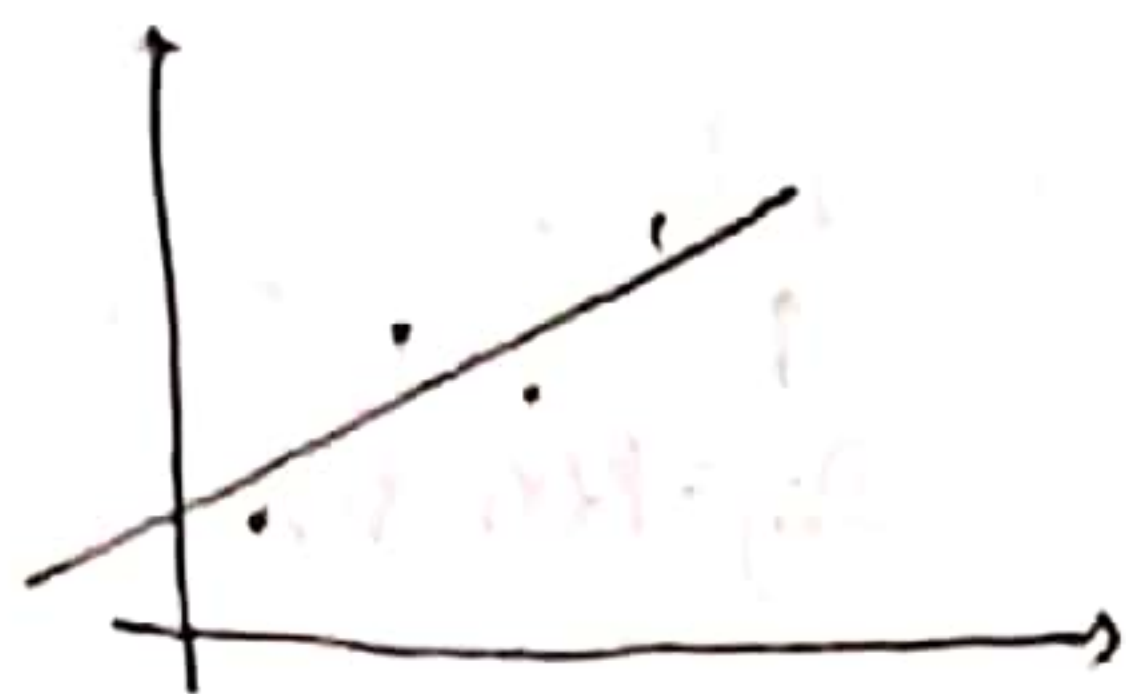


Recall: What is Smoother? (or Regression).



$$y = m(x) + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Find } m(x) = E(y|X=x)$$

$$\text{"Smoother"} \hat{m}(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m}(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{m}(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Linear Smoother } \hat{m}(X) = [S] y$$

e.g. kernel method, Loess

Lec 15 Splines: approximate m is a simpler space = $\text{Span}\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, where $\{e_i\}$ are basis (functions).

Def ① k 阶样条: 分段 k 次多项式, 端点 (knots) 处 $0 \sim (k-1)$ 次导连续

它有基 truncated power basis: $1, x, \dots, x^k, (x-x_i)_+^k, \dots, (x-x_{n-1})_+^k$ 共 $k+1+n$ 个.

natural splines 无 $(k+1)(n+1) - kn$

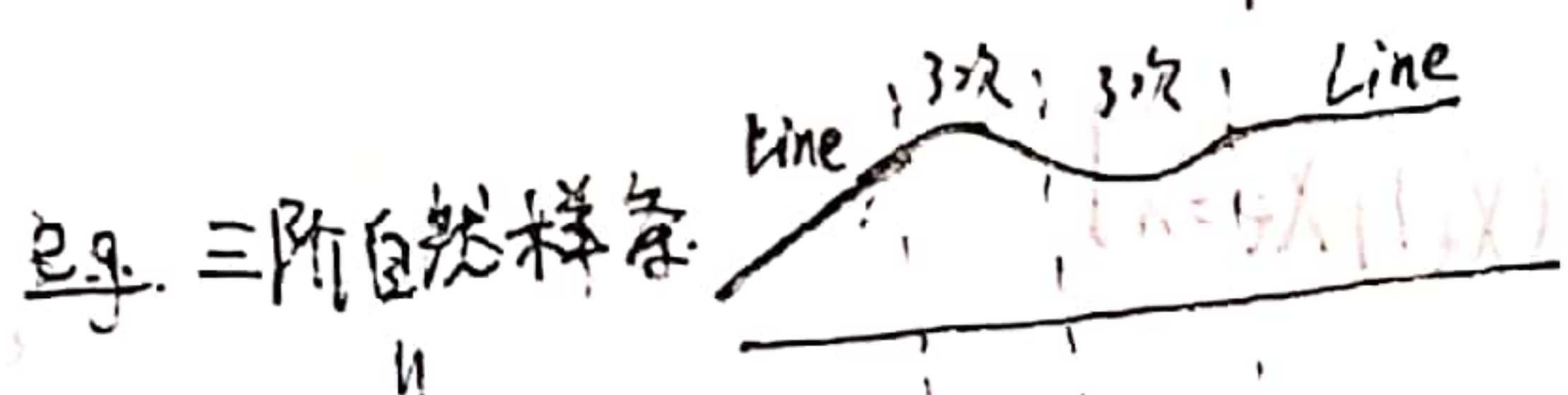
会算 df. (基的个数).

