

回归分析

特征选择

线性模型特征选择 (Linear model variable selection)

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \beta_p X_p + \epsilon.$$

子集选择 (subset selection) :

Adjusted R^2

Mallow Cp

AIC、BIC

Validation selection

N-fold validation selection

(k折交叉验证)

特征缩减 (Shrinkage method) :

Lasso regression

Ridge regression

降维 (dimension deduction) :

PCR

PLS 偏最小二乘法

逐步回归 (Stepwise Regression)

- $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$
- 全选择
 1. $\{x_1\}, \{x_2\}, \{x_3\}$ 建立回归模型 找出RSS最小。
 2. $\{x_1, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_3\}, \{x_2, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型找出最小RSS的。
 3. $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型。

向前**选择** (Forward selection)

- $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

- 向前**选择**

1. $\{x_1\}, \{x_2\}, \{x_3\}$ 建立回归模型 找出RSS最小。

比如**选**中的是 $\{x_1\}$

2. $\{x_1, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型找出最小RSS的。

3. $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型。

向后**选择** (Backward selection)

- $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$
- 向前**选择**
 1. $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型。
 2. $\{x_1, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_3\}, \{x_2, x_3\}$ 建立回归模型找出最小RSS的。
假如是 $\{x_1, x_3\}$ 最小
 3. $\{x_1\}, \{x_3\}$ 建立回归模型找出最小RSS的。

逐步回归 (Stepwise Regression)

- 向前向后选则进行了 $1 + \frac{p(p+1)}{2}$ 次回归
- 全选择进行了 2^p 次回归

子集**选择**

1. 逐步回归 $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, \{x_2, x_3\}, \{x_3\}$

2. 从逐步回归中**选**出最好的模型

- Adjusted R^2
- Mellow Cp
- AIC、BIC
- Validation selection
- N-fold validation selection 交叉验证

特征选择

从逐步回归中选出最好的模型

- Adjusted R^2

$$R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 1 - \frac{(1 - R^2)(N - 1)}{N - p - 1}$$

where

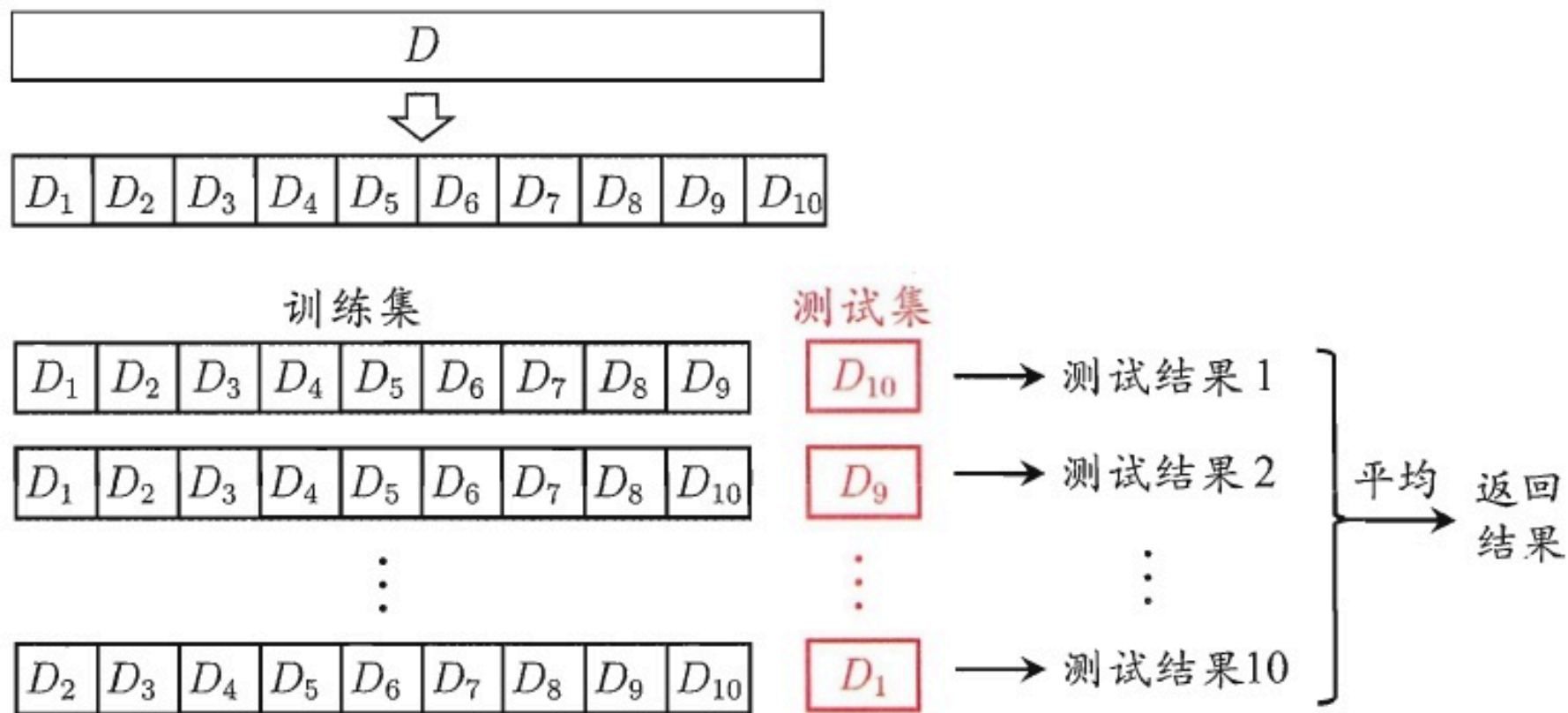
R^2 = sample R-square

p = Number of predictors

N = Total sample size.

