大家好,这篇是有关台大机器学习课程作业三的详解,题目同Coursera。

我的github地址:

https://github.com/Doraemonzzz

个人主页:

http://doraemonzzz.com/

作业地址:

https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~htlin/course/ml15fall/

参考资料:

https://blog.csdn.net/a1015553840/article/details/51085129

http://www.vynguyen.net/category/study/machine-learning/page/6/

http://book.caltech.edu/bookforum/index.php

http://beader.me/mlnotebook/

Problem 1

$$E_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{in}(w_{lin})] = \sigma^2(1-rac{d+1}{N})$$

这个结论的理论推导可以参考我写的Learning from data习题Exercise 3.3,3.4。

对于此题来说,直接把N解出来即可

$$N = rac{d+1}{1-rac{E_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{in}(w_{lin})]}{\sigma^2}}$$

```
def f(d,delta,Ein):
    return (d+1)/(1-Ein/(delta**2))
print(f(8,0.1,0.008))
```

44.9999999999996

所以 $N \geq 45$ 即可

Problem 2

这题实际上是Learning from data Exercise 3.3以及Problem 3.10的结论,这里一并给出。

- (1)H是对称矩阵
- $(2)H^K = H(K$ 为任意正整数)
- (3)*H*的特征值 $\in \{0,1\}$

- (4) H是半正定矩阵
- (5)trace(H) = d + 1
- (6)*H*有d+1个特征值为1

(1)

$$H^{T} = (X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T})^{T}$$

$$= X((X^{T}X)^{-1})^{T}X^{T}$$

$$= X((X^{T}X)^{T})^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= H$$

(2)直接验证即可,先来看K=2的情形

$$H^{2} = X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= H$$

那么对于任意 K

$$H^{K} = H^{2}H^{K-2}$$

$$= HH^{K-2}$$

$$= H^{K-1}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= H$$

(3)因为 $H^K=H$, 所以对于H的任意特征值 λ

$$\lambda^K = \lambda$$
恒成立 $\lambda = 0$ 或 1

(4)H为对称矩阵且特征值 $\in \{0,1\}$,所以由线性代数知识可知H半正定

(5)利用迹(trace)的性质trace(AB) = trace(BA)

$$trace(H) = trace(X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T)$$
 $= trace(X^TX(X^TX)^{-1})$
 $= trace(I_{d+1})$ (注意 H^TH 为 $(d+1) \times (d+1)$ 阶 矩 阵 $(d+1)$

(6)我们知道对称矩阵必然相似于对角阵,所以存在可逆矩阵P,使得 $H=P^{-1}AP$,那么

$$d+1 = trace(H) = trace(P^{-1}AP) = tr(PP^{-1}A) = tr(A)$$

而 A为由 0,1构成的对角阵 (因为 A和 H 相似且 H 的特征值 $\in \{0,1\}$),所以 H 一共有 d+1 个特征值为 1 有了以上结论,看此题的选项就很轻松了。

(a),(d),(e)成立,(c)错误,稍微要看一下的是(b),我们知道H的特征值 $\in\{0,1\}$,所以H不一定可逆,因此(b)也错误。

先对原式进行变形

$$\llbracket y \neq sign(w^Tx)
Vert \Longleftrightarrow \llbracket y^2 \neq ysign(w^Tx)
Vert \Longleftrightarrow \llbracket 1 \neq sign(yw^Tx)
Vert$$

令 $s = yw^T x$,所以几个误差分别可以写成

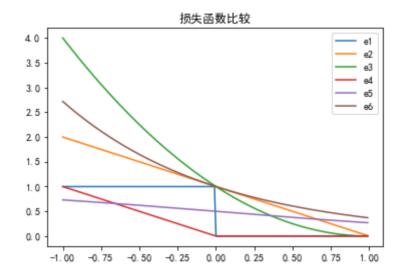
$$egin{aligned} err_1 &= \llbracket sign(s)
eq 1
bracket \\ err_2 &= max(0,1-s) \\ err_3 &= (max(0,1-s))^2 \\ err_4 &= (max(0,-s)) \\ err_5 &= heta(-s) = rac{e^{-s}}{1+e^{-s}} = rac{1}{1+e^s} \\ err_6 &= e^{-s} \end{aligned}$$

