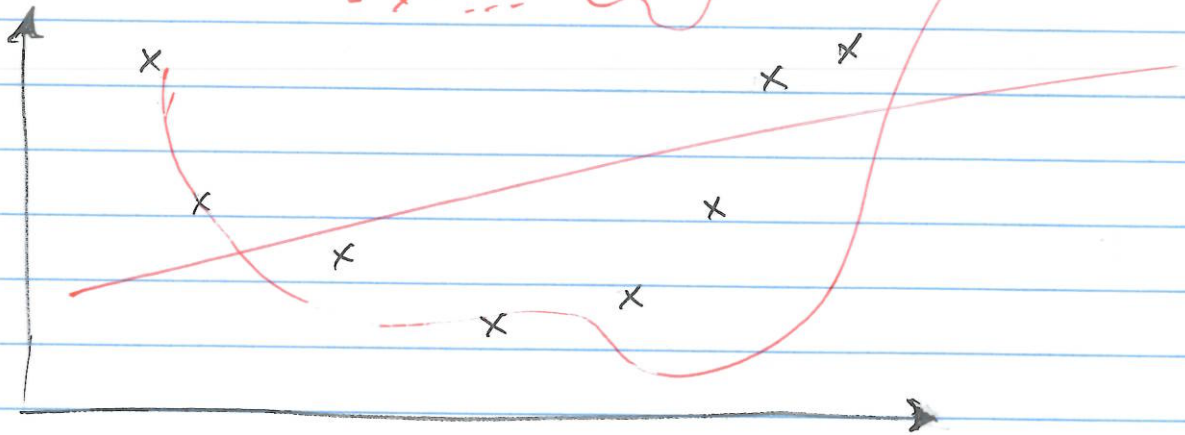


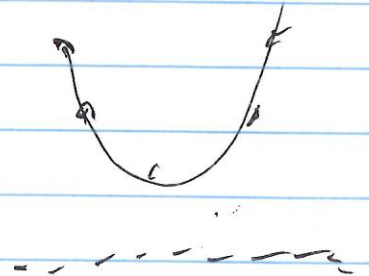
$$\text{bias} = |x - E(x)|$$

Given X generated by a noisy quadratic function, which is more biased, a linear regression estimator, or a quartic regression estimator?

$$= x^4 \dots$$

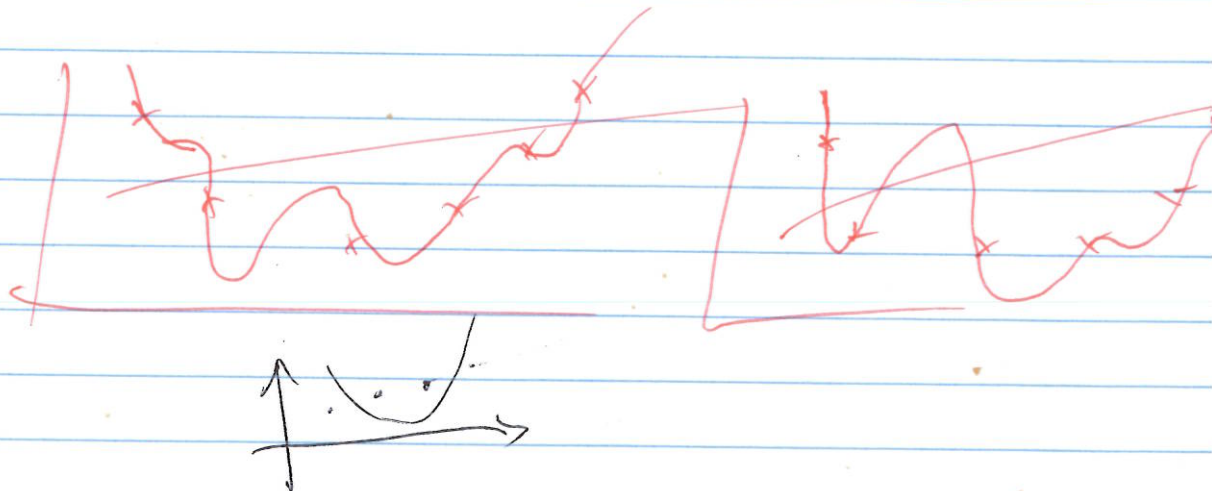


more bias - Linear regression
 bias \swarrow
 variance \nearrow
 complexity \rightarrow



Which will have more variance?

