

理论与性质: 罚项的正定性

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

若 $X^T X$ 不可逆 $\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}$ 无法计算

Ridge:

$$\hat{\beta}(k) = (X^T X + kI)^{-1} X^T Y$$

不可逆 $\Rightarrow X^T X$ 特征值存在 0

$$\Rightarrow |X^T X| = 0 = \prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i$$

Prop. $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p\}$ 为 $X^T X$ 的特征值 半正定 $\Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \{\lambda_1 + k, \lambda_2 + k, \dots, \lambda_p + k\}$ 为 $(X^T X + kI)$ 的特征值
($k > 0$)

Pf. $X^T X$ s.p.d. 半正定

Def of s.p.d. $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times 1}$ 有

$$\Rightarrow y^T Z y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{Z \text{ s.p.d.}}$$

Given $y \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times 1}$

Recap: $Z^T Z \geq 0, \forall Z$

$$\Rightarrow y^T X^T X y = (Xy)^T Xy \geq 0 \quad \text{Assume: } Z = (z_1, \dots, z_p)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{X^T X \text{ s.p.d.}} \quad \square \quad \Rightarrow Z^T Z = (z_1, \dots, z_p) \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_p \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^p z_i^2 \geq 0$$

Eigenvalue: 若 $x \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times 1}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 $Ax = \lambda x$

(特征值) 则 λ 为 A 的某个特征值, x 为 A 的... 对应的 特征向量 (Eigenvectors)

Assume: $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\Rightarrow (A + kI)x = Ax + kx = (A + k)x = (\lambda + k)x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda + k \text{ 为 } A + kI \text{ 的 } \dots, \dots$$

若 λ 为 A 的 eigenvalue $\Rightarrow \lambda + k$ 为 $(A + kI)$ 的 eigenvalue

$$|X^T X| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |X^T X| \approx 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} \text{ 不稳定 } [D(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2(X^T X)^{-1}]$$

希望 β 波动别太大 $\Rightarrow \beta$ 加限制

$$\beta(k) = (X^T X + kI)^{-1} X^T Y$$

\downarrow 与 稳定 关联的参数

$$f(\beta) = \sum (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum \beta_j^2$$
$$= (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta) + \lambda \beta^T \beta \quad \xrightarrow{2\lambda\beta}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix}$$

求导 $\frac{\partial f(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \nabla f(\beta) ?$

$$\text{令 } g(\beta) = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(\beta + t\nu) - g(\beta)}{t} \quad (Z = Y - X\beta)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(Z - tX\nu)^T (Z - tX\nu) - Z^T Z}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-tZ^T X\nu - t\nu^T X^T Z}{t} = -Z^T X^T (Y - X\beta)$$
$$= \nu^T \cdot \nabla g(\beta)$$

$$\because \nu \text{ 任意} \Rightarrow \nabla g(\beta) = -2X^T (Y - X\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(\beta) = -2X^T (Y - X\beta) + 2\lambda\beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T Y = X^T X \beta + \lambda\beta = (X^T X + \lambda I)\beta$$

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

一阶导为零的点 \Rightarrow 极值

e.g. $f(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{but } x=0 \Rightarrow \text{不是极值}$

极值 \Rightarrow 二阶导 > 0 (海森矩阵正定)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\nabla f(\beta + tV) - \nabla f(\beta)}{t}$$

$$\nabla f(\beta) = -2(\underbrace{X^T Y}_{\text{与 } \beta \text{ 无关}} - X^T X \beta - \lambda \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(tX^T X V + \lambda tV)}{t} = 2(X^T X + \lambda I)V \\ &= \nabla^2 f(\beta) \cdot V \end{aligned}$$

$\because V$ 任意

$$\therefore \nabla^2 f(\beta) = X^T X + \lambda I > 0 \quad p.d$$

含义与解释: 奇异值分解

$$\text{收敛: } \hat{\beta}(k) = (X'X + kI)^{-1} X'Y = A_k \hat{\beta}$$

$$\text{其中 } A_k = (X'X + kI)^{-1} X'X$$

奇异值分解 (SVD)

$$\forall X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = U \Sigma V^T \rightarrow \sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_m$$

