Problem 1 Uniform convergence and Model Selection

(a)由Hoeffding不等式,我们可得对每个 \hat{h}_i ,

$$egin{aligned} P(|\epsilon(\hat{h}_i) - \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{cv}}}(\hat{h}_i)| > \gamma) & \leq 2ke^{-2\gamma^2eta m} \ P(|\epsilon(\hat{h}_i) - \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{cv}}}(\hat{h}_i)| \leq \gamma) \geq 1 - 2ke^{-2\gamma^2eta m} \end{aligned}$$

\$

$$2ke^{-2\gamma^2eta m}=rac{\delta}{2}$$

可得

$$e^{2\gamma^2eta m}=rac{4k}{\delta} \ 2\gamma^2eta m=\lograc{4k}{\delta} \ \gamma=\sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m}}\lograc{4k}{\delta}$$

因此至少有 $1-rac{\delta}{2}$ 的概率,对每个 \hat{h}_i ,我们有

$$|\epsilon(\hat{h}_i) - \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{scv}}}(\hat{h}_i)| \leq \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m} \! \log rac{4k}{\delta}}$$

(b)由(a)可得, $\forall i$

$$\epsilon(\hat{h}_i) \leq \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{scv}}}(\hat{h}_i) + \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m} ext{log} rac{4k}{\delta}}$$
 (1)

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{scv}}}(\hat{h}_i) \leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_i) + \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m} log rac{4k}{\delta}}$$
 (2)

由不等式(2)可得, $\forall i$

$$\begin{split} \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{\text{scv}}}(\hat{h}) &= \min_{h \in \{\hat{h}_{1}, \dots, \hat{h}_{k}\}} \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{\text{scv}}}(h) \\ &\leq \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{\text{scv}}}(\hat{h}_{i}) \\ &\leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_{i}) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\beta m} \log \frac{4k}{\delta}} \end{split} \tag{3}$$

所以, $\forall i$

$$egin{aligned} \epsilon(\hat{h}) & \leq \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{scv}}}(\hat{h}) + \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m}} \log rac{4k}{\delta} \ & \leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_i) + \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m}} \log rac{4k}{\delta} + \sqrt{rac{1}{2eta m}} \log rac{4k}{\delta} \ & \leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_i) + \sqrt{rac{2}{eta m}} \log rac{4k}{\delta} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\epsilon(\hat{h}) \leq \min_{i=1,...,k} \epsilon(\hat{h}_i) + \sqrt{rac{2}{eta m} \! \log rac{4k}{\delta}}$$

(c)由(b)可知,

$$\epsilon(\hat{h}) \leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_j) + \sqrt{rac{2}{eta m} \! \log rac{4k}{\delta}}$$

记上述事件为A, 记如下事件为B

$$|\epsilon(\hat{h}_j) - \hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{train}}}(h_j^*)| \leq \sqrt{rac{2}{(1-eta)m} ext{log} rac{4|\mathcal{H}_j|}{\delta}}, orall j \in \mathcal{H}_j$$

因为

$$P(A) \ge 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}, P(B) \ge 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}$$

所以

$$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

 $\geq 1 - \frac{\delta}{2} + 1 - \frac{\delta}{2} - 1$
 $= 1 - \delta$

注意AB即为如下事件

$$\begin{split} \epsilon(\hat{h}) & \leq \epsilon(\hat{h}_j) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \log \frac{4k}{\delta} \leq \left(\hat{\epsilon}_{S_{\text{train}}}(h_j^*) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{(1-\beta)m}} \log \frac{4|\mathcal{H}_j|}{\delta}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \log \frac{4k}{\delta}, \forall j \in \mathcal{H}_j \\ \epsilon(\hat{h}) & \leq \min_{j=1,...,k} \left(\hat{\epsilon}_{S_{\text{train}}}(h_j^*) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{(1-\beta)m}} \log \frac{4|\mathcal{H}_j|}{\delta}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \log \frac{4k}{\delta} \end{split}$$

因此

$$\epsilon(\hat{h}) \leq \min_{i=1,...,k} \Bigl(\hat{\epsilon}_{S_{ ext{train}}}(h_j^*) + \sqrt{rac{2}{(1-eta)m} log rac{4|\mathcal{H}_j|}{\delta}}\Bigr) + \sqrt{rac{2}{eta m} log rac{4k}{\delta}}$$

