{Gain}(B) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{10} * \left(-\frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{5}{10} * \left(-\frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5}\right)\right) = 0.029$$

3. 排列C属性值

1.0₽	2.0₽	3.0₽	4.0₽	5.0₽	5.0₽	6.0₽	7.0₽	7.0₽	9.0₽
++7	+42	↓ 2	++7	_42	_43	+47	_4J	+43	-43

所有可能划分及信息增益

the Ch	0.54 1.54		5+ ³	2.5₽		3.5	3.5₽		4.5₽		5.5₽		6.5₽		7.5₽		54J	
¢	V=+	٧	<=÷	4	\ + +	٧	∠ =÷	V.	\ +	٧	^ ⊥.	V.	۸ 11 4.	Ϋ́	<=≠	¥	\ +	ý Ť,
+43	042	5₽	1₽	40	2₽	3₽	2₽	34	3₽	2₽	3₽	2₽	4₽	14	5₽	Θ	5₽	O₽
-42	0₽	5₽	0↔	5₽	0₽	5₽	1₽	4₽	1₽	4₽	3	2₽	34	2₽	4₽	1₽	5₽	0₽
Gain∉	0-	ē	0.10	08₽	0.23	36₽	0.03	35₽	0.12	25₽	0	ø	0.03	35₽	0.10	984	0	ą.

4.
$$Gini(A) = \frac{4}{10} * \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2\right) + \frac{6}{10} * \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^2\right) = 0.417$$

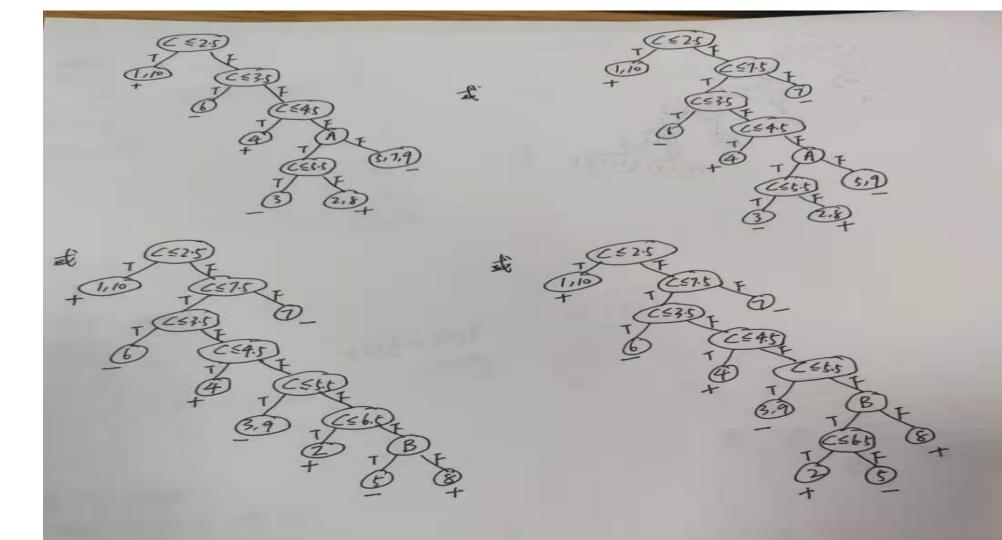
$$Gini(B) = \frac{5}{10} * \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2\right) + \frac{5}{10} * \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2\right) = 0.48$$
由于 $Gini(A) < Gini(B)$, A比B更可取

5. 各属性的增益率

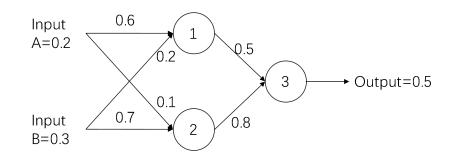
Gain rate(A) =
$$\frac{0.125}{-\frac{4}{10}\log_2\frac{4}{10} - \frac{6}{10}\log_2\frac{6}{10}} = 0.128$$
Gain rate(B) =
$$\frac{-\frac{5}{10}\log_2\frac{5}{10} - \frac{5}{10}\log_2\frac{5}{10}}{-\frac{5}{10}\log_2\frac{5}{10}} = 0.029$$

0.5₽	1.5₽	2.543	3.5₽	4.5₽	5.5₽	6.5₽	7.5₽	8.3₽
0₽	0.230₽	0.328₽	0.040₽	0.128₽	043	0.040₽	0.230₽	0₽

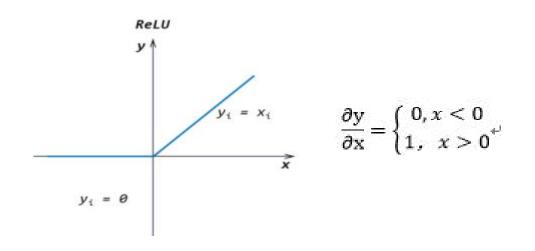
根据 $C \le 2.5$ 将数据集划分为 $\{1,10\}$ 和 $\{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$ 同理,划分节点 $\{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$ 直到节点中仅包含一种类别,得到如下图决策树:



