



05.04.2018

Вычислительные модели с использованием научных библиотек Python Алгоритмы регрессии

Линейная регрессия

$$RSS(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{ij}\beta_j\right)^2$$

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

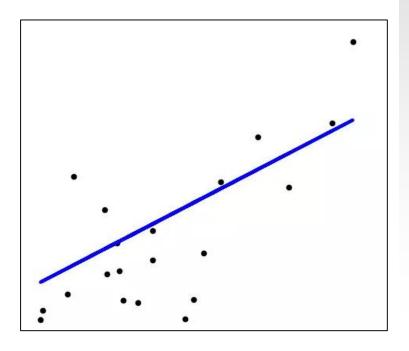
>>> from sklearn import linear_model

>>> reg = linear_model.LinearRegression()

>>> reg.fit ([[0, 0], [1, 1], [2, 2]], [0, 1])

>>> reg.coef_

array([0.5, 0.5])

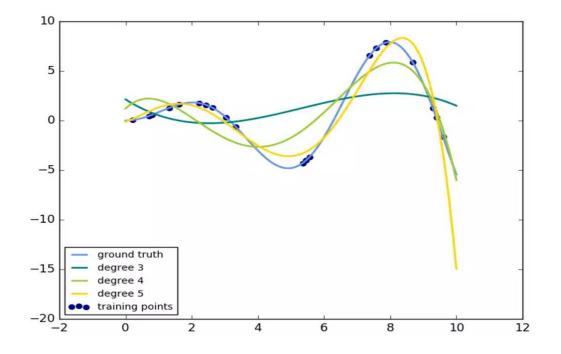






Полиномиальная регрессия

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
.....
model = PolynomialFeatures(degree)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_test = model.predict(X_test)
```







Мультиколлинеарность признаков

$$\mu(\Sigma) = \|\Sigma\| \|\Sigma^{-1}\| = \frac{\max\limits_{u: \, \|u\|=1} \|\Sigma u\|}{\min\limits_{u: \, \|u\|=1} \|\Sigma u\|} = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}},$$

Матрица ковариации $\mu(\Sigma) \gtrsim 10^2 \dots 10^4$.

Следствие: неустойчивость МНК (небольшое изменение входных данных сильно влияет на решение)



Ridge - регрессия

$$RSS(\lambda) = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta)^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta) + \lambda \beta^T \beta,$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{ridge}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

```
>>> from sklearn import linear_model

>>> reg = linear_model.Ridge (alpha = .5)

>>> reg.fit ([[0, 0], [0, 0], [1, 1]], [0, .1, 1])

>>> reg.coef_

array([ 0.34545455, 0.34545455])

>>> reg.intercept_

0.13636...
```

```
>>> from sklearn import linear_model
>>> reg = linear_model.RidgeCV(alphas=[0.1, 1.0, 10.0])
>>> reg.fit([[0, 0], [0, 0], [1, 1]], [0, .1, 1])
>>> reg.alpha_
0.1
```





LASSO - регрессия

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{lasso}} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{ij} \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j| \right\}$$