发生的概率大于等于 $1-\delta$

Problem 2 VC Dimension

后面都用d表示VC维。

 $h(x)=1\{a< x\}$ 的VC维是1,首先存在1个点可以shatter,其次对于任意两个点 $x_1< x_2$,标签(1,0)无法表出,所以

$$d = 1$$

 $h(x)=1\{a < x < b\}$ 的VC维是2,首先存在2个点可以shatter(作图即可),其次对于任意三个点 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$,标签(1,0,1)无法表出,所以

$$d=2$$

 $h(x) = 1\{a\sin x > 0\}$ 的VC维是1,首先存在1个点可以shatter(作图即可),其次对于任意两个点 $x_1 < x_2$,我们有

$$(a\sin x_1)(a\sin x_2) = \sin x_1 \sin x_2$$

所以如果

$$\sin x_1 \sin x_2 > 0$$

那么(1,0),(0,1)的标签无法表出。如果

$$\sin x_1 \sin x_2 \leq 0$$

那么(1,1)的标签无法表出。所以

$$d = 1$$

 $h(x)=1\{\sin(x+a)>0\}$ 的VC维是2,首先 $0,\frac{\pi}{2}$ 可以被shatter,其次由于 \sin 函数的周期为 2π ,我们可以假设所有的点属于 $[0,2\pi)$ 。在继续讨论之前,首先将模型转换,将 $[0,2\pi)$ 上的点映射到单位圆周上,a对应过原点的一条直线,直线一侧的点为1,另一侧为0。

现在假设存在三个点 $0 \le x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < 2\pi$ 可以被shatter,那么标签(1,1,1)表出,由之前讨论可知这表示 x_1,x_2,x_3 在直线的同侧,那么可以发现(1,0,1)必然无法表出,这是因为 x_1,x_3 在直线的同侧,介于两点之间的点 x_2 必然属于同侧,所以无法表出(1,0,1)

Problem 3 ℓ_1 regularization for least squares

(a)首先对 $J(\theta)$ 进行化简:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (X\bar{\theta} + X_i \theta_i - \vec{y})^T (X\bar{\theta} + X_i \theta_i - \vec{y}) + \lambda ||\bar{\theta}||_1 + \lambda s_i \theta_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y})^T (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y}) + \frac{1}{2} \theta_i^T X_i^T X_i \theta_i + (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y})^T X_i \theta_i + \lambda ||\bar{\theta}||_1 + \lambda s_i \theta_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y})^T (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y}) + \frac{1}{2} X_i^T X_i \theta_i^2 + (X\bar{\theta} - \vec{y})^T X_i \theta_i + \lambda ||\bar{\theta}||_1 + \lambda s_i \theta_i$$

所以

$$rac{\partial J(heta)}{\partial heta_i} = X_i^T X_i heta_i + (Xar{ heta} - ec{y})^T X_i + \lambda s_i$$

令上式为0可得

$$heta_i = -rac{(Xar{ heta} - ec{y})^T X_i + \lambda s_i}{X_i^T X_i}$$

如果 $s_i = 1$, 那么 $\theta_i > 0$, 所以我们有

$$heta_i = \max\{-rac{(Xar{ heta}-ec{y})^TX_i + \lambda}{X_i^TX_i}, 0\}$$

如果 $s_i = -1$, 那么 $\theta_i < 0$, 所以我们有

$$heta_i = \min\{-rac{(Xar{ heta}-ec{y})^TX_i - \lambda}{X_i^TX_i}, 0\}$$

(b)代码实现的过程中要分别对 $s_i = \pm 1$ 讨论,根据选择产生较小 $J(\theta)$ 对应的 θ_i 。

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Sat Mar 9 14:27:42 2019
@author: qinzhen
import numpy as np
X = np.genfromtxt("x.dat")
y = np.genfromtxt("y.dat")
theta_true = np.genfromtxt("theta.dat")
def 1112(X, y, Lambda):
    #数据维度
    n, d = X.shape
    #设置阈值
    D = 1e-5
    #设置初始值
    theta = np.zeros(d)
    #记录上一轮迭代的theta
    theta_pre = np.copy(theta)
    while True:
```

