

Linear Regression

线性回归概率解释

Probabilistic interpretation

做出假设

$$y^{(i)} = \theta^T x^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(i)}$$

假设误差项

$$\epsilon^{(i)} \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \epsilon^{(i)} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

则可以得到

$$p(\epsilon^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(\epsilon^{(i)})^2}{2\sigma^2})$$

将

$$y^{(i)} = \theta^T x^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(i)} \quad y^{(i)} = \theta^T x^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(i)}$$

$$p(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)};\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2}{2\sigma^2}) \sim N(\theta^T x^{(i)}, \sigma^2)$$

该函数代表以theta为参数，在x情况下，出现y的概率

对m个样本的概率函数取似然函数 (likelihood function) 得到

$$L(\theta) = L(\theta; X, \vec{y}) = p(\vec{y}|X; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m p(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)}; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2}{2\sigma^2})$$

we should choose theta to maximize L(theta) (maximum likelihood)

取对数似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(\theta) &= \log L(\theta) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2}{2\sigma^2}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2}{2\sigma^2}) \\ &= m \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2 \end{aligned}$$

最大化函数也就是最小化

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^{(i)}-\theta^T x^{(i)})^2$$

这个式子就是我们之前定义的损失函数J(theta)

局部加权线性回归

Locally weighted linear regression

LOESS

它是非参数学习算法

参数与非参数学习算法

Parametric learning algorithm 通过固定的参数来拟合数据

no-parametric learning algorithm 不对目标函数的形式作出强烈假设，参数的数量随m的增长而增长

线性回归的预测过程

$$Fit \theta \text{ to minimize } \sum_i (y^i - \theta^T x^i)^2$$

Output $\theta^T x$

对比

$$Fit \theta \text{ to minimize } \sum_i w^i (y^i - \theta^T x^i)^2$$

局部加权线性回归的预测过程

$$Output \theta^T x$$

w是权值，可定义为

$$w^{(i)} = \exp(-\frac{(x^{(i)}-x)^2}{2\tau^2})$$

If $|x^{(i)}-x|$ is small, then $w^{(i)} \approx 1$

If $|x^{(i)}-x|$ is large, then $w^{(i)} \approx 0$

这样就实现了局部加权，即预测某点时，离这个点越近的x，贡献越大，离这个点越远的x，贡献越小

$$w^{(i)} = \exp(-\frac{(x^{(i)}-x)^2}{2\tau^2}) \quad \tau: \text{控制了权值随距离下降的速率}$$