## Machine Learning Blatt 6

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## Nr.1

$$\begin{split} MSE(g_{T}(x_{0})) &= Var(g_{T}(x_{0})) + Bias(f(x_{0})) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})))^{2} \right] + (\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}))^{2} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})))^{2} \right] + 2\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0}))) \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}) \right) \\ &+ (\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}))^{2} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})))^{2} \right] + 2\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0}))) \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}) \right) \right] \\ &+ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})))^{2} + 2 \left( (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0}))) \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}) \right) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})))^{2} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ ((g_{T}(x_{0}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0}))) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}}(g_{T}(x_{0})) - f(x_{0}))^{2} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \left[ (g_{T}(x_{0}) - f(x_{0}))^{2} \right] \end{split}$$

q.e.d.

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}}$ Konstant, kann also in den Erwartungswert gesetzt werden

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Konstant, somit ist der Erwartungswert er selbst

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## Nr.2

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3.437 & 5.791 & 3.268 & 10.649 \\ 12.801 & 4.558 & 5.751 & 14.375 \\ 6.136 & 6.223 & 15.175 & 2.811 \\ 11.685 & 3.212 & 0.639 & 0.964 \\ 5.733 & 3.22 & 0.534 & 2.052 \\ 3.021 & 4.348 & 0.839 & 2.356 \\ 1.689 & 0.634 & 0.318 & 2.209 \\ 2.339 & 1.895 & 0.61 & 0.605 \\ 1.025 & 0.834 & 0.734 & 2.825 \\ 2.936 & 1.419 & 0.331 & 0.231 \\ 5.049 & 4.195 & 1.589 & 1.957 \\ 1.693 & 3.602 & 0.837 & 1.582 \\ 1.693 & 3.602 & 0.837 & 1.582 \\ 1.187 & 2.679 & 0.459 & 18.837 \\ 9.73 & 3.951 & 3.78 & 0.524 \\ 14.325 & 4.3 & 10.781 & 36.863 \\ 7.737 & 9.043 & 1.394 & 1.524 \\ 7.538 & 4.538 & 2.565 & 5.109 \\ 10.211 & 4.994 & 3.081 & 3.681 \\ 8.697 & 3.005 & 1.378 & 3.338 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechne:

$$w = (X^T \cdot X)^{-1} \cdot (X^T \cdot Y)$$

mit:

$$(X^T \cdot X)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00429129055565 & -0.00478345506973 & -0.000752238199424 & -0.000689936030722 \\ -0.00478345506973 & 0.0109403979337 & -0.00209111752592 & 0.000396499981558 \\ -0.000752238199424 & -0.00209111752592 & 0.00558456810802 & -0.00081147325675 \\ -0.000689936030722 & 0.000396499981558 & -0.00081147325675 & 0.000930021643118 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(X^T \cdot Y) = \begin{pmatrix} 5570.426016 \\ 2944.414095 \\ 2902.209741 \\ 6296.28324 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es ergibt sich somit:

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 3.29265832646 \\ 1.99479384949 \\ 0.750919342272 \\ 0.824836613555 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $Out(X) = Catlle \cdot 3.29265832646 + Calves \cdot 1.99479384949 + Pigs \cdot 0.750919342272 + Lambs \cdot 0.824836613555$