```
#坐标下降
        for i in range(d):
            #第i列
           Xi = X[:, i]
            #theta第i个元素为0
            theta[i] = 0
            #计算
            temp1 = X.dot(theta) - y
            temp2 = np.max([-(temp1.T.dot(Xi) + Lambda) / (Xi.T.dot(Xi)), 0])
            temp3 = np.min([-(temp1.T.dot(Xi) - Lambda) / (Xi.T.dot(Xi)), 0])
            #情形1
            theta[i] = temp2
            loss1 = 1 / 2 * np.sum((X.dot(theta) - y) ** 2) + Lambda *
np.sum(np.abs(theta))
            #情形2
            theta[i] = temp3
            loss2 = 1 / 2 * np.sum((X.dot(theta) - y) ** 2) + Lambda *
np.sum(np.abs(theta))
            #根据较小的loss对应的值更新
           if(loss1 < loss2):</pre>
               theta[i] = temp2
            else:
               theta[i] = temp3
       #计算误差
       delta = np.linalg.norm(theta - theta_pre)
       if delta < D:</pre>
           break
       theta_pre = np.copy(theta)
    return theta
```

(b)对Lambda = 1运行,得到如下结果:

```
theta = l1l2(X, y, 1)
print(theta)
```

```
[ 0.49875676  0.65610562 -0.79057895 -0.6556427 -0.89191611  0.
 0.
         0.
                   0.
                             0.
                                       0.
                                                 0.
 0.
          0.
                    0.
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                                       0.
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                             0.
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                              0.
                                       0.
                                                 0.
```

	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0 0 0 1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0. 0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.]		

可以看到最终的 θ 是稀疏的,所以可以用 l_1 正则化进行特征选择,保留系数不为0的特征。

Problem 4 K-Means Clustering

这里使用向量化的方法计算每个点距离聚类中心的距离,提高计算效率,介绍如下 假设

$$X = egin{bmatrix} -(x^{(1)})^T - \ -(x^{(2)})^T - \ dots \ -(x^{(m)})^T - \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m imes d}, Y = egin{bmatrix} -(y^{(1)})^T - \ -(y^{(2)})^T - \ dots \ -(y^{(n)})^T - \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes d}$$

其中 $x^{(i)},y^{(i)}\in\mathbb{R}^d$, 现在的问题是如何高效计算矩阵 $D\in\mathbb{R}^{m imes n}$, 其中

$$D_{i,j} = ||x^{(i)} - y^{(j)}||^2$$

首先对 $D_{i,j}$ 进行处理

$$egin{aligned} D_{i,j} &= ||x^{(i)} - y^{(j)}||^2 \ &= (x^{(i)} - y^{(j)})^T (x^{(i)} - y^{(j)}) \ &= (x^{(i)})^T x^{(i)} - 2 (x^{(i)})^T y^{(j)} + (y^{(j)})^T y^{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\begin{split} D &= \begin{bmatrix} D_{1,1} & \dots & D_{1,n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ D_{m,1} & \dots & D_{m,n} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T x^{(1)} - 2(x^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} + (y^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (x^{(1)})^T x^{(1)} - 2(x^{(1)})^T y^{(n)} + (y^{(n)})^T y^{(n)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (x^{(m)})^T x^{(m)} - 2(x^{(m)})^T y^{(1)} + (y^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (x^{(m)})^T x^{(m)} - 2(x^{(m)})^T y^{(n)} + (y^{(n)})^T y^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T x^{(1)} & \dots & (x^{(1)})^T x^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (x^{(m)})^T x^{(m)} & \dots & (x^{(m)})^T x^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (y^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (y^{(n)})^T y^{(n)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (y^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (y^{(n)})^T y^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (x^{(m)})^T y^{(n)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (x^{(m)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (x^{(m)})^T y^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T x^{(1)} \\ \dots \\ (x^{(m)})^T x^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{1 \times n \in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{m \times 1 \in \mathbb{R}} \begin{bmatrix} (y^{(1)})^T y^{(1)} & \dots & (y^{(n)})^T y^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} - 2XY^T \end{split}$$

利用numpy的广播机制上式可以简写如下:

```
#计算距离矩阵

d1 = np.sum(X ** 2, axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)

d2 = np.sum(centroids ** 2, axis=1).reshape(1, -1)

