y - target e IR"

$$y = x\theta$$

WHK: RSS (0) = $||y - x\theta||^2$ min

 $\hat{\Theta} = (x^T x)^{-1} x^T \mathcal{Y}$

Karecibo mogenu?

$$R^2 = \frac{1 - RSS(\widehat{\Theta})}{\| \mathfrak{V} - \overline{\mathfrak{V}} \|^2}$$
 _ rosqp-T geterunusuu

$$R \approx 0 - \mu_{000}$$

= 3 иногда используют $R_{ad}^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) \frac{n-1}{n-d} - nognpabленний$

$$R \approx L - xopouro$$
 $R \approx 0 - moro$

d-fortune => R2 - doromon =>

$$R \approx L - xopouro$$
 $R \approx 0 - hnono$

линейной регрессии - сигуация с (погла)13 признаками - Мультиполинеарность. => det(X^TX)≈0 druzna k borpongenhoû

=> - © может быть большой
- переобучение
- не единственное решение
- большая диспереия оценок

Признаки шультиколлинеарности - bineokais koppensyus np-kob - perpeccus znarumas, up-ku net $-CI = \int \frac{\lambda_{max}}{\lambda_{min}} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \lambda - c.3. \\ X^TX - ungerc odc. \end{array}$ CI > 30 => модель мультиколлинеарна — коэф. взаутия по пр-ку ј $VIF_{j} = \frac{1}{1-R_{i}^{2}}$, rge $R_{j}^{2} - \kappa_{0} = p$ gerephinaum θ mogent шультиколлинеарна

Борьба с мультиколлинеарностью
$$\begin{cases}
\| y - x \Theta \|^2 & \rightarrow \text{ мін} \\
\| \Theta^2 \| \leq \mu
\end{cases}$$

$$L(\lambda) = \| y - x \Theta \|^2 - \lambda \left(\| \Theta \|^2 - \mu \right)$$
немомятья решать

HENDRALHO bemoip

Ridge-regression

ll y - x⊖ ll² + 2 ll ⊖ ll² → min

. 1255 (O) . perywopuzazop

Предобработка данных

— Стандартизация
$$x_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - x_{ij}}{S_{ij}}$$
 — среднее по пр-ку

 $S_{ij} \leftarrow C_{ij}$ с сгандартное отклонение

Sj « сгандартное отклонение

- Центрирование yi = yi - ў

$$F(\Theta) = \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} \mathbf{\Theta} \|^2 - \mathbf{\lambda} \| \mathbf{\Theta} \|^2 \rightarrow \min_{\Theta}$$

 $\widehat{\Theta} = (X^TX + \omega \widehat{I}_1)^T X^T Y$ Georgian desperation of respect the second series

 $\sigma F(\Theta) = 2 x^{T}(y - x\Theta) + 2 d\Theta = 0$ $-\chi^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{Y} + (\chi^{\mathsf{T}}\chi + \omega) \Theta = 0$

$$-\chi^{T}S + (\chi \chi^{+}\omega) = 0$$

$$(\chi^{T}\chi + \omega I_{J}) \theta = \chi^{T}S$$

Cb-ba
$$\hat{\Theta}$$
 $\alpha = 0 - \text{Auh. perpeccuo}$
 $\alpha \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \hat{\Theta} \rightarrow 0$
 $\alpha \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists ! \hat{\Theta}$

λ > 0 => ∃! Ĝ

$$E \mathcal{E} = 0 \implies E \hat{O} = E(X^{T}X + \mathcal{L}I_{J}) X^{T}Y = (X^{T}X + \mathcal{L}I_{J})^{T}X^{T}EY = (X^{T}X + \mathcal{L}I_{J})^{T}X^{T}EY = (X^{T}X + \mathcal{L}I_{J})^{T}X^{T}X O \qquad \mathcal{L} \neq 0 \implies \text{cueuy.}$$

 $D\varepsilon = G^2 I_n$, to $Dy = P(X\theta + \varepsilon) = D\varepsilon$

= $(X^{T}X + \lambda I_{\perp})^{-1} X^{T}X \Theta$ $\lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ cueus.

 $D\hat{\Theta} = (X^T X + \omega I_{\omega})^T X DY \cdot X^T (X^T X + \omega I_{\omega})^{-T} =$

= (xTX + & I4) - X c x X (x x + & I4) -

Градиентноги спуск

I = { i, - i, } ~ u { 1, -, u }

Стохаст. град спуск.

Градиентной спуск
$$\nabla F(\Theta) = -2 x^{T} y + 2 x^{T} x \Theta + 2 x \Theta = -2 x^{T} y + 2 (x^{T} x + x I_{d}) \Theta$$

 $\Theta_{k+1} = \Theta_k - y \left[\frac{n}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(X_{ij}^T \left(X_{ij} \Theta_k - y_{ij} \right) + \omega \Theta_k \right) \right]$

 $\Theta_{k+1} = \Theta_k - y \nabla F(\Theta_k) = \Theta_k - y(X^TY + (X^TX + &I_J)\Theta_k) =$

 $= \Theta_{k} - y(X^{T}(X\Theta_{k} - Y) + \omega\Theta_{k})$

 $F(\Theta) = \|y - x\Theta\|^2 + \beta \|\Theta\|_1 - \min_{\Theta} - Lasso - regression$

L(1) = 113-x0 112 - 1 (11011, -μ) гипотега: часто будем в углах

Oup.
$$f = \text{birnyknase} \quad p_{yus}$$
, $\text{torga} \quad p_{yus}$

Pr $_f(p) = \text{argmin} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|x - p\|^2 + f(x)\right)$ resz-ce upokcuanettatu onepatopout