(U, V 是正交阵, $U^T U = I, V^T V = I, \Sigma$ 为对角阵)

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & & | \\ U_1 & U_2 & \dots & U_m \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}}_U \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{p+1} & \\ & \sigma_m \end{bmatrix}}_{=0} \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & & | \\ V_1^T & V_2^T & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & V_m^T \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}}_{V^T}$$

不超下界

若 $\sigma_m = 0 \Rightarrow u_m, v_m^T$ 不起作用

若 $\sigma_{p+1}, \dots, \sigma_m = 0 \Rightarrow u_{p+1}, \dots, u_m, v_{p+1}^T, \dots, v_m^T$ 均不起作用

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} m \times p \\ [u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_p] \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_p & & \\ & & & & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} p \times m \\ \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_p^T \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

非零阵

$$\xrightarrow[\text{修改}]{} \begin{matrix} m \times p \\ [u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_p] \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_p \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} p \times p \\ \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ \vdots \\ v_p^T \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$m \times p$
U 列向量

Σ 奇异值

$p \times p$
V 行向量

$$X: \begin{matrix} m & \nwarrow & \nearrow p \\ m & \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \end{bmatrix} & \end{matrix}$$

p

$\|\cdot\| \rightarrow$ 范数 (norm)

$$\|x\|_2, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

定理: 对 $\forall k > 0, \|\beta(k)\| < \|\beta\|$

证: 设 $X = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ m \times p}}{U} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ m \times p}}{\Sigma} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ p \times p}}{V^T}$

$$\Rightarrow X^T X = V \Sigma \underbrace{U^T U}_{=I} \Sigma V^T = V \Sigma^2 V^T$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T X + kI = V(\Sigma^2 + kI)V^T$$

$$[V^T V = I, V \text{ 是方阵} \Rightarrow V^T = V^{-1} \Rightarrow V V^T = I]$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^T X + kI)^{-1} = V(\Sigma^2 + kI)^{-1}V^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (X^T X + kI)^{-1} X^T X &= V(\Sigma^2 + kI)^{-1} V^T \cdot V \cdot \Sigma^2 V^T \\ &= V(\Sigma^2 + kI)^{-1} \Sigma^2 \cdot V^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\vec{\beta}}(k) = A_k \cdot \hat{\vec{\beta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\vec{\beta}(k)\| = \|V(\Sigma^2 + kI)^{-1} \Sigma^2 \cdot V^T \vec{\beta}\|$$

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$$

$$\leq \|V \cdots V^T\| \cdot \|\vec{\beta}\|$$

$$\|U X\| = \|X\|, U \text{ 列正交}$$

$$\|X V\| = \|X\|, V \text{ 行正交}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|X\| = \|\Sigma\|, X = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \|(\Sigma^2 + \lambda I)^{-1} \cdot \Sigma^2\| \|\vec{\beta}\| < \|\vec{\beta}\|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \lambda} & & \\ & \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2 + \lambda} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2 + \lambda} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \sigma_2^2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \sigma_p^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \lambda} & & \\ & \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_2^2 + \lambda} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \frac{\sigma_p^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\tilde{v}\| \leq \|I\| = 1 \rightarrow \text{矩阵的二范数}$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \lambda} = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{x^2 + \lambda}, \text{ } f(x) \text{ 递增}$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \uparrow, f(\sigma_i) \uparrow$, 越不容易被收缩

\downarrow
SVD 的含义

$$\text{e.g. } X = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$(2 \times 2) = [u_1 \ u_2] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & \\ & \sigma_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \end{bmatrix}$$

