

Chapter 6. 数据的最小二乘拟合

数据 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$ 的最小二乘拟合问题:

找 $\varphi(x) = y$, $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{H}_n$ 类函数.

$$\text{s.t. } \min_{\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{H}_n} \sum_{i=1}^m (\varphi(x_i) - y_i)^2.$$

§ 6.1 线性 (最小二乘拟合)

线性无关函数系 $\{\varphi_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$ 称为“基”

“残量平方和”

$$\varphi(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x).$$

确定 $\{a_n\}$. s.t. $E_2(a_0 \dots a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\varphi(x_i) - y_i)^2$ 最小

由此确定的 $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \tilde{a}_0 \varphi_0(x) + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \varphi_n(x)$ 叫 (线性) 最小二乘拟合

上述亦可加权: $E_2 = \sum_{i=1}^m w(x_i) (\varphi(x_i) - y_i)^2$

求法. e.g. 要使 E_2 最小. 即找 E_2 极小值即可.

$$\frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_k} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i) \right) a_j = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \varphi_k(x_i), \quad k = 0, \dots, n.$$

$$\varphi_0 \sim \varphi_n$$

\Rightarrow

* $\varphi_k(x)$ 有 n 个
 (x_k, y_k) 有 m 个

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (y, \varphi_0) \\ \vdots \\ (y, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$G a = b$ 法方程组.

与最佳平方逼近一致

$(x_1, y_1) \dots (x_m, y_m)$

其中 $\varphi_k = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_k(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_k(x_m) \end{pmatrix}$, $(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \varphi_i^T \cdot \varphi_j \dots$

二乘法唯一性、存在性. Page. 191.

§ 6.2. Chebyshev 多项式在数据拟合中的作用.

Hilbert 矩阵



背景: 取 $1, x, \dots, x^n$ 作为基时, 若 m 较大, 会使法方程组 极度病态.

Chebyshev 多项式: $T_k(t) = \cos(k \arccos t)$, $k \geq 0$.

具有较好的效果. (作为基).

$$T_0(t) = 1$$

$$T_4(t) = 8t^4 - 8t^2 + 1$$

$$T_1(t) = t$$

$$T_5(t) = 16t^5 - 20t^3 + 5t$$

$$T_2(t) = 2t^2 - 1$$

$$T_6(t) = 32t^6 - 48t^4 + 18t^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(t) = 4t^3 - 3t$$

$$T_{n+1}(t) = 2tT_n(t) - T_{n-1}(t)$$

* Chebyshev 是 $[-1, 1]$ 中的函数, 故在对 $[a, b]$ 作拟合时需要 x, t 变换

Chebyshev 做如下
的最优平方逼近

$$t(x) = \frac{2x - (a+b)}{b-a}, x \in [a, b].$$

就有:

$$T_k\left(\frac{2x - (a+b)}{b-a}\right) = \tilde{T}_k(x) = \varphi_k(x) \text{ 作为基}$$

~~选取数据时若 $a = x_1, b = x_m$ 则代入得~~

为方便书写, 记 $t(x_i) = t_i$

$$T_j = [T_j(t_1) \dots T_j(t_m)]^T$$

$$T_j = \tilde{T}_j \quad T_j(t_i) = T_j(t(x_i))$$

不同

$$= \tilde{T}_j(x)$$

步骤 ① $t_i = t(x_i) = \frac{2x_i - (a+b)}{b-a}$

② $T_0 \cdots T_n$, $T_0(t_1), T_0(t_2) \cdots T_0(t_m)$
 $T_1(t_1), T_1(t_2) \cdots T_1(t_m)$
 \vdots
 $T_n(t_1), T_n(t_2) \cdots T_n(t_m)$

③ $(p_n, p_n) : (T_i, T_j) \& (y, T_i)$

④ $Gc = b$

⑤ $p(x) = c_0 T_0 + \cdots + c_m T_m$.

§ 6.3. 离散的 Fourier 变换.

若 $\varphi_k(x)$ 正交. 则 G 就是对角矩阵. 易于计算.

假设 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=0}^{2m-1}$ 中 x_i 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 中等距点 : $x_i = \pi + \frac{i}{m}\pi$.

取基. $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x) \cdots \varphi_{2n-1}(x)$: $\varphi_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\varphi_k(x) = \cos kx, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\varphi_{k+n}(x) = \sin kx, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

是正交系

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + a_n \cos nx + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

$$\text{其中 } a_k = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} y_j \cos kx_j \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} y_j \sin kx_j \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$$