

# 统计学习方法:

那些你应该知道的基础知识

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## 基础知识

### 快速回顾





#### 注意:

我们这门课的重点并不是学习上述的这些内容,但是我们需要一些基础的知识。 使用方法建议:

需要了解的知识请及时翻看上面的内容~

# 线性代数

### 向量和矩阵

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▶ 向量和矩阵的表达形式:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nd} \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ 点乘的理解:

$$w \bullet x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i$$

▶ 对于几何的理解:

向量在N维空间的夹角↓

$$\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{w}| |\mathbf{x}| \cos(\theta)$$

### 微积分



对于y = f(x):

偏导<sup>dy</sup><sub>dx</sub>是梯度或者斜率

积分是 $\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x) dx$ 是曲线下的面积

 $\rightarrow$  对于多变量的功能  $y = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_p)$ 

偏导 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial xi}$ ,对x求导假设其他变量都保持不变

梯度向量表示为:

$$abla f = \left( egin{array}{c} rac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ rac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ dots \\ rac{\partial f}{\partial x_p} \end{array} 
ight)$$

### 最优化理论



 $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \eta \, \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{f}$ 

- ▶ 不受约束的最优化: min f(x)
- ▶ 受约束的最优化:

$$\min f(\mathbf{x})$$
  
subject to  $g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq b_i, i = 1, 2, ..., m$ 

▶ 梯度和海森矩阵:

$$\nabla \mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_p} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_p} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_p \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_p \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - H^{-1} \nabla \mathbf{f}$$

▶ 拉格朗日乘数:

> 牛顿法:

$$egin{aligned} \min f(oldsymbol{x}) \ & ext{subject to } g_i(oldsymbol{x}) \leq b_i, \ i=1,2,..,m \end{aligned}$$
  $F(oldsymbol{x},\lambda) = f(oldsymbol{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \left[b_i - g_i(oldsymbol{x})\right]$ 

# 概率论

### 单变量VS多变量



➤ 离散概率: P[X]

▶ 连续概率密度: p(x)

➤ 联合概率: P[X,Y]

▶ 条件概率: P[X|Y]

▶ 单变量高斯分布:

> 多变量高斯分布:

$$P[Y|X] = \frac{P[X|Y] P[Y]}{P[X]}$$

$$P[X] = \sum_{Y} P[X|Y] P[Y]$$

$$P[X,Y] = P[X|Y] P[Y]$$

$$P[X] = \sum_{Y} P[X,Y]$$

$$= \sum_{Y} P[X|Y] P[Y]$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-m)^2}{\sigma^2}\right\}$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2}(\det \mathbf{C})^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m})^t \mathbf{C}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}) \right\}$$
 M表示平均值,是向量;  
C代表协方差矩阵,它是对称半正定矩



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