- Mallow Cp
- AIC、BIC
- Validation selection
- N-fold validation selection 交叉验证

K折交叉验证



特征缩减 (Shrinkage method)

回归模型： $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \beta_p X_p + \epsilon$

$$\text{RSS} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2.$$

Lasso回归： $\text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| = \text{RSS} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|.$

当 $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, $\hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{y} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

特征缩减 (Shrinkage method)

回归模型：

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \beta_p X_p + \epsilon$$

$$\text{RSS} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2.$$

岭回归：

$$\text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2 = \text{RSS} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L(w) &= \sum_{i=1}^N \|w^T x_i - y_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (w^T x_i - y_i)^2 \\
&= \underbrace{(w^T x_1 - y_1 \quad w^T x_2 - y_2 \quad \dots \quad w^T x_N - y_N)}_{\parallel} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} w^T x_1 - y_1 \\ w^T x_2 - y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w^T x_N - y_N \end{pmatrix}}_{= XW - Y} \\
&= (w^T x_1 \quad w^T x_2 \quad \dots \quad w^T x_N) - (y_1 \quad y_2 \quad \dots \quad y_N) \\
&= w^T (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_N) - (y_1 \quad y_2 \quad \dots \quad y_N) \\
&= w^T X^T - Y^T
\end{aligned}$$

矩阵导数!

$$\begin{aligned}
L(w) &= (w^T X^T - Y^T)(XW - Y) \quad \in \mathbb{R} \\
&= w^T X^T X W - Y^T X W - \underbrace{w^T X^T Y}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + Y^T Y \\
&= w^T X^T X W - 2 w^T X^T Y + Y^T Y
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &\in \mathbb{R}^{N \times p} \\
Y &\in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1} \\
W &\in \mathbb{R}^{p \times 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{w} = \operatorname{argmin} L(w)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w)}{\partial w} = 2X^T X W - 2X^T Y \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X^T X W = X^T Y \quad \Rightarrow \quad W = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y}_{X^+ \text{ (伪逆)}}$$

带正则化的线性回归损失函数

$$J(w) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|w^T x_i - y_i\|^2 + \lambda w^T w$$

$$= (W^T X^T - Y^T)(XW - Y) + \lambda w^T w$$

$$= W^T X^T X W - 2W^T X^T Y + Y^T Y + \lambda W^T W$$

$$= W^T (X^T X + \lambda I) W - 2W^T X^T Y + Y^T Y$$

$$\hat{W} = \arg \min_w J(w)$$

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = 2(X^T X + \lambda I)W - 2X^T Y = 0$$

$$\hat{W} = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T Y$$

岭回归下的 \hat{W} : $\hat{W} = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T Y$

线性回归下的 \hat{W} : $\hat{W} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$

特征降维 (PCR)

$$\text{PCA} : X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p \rightarrow Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_m$$

找到 $p \times m$ 维的 Φ , 使得 $X * \Phi = Z$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} & \cdots & \phi_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{p1} & \cdots & \phi_{pm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & \cdots & z_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_{n1} & \cdots & z_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

如何求 Φ ?

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如何求 Φ ?

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_1 = X * \Phi_1, \max(\text{Var}(Z_1)) \\ \Phi_1^T * \Phi_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{12} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{p2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_2 = X * \Phi_2, \max(\text{Var}(Z_2)) \\ \Phi_2^T * \Phi_2 = 1 \\ \Phi_1 \text{ 和 } \Phi_2 \text{ 不相关, } \Phi_2^T * \Phi_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\vdots

\vdots

$$\Phi_m = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1m} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{pm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_m = X * \Phi_m, \max(\text{Var}(Z_m)) \\ \Phi_m^T * \Phi_m = 1 \\ \Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Phi_3, \dots, \Phi_m \text{ 不相关} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{PCA} : X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p \rightarrow Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_m$$

找到 $p \times m$ 维的 ϕ , 使得 $X * \Phi = Z$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} & \cdots & \phi_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{p1} & \cdots & \phi_{pm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & \cdots & z_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_{n1} & \cdots & z_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

PCR : $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p \rightarrow Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_m \rightarrow$ 拿 $[Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_m]$ 和 Y 变量建立回归模型。

特征降维 (PLS)

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_1 = X * \Phi_1, \max(\rho_{Z_1, Y}) \\ \Phi_1^T * \Phi_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{12} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{p2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_2 = X * \Phi_2, \max(\rho_{Z_2, Y}) \\ \Phi_2^T * \Phi_2 = 1 \\ \Phi_1 \text{和} \Phi_2 \text{不相关}, \Phi_2^T * \Phi_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\vdots

\vdots

$$\Phi_m = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1m} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{pm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_m = X * \Phi_m, \max(\rho_{Z_m, Y}) \\ \Phi_m^T * \Phi_m = 1 \\ \Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Phi_3 \dots, \Phi_m \text{不相关} \end{cases}$$

PLS：通过 $\max(\rho_{Z_i,Y})$, where $Z_i = X * \Phi_i$ ，建立回归模型。

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{p1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} Z_1 = X * \Phi_1, \max(\rho_{Z_1,Y}) \\ \Phi_1^T * \Phi_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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\vdots

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