第五次小业

2. 试证明课件 26 页的一元线性回归的平方和分解公式。即对于n组观测点 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),...,(x_n,y_n)$,通过最小二乘法已求得线性回归方程为 $\hat{y}=\hat{\omega}x+b$,证明下面的等式成立:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \overline{y})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

其中 $\overline{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$ 。

$$\frac{2}{2}(y_{1}-y_{2})^{2} = \frac{2}{2}[(y_{1}-\hat{y}_{1})+(\hat{y}_{1}-\hat{y}_{2})]^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2}(y_{1}-\hat{y}_{1})^{2}+2\frac{2}{2}(y_{1}-\hat{y}_{2})(\hat{y}_{1}-\hat{y}_{2})+\frac{2}{2}(\hat{y}_{1}-\hat{y}_{2})^{2}$$

由平方误差最小,有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{b}} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = 0$$

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$$= \underbrace{\hat{y}_{i=1}}_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{j}) \cdot (\hat{y}_{i} - y_{j}) = \underbrace{\hat{y}_{i=1}}_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i}) \cdot (\hat{u} \times i + b - y_{j})$$

$$= 0$$

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3. 设在一个 K 分类问题中,一个样例预测为第 k 类的概率建模为如下的对数线性模型 $\log P(Y=k) = \beta_k x - \log Z$

其中P(Y = k)表示样例预测为第 k 类的概率,x是输入的样例数据, β_k 为权重,二者都是向量,等式右边补充了一项— $\log Z$ 来保证模型预测的所有类别的概率集合构成一个概率分布,即模型预测的所有类别的概率之和为 1。

试推导如下结论: 通过该对数线性模型,将该样例预测为第 k 类的概率为

$$P(Y = k) = \frac{e^{\beta_k x}}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} e^{\beta_i x}}$$

即我们熟悉的 Softmax 回归模型。

最好
$$\frac{\beta(\gamma = 1)}{\beta(\gamma = K)} = \log \beta(\gamma = 1) - \log \beta(\gamma = K) = (\beta_1 - \beta_K) \times$$
 $\log \frac{\beta(\gamma = K)}{\beta(\gamma = K)} = \log \beta(\gamma = K) - \log (\gamma = K) = (\beta_1 - \beta_K) \times$
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