

Homework 1

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- **Acknowledgments:** This coursework refers to wikipedia:
<https://en.wikipedia.org>.
 - **Collaborators:** I finish this template by myself.
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I use `enumerate` to generate answers for each question:

1.1. (a) i.

$$\mathbb{E}[x|y] = \sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[x|yz]|y] &= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(\sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|yz)\right)|y\right) \\ &= \sum_j \left(\sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y, z = z_j)\right) \Pr(z = z_j) \\ &= \sum_i x_i \left(\sum_j \Pr(x = x_i|y, z = z_j)\right) \Pr(z = z_j) \\ &= \sum_i x_i \left(\sum_j \Pr(x = x_i, z = z_j|y)\right) \\ &= \sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbb{E}[x|y] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[x|yz]|y] \quad (2)$$

ii.

$$g(y) \mathbb{E}[x|y] = \sum_i g(y) x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y) = \mathbb{E}[xg(y)|y] \quad (3)$$

iii.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[x \mathbb{E}[x|y]] &= \mathbb{E}\left[x \sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y)\right] \\ &= \sum_{j,k} (x_j \sum_i x_i \Pr(x = x_i|y = y_k)) \Pr(x = x_j, y = y_k) \\ &= \sum_{i,j,k} x_i x_j \Pr(x = x_i|y = y_k) \Pr(x = x_j, y = y_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[(\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}])^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_i x_i \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i|\mathbf{y})\right)^2\right] \\
&= \sum_k \left(\sum_i x_i \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i|\mathbf{y} = y_k)\right)^2 \Pr(\mathbf{y} = y_k) \\
&= \sum_{i,j,k} x_i x_j \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i|\mathbf{y} = y_k) \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_j|\mathbf{y} = y_k) \Pr(\mathbf{y} = y_k) \\
&= \sum_{i,j,k} x_i x_j \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i|\mathbf{y} = y_k) \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_j, \mathbf{y} = y_k)
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]] = \mathbb{E}[(\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}])^2] \quad (4)$$

iv. 对离散型随机变量证明全方差公式 (Law of Total Variance) 用到全期望公式 (Law of Total Expectation):

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}] \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i (x_i - \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{x}))^2 \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i) \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}^2] - (\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}])^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}^2|\mathbf{y}]] - (\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]])^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}] + (\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}])^2] - (\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]])^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]] + \text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}]]
\end{aligned}$$

(b) i.

$$\mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{y} - \alpha)^2] = \alpha^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]\alpha + \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]^2 \quad (7)$$

由二次函数极值的性质, 当 $\alpha = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]$ 时 $\mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{y} - \alpha)^2]$ 最小, 此时 $\text{MSE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]) = \text{Var}(\mathbf{y})$

ii.

$$\mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}})^2] = \sum_i \left(\sum_j (y_j - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(x_i))^2 \Pr(\mathbf{y} = y_j|\mathbf{x} = x_i) \right) \Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i) \quad (8)$$

故只需对每一个 $\Pr(\mathbf{x} = x_i)$, 极小化

$$\left(\sum_j (y_j - f(x_i))^2 \Pr(\mathbf{y} = y_j|\mathbf{x} = x_i) \right) \quad (9)$$

目标函数可化为如下形式:

$$\mathcal{F}(f) = f(x_i)^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x} = x_i]f(x_i) + c, f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (10)$$

由第一问结论:

$$\arg \min_{f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{F}(f) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x} = x_i] \quad (11)$$

从而有

$$\arg \min_{f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{E}[(y - f(x))^2] = \mathbb{E}[y|x] \quad (12)$$

由(8)式得估计的 MSE 为

$$\text{MSE}(\mathbb{E}[y|x]) = \sum_i \text{Var}(y|x = x_i) \Pr(x = x_i) = \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(y|x)] \quad (13)$$

iii. 由全方差公式

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(y|x)] = \text{Var}(y) - \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[y|x]) \quad (14)$$

若 x 与 y 相互独立, $\mathbb{E}[y|x] = \mathbb{E}[y]$ 为常数, 因此 $\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[y|x]) = 0$, 所以 $\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(y|x)] = \text{Var}(y)$, 即

$$\text{MSE}(\mathbb{E}[y]) = \text{