

# **Math Foundations for ML**

**10-606**

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# Notes and reminders

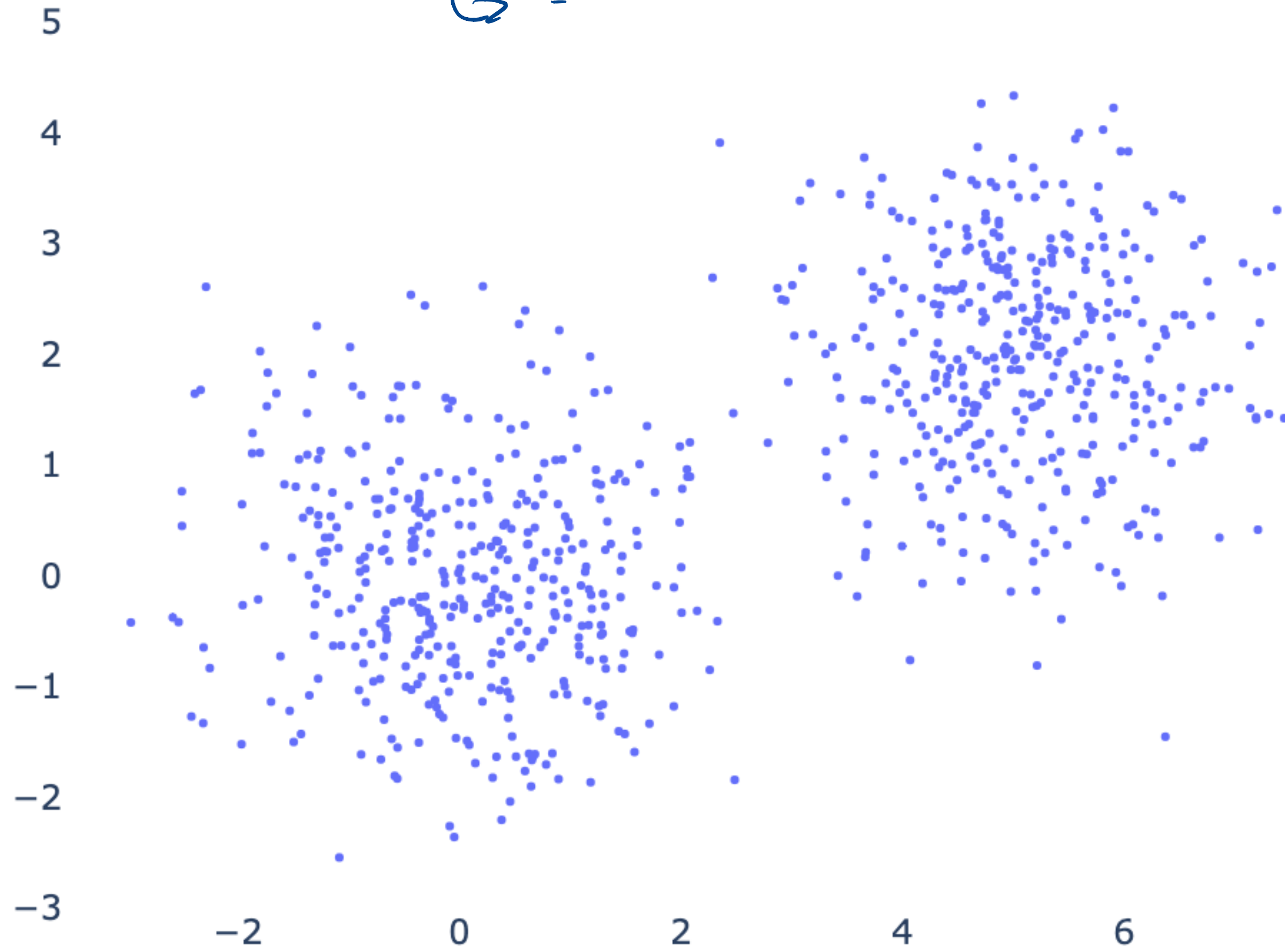
- Upcoming: Quiz 2 (Friday, different room/time)
- Please fill out FCEs!

