

## EE-559 – Deep learning

### 3.2. Probabilistic view of a linear classifier

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Sun Dec 9 04:20:18 UTC 2018



The Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) algorithm provides a nice bridge between these linear classifiers and probabilistic modeling.

Consider the following class populations

$\forall y \in \{0, 1\}, x \in \mathbb{R}^D,$

$$\mu_{X|Y=y}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - m_y)\Sigma^{-1}(x - m_y)^T\right).$$

That is, they are Gaussian with **the same covariance matrix**  $\Sigma$ . This is the **homoscedasticity** assumption.

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y = 1 | X = x) &= \frac{\mu_{X|Y=1}(x)P(Y = 1)}{\mu_X(x)} \\
 &= \frac{\mu_{X|Y=1}(x)P(Y = 1)}{\mu_{X|Y=0}(x)P(Y = 0) + \mu_{X|Y=1}(x)P(Y = 1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\mu_{X|Y=0}(x)P(Y=0)}{\mu_{X|Y=1}(x)P(Y=1)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that, with

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}},$$

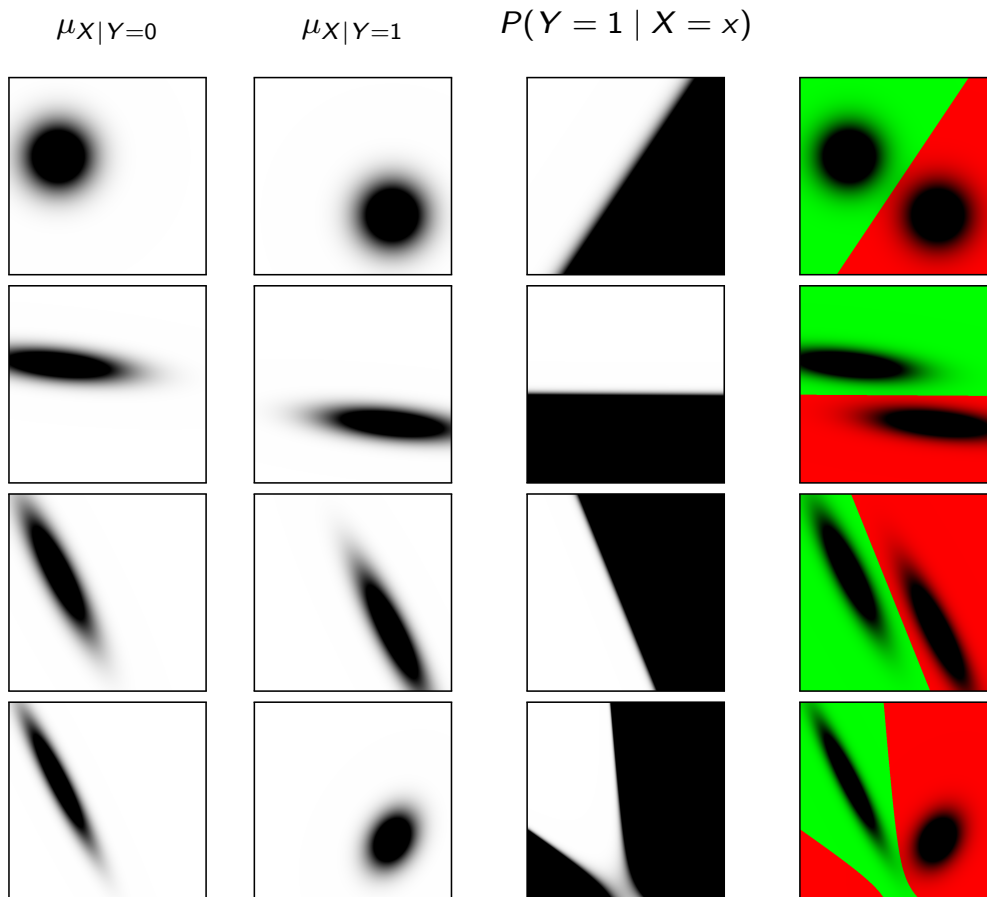
we get

$$P(Y = 1 | X = x) = \sigma\left(\log \frac{\mu_{X|Y=1}(x)}{\mu_{X|Y=0}(x)} + \log \frac{P(Y = 1)}{P(Y = 0)}\right).$$

