## 利用摄动理论求解跨步方程的近似解析表达

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#### 1 摄动理论简介

在一些很难求得精确解的数学方程中,引入微扰项,从而求得近似的解析解,这种方法称作摄动方法或摄动理论(Perturbation Theory)。下面是一个简单的运用摄动理论求解方程的例子。

考虑如下二次方程

$$x^2 - 2 - 1 = 0, \epsilon \ll 1 \tag{1}$$

$$F = \frac{(N-n+r-1)ESS}{(n-r)RSS}$$
 (2)

# 2 计算思路

假设X是 $N \times n$ 的输入样本矩阵, $x_i$ 表示第i列样本,Y是 $N \times 1$ 的输出样本矩阵,首先对样本进行归一化:

$$\tilde{x_i} = \frac{x_i - \bar{x_i}}{\sigma_{x_i}}, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots n$$
(3)

$$\tilde{Y} = \frac{Y - \bar{Y}}{\sigma_V} \tag{4}$$

接下来进行病态分析,求取 $X^TX$ 的特征值,并进行正交分解:

$$L = X^T X \tag{5}$$

$$UTU^T = L, s.t.UU^T = I (6)$$

剔除接近0的特征值  $(r \land r)$  以及相对应的特征向量得到 $U_m \land r$  ,维度降到了 $r_n \cdot r$ ,进行线性回归,求得数据归一化、中心化之后的拟合系数:

$$\bar{c} = U_m T_m^{-1} U_m^T X^T Y \tag{7}$$

对该拟合系数作变换,并计算截距( $\bar{X}$ 表示X每一列取平均得到的行向量):

$$c_i = \frac{\bar{c}_i \sigma_Y}{\sigma_{x_i}}, \forall i = 1, 2, ...n$$
(8)

$$\beta_0 = \bar{Y} - \bar{X}c \tag{9}$$

对结果进行F检验(考虑病态情形):

$$F = \frac{(N-n+r-1)ESS}{(n-r)RSS} \tag{10}$$

计算置信区间:

3

$$d = Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{RSS}{N - n + r - 1}} \tag{11}$$

### 3 计算结果

以下检验均在显著性水平0.05下进行。 回归方程及置信区间:

$$y = -9.151455 + 0.072966x_1 + 0.598562x_2 + 0.001872x_3 + 0.105482x_4 \pm 1.155715$$
(12)

F检验结果表明可认为线性关系成立:

$$F = 195.116494 > F_{\alpha} = 4.346831 \tag{13}$$

### 4 具体实现

Matlab代码 (.m文件) 如下所示:

4

```
1 % function head
   function linear_regression(y,x,alpha)
 3 % set sample average to 0,
 4 % and set sample standard deviation to 1
 5 	ext{ } Y = transpose(y);
 6 \quad Y = (Y - mean(Y)) / std(Y);
   [row, col] = size(x);
8 X = x;
   avgX = zeros(1, col);
   stdX = zeros(1, col);
10
11
   for k = 1:col
12
        c = x(:,k);
        avgX(1,k) = mean(c);
13
14
        stdX(1,k) = std(c);
15
        X(:,k) = (c - mean(c))/std(c);
16
   end
17 % attach a column of 1 to matrix x
18 % as the interception
19 \ln = \operatorname{ones}(\operatorname{row}, 1);
20 \text{ Xt} = [\ln, X];
21 X = transpose(Xt);
22 % decomposition
L = X*Xt;
   [U,T] = schur(L);
25
   % rule out small eignvalues and vectors
26
   m = 0;
27
   for k = 1:(col+1)
        if T(k,k) > 0.1
28
29
           m = m + 1;
30
        end
   end
31
32
   Qm = zeros(col+1,0);
33 Vm = zeros(m,m);
```

4

```
34
   i = 1;
   for k = 1:(col+1)
35
        if T(k,k) > 0.1
36
37
          Qm = [Qm, U(:,k)];
38
          Vm(i,i) = T(k,k);
39
           i = i + 1;
40
        end
41
   end
   % solve for coefficients
42
   cbar = std(y)*Qm*inv(Vm)*transpose(Qm)*X*transpose(Y);
43
44
   yhat = Xt*cbar + mean(y);
45
   for k = 1:col
46
      cbar(k+1,1) = cbar(k+1,1)/stdX(k);
47
   end
   cbar(1,1) = mean(y) - avgX*cbar(2:col+1,1);
48
49
   % F test
TSS = dot(y-mean(y), y-mean(y));
  ESS = dot(yhat-mean(y), yhat-mean(y));
52
   RSS = TSS - ESS;
53
   F = (row-m)*ESS/((m-1)*RSS);
54
   Fa = finv(1-alpha, m-1, row-m);
   \%fprintf ('F = \%f, Fa = \%f\n', F, Fa);
55
56
   if F<=Fa
57
   %
         fprintf('No linear relation! (a=\%.2f)\n', alpha);
   else
58
   %
         fprintf('Linear relation! (a=\%.2f)\n', alpha);
59
   end
60
   % solve for confidence interval
61
62
   sdelta = sqrt(RSS/(row-m));
   Z = norminv(1-alpha/2,0,1) * sdelta;
63
   %fprintf('Confidence interval: -%f ~ +%f\n',Z,Z);
64
   %fprintf('Regression equation: %f + %f*x1 + %f*x2 + %f
      *x3 + \%f *x4 \ n', \dots
```

4 具体实现 5

```
66 %cbar(1,1),cbar(2,1),cbar(3,1),cbar(4,1),cbar(5,1));
67 end
68 % function ending
```