# Clusters

latent:  $z = \{0, 1\}$   
↳ = hidden

$$P(z) P(x|z) P(y|z)$$

Y



X

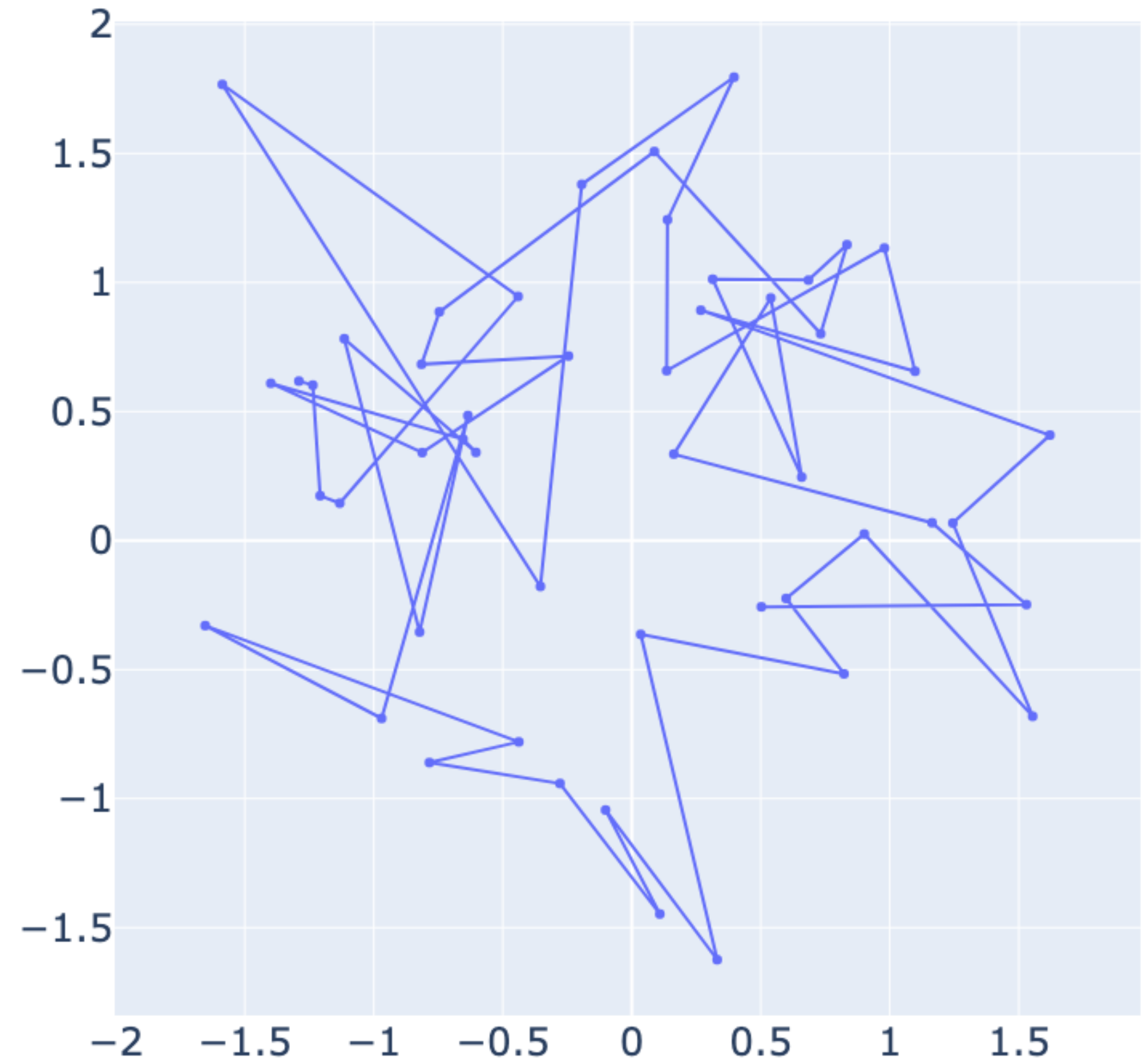
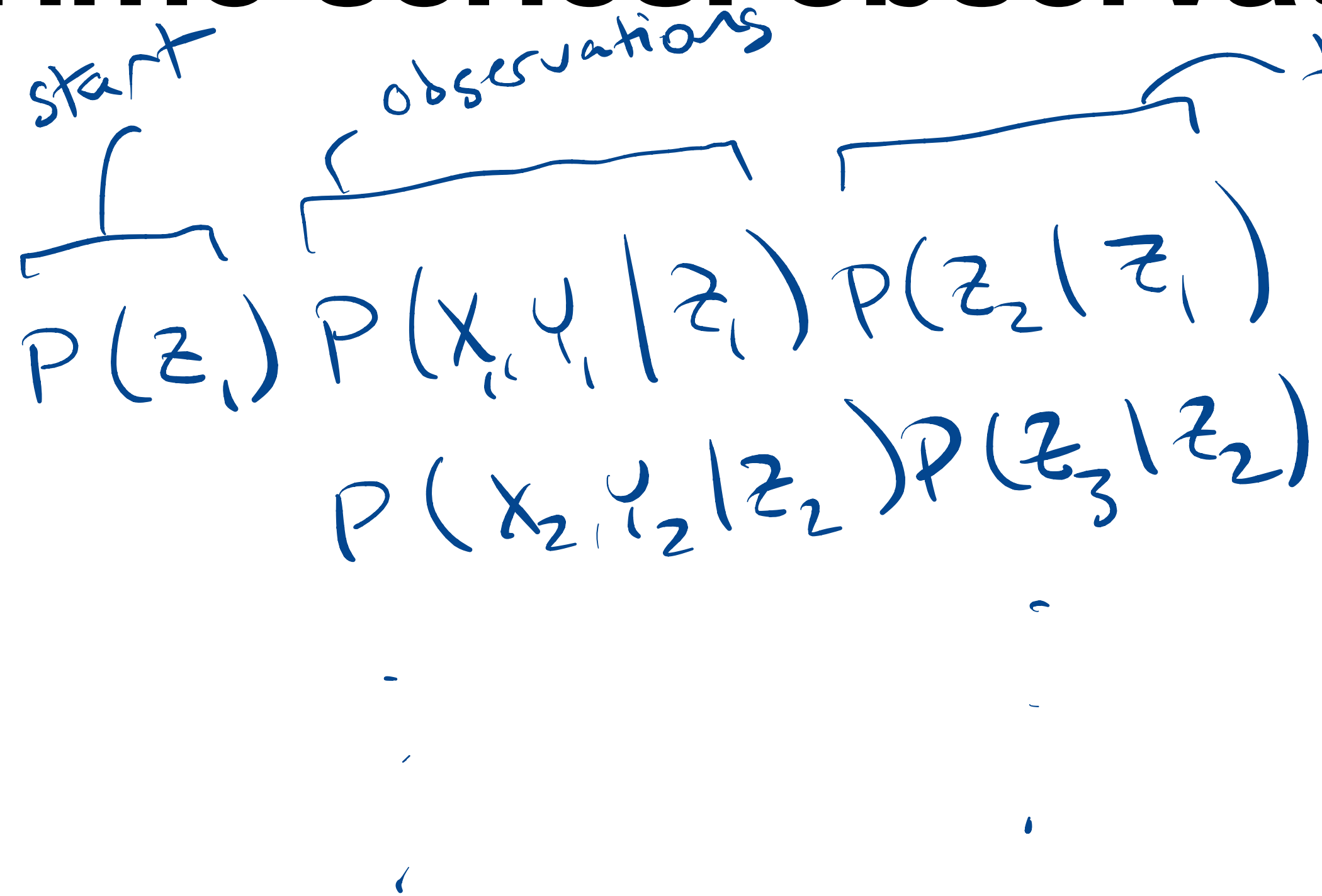
$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A, B, C, D) &= P(D) P(C|D) P(B|C, D) P(A|B, C, D) \\
 &\quad \uparrow \text{DCBA} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{CABD} \\
 &= P(C) P(A|C) \underbrace{P(B|A, C)}_{\text{maybe} = P(B|A)} \underbrace{P(D|A, B, C)}_{\text{maybe} = P(D|B)}
 \end{aligned}$$