期中4:考虑如下简单网络,假设激活函数为ReLU,用平方损失 $\frac{1}{2}(y-\hat{y})^2$ 计算误差,请用BP算法更新一次所有参数(学习率为1),给出更新后的参数值(12分,给出详细计算过程),并计算给定输入值x=(0.2,0.3)时初始时和更新后的输出值(5分),检查参数更新是否降低了平方损失值.(3分)



Relu:



1.Input:

 $0.2 \times 0.6 + 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.18$ Output:0.18 Error:e1=g*w1=0.226*0.5=0.113

2.Input:

 $0.3 \times 0.7 + 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.23$ Output:0.23 Error:e2=g*w2=0.1808

3.Input:

 $0.5 \times 0.18 + 0.8 \times 0.23 = 0.274$ Output:0.274 Error: g=0.226 Loss1= $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5 - 0.274)² = 0.0255 参数更新:

W1=w1+g*0.18=0.541 W2=w2+g*0.23=0.852 W3=w3+e1*0.2=0.623 W4=w4+e2*0.2=0.136 W5=w5+e1*0.3=0.234 W6=w6+e2*0.3=0.754

更新后:

Node1=0.2*0.623+0.3*0.234=0.195 Node2=0.2*0.136+0.3*0.754=0.253 Node3=0.195*0.541+0.253*0.852=0.321 Loss2=0.5* $(0.5-0.321)^2$ =0.0160 损失降低了

期中5:

- (a) SVM可直接求解优化问题 $\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \max(0,1-y_i(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)+b))$,请计算该目标函数关于参数的梯度,并基于梯度下降法给出算法伪代码.(12分)
- (b) 支持向量回归的对偶问题如下。

$$\max_{\alpha, \widehat{\alpha}} g(\alpha, \widehat{\alpha}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\alpha_i - \widehat{\alpha}_i) (\alpha_j - \widehat{\alpha}_j) \kappa(x_i, x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i (\widehat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) - \epsilon(\widehat{\alpha}_i + \alpha_i))$$

 \spadesuit . \lozenge . $C \geqslant \alpha$, $\widehat{\alpha} \geqslant 0$ and $\sum_{i=1}^m (\alpha_i - \widehat{\alpha}_i) = 0$

请将该问题转化为类似于如下标准型的形式(u,v,K均已知),

$$\max_{\alpha} g(\alpha) = \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{v} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{K} \alpha$$

 \lozenge . \lozenge . $C \geqslant \alpha \geqslant 0$ and $\alpha^T u = 0$

例如在软间隔SVM中 $\boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{1}, \boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{K}[i,j] = y_i y_j \kappa(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}_j).$ (8分)

•
$$\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w} = w + C \sum_{i=1}^{m} I\{y_i(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) \le 1\} (-y_i \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)) = w - C \sum_{i:y_i(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) \le 1} y_i \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

•
$$\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b} = C \sum_{i=1}^{m} I\{y_i(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) \le 1\}(-y_i) = -C \sum_{i:y_i(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + b) \le 1} y_i$$

算法伪代码:大致步骤 初始化数据,参数,梯度更新,学习率,终止条件

期中5:

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}} g(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\alpha_i - \widehat{\alpha}_i) (\alpha_j - \widehat{\alpha}_j) \kappa (\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i (\widehat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) - \epsilon (\widehat{\alpha}_i + \alpha_i))$$

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} g(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{v} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{K} \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\alpha_i - \widehat{\alpha}_i) (\alpha_j - \widehat{\alpha}_j) \kappa(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \alpha_i \alpha_j k_{ij} - \widehat{\alpha}_i \alpha_j k_{ij} - \alpha_i \widehat{\alpha}_j k_{ij} + \widehat{\alpha}_i \widehat{\alpha}_j k_{ij}$$

$$\diamondsuit v = {-y - \varepsilon \choose y - \varepsilon},$$
则有 $\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i(\widehat{\alpha}_i - \alpha_i) - \epsilon(\widehat{\alpha}_i + \alpha_i)) = \alpha^{*T}v$

因此,原式形变为 $\max_{\alpha^*} g(\alpha^*) = \alpha^{*\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{v} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{*\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{K} \alpha^*$ s.t. $C \geq \alpha^* \geq 0$, $\alpha^{*\mathsf{T}} v = 0$

6.(10分)假设数据集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$,任意 x_i 是从均值为 μ 、方差为 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \lambda^{-1})$ 中独立采样而得到。试通过极大似然估计法求解 μ 和 β .(4分)

假设μ和λ也是随机变量,在未知数据集D时分别满足正态分布和伽玛分布,即μ $\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$,而λ $\sim Gam(a, b) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} b^a \lambda^{a-1} \exp(-b\lambda)$,其中 $\Gamma(a)$ 为伽玛函数,请用贝叶斯定理求解μ和λ的后验分布 $p(\mu|D)$ 和 $p(\lambda|D)$. (6分)