Quartic

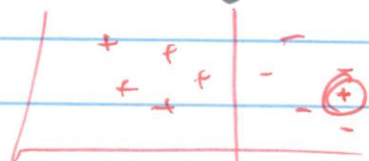


How do we control model complexity with...

neural nets?

change size of hidden layer
more units \rightarrow more complexity

K nearest neighbors?



$K \downarrow$ complexity \uparrow

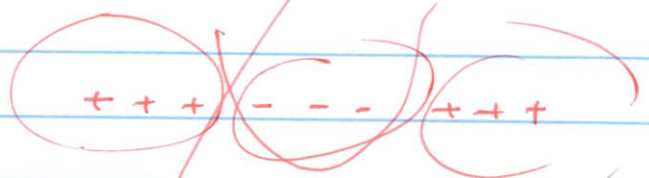
Logistic regression?

Regularization

\nearrow complexity \downarrow

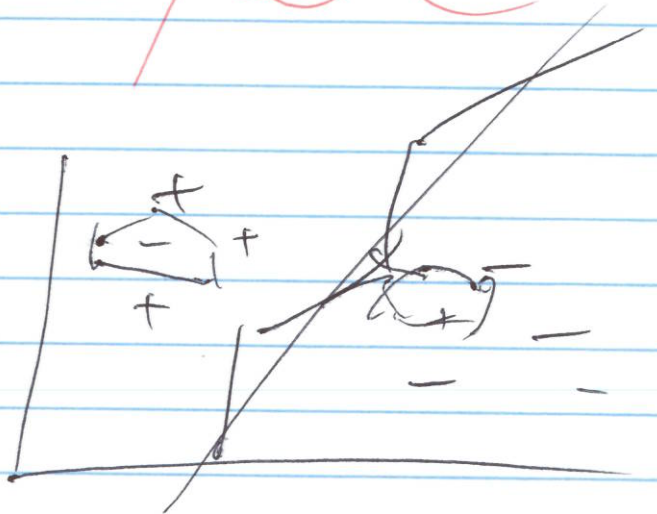
SVM?