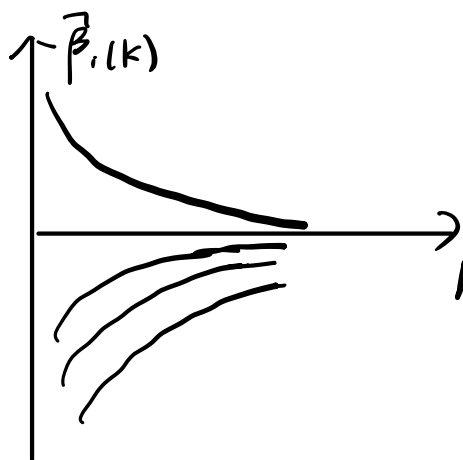
$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \uparrow$, 信息越多, 越不易收缩

\Rightarrow 岭回归 保留信息多的, 剔除信息少的

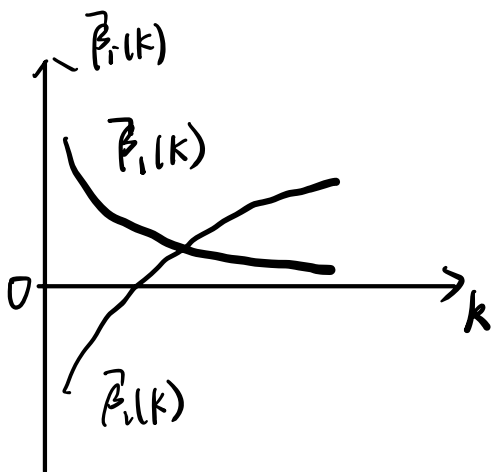
$\Rightarrow u_1 \rightarrow$ 信息多的方向

$u_2 \rightarrow$ ~ 第二多的方向

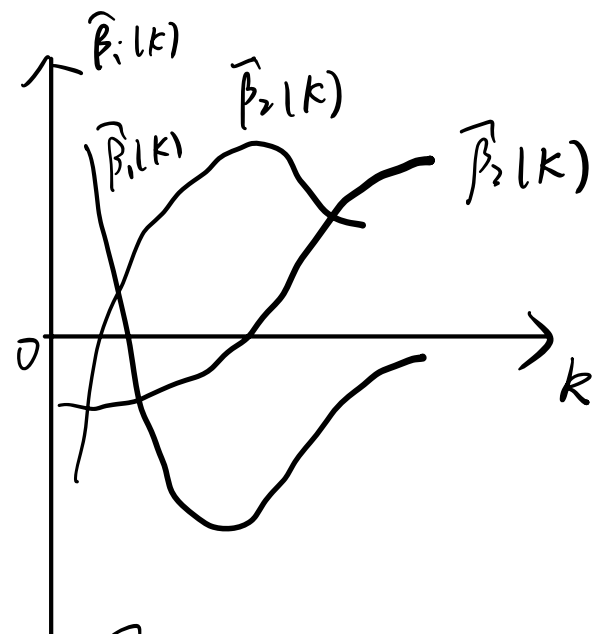
稳定性分析



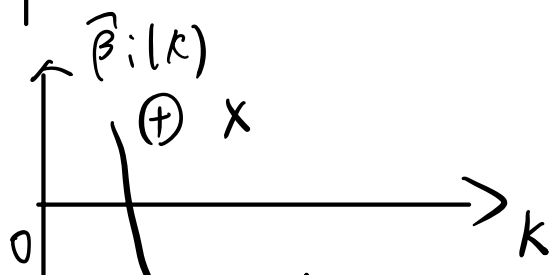
\hookrightarrow 稳定
 不变号
 趋于 0
 $k \Rightarrow$ 健康
 稳定源: 最小二乘模型可使用