接着作图。

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus']=False #用来正常显示负号
#构造损失函数
def e1(s):
    if s>0:
        return 0
    else:
         return 1
def e2(s):
    return max(0,1-s)
def e3(s):
    t=max(0,1-s)
    return t**2
def e4(s):
    return max(0,-s)
def e5(s):
    return 1/(1+np.exp(s))
def e6(s):
    return np.exp(-s)
x=np.arange(-1,1,0.01)
y1=[e1(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y2=[e2(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y3=[e3(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y4=[e4(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
```

```
y5=[e5(i) for i in x]
y6=[e6(i) for i in x]

plt.plot(x,y1,label='e1')
plt.plot(x,y2,label='e2')
plt.plot(x,y3,label='e3')
plt.plot(x,y4,label='e4')
plt.plot(x,y5,label='e5')
plt.plot(x,y6,label='e6')
plt.legend()
plt.title('损失函数比较')
plt.show()
```



因此e2,e3,e6,即(a),(b),(e)为 $[y \neq sign(w^Tx)]$ 的上界

Problem 4

这题要找哪些函数不是处处可导,(d),(e)显然是处处可导的,因为 $f(s)=max\{0,s\}$ 在原点不可导,所以(a),(c)不可导,唯一有点疑问的是(b),我们来看下 $f(s)=(max(0,s))^2$

$$f(s) = \left\{egin{array}{l} s^2(s \geq 0) \ 0(s < 0) \end{array}
ight.$$

显然这个函数也是可导的, 所以由复合函数的性质可知(b)也可导。因此这题选(a)(c)

Problem 5

 $err(w)=max(0,-y_nw^Tx_n)$ 的意思是对于分类正确的点err(w)=0,对于分类不正确的点 $err(w)=-y_nw^Tx_n$,我们来求梯度(不考虑不可导点)

$$rac{\partial (-y_n w^T x_n)}{\partial w_i} = -y_n x_n^{(i)} ig(x_n^{(i)}$$
表示 x_n 的第 i 个分量 $ig)$ $abla (-y_n w^T x_n) = -y_n x_n$

所以对于分类错误的点 (x_n,y_n) ,根据SGD,更新规则为

$$w(t+1) = w(t) + \eta(-\nabla(-y_n w^T x_n)) = w(t) + \eta y_n x_n$$

所以PLA可以被看成 $err(w) = max(0, -y_n w^T x_n)$ 的SGD

Problem 6

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u}|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= e^u + v e^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= -2 \ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v}|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= 2e^{2v} + u e^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla E(u,v) = (-2,0)^T$$

Problem 7

编程处理即可,需要利用刚刚的偏导数公式,答案为2.82500035668

```
import numpy as np

def E(u,v):
    return np.exp(u)+np.exp(2*v)+np.exp(u*v)+u*u-2*u*v+2*(v*v)-3*u-2*v

def partial(point):
    u=point[0]
    v=point[1]
    pu=np.exp(u)+v*np.exp(u*v)+2*u-2*v-3
    pv=2*np.exp(2*v)+u*np.exp(u*v)-2*u+4*v-2
    return np.array([pu,pv])

point=np.zeros(2)
    eta=0.01

for i in range(5):
    point-=eta*partial(point)

