

## 模型和超参数的选取

### ① 平方指数类核函数

$$k(x, x') = \beta_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-x')^\top M(x-x')\right) + \beta_n^2 \delta_{pq}$$

$$M_1 = l^{-2} I \quad \text{各向同性}$$

当  $|x-x'| \gg l$ ,  $k(x, x') \sim 0$

$$M_2 = \text{diag}(l)^{-2} \quad \text{各向异性}$$

当  $|x_i - x'_i| \gg l_i$ ,  $k(x, x') \sim 0$

$$M_3 = \Delta \Delta^\top + \text{diag}(l)^{-2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(x-x')^\top \Delta \Delta^\top (x-x')}_{\text{在 } u_i \text{ 方向上的投影}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1} \left( \frac{x_i - x'_i}{l_i} \right)^2$$

$$\Delta = [u_1, u_2 \dots u_k]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum [(x-x')^\top u_i]^2 \quad \text{在 } u_i \text{ 方向上的投影}$$

如果  $(x-x')^\top u_i \gg 1$ ,  $k(x, x') \sim 0$

### ② 贝叶斯模型选择

不同的模型  $H_1, H_2, H_3 \dots$

超参数的选取  $\theta$

模型回归参数  $w$

例子：高斯过程超参数的选取

$$p(\theta | y, X) \propto p(y | \theta X) p_0(\theta)$$

$$p(y | \theta X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi k_y}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} y^T k_y^{-1} y}$$

$$k_y = K(X, X) + \beta_n^2 I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ f_* \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left( 0, \begin{pmatrix} K(X, X) + \beta^2 I & K(X, X_*) \\ K(X_*, X) & K(X_*, X_*) \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\log p(y | \theta X) = -\frac{1}{2} y^T k_y^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} \log |k_y| - \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi$$

↓                          ↓  
数据匹配              复杂度

数据匹配误差小，复杂度小

$$K_y = \beta_f^2 [e^{-\frac{1}{2\beta_f^2} (x_i - x_j)^2}] + \beta^2 I$$

$\ell \uparrow |k_y| \downarrow$  复杂度变小

③ 交叉验证

留一交叉验证

$$p(y | X \setminus y_i, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \beta_i}} e^{-(y - \mu_i)^2 / 2\beta_i^2}$$

$$\mu_i = k_{-i} K_{-i}^{-1} y_{-i}$$

$$\beta_i = k(x_i, x_i) - k_i K_{-i}^{-1} k_i^T$$

$$k_{-i} = [k_{11} \ k_{12} \dots \ k_{1n}]^T \text{ 不含 } k_{ii}$$

$$k_{-i} = [k_{j,k}] \quad j, k \neq i$$

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n \log p(y_i | X, y_{-i}, \theta)$$

假设我们有  $K^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline K_{-i} & k_{-i} \\ \hline \hline k_{-i}^T & k(x_i, x_i) \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ b^T & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + A^{-1}bS^{-1}b^TA^{-1} & -A^{-1}bS^{-1} \\ -S^{-1}b^TA^{-1} & S^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = d - b^T A b \quad (K^{-1}y)_n = -S^{-1}b^T A^{-1}y_{-n} + S^{-1}y_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i = 1/[K^{-1}]_{ii}$$

$$\mu_i = y_i - [K^{-1}y]_i / [K^{-1}]_{ii}$$

$$L = \sum_i -\frac{1}{2} \log \beta_i^2 - \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)^2}{2\beta_i^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi)$$