② B-样条: 一组 B 样条基组成的空间, 基的个数略.

③ 自然样条: 内分段 k 次多项式, 端点 $0 \sim (k-1)$ 次导连续, 外两段 $\frac{k-1}{2}$ 次多项式

它有基 N_1, \dots, N_n 共 n 个

$$(k+1)(n+1) - \frac{k+1}{2} \times 2 - kn = n$$



光滑样条

Spline smoother: 设 $\hat{m}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\beta}_j e_j(x)$

(regression spline, 更广义地说)

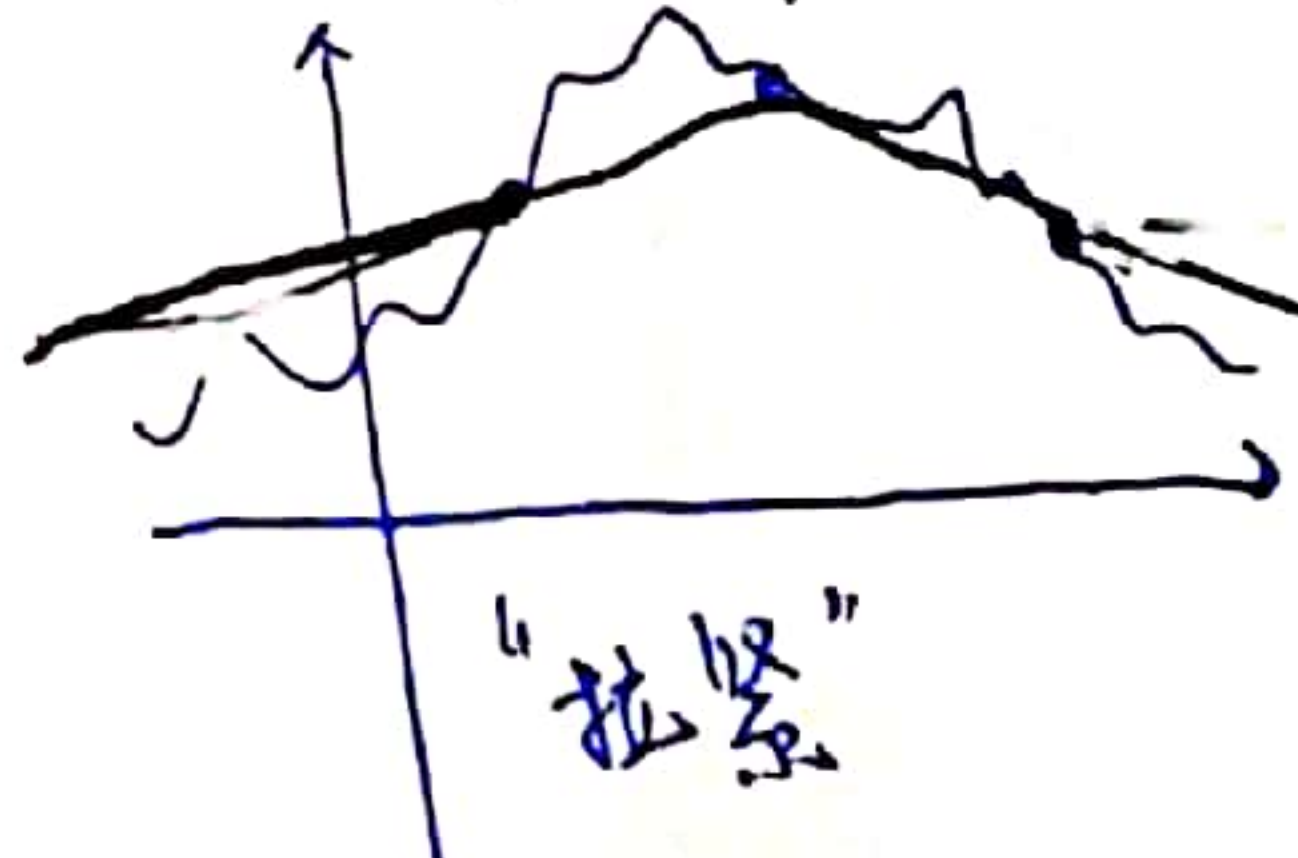
$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min \|y - \hat{m}(X)\|^2 = \arg \min \|y - G\beta\|^2, \text{ 其中 } G_{ij} = e_j(x_i) \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = (G^T G)^{-1} G^T y$$