print(E(point[0],point[1]))
```

2.82500035668

Problem 8

这题需要用到多元泰勒公式,可以参考维基百科

$$b_{uu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E(u, v)}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{\partial E(u, v)}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3)}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} (e^u + v^2 e^{uv} + 2)$$

$$b_{vv} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E(u, v)}{\partial v^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \frac{\partial E(u, v)}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (2e^{2v} + ue^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2)}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2} (4e^{2v} + u^2 e^{uv} + 4)$$

$$b_{uv} = \frac{\partial^2 E(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial (e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3)}{\partial v} = (e^{uv} + uve^{uv} - 2)$$

$$b_u = \frac{\partial E(u, v)}{\partial u} = e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3$$

$$b_v = \frac{\partial E(u, v)}{\partial v} = 2e^{2v} + ue^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2$$

$$b = E(u, v)$$

将u = v = 0带入可得

$$b_{uu} = rac{3}{2} \ b_{vv} = 4 \ b_{uv} = -1 \ b_{u} = -2 \ b_{v} = 0 \ b = 3$$

Problem 9

由题设我们知道Hessian矩阵正定,此处的Hessian矩阵为

$$abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \ rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

那么最优方向为

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \Delta u^* \ \Delta v^* \end{array}
ight] = -(
abla^2 E(u,v))^{-1}
abla E(u,v)$$

一般性的结论可以参考凸优化的课本,关于这题可以简单证明下。

现在要对 $\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) = b_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + b_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 + b_{uv}(\Delta u)(\Delta v) + b_u\Delta u + b_v\Delta v + b$ 求最小值,令 $\Delta u = t, \Delta v = s$

$$\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) = b_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + b_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 + b_{uv}(\Delta u)(\Delta v) + b_u \Delta u + b_v \Delta v + b \ = b_{uu}t^2 + b_{vv}(s^2) + b_{uv}st + b_ut + b_vs + b$$

由Hessian矩阵的正定性我们知道

$$egin{aligned} 2b_{uu} &= rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} > 0 \ & 2b_{vv} &= rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} > 0 \ & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} - (rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v})^2 = 4b_{uu}b_{uv} - b_{uv}^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以可以对 $\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v)$ 进行配方(二次项系数不为0), 配方得

$$egin{aligned} \hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) &= b_{uu} t^2 + b_{vv}(s^2) + b_{uv} s t + b_u t + b_v s + b \ &= b_{uu} (t-a)^2 + b_{vv} (s-b)^2 + b_{uv} (s-a) (t-b) + C \end{aligned}$$

其中a, b, C均为常数,后续会求解出来,令 $t_1 = t - a, s_1 = s - b$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) &= b_{uu} t_1^2 + b_{vv} s_1^2 + b_{uv} t_1 s_1 + C \ &= b_{uu} (t_1 + rac{b_{uv}}{2 b_{uu}} s_1)^2 + (b_{vv} - rac{b_{uv}^2}{4 b_{uu}}) s_1^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

之前已经有 $b_{uu} > 0, b_{vv} > 0, 4b_{uu}b_{uv} - b_{uv}^2 > 0$,所以

$$b_{vv} - rac{b_{uv}^2}{4b_{uu}} = rac{4b_{uu}b_{vv} - b_{uv}^2}{4b_{uu}} > 0$$

从而

$$\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) \geq C$$

当且仅当 $t_1+rac{b_{uv}}{2b_{uu}}s_1=0, s_1=0$ 时等号成立 $\operatorname{pt}_1=s_1=0$

因为 $t_1=t-a, s_1=s-b, \Delta u=t, \Delta v=s$, 所以等号成立条件为

$$\Delta u = t = a, \Delta v = s = b$$

接下来求解a, b

$$b_{uu}(t-a)^{2} + b_{vv}(s-b)^{2} + b_{uv}(t-a)(s-b) + C = b_{uu}(t^{2} - 2at + a^{2}) + b_{vv}(s^{2} - 2sb + b^{2}) + b_{uv}(st - as - bt + ab) + C$$

$$= b_{uu}t^{2} + b_{vv}s^{2} + b_{uv}st - (2ab_{uu} + bb_{uv})t - (2bb_{vv} + ab_{uv})s + C'$$

$$= b_{uu}t^{2} + b_{vv}s^{2} + b_{uv}st + b_{u}t + b_{v}s + b$$

那么

$$egin{cases} -2b_{uu}a-b_{uv}b=b_u\ -b_{uv}a-2b_{vv}b=b_v \end{cases} \ egin{cases} -2b_{uu}a-b_{uv}\ -b_{uv} & -2b_{vv} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} a\ b \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} b_u\ b_v \end{bmatrix}$$

回顾之前的等式

$$2b_{uu} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2}, 2b_{vv} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2}, b_{uv} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \ b_u = rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u}, b_v = rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} \
abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \ rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix} \
abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix} \
abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u} \ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

原方程可化为

这样就验证了牛顿方法的正确性。

Problem 10

有了公式之后编程实现即可

```
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import inv
def E(u,v):
    return np.exp(u)+np.exp(2*v)+np.exp(u*v)+u*u-2*u*v+2*(v*v)-3*u-2*v
def partial(point):
    u=point[0]
    v=point[1]
    pu=np.exp(u)+v*np.exp(u*v)+2*u-2*v-3
    pv=2*np.exp(2*v)+u*np.exp(u*v)-2*u+4*v-2
    return np.array([pu,pv])
def dpartial(point):
    u=point[0]
    v=point[1]
    puu=np.exp(u)+np.exp(u*v)*(v**2)+2
    pvv=4*np.exp(2*v)+np.exp(u*v)*(u**2)+4
    puv = np.exp(u*v)*(1+u*v)-2
    return np.array([[puu,puv],[puv,pvv]])
point=np.zeros(2)
eta=0.01
for i in range(5):
    point-=inv(dpartial(point)).dot(partial(point))
print(E(point[0],point[1]))
```