解: 1、
$$f(x,\mu,\lambda) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^m exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2\right\},$$

則 $l(x,\mu,\lambda) = \log f(x,\mu,\lambda) = -\frac{m}{2}\log 2\pi + \frac{m}{2}\log \lambda - \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{m}{2\lambda} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{m}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

6.(10分)假设数据集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$,任意 x_i 是从均值为 μ 、方差为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \lambda^{-1})$ 中独立采样而得到。 试通过极大似然估计法求解 μ 和 β .(4分)

假设 μ 和λ也是随机变量,在未知数据集D时分别满足正态分布和伽玛分布,即 $\mu \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$,而 $\lambda \sim \text{Gam}(a, b) =$ $\frac{1}{\Gamma(a)}b^a\lambda^{a-1}\exp(-b\lambda)$,其中 $\Gamma(a)$ 为伽玛函数,请用贝叶斯定理求解 μ 和 λ 的后验分布 $p(\mu|D)$ 和 $p(\lambda|D)$.(6分)

解:
$$2 \cdot P(D, \lambda, \mu) = P(D|\mu, \lambda)p(\lambda)p(\mu) = p(\lambda)p(\mu) \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_i|\mu, \lambda)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_0^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2\right) \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} b^a \lambda^{a-1} \exp\left(-b\lambda\right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

$$i \partial_{m} = \lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} (\mu - \mu_{0})^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\lambda \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\lambda \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda_{m}}{2} (\mu - \mu_{m})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu^2 - 2\left(\lambda \sum_{i}^{m} x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu\right) - \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i}^{m} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2}\mu_0^2 - b\lambda\right)\lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda_m}{2}(\mu - \mu_m)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\left(\lambda \sum_{i}^{m} x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right)^2}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i}^{m} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2}\mu_0^2 - b\lambda\right)\lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

6.(10分)假设数据集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$,任意 x_i 是从均值为 μ 、方差为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \lambda^{-1})$ 中独立采样而得到。 试通过极大似然估计法求解 μ 和 β .(4分)

假设μ和λ也是随机变量,在未知数据集D时分别满足正态分布和伽玛分布,即μ $\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$,而λ $\sim Gam(a, b) = 0$ $\frac{1}{\Gamma(a)}b^a\lambda^{a-1}\exp(-b\lambda)$,其中 $\Gamma(a)$ 为伽玛函数,请用贝叶斯定理求解 μ 和 λ 的后验分布 $p(\mu|D)$ 和 $p(\lambda|D)$.(6分)

解: $2 \setminus P(D, \lambda, \mu) = P(D|\mu, \lambda)p(\lambda)p(\mu) = p(\lambda)p(\mu) \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_i|\mu, \lambda)$

$$i c \lambda_m = \lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{\lambda \sum_i^m x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}} \propto \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda_{m}}{2} (\mu - \mu_{m})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2} - b\lambda \right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$\propto \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{m}}{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda_{m}}{2} (\mu - \mu_{m})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2} - b\lambda \right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{m}}}$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\mu | \mu_{m}, \lambda_{m}^{-1}) \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\lambda m + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - b\lambda \right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{m}}}$$

6.(10分)假设数据集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$, 任意 x_i 是从均值为 μ 、方差为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \lambda^{-1})$ 中独立采样而得到。 试通过极大似然估计法求解 μ 和 β .(4分)

假设 μ 和λ也是随机变量,在未知数据集D时分别满足正态分布和伽玛分布,即 μ ~ $\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$,而 λ ~Gam(a, b) = $\frac{1}{\Gamma(a)}b^a\lambda^{a-1}\exp(-b\lambda)$,其中 $\Gamma(a)$ 为伽玛函数,请用贝叶斯定理求解 μ 和 λ 的后验分布 $p(\mu|D)$ 和 $p(\lambda|D)$.(6分)

解: $2 \setminus P(D, \lambda, \mu) = P(D|\mu, \lambda)p(\lambda)p(\mu) = p(\lambda)p(\mu) \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_i|\mu, \lambda)$

需要限定 $\sigma_0^2 = \frac{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}{\lambda}$, λ 才能满足Gamma分布

$$i c \lambda_m = \lambda \left(m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2} \right)$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}}$$

$$\mu_{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}} p(\mu|\mu_{m}, \lambda_{m}^{-1}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda \left(m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}}$$

$$\propto \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_{m}, \lambda_{m}^{-1}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_{0}^{2}}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1}$$

$$\propto \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_m, \lambda_m^{-1}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}\right)^2}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^m x_i^2 - b\lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - i}$$

$$\propto \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_m, \lambda_m^{-1}) \exp\left(-\left(b + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i}^{m} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}\right)^2}{m + \frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma}_0^2}}\right) \lambda\right) \lambda^{\frac{m}{2} + a - 1} \qquad \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_m, \lambda_m^{-1}) Gam(a_m, b_m)$$