Kernel functions

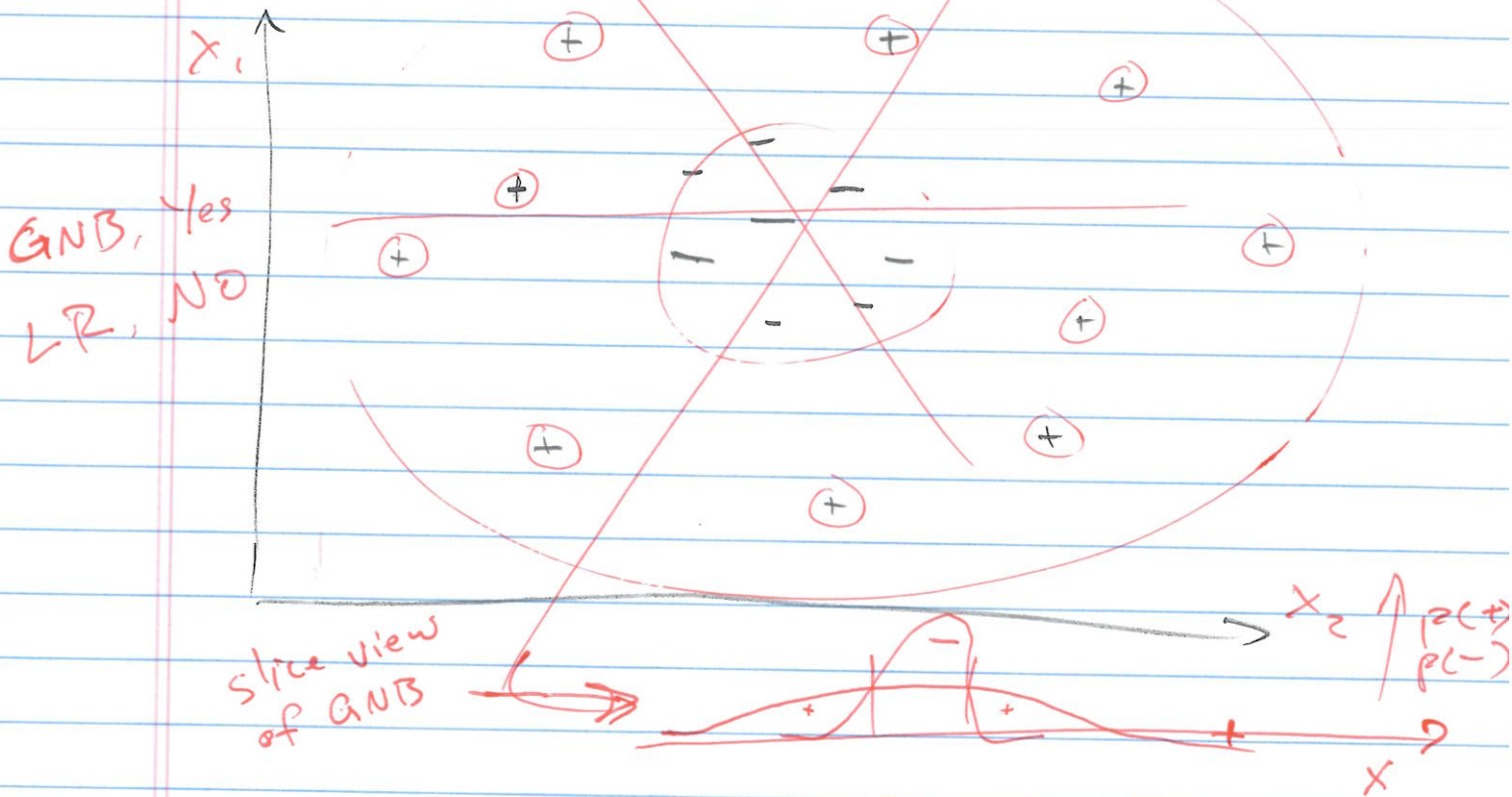


Decision Trees?

prune
or stop early



Can Gaussian Naive Bayes classify this data set? How about logistic regression?



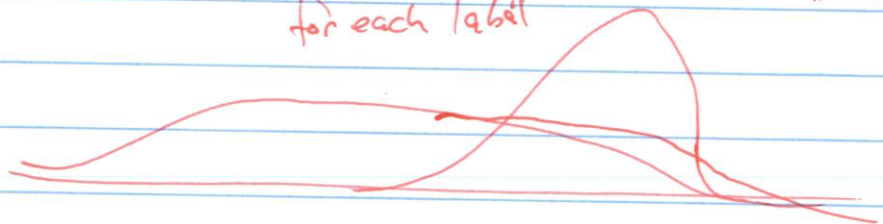
Which is faster to train, GNB or logistic regression?