```
2.36082334564
```

Problem 11

这题问的是这六个点能否被直线和二次曲线shatter, 比较简单, 作图即可, 这六个点可以被shatter.

先回顾题意,假设有N个点 $x_1,\ldots x_N,x\in R^d$,现在构造这样一个 R^d 到 R^N 的映射

$$(\Phi(x))_n = z_n = [x = x_n]$$

这题有点抽象,我们举N=3的例子看一下

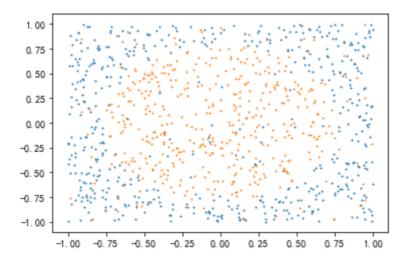
$$egin{aligned} \Phi(x_1) &= ((\Phi(x_1))_1, (\Phi(x_1))_2, (\Phi(x_1))_3) \ &= (\llbracket x_1 = x_1
rbracket, \llbracket x_1 = x_2
rbracket, \llbracket x_1 = x_3
rbracket) \ &= (1, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

所以其实这题很简单,是将 $N \cap R^d$ 空间上的点映射到 R^N 上,我们知道 R^N 上感知机的 $d_{vc}=N+1$,所以N个点一定能被shatter,所以

$$d_{vc}(H_\Phi) = +\infty$$

这里先根据题意产生一组点,作图看一下

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False #用来正常显示负号
#产生n组点
def generate(n):
    data=[]
    for i in range(n):
        x=np.random.uniform(-1,1)
        y=np.random.uniform(-1,1)
        flag=np.sign(x*x+y*y-0.6)
        p=np.random.random()
        if (p<0.1):
             flag*=-1
        data.append([x,y,flag])
    return data
data=generate(1000)
x1=[i[0] \text{ for } i \text{ in data if } i[-1]>0]
y1=[i[1] \text{ for } i \text{ in data if } i[-1]>0]
x2=[i[0] \text{ for } i \text{ in data if } i[-1]<0]
y2=[i[1] \text{ for } i \text{ in data if } i[-1]<0]
plt.scatter(x1,y1,s=1)
plt.scatter(x2,y2,s=1)
plt.show()
```



这题直接对数据做回归,需要模拟1000次。这里利用了公式来求回归的结果

$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

```
from numpy.linalg import inv

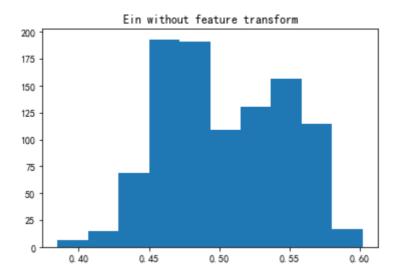
Ein=np.array([])
for i in range(1000):
    data=generate(1000)
    X=np.array([[1]+i[:-1] for i in data])
    Y=np.array([i[-1] for i in data])

    w=inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(Y)

    error=np.sum(np.sign(X.dot(w)*Y)<0)/1000
    Ein=np.append(Ein,error)

print(np.average(Ein))
plt.hist(Ein)
plt.title('Ein without feature transform')
plt.show()</pre>
```

