

# Linear Regression

## 一. 最小二乘法 (OLS): 最小化平方误差

一元:  $\text{Square error} = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} (mx + \theta - y)^2,$

对参数  $m, \theta$  求导:

正规方程  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial m} = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} 2(mx + \theta - y)x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{(x,y) \in S} 2(mx + \theta - y) = 0 \end{cases}$

正规方程的解即可最小化平方误差!

从线性代数的角度看:

训练集  $(\vec{x}_1^d, y_1), (\vec{x}_2^d, y_2) \dots (\vec{x}_n^d, y_n)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1^T \\ \vec{x}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}_n^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \vec{w} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

最小化:  $\|A\vec{w} - \vec{b}\|_2^2$

$$\Rightarrow L = (A\vec{w} - \vec{b})^T (A\vec{w} - \vec{b}) = \vec{w}^T A^T A \vec{w} - 2\vec{w}^T A^T \vec{b} + \vec{b}^T \vec{b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{w}} = 2A^T A \vec{w} - 2A^T \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^T A) \vec{w} = A^T \vec{b}$$

$\therefore \vec{w} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}$  ★ 解析解, 在  $A$  的行空间内.

...但是, 若  $A^T A$  不可逆 (矩阵  $A$  列不满秩), 该怎么办呢?

$\Rightarrow \vec{w}$  有无穷多解.

## 二. Normal Linear Regression Model

假设:  $y | \vec{x} = \vec{w} \sim N(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}, \sigma^2)$

求极大似然估计.

$$f(y_i | \vec{x}_i = \vec{x}_i^*) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_i - \vec{w}_i^T \vec{x}_i^*)^2\right)$$

$$\therefore \ln f(y_i | \vec{x}_i = \vec{x}_i^*) = -\ln(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_i - \vec{w}_i^T \vec{x}_i^*)^2$$

$$\text{maximize } \ln f(y_i | \vec{x}_i = \vec{x}_i^*) \Leftrightarrow \min (y_i - \vec{w}_i^T \vec{x}_i^*)^2$$

$\therefore$  对 Normal Linear Regression Model 来说,

极大似然估计 (MLE) = 最小平方误差 (MSE) = 最小二乘 (OLS)

### 三. Regularization

当 A 列不满秩, 有无穷解, 如何选择解呢?

$\Rightarrow$  引入 inductive bias 来 break the tie

$$\text{目标函数: } L = \|A\vec{w} - \vec{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\vec{w}\|_2^2$$

理解: 相当于做了数据增强:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}_1 = (\sqrt{\lambda}, 0, 0, \dots, 0) & y_1 = 0 \\ \vec{x}_2 = (0, \sqrt{\lambda}, 0, \dots, 0) & y_2 = 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vec{x}_d = (0, 0, \dots, -\sqrt{\lambda}) & y_d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{增强数据的 loss: } \lambda w_1^2 + \lambda w_2^2 + \dots + \lambda w_d^2 = \lambda \|\vec{w}\|_2^2$$

解析解:  $(\underbrace{A^T A + \lambda I}) \vec{w} = A^T \vec{b}$   
一定可逆  $\Rightarrow$  必有唯一解