So with our Gaussians  $\mu_{X|Y=y}$  of same  $\Sigma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y = 1 | X = x) &= \sigma\left(\log \frac{\mu_{X|Y=1}(x)}{\mu_{X|Y=0}(x)} + \underbrace{\log \frac{P(Y = 1)}{P(Y = 0)}}_a\right) \\
 &= \sigma\left(\log \mu_{X|Y=1}(x) - \log \mu_{X|Y=0}(x) + a\right) \\
 &= \sigma\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - m_1)\Sigma^{-1}(x - m_1)^T + \frac{1}{2}(x - m_0)\Sigma^{-1}(x - m_0)^T + a\right) \\
 &= \sigma\left(-\frac{1}{2}x\Sigma^{-1}x^T + m_1\Sigma^{-1}x^T - \frac{1}{2}m_1\Sigma^{-1}m_1^T \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2}x\Sigma^{-1}x^T - m_0\Sigma^{-1}x^T + \frac{1}{2}m_0\Sigma^{-1}m_0^T + a\right) \\
 &= \sigma\left(\underbrace{(m_1 - m_0)\Sigma^{-1}x^T}_w + \frac{1}{2}\underbrace{(m_0\Sigma^{-1}m_0^T - m_1\Sigma^{-1}m_1^T)}_b + a\right) \\
 &= \sigma(w \cdot x + b).
 \end{aligned}$$

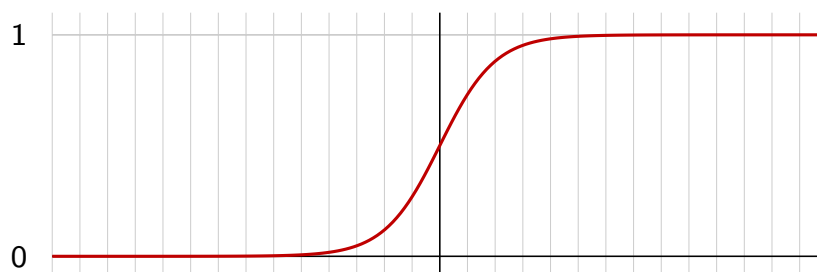
**The homoscedasticity makes the second-order terms vanish.**



Note that the (logistic) sigmoid function

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}},$$

looks like a “soft heavyside”



So the overall model

$$f(x; w, b) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

looks very similar to the perceptron.

We can use the model from LDA

$$f(x; w, b) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

but instead of modeling the densities and derive the values of  $w$  and  $b$ , directly compute them by maximizing their probability given the training data.

First, to simplify the next slide, note that we have

$$1 - \sigma(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \sigma(-x),$$

hence if  $Y$  takes value in  $\{-1, 1\}$  then

$$\forall y \in \{-1, 1\}, P(Y = y | X = x) = \sigma(y(w \cdot x + b)).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mu_{W,B}(w, b | \mathcal{D} = \mathbf{d}) &= \log \frac{\mu_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{d} | W = w, B = b) \mu_{W,B}(w, b)}{\mu_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{d})} \\ &= \log \mu_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{d} | W = w, B = b) + \log \mu_{W,B}(w, b) - \log Z \\ &= \sum_n \log \sigma(y_n(w \cdot x_n + b)) + \log \mu_{W,B}(w, b) - \log Z' \end{aligned}$$

This is the **logistic regression**, whose loss aims at minimizing

$$-\log \sigma(y_n f(x_n)).$$



Although the probabilistic and Bayesian formulations may be helpful in certain contexts, the bulk of deep learning is disconnected from such modeling.

We will come back sometime to a probabilistic interpretation, but most of the methods will be envisioned from the signal-processing and optimization angles.