0.50336

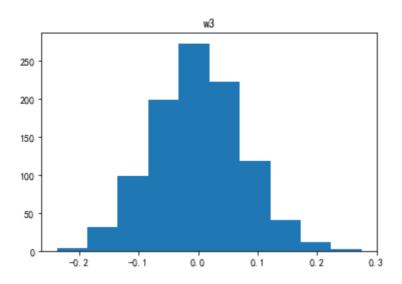


所以 E_{in} 的均值约为0.5

Problem 14

先做特征转换,再重复上题的步骤,画出 \tilde{w}_3 的直方图,这里把15题的任务一起做了。

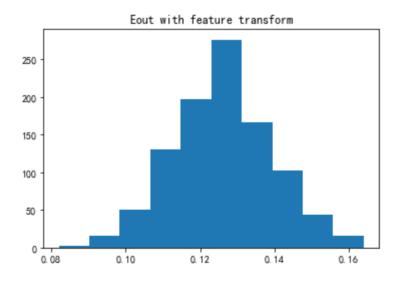
```
W = []
Eout=np.array([])
for i in range(1000):
   data=generate(1000)
   X=np.array([[1]+i[:-1]+[i[0]*i[1],i[0]**2,i[1]**2] for i in data])
   Y=np.array([i[-1] for i in data])
   w=inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(Y)
   #测试数据
    data1=generate(1000)
   X1=np.array([[1]+i[:-1]+[i[0]*i[1],i[0]**2,i[1]**2] for i in data1])
    Y1=np.array([i[-1] for i in data1])
    error=np.sum(np.sign(X1.dot(w)*Y1)<0)/1000
    Eout=np.append(Eout,error)
    #记录w
   W.append(w)
W=np.array(W)
w3=np.array([i[3] for i in W])
plt.hist(w3)
plt.title('w3')
plt.show()
print(W.mean(axis=0))
print("w3的平均值"+str(w3.mean()))
```



```
[ -9.92410543e-01 1.64976493e-03 -6.48205307e-04 1.52070206e-04 1.55620104e+00 1.55888923e+00] w3的平均值0.000152070206015
```

做出 E_{out} 的直方图

```
plt.hist(Eout)
plt.title('Eout with feature transform')
plt.show()
print(Eout.mean())
```



0.125974

所以 E_{out} 的平均值为0.126左右

Problem 16

这题实际上是多元Logistic回归,同课件里的例子,我们要最大化似然函数,这等价于题目中所说的最小化负的对数似然函数,先把似然函数求解出来

$$L = \prod_{j=1}^{N} rac{exp(w_{y_{j}}^{T}x_{j})}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} exp(w_{i}^{T}x_{j})} \ ln(L) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} [ln(exp(w_{y_{j}}^{T}x_{j})) - ln(\sum_{i=1}^{K} exp(w_{i}^{T}x_{j}))] = \sum_{j=1}^{N} [w_{y_{j}}^{T}x_{j} - ln(\sum_{i=1}^{K} exp(w_{i}^{T}x_{j}))]$$

所以只要最小化

$$E_{in} = -rac{ln(L)}{N} = rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} [ln(\sum_{i=1}^{K} exp(w_i^T x_j)) - w_{y_j}^T x_j]$$

即可

Problem 17

求偏导即可

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial E_{in}}{\partial w_n} &= rac{\partial (rac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^N [ln(\sum_{i=1}^K exp(w_i^Tx_j)) - w_{y_j}^Tx_j])}{\partial w_n} \ &= rac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^N (rac{exp(w_n^Tx_j)x_j}{\sum_{i=1}^K exp(w_i^Tx_j)} - \llbracket y_j = n
rbracket x_j) \ &= rac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^N (h_n(x_j) - \llbracket y_j = n
rbracket) x_j \end{aligned}$$

Problem 18

使用梯度下降公式

$$egin{align}
abla E_{in}(w) &= -rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} rac{y_n x_n}{1 + e^{y_n w^T x_n}} \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} -y_n x_n heta(-y_n w^T x_n) \end{aligned}$$

```
import numpy as np

train=[]
test=[]

#数据读入
with open('hw3_train.dat') as file:
    for i in file.readlines():
        train.append([1]+list(map(float,i.strip().split(' '))))

with open('hw3_test.dat') as file:
```

```
for i in file.readlines():
        test.append([1]+list(map(float,i.strip().split(' '))))
train=np.array(train)
test=np.array(test)
#定义函数
def f(y,w,x):
   temp=y*w.dot(x)
    return (-y*x)/(np.exp(temp)+1)
def sig(w,x):
    return 1/(math.exp(-w.dot(x))+1)
#数据维度
m=train.shape[1]-1
#数据组数
n=train.shape[0]
w=np.zeros(m)
k=0.001
for i in range(2000):
    s=np.zeros(m)
    for j in range(n):
       s+=f(train[j][-1],w,train[j][:-1])
    s=s/n
    w-=k*s
#计算Xw
r1=test[:,:-1].dot(w)
#计算sign(Xw)
r2=np.sign(r1)
#求出误差
print((r2!=test[:,-1]).sum()/test.shape[0])
print(w)
```

