

THEOREM

- The Bayes estimator $\hat{\theta}$ for the quadratic loss function

$$L(\theta, \hat{\theta}) = (\theta - \hat{\theta})^2$$

is the conditional expectation

$$\hat{\theta} = E_{\theta}[\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \int \theta p(\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n) d\theta$$

$$= E_{\theta}[\theta | D] = \int \theta p(\theta | D) d\theta$$

PROOF

THE AVERAGE RISK FOR THE QUADRATIC LOSS FUNCTION IS

$$R = \int \left[\underbrace{\int L(\theta, \hat{\theta}) p(\theta | D) d\theta}_{\text{AVG. CONDITIONAL RISK}} \right] p(D) dD$$

$$= \int \left[\int (\theta - \hat{\theta})^2 p(\theta | D) d\theta \right] p(D) dD$$

SINCE $p(D) \equiv p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ IS NONNEGATIVE,

R IS MINIMUM IF WE MINIMIZE

$$\int (\theta - \hat{\theta})^2 p(\theta | D) d\theta$$

for every $D = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

TAKING A PARTIAL DERIVATIVE OF

$$\int (\theta - \hat{\theta})^2 p(\theta|D) d\theta$$

W.Y.T. $\hat{\theta}$ AND SETTING IT TO ZERO

$$\int 2(\theta - \hat{\theta}) p(\theta|D) d\theta = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} \underbrace{\int p(\theta|D) d\theta}_{=1} = \int \theta p(\theta|D) d\theta$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{Bayes}} = \int \theta p(\theta|D) d\theta$$

0-1 LOSS FUNCTION

$$\text{MINIMIZE } \int L(\theta, \hat{\theta}) p(\theta|D) d\theta$$

$$L(\theta, \hat{\theta}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta = \hat{\theta} \\ 1 & \theta \neq \hat{\theta} \end{cases}$$

MINIMIZE

$$1 - \int p(\hat{\theta}|D) d\theta$$

$$\equiv 1 - p(\hat{\theta}|D)$$

OR

$$\text{MAXIMIZE } p(\hat{\theta}|D)$$