GNB

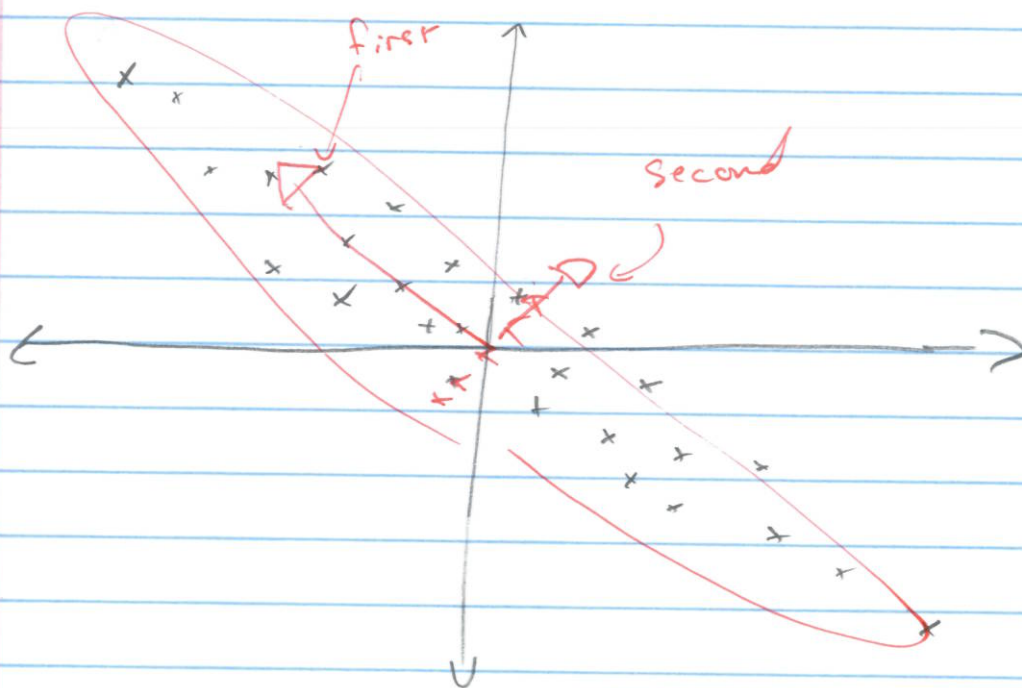
→ only need to calc \bar{x}
and covariance $\frac{(x-\bar{x})^T(x-\bar{x})}{\|x\|^2}$

for each label

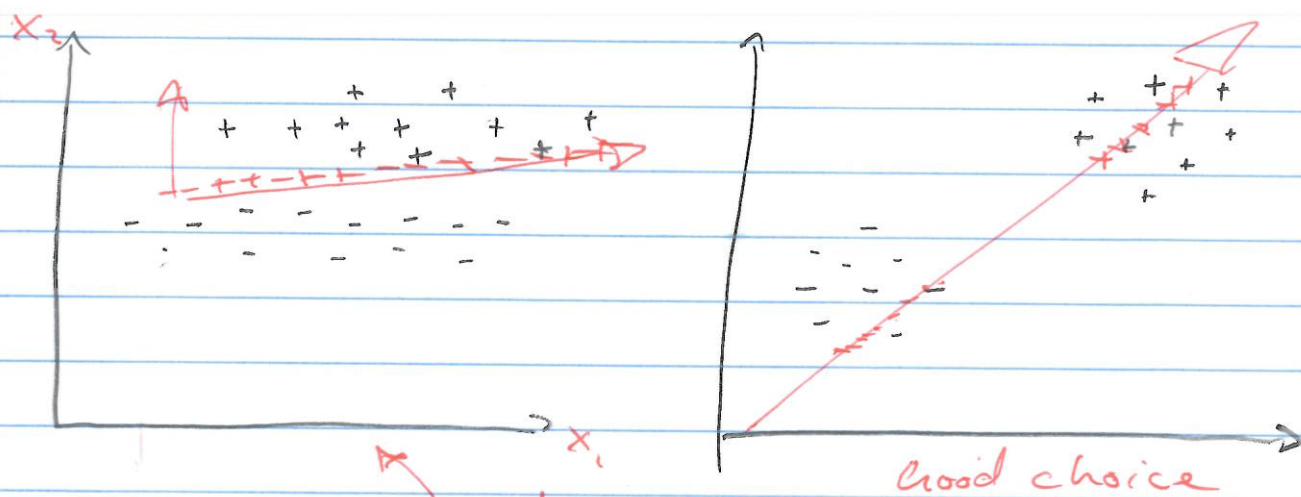
- - -
- - -
+ + +
- - -



Approximately what are the first two principal components of this data set?



We want to reduce the dimensionality of a dataset for a classification task. In which case is PCA a good choice?