所以Eout为0.475

Problem 19

```
取\eta = 0.01
```

```
w=np.zeros(m)
k=0.01
```

```
for i in range(2000):
    s=np.zeros(m)
    for j in range(n):
        s+=f(train[j][-1],w,train[j][:-1])
    s=s/n
    w-=k*s

#计算Xw
    r1=test[:,:-1].dot(w)
    #计算sign(Xw)
    r2=np.sign(r1)
    #求出误差
    print((r2!=test[:,-1]).sum()/test.shape[0])
    print(w)
```

```
0.22

[-0.00385379 -0.18914564 0.26625908 -0.35356593 0.04088776 -0.3794296

0.01982783 0.33391527 -0.26386754 0.13489328 0.4914191 0.08726107

-0.25537728 -0.16291797 0.30073678 0.40014954 0.43218808 -0.46227968

0.43230193 -0.20786372 -0.36936337]
```

所以 E_{out} 为0.22

Problem 20

使用随机梯度下降,只要对之前的式子稍作修改即可。

```
w=np.zeros(m)
k=0.001

for i in range(2000):
    j=np.random.choice(n)
    s=f(train[j][-1],w,train[j][:-1])
    w-=k*s

#计算Xw
r1=test[:,:-1].dot(w)
#计算sign(Xw)
r2=np.sign(r1)
#求出误差
print((r2!=test[:,-1]).sum()/test.shape[0])
print(w)
```

所以 E_{out} 为0.477

以下两题为附加题

Problem 21

先回顾题目

$$h = (h(x_1), h(x_2), \dots, h(x_N)) \ y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N) \ RMSE(h) = \sqrt{rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_n - h(x_n))^2}$$

题目问的是要计算 h^Ty ,至少需要调用几次RMSE(h),注意这里只知道h。首先肯定要求y,因为有N个未知数,所以第一感觉是要调用N次,但是N=1时就不成立,因为有平方项。所以推测调用N次不行,接下来证明这个结论,注意这里h,y为行向量,所以和一般看到的形式略有不同。

对RMSE(h)进行改写

$$egin{split} RMSE(h) &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_n - h(x_n))^2} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} ||h - y||^2} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} (h - y)(h - y)^T} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} (yy^T - 2hy^T + hh^T)} \end{split}$$

两边平方移项可得

$$yy^T - 2hy^T + hh^T = N imes (RMSE(h))^2$$

现在对两个不同的 h_1, h_2 调用RMSE(h)

$$yy^T - 2h_1y^T + h_1h_1^T = N imes (RMSE(h_1))^2 \ yy^T - 2h_2y^T + h_2h_2^T = N imes (RMSE(h_2))^2 \$$
两式相減可得 $2(h_2 - h_1)y^T = N imes (RMSE(h_1))^2 - N imes (RMSE(h_2))^2$

这样就得到了一个线性方程。现在对 h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_k 分别调用RMSE(h),计算 $RMSE(h_i) - RMSE(h_1)$,其中 $(i=2,\ldots k)$,根据之前所述可以得到k-1个线性方程组,有如下形式

$$M_1y^T = M_2 \ M_1 \in R^{(k-1) imes N}, y^T \in R^N, M_2 \in R^{k-1}$$

由线性代数知识我们知道

当 $r(M_1) < N$ 时,该方程有无穷多组解,当 $r(M_1) = N$ 时,该方程有唯一解,其中r(M)表示矩阵M的秩。

所以当k=N时, $r(M_1) \leq k-1 < N$,此时有无穷多组解,所以无法确定 $y=(y_1,y_2,\ldots,y_N)$;当k=N+1时, $r(M_1)$ 可能为N,若 $r(M_1)=N$,此时可以唯一解出 $y=(y_1,y_2,\ldots,y_N)$ 。

综上,至少需要调用N+1次RMSE(h)。

Problem 22

为方便叙述,这里做以下记号,注意这里为列向量,和上题有所不同

$$h = egin{pmatrix} h_1(x_1) & h_2(x_1) & \dots & h_K(x_1) \ h_1(x_2) & h_2(x_2) & \dots & h_K(x_2) \ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \ h_1(x_N) & h_2(x_N) & \dots & h_K(x_N) \end{pmatrix} \in R^{N imes K} \ w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K)^T \in R^K \ y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N)^T$$

那么RMSE(H)可以表示为

$$RMSE(H) = \sqrt{rac{1}{N}{||y-hw||}^2} = \sqrt{rac{1}{N}(y-hw)^T(y-hw)}$$

由线性回归的推导我们知道最小化RMSE(H)的w满足以下条件

$$X^T X w = X^T y$$

X已知,y未知,所以求出y即可,由上一题我们知道至少调用N+1次RMSE(H)就可以求出y,所以这题也至少需要调用N+1次。