 $g(x, p) := \frac{1}{2} \|x - p\|^2 + f(x)$

Yth, $(5/g) \quad g(x, p) = \text{birnyknase}$, to $\forall p \exists ! \text{ min}$

yıb. (d/g) x - »kcrpenyu bonykrovî q-yun f ⇔ 0 € df(k)

Cydipaguent f=[x] $\partial f=\begin{bmatrix} -1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, x=0$

Yil.
$$x_0 = Pr_f(p) \iff p - x_0 \in \partial f(x_0)$$

$$x_0 = Pr_f(p) = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} g(x, p)$$

$$0 \in \partial g(x_0, p)$$

 $O \in \chi_0 - \rho + \partial_x f(\chi_0)$

 $\rho - \kappa_o \in \partial_{\kappa} f(\kappa_o)$

$$\partial_{x} g(x_{0}, \rho) = x_{0} - \rho + \partial_{x} f(x_{0})$$

$$\partial_{x} g(x_{0}, \rho) = x_{0} - \rho + \partial_{x} f(x_{0})$$

Perynapuzayus
$$F(\theta) + \delta R(\theta) \rightarrow min$$
 $p-yus$ perynapuzarop θ

Lasso $RSS(\theta) + \delta \|\theta\|_1$

$$y_{r}l$$
. θ - peusenue zagaru θ $\Leftrightarrow \Theta = P_{r}l_{R}(\theta - \sigma F(\theta))$

$$f := \partial R$$

 $\theta = b^{-1}(b) \iff -\Delta f(\theta) \in \Omega f(\theta) = 20 f(\theta)$

O € ∇F(Θ) + δ DR(Θ) = D[F(Θ) + δR(Θ)] c ←> Θ - pew. perp.





Paccus pund
$$d = L$$
 Lesso - regression

$$R(x) = |x| \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Pr_{\beta|x|} \left(\Theta - \nabla F(\Theta) \right)$$

$$P$$

$$Q(x, p) = \frac{1}{2} \|x - p\|^2 + \beta |x|$$

$$g(x, p) = \frac{1}{2} \|x - p\|^2 + \beta \|x\|$$

$$\partial_x g(x, p) = x - p + \beta \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

0 = 0 x g(x,p)

()
$$\kappa < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
2 & \kappa > 0 \\
 & \kappa - \rho - \beta = 0 \\
 & \kappa - \rho + \beta = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\kappa - \rho - \beta & \rho \in \Gamma - \beta, \beta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\rho + \beta < 0 & \rho - \beta \\
\rho - \beta & \rho - \beta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\rho - \beta & \rho - \beta \\
\rho - \gamma + (\theta) + \beta, & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta) < \beta \\
\theta_{\kappa+1} & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) - \beta, & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) > \beta
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\rho_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) - \beta, & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) > \beta
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\rho_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) - \beta, & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) > \beta
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\rho_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) - \beta, & \theta_{\kappa} - \gamma + (\theta_{\kappa}) > \beta
\end{array}$$

$$R(x) = \| \chi \|_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_{i}|$$

$$Rr_{\beta \| x_{\| 1}}(p) = \underset{\chi}{\operatorname{arg uin}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} (x_{i} - p_{0})^{2} + \beta \sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_{0}| \right) =$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{arg\,min} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(x_1 - p_1\right)^2 + \beta \left[x_1\right]\right) \\ x_1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Pr}_{\beta \left[x_1\right]} \left(p_1\right) \\ x_2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{rg\,min} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(x_2 - p_2\right)^2 + \beta \left[x_2\right]\right) \\ x_3 \end{array}\right)$$

Градиентной спуск

$$\nabla F(\theta) = -2 X^{T}(Y - X\theta) + \beta \text{ sign }(\theta)$$
 $\theta_{k+1} = \theta_{k} - y \left[-2 X^{T}(Y - X\theta_{k}) + \beta \text{ sign }(\theta_{k})\right] =$

$$\Theta_{k+1} = \Theta_{k} - y \left[-2x^{T} (y - x\Theta_{k}) + \beta \operatorname{sign}(\Theta_{k}) \right] =$$

$$= \Theta_{k} - y \left[-2x^{T} (y - x\Theta_{k}) + \beta \operatorname{sign}(\Theta_{k}) \right]$$

$$= \Theta_{k} - y \left[2 x^{p} \left(x \Theta_{k} - y \right) + \beta \operatorname{sign} \left(\Theta_{k} \right) \right]$$
(70), The objection of the contraction of the contractio

σοκ. τραφυθωτικού της τ

$$\Theta_{kri} = \Theta_k - y \frac{n}{m} \frac{5}{5} \left[2 x_{ij}^T \left(x_{ij} \Theta_k - y_{ij} \right) + \beta sigh(Θ_k) \right)$$

Crox. rpaguenthout chyck
$$\Theta_{kri} = \Theta_{k} - y \quad \underline{n} \quad \stackrel{r}{\leq} \left(2 \quad \underline{x}, \quad \left(x_{i}, \Theta_{i} - u_{i} \right) + \beta \quad \text{sign} \left(\Theta_{k} \right) \right)$$

I = [i, _ im] ~ U[1 _ m]

$$\widehat{T} = \widehat{\Gamma} : \widehat{\Gamma} \sim (1) \cap (1)^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\|\hat{\theta}\|_{1} \cdot \|\chi^{T} \hat{\Sigma}\|_{\infty}}$$

ll vllo z max vj

YT 6. (δ/q) DE = G^2I_n , TO D $\hat{\theta}_{Lasso} \approx G^2(X^TX + W)^T(X^TX(X^TX + W)^T)$