model parameters  $\Theta$   
 data set  $x_1, \dots, x_T$   
 $y_1, \dots, y_T$

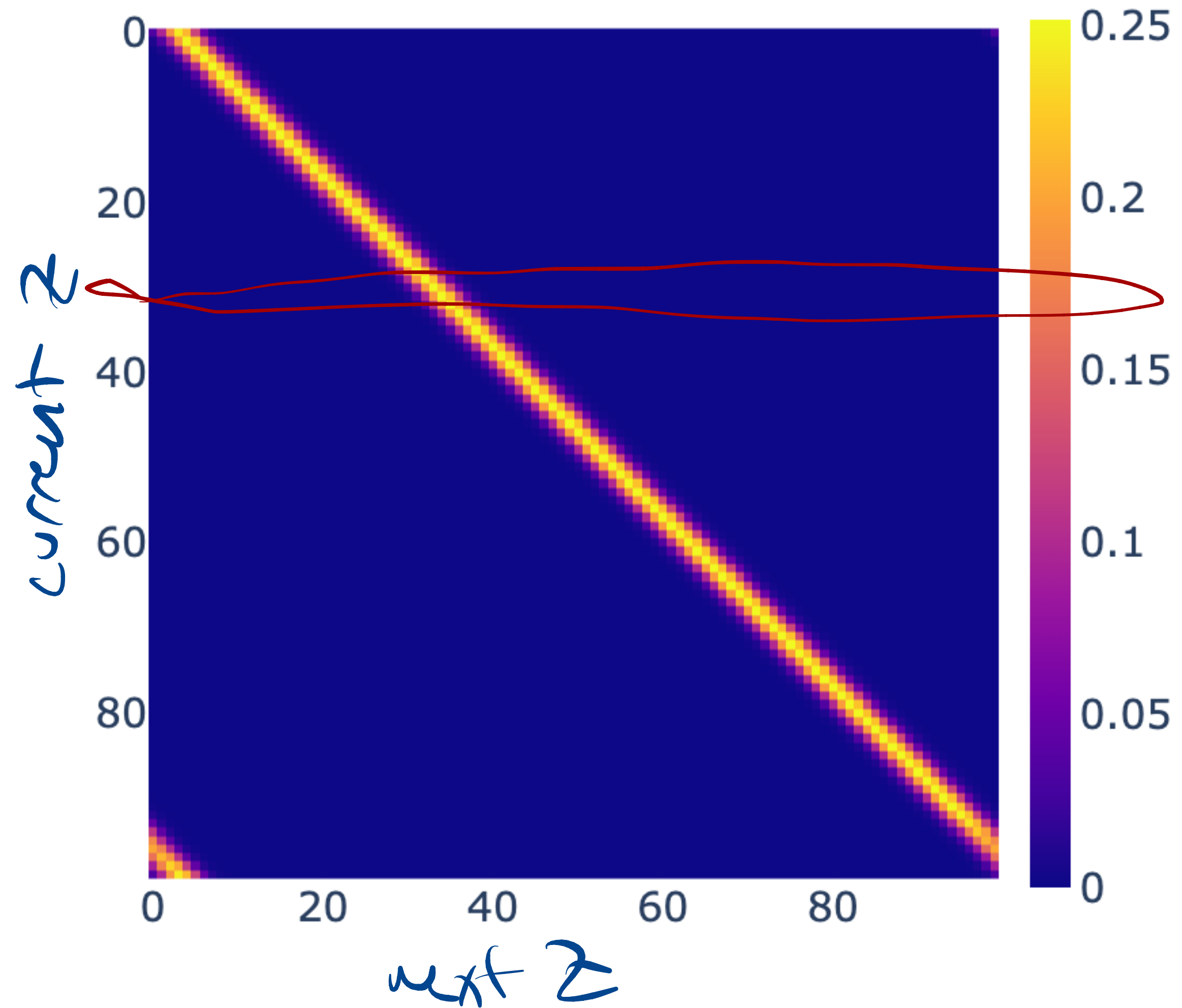
$$p(\Theta) \underbrace{P(x_1, y_1 | \Theta)}_{\text{same form}} \underbrace{P(x_2, y_2 | \Theta)}_{\text{same form}} \dots \underbrace{P(x_T, y_T | \Theta)}_{\text{same form}}$$

