

- IF LINEAR REGRESSION ( $\sum e_n^2$ )

$$\nabla E(\underline{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^N (\underline{w}^T \underline{\phi}_n - t_n) \underline{\phi}_n = \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\Phi} \underline{w} - \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{t}$$

$$\underline{H} = \nabla \nabla E(\underline{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \underline{\phi}_n \underline{\phi}_n^T = \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\Phi}$$

$$\underline{w}^{(new)} = (\underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\Phi})^{-1} \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{t}$$

LEAST SQUARES

- FOR LOGISTIC REGRESSION ( $\sigma$ )

$$\nabla E(\underline{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - t_n) \underline{\phi}_n = \underline{\Phi}^T (\underline{y} - \underline{t})$$

$$\underline{H} = \sum_{n=1}^N y_n(1-y_n) \underline{\phi}_n \underline{\phi}_n^T = \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{\Phi}$$

diag [ $y_n(1-y_n)$ ]

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{w}^{(new)} &= \underline{w}^{(old)} - (\underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{\Phi})^{-1} \underline{\Phi}^T (\underline{y} - \underline{t}) = \\ &= (\underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{\Phi})^{-1} \{ \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{\Phi} \underline{w}^{(old)} - \underline{\Phi}^T (\underline{y} - \underline{t}) \} \\ &= (\underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{\Phi})^{-1} \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{R} \underline{z} \quad \underline{z} = \underline{\Phi} \underline{w}^{(old)} - \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{y} - \underline{t}) \end{aligned}$$

IRLS - ITERATIVE REWEIGHTED LS ( $\underline{R}$  like variance,  $\underline{z}$  like target  $z_n \approx a_n(\underline{w})$ )

L MULTI CLASS LOGISTIC REGRESSION (Ch. 4.3, 4)

$$E(\underline{w}_1, \dots, \underline{w}_K) \rightarrow \nabla_{\underline{w}_j} E(\underline{w}_1, \dots, \underline{w}_K)$$

ETC.

$$\nabla_{\underline{w}_K} \nabla_{\underline{w}_j} E(\underline{w}_1, \dots, \underline{w}_K)$$

L CLASS CONDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION EXPONENTIAL  $\rightarrow$  EXTENSION TO OTHER MODELS

POSTERIOR CLASS PROBABILITY  $\leftarrow$  LOGISTIC TRANSFORMATION ON LINEAR FUNCTION OF THE FEATURES

L LAPLACE - APPROXIMATION:  $q(z) \sim \frac{1}{Z} p(z)$  SECOND ORDER CENTERED ON THE MODE (Ch. 4.4)

$$q(z) = \left(\frac{A}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{A}{2}(z-z_0)^2\right\} \quad A = -\frac{d^2}{dz^2} \ln p(z)$$

$$\left. \frac{dp(z)}{dz} \right|_{z=z_0} = 0$$