```
>>> from sklearn import linear_model
>>> reg = linear_model.Lasso(alpha = 0.1)
>>> reg.fit([[0, 0], [1, 1]], [0, 1])
>>> reg.predict([[1, 1]])
array([ 0.8])
```

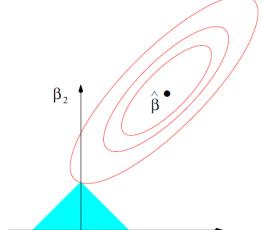
```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear model import Lasso
from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
diabetes = datasets.load diabetes()
X = diabetes.data[:150]
y = diabetes.target[:150]
lasso = Lasso(random state=0)
alphas = np.logspace(-4, -0.5, 30)
scores = list()
scores std = list()
n folds = 3
for alpha in alphas:
    lasso.alpha = alpha
    this_scores = <u>cross_val_score</u>(lasso, X, y, cv=n_folds, n_jobs=1)
    scores.append(np.mean(this_scores))
    scores std.append(np.std(this scores))
scores, scores_std = np.array(scores), np.array(scores_std)
```



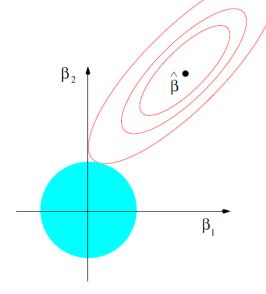


Сравнение Ridge и Lasso



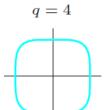


<u>Ridge</u>

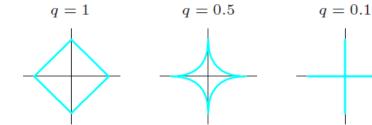


$$\tilde{\beta} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{ij} \beta_j \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j|^q \right\}$$

 $\beta_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$



$$q = 2$$





Elastic Net

$$\min_{w} \frac{1}{2n_{samples}} ||Xw - y||_{2}^{2} + \alpha \rho ||w||_{1} + \frac{\alpha(1 - \rho)}{2} ||w||_{2}^{2}$$

import numpy as np from sklearn import datasets from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNetCV from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score

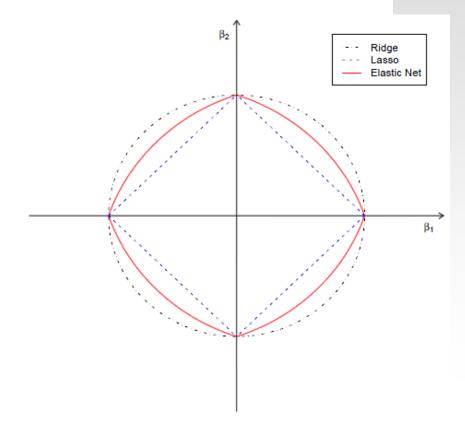
diabetes = datasets.load_diabetes() X = diabetes.data[:150]

y = diabetes.target[:150]

alphas=[0.1, 1.0, 10.0]

reg = linear_model.ElasticNetCV(I1_ratio=0.1, alphas=alphas)

error = np.abs(cross_val_score(reg, X, y, cv=5)).mean()







Логистическая регрессия

$$\Pr(G = 1|X = x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T x)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T x)},$$

$$\Pr(G = 2|X = x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T x)}.$$

$$\log \frac{\Pr(G = 1|X = x)}{\Pr(G = 2|X = x)} = \beta_0 + \beta^T x.$$

L2:
$$\min_{w,c} \frac{1}{2} w^T w + C \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\exp(-y_i(X_i^T w + c)) + 1)$$

$$\underline{ \text{L1:}} \quad \min_{w,c} ||w||_1 + C \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(\exp(-y_i(X_i^T w + c)) + 1).$$

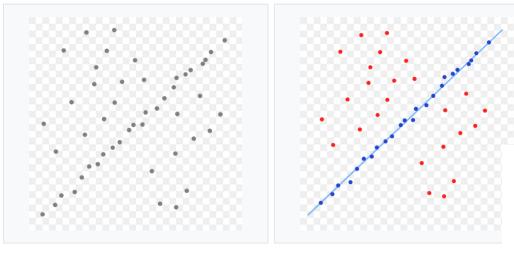
| Case | Solver |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Small dataset or L1 penalty | "liblinear" |
| Multinomial loss or large dataset | "lbfgs", "sag" or "newton-cg" |
| Very Large dataset | "sag" |



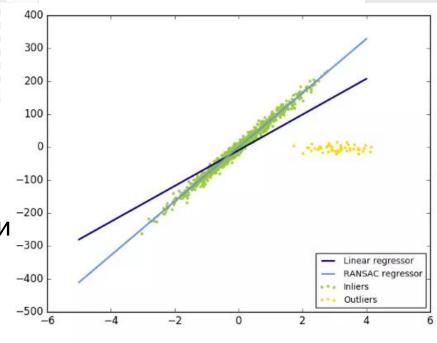


Робастная регрессия

RANdom SAmple Consensus



- Выбор случайного поднабора точек
- Построение модели регрессии
- Точка классифицируется выбросом при ошибке модели больше заданного порога
- Выбор модели с минимальным количеством выбросов







Робастная регрессия

Функция Тейла-Сена

Медиана m коэффициентов наклона $(y_j - y_i)/(x_j - x_i)$ по всем парам точек выборки

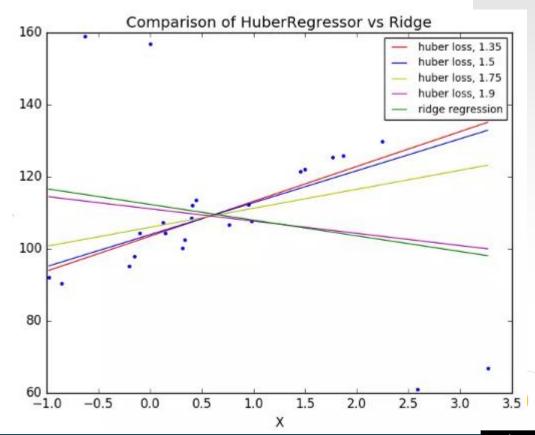


Робастная регрессия

Функция Хьюбера

$$\min_{w,\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma + H_m \left(\frac{X_i w - y_i}{\sigma} \right) \sigma \right) + \alpha ||w||_2^2$$

$$H_m(z) = \begin{cases} z^2, & \text{if } |z| < \epsilon, \\ 2\epsilon |z| - \epsilon^2, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





python