iid = independent identically distributed

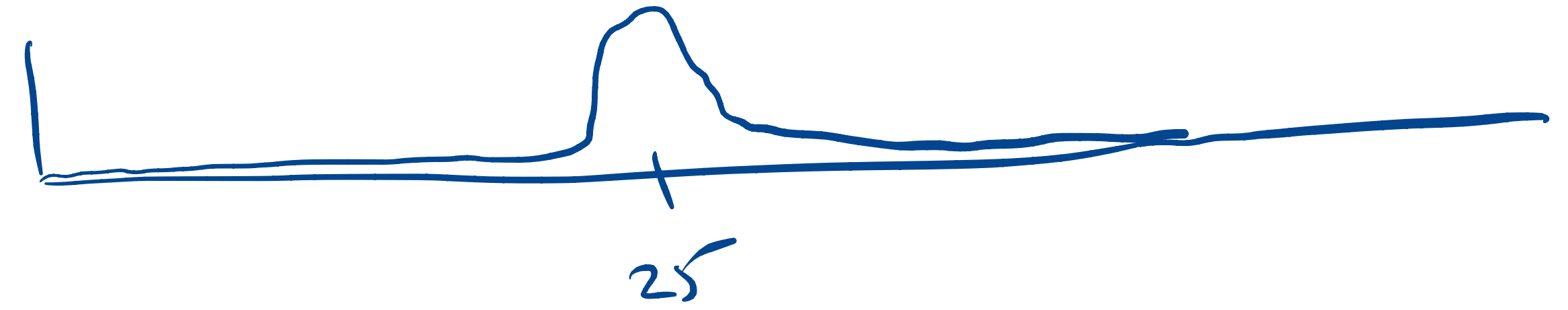
# Time series: observations



# Model: transitions

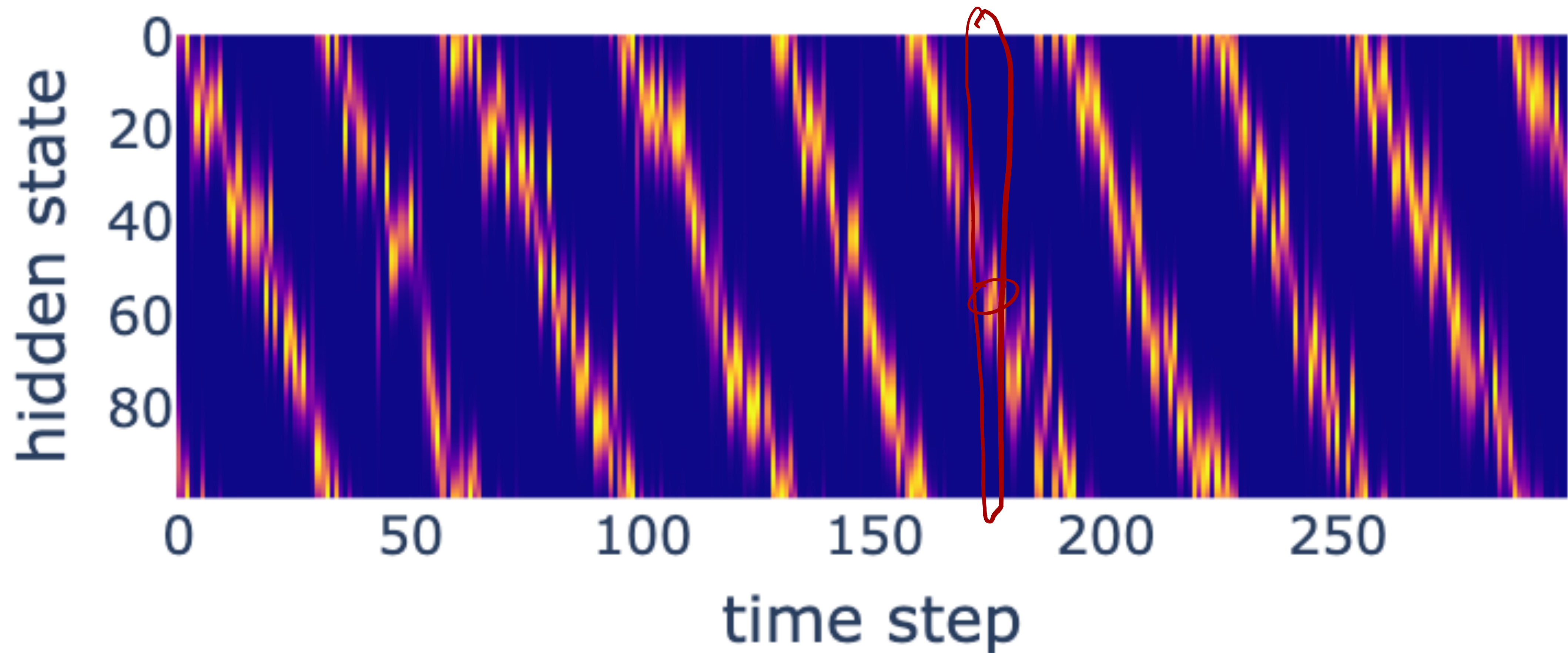


$z = 22$



# Model: observation likelihoods

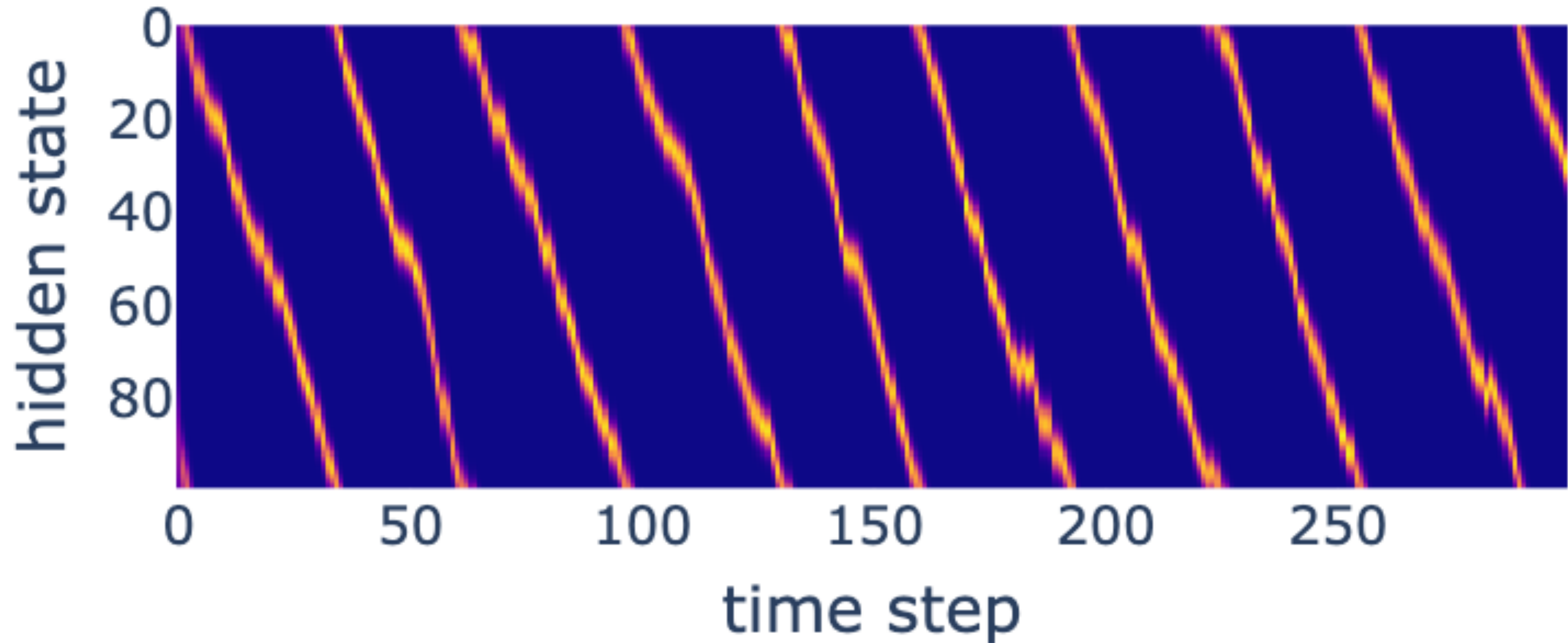