变号
 一升一降 (负相关) \Rightarrow 共线性
 \Rightarrow 具有共线性的问题
 Solution: 删掉一个变量



原模型不稳定

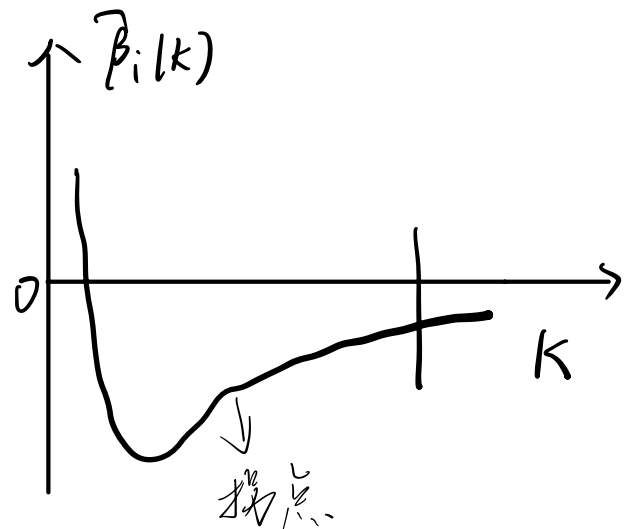


变号
 $\beta_1 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 正相关

$\ominus \checkmark$

$<0 \Rightarrow$ 负相关

\Rightarrow 看似正相关, 实则负相关



此变量无作用
($\hat{\beta} \approx 0$)

岭回归:

LASSO

Definition 4: Ridge Regression Estimator

We denote $\hat{\beta}(k) = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + kI)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$ the Ridge Regression Estimator.

Ridge Regression Objective

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2 \right\}$$

Obviously, $\lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$ is the **penalty**. (Meaning?)

LASSO:

LASSO Objective

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \right\}$$

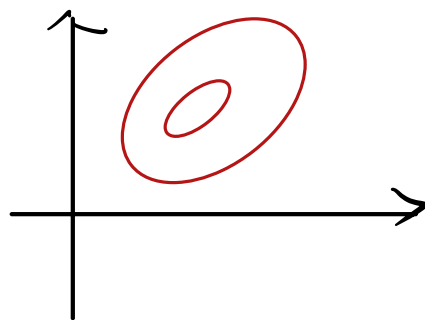
罚项

$$f(x; \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|$$

对偶性

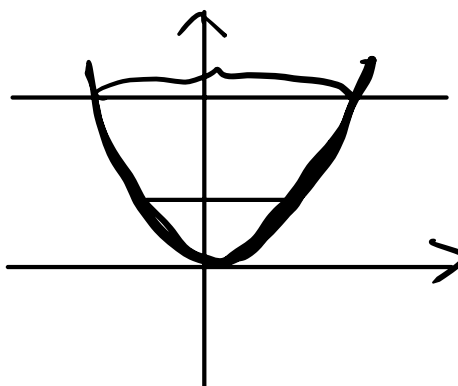
$$\Rightarrow \min \boxed{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2} \quad \text{二次(凸)}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \leq t$$



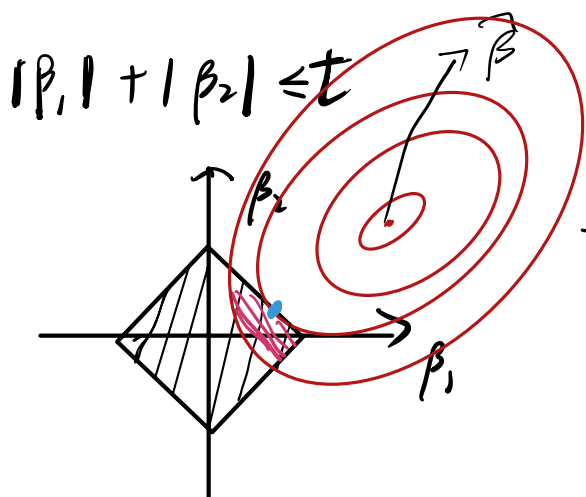
圆越来越大
取值越来越大

\Rightarrow



↓ View

等高线图
二维视角



$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \infty$$

约束条件: area 尽可能小