$$\hat{m}(X) = G(G^T G)^{-1} G^T y$$

Smoothing splines: $\min_{g \text{ 2次样条}} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - g(x_i))^2 + \lambda \int_a^b (g''(t))^2 dt, a \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq b$

R^2 minimizer is the k -th natural splines

Thm ($k=3$ case) 固定插值, 在自然样条时 $\int_a^b (g''(t))^2 dt$ 最小 \star 会证明. 从而, 最小化时, 只须找 $\min_{g \text{ 3次样条}} \sum (y_i - g(x_i))^2 + \lambda \int_a^b (g''(t))^2 dt$, 这时, $g = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j e_j$, 则有



$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \|y - G\beta\|^2 + \lambda \beta^T \Omega \beta = (G^T G + \lambda \Omega)^{-1} G^T y$$

类似 penalized LS.

$$\text{其中 } G_{ij} = e_j(x_i), \Omega_{ij} = \int_a^b e_j''(t) e_i''(t) dt$$

$$\hat{m}(X) = G(G^T G + \lambda \Omega)^{-1} G^T y = (I + \lambda Q)^{-1} y, Q = (G^T)^{-1} \Omega G^{-1}$$

$$\text{若 } Q = \sum d_i u_i u_i^T, \text{ 则 } (I + \lambda Q)^{-1} = \sum \frac{1}{1 + \lambda d_i} u_i u_i^T \Rightarrow \hat{m}(X) = \sum \left(\frac{u_i^T y}{1 + \lambda d_i} \right) u_i$$

* RKHS: $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \phi_i(x)$ (其中 kernel 为 $k = \sum \lambda_i \phi_i(x) \phi_i(z)$)

$$\hat{g} = \arg \min \sum (y_i - g(x_i))^2 + \lambda \|g\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = \arg \min \|y - KC\|^2 + \lambda C' K C = K(K + \lambda I)^{-1} y = (I + \lambda K^{-1})^{-1} y$$

Hilbert space norm.

Lec 16 Splines: properties.

Def. $df(\hat{g}) = \text{tr}(S)$, 其中 $\hat{g} = Sy$ 为 Smoother
 $= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \text{tr}(\text{Cov}(\hat{g}, y))$, 其中 $e \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

(或定义为 $2\text{tr}(S) - \text{tr}(SS')$, since $E(y - \hat{g})'(y - \hat{g}) = \sigma^2(n - 2\text{tr}(S) + \text{tr}(SS'))$.)

对于 smoothing splines, $df(\hat{g}) = \frac{1}{1 + \lambda d_j}$

进一步统计推断: CI, bias-correction, tests (Significant tests)

Lec 17 Applications:

变系数: $Y = a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p a_j(u_j) X_j + \varepsilon_j$

方法: 在 u 处展开 $a_j(u_j)$, 然后用 kernel method. (local linear estimator)

估计 Quantile (条件的): $q_\tau(x) = \arg \min_g E[\rho_\tau(Y_t - g(X_t)) | X_t = x]$

方法: ① 在 x 处展开 $q_\tau(x)$, ...

② 估计 CDF (条件的) $F_{Y|X}(y|x)$, 用估计 CDF 的 quantile 作为 estimator

Some tests

Lec 18 PLS

$$Y_i = X_i^T \beta_0 + g(Z_i) + \varepsilon_i, i=1, \dots, n$$

X_i^T 已知, Z_i 未知, β_0 未知, g 未知, ε_i 未知

Lec 19 SEM

$$E(y|x) = g(x^T \beta)$$

β 未知

Lec 20 Additive Models

方法 1. 固定 Z_i , 为线性模型 \Rightarrow 估计 β_0 (与 Z 有关)

2. 估计 $Y_i | Z_i$ 的分布

3. Plug-in 2 的结果于 1.

另, 要估计 $\sigma^2(X_i, Z_i)$

进一步, 统计推断: tests.

Identification

Ichimura's estimator:

类比 Leave-one-out CV 和 LS.