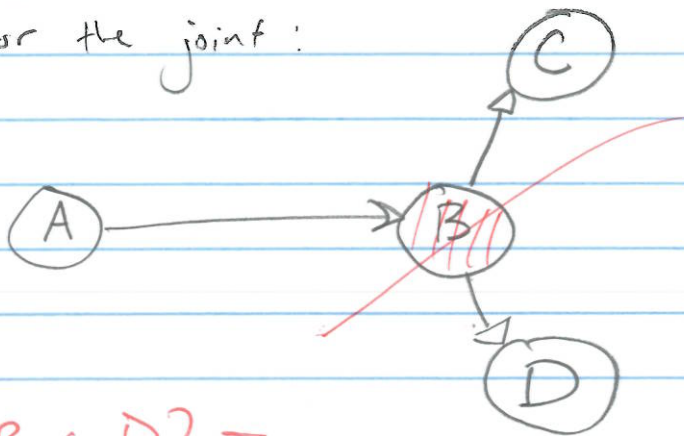
$$\max \frac{w^T X^T X w}{|w^T w|}$$

Bad choice

Good choice

Everybody's favorite!

Factor the joint:



$$P(A, B, C, D) =$$

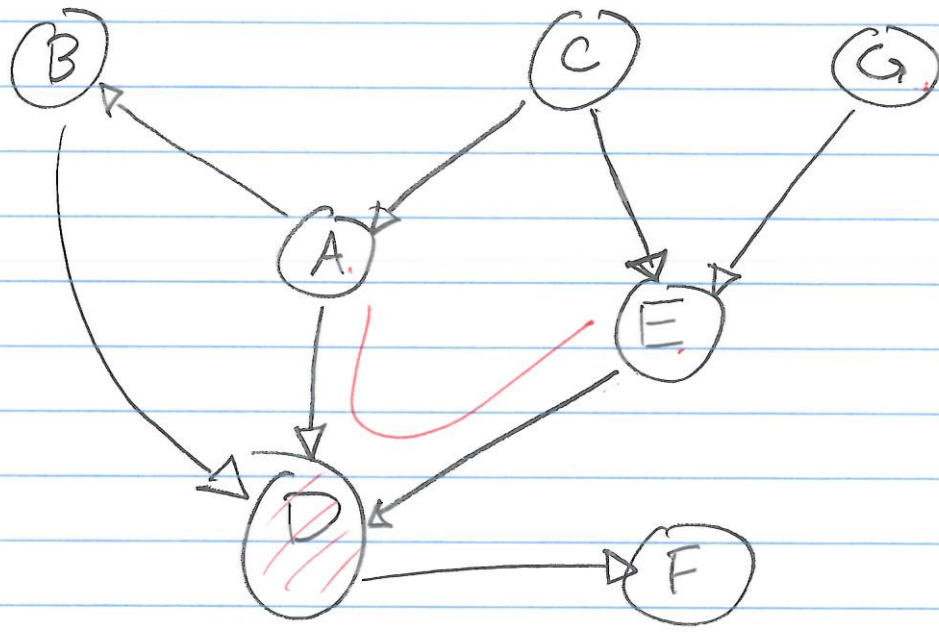
$$P(A)P(B|A)P(C|B)P(D|B)$$

I tell you $P(A=T | B=F) = 0.2$

Can you calculate $P(A=F | B=F, D=T)$?

$$= 0.8$$

Because $A \perp D | B$



Markov blanket for C? AEG
 F? D
 B? ADE
 $A \perp B?$ \checkmark $A \perp G | C?$ \checkmark $A \perp C | D?$ \times

HMMs!

What is the Markov property of stochastic processes?



Future only depends on the present,
not past sequence

During EM, what do we calculate in the
E-step?

$X = \text{obs}$, $Y = \text{states}$

$$\alpha = P(X_1 \dots X_t, Y_t)$$

$$\beta = P(X_{t+1} \dots X_T, Y_{t+1})$$

M-step?

transition parameters,
emission,
initial

We have data X , initial state distn. π ,

transition matrix A , emission matrix B ,

α where $\alpha_t = P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_t = x_t, Y_t \mid A, B, \pi)$

Derive $P(X_t \mid X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_{t-1} = x_{t-1})$

Exercise for the reader