dist = d1 + d2 - 2 * X.dot(centroids.T)
```

全部代码如下:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Sat Mar 9 15:41:53 2019
@author: qinzhen
.....
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def draw_clusters(X, clusters, centroids):
   #颜色列表
   c = ["b", "g", "r", "c", "m", "y"]
   #聚类数量
   d = np.max(clusters)
   #画出每种聚类
   for i in range(d+1):
       \verb|plt.scatter(X[clusters==i][:, 0], X[clusters==i][:, 1], c=c[i], s=1)|
   #画出中心
   plt.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], c="black")
   plt.show()
def k_means(X, k, plot=0):
   #数据维度
   n, d = X.shape
   #聚类标签
   clusters = np.zeros(n, dtype=int)
   #初始中心点
   index = np.random.randint(0, n, k)
   #centroids = np.random.rand(k, d)
   centroids = X[index]
   #记录上一轮迭代的聚类中心
   centroids_pre = np.copy(centroids)
   #设置阈值
   D = 1e-5
   while True:
       #计算距离矩阵
       d1 = np.sum(x ** 2, axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
       d2 = np.sum(centroids ** 2, axis=1).reshape(1, -1)
       dist = d1 + d2 - 2 * X.dot(centroids.T)
       #STEP1:找到最近的中心
```

```
clusters = np.argmin(dist, axis=1)
#STEP2:重新计算中心
for i in range(k):
        centroids[i] = np.mean(X[clusters==i], axis=0)

#计算误差
delta = np.linalg.norm(centroids - centroids_pre)

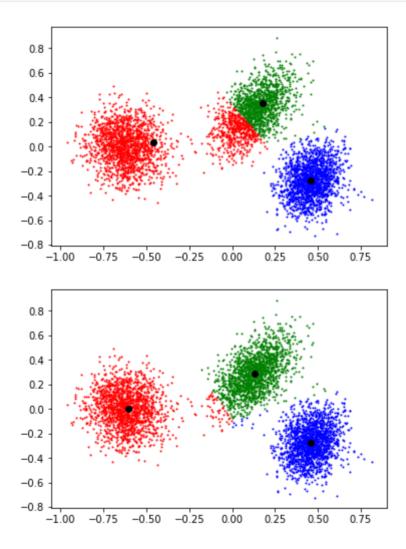
#判断是否作图
if plot:
        draw_clusters(X, clusters, centroids)

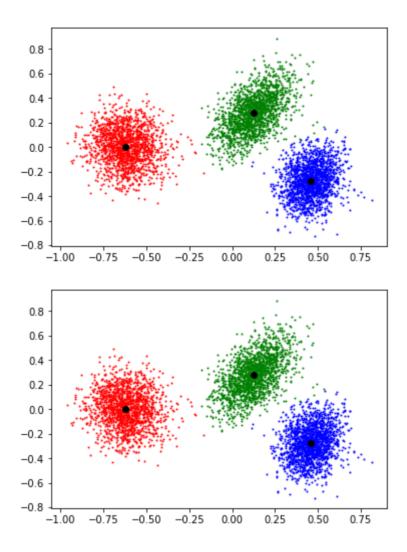
if delta < D:
        break

centroids_pre = np.copy(centroids)

X = np.genfromtxt("X.dat")

k_means(X, 3, plot=1)
```





Problem 5 The Generalized EM algorithm

(a)

$$egin{aligned} l(heta^{(t+1)}) &\geq \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i^{(t)}(z^{(i)}) \log rac{p(x^{(i)},z^{(i)}; heta^{(t+1)})}{Q_i^{(t)}(z^{(i)})} \ &\geq \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i^{(t)}(z^{(i)}) \log rac{p(x^{(i)},z^{(i)}; heta^{(t)})}{Q_i^{(t)}(z^{(i)})} \ &= l(heta^{(t)}) \end{aligned}$$

第一个不等号成立是因为如下不等式对任意 Q_i 和 θ 都成立

$$l(heta) \geq \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log rac{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})}$$

第二个不等号成立是因为梯度上升,等号成立是由 $heta^{(t)}$ 的定义。

(b)利用定义求梯度即可

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{ heta} \sum_{i} \log \sum_{z^{(i)}} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta) &= \sum_{i} rac{
abla_{ heta} \sum_{z^{(i)}} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{\sum_{z^{(i)}} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)} \ &= \sum_{i} \sum_{z^{(i)}} rac{
abla_{ heta} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}; heta)} \end{aligned}$$

注意到GEM中的梯度为

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{ heta} \sum_{i} \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_{i}(z^{(i)}) \log rac{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{Q_{i}(z^{(i)})} &= \sum_{i} \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_{i}(z^{(i)})
abla_{ heta} \log p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta) \ &= \sum_{i} \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_{i}(z^{(i)}) rac{
abla_{ heta} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)} \end{aligned}$$

注意我们选择

$$Q_i(z^{(i)}) = p(z^{(i)}|x^{(i)}; heta) = rac{p(x^{(i)},z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}; heta)}$$

所以GEM中的梯度为

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{ heta} \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log rac{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})} &= \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) rac{
abla_{ heta} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)} \ &= \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) rac{
abla_{ heta} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}; heta) Q_i(z^{(i)})} \ &= \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} rac{
abla_{ heta} p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; heta)}{p(x^{(i)}; heta)} \end{aligned}$$

所以这两者等价。