$P(\text{observation} \mid \text{state})$  for given observations, all states





# Inference: filtering distributions

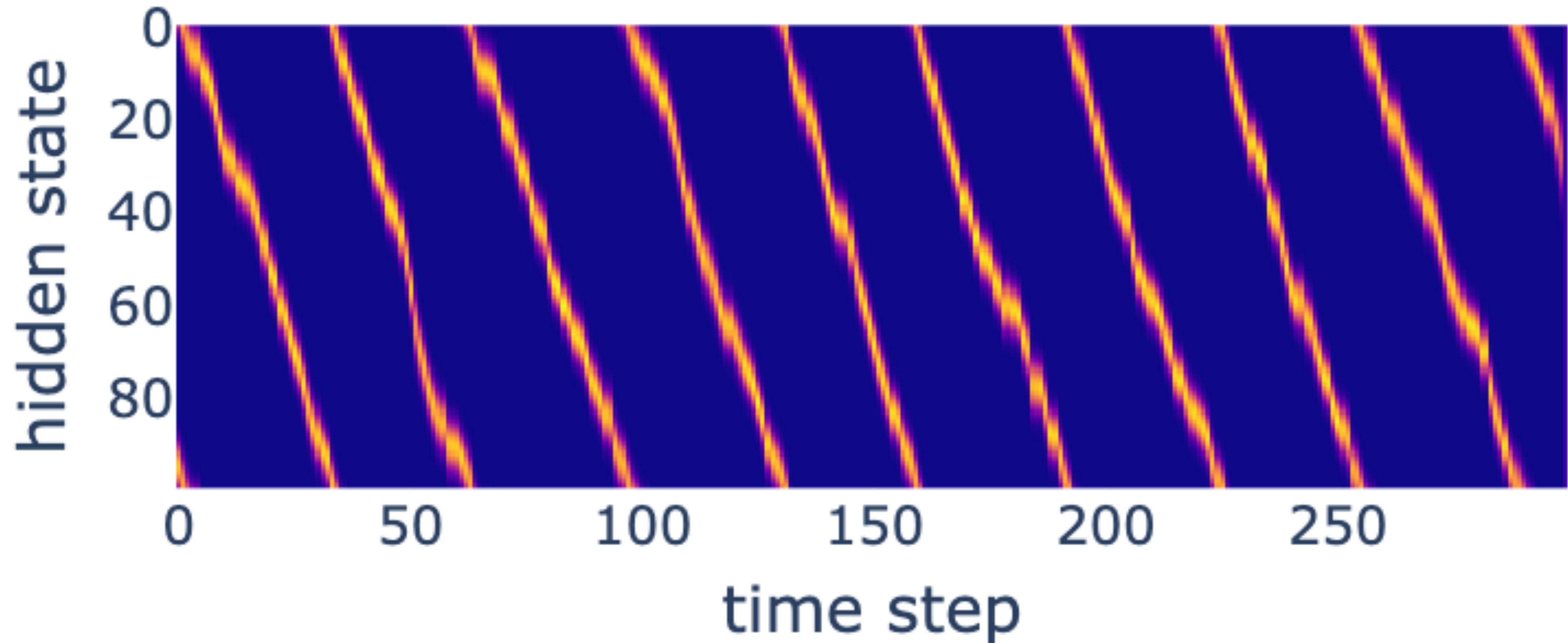
$P(\text{state}_t \mid \text{all observations up to } t)$





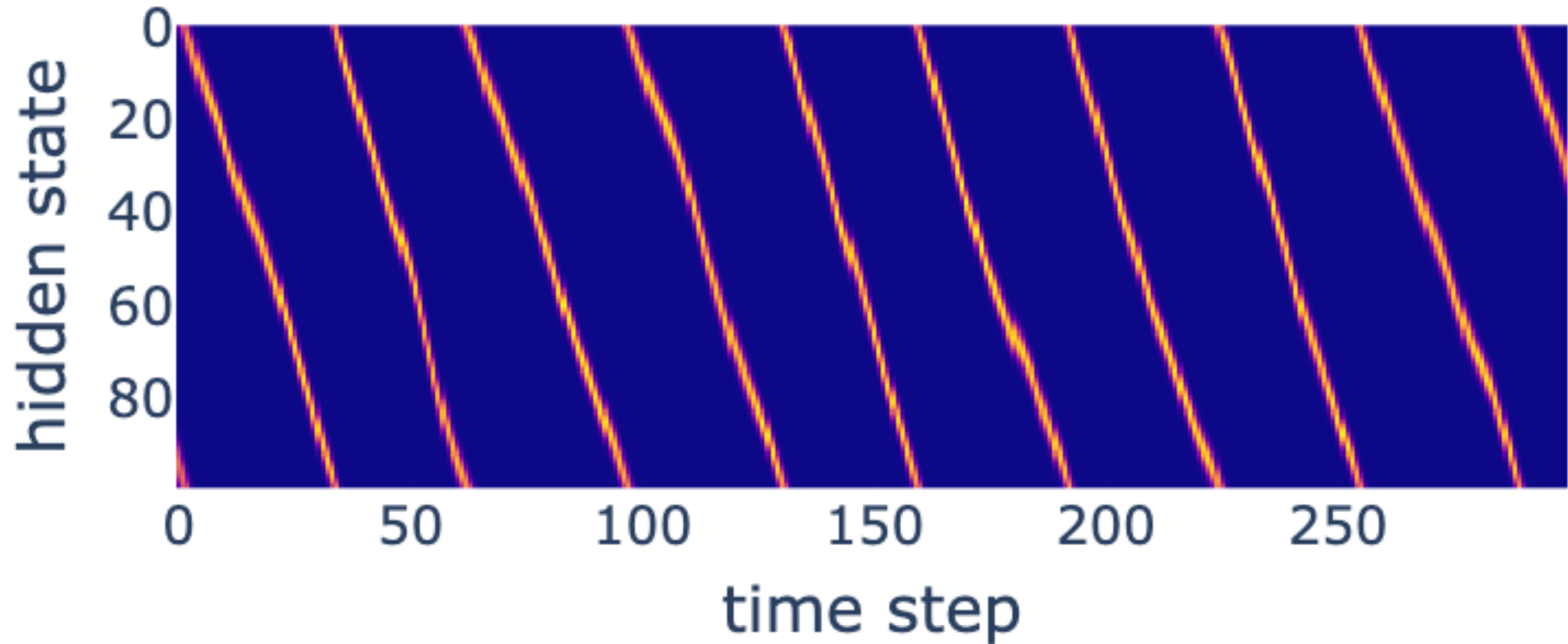
# Backward filtering distributions

$P(\text{all observations after } t \mid \text{state}_t)$ , normalized



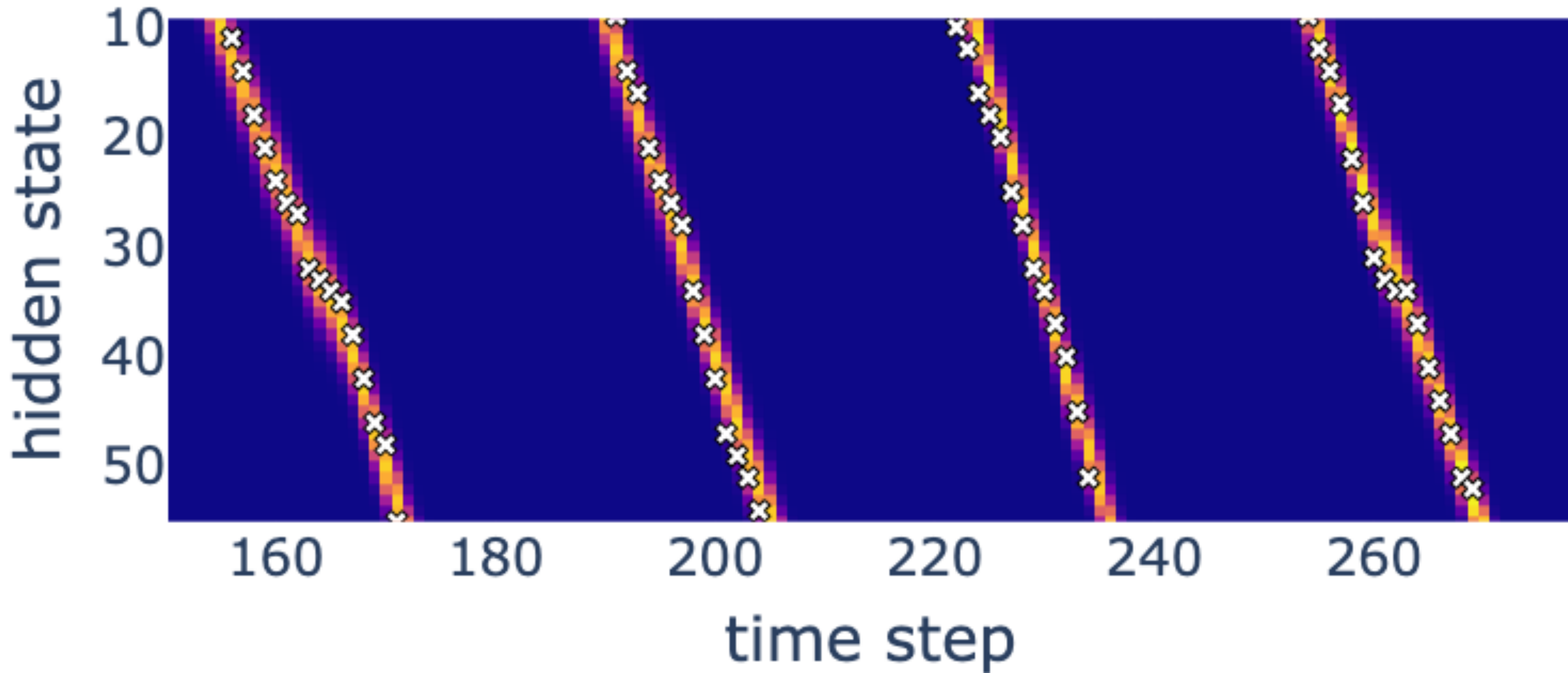
# Marginal state posteriors

$P(\text{state}_t \mid \text{all observations})$



# Zoom of marginal state posteriors

*with true hidden states marked*



$$\min_{x,y} \exp(x) + \exp(-x) + (x+y)^2 + 3x \quad \text{st} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$L = \exp(x) + \exp(-x) + (x+y)^2 + 3x + \alpha (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$dL = \exp(x) dx - \exp(-x) dx + 2(x+y) dx + 3dx + 2\alpha x dx = 0$$

$$dL = 2(x+y) dy + 2\alpha y dy = 0$$

$$dL = (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\alpha = 0$$



$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x = \cos(t)$$

$$y = \sin(t)$$

$$dz = 2x dx + 2y dy$$

$$dx = -\sin(t) dt$$

$$dy = \cos(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= 2x(-\sin(t) dt) + 2y(\cos(t) dt) \\ &= -2\cos(t)\sin t dt + 2\sin t \cos t dt \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$$

$$f'(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$$

$$f''(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$$

$$df = \underbrace{f'(x)} dx$$

$$d^2f = dx \cdot \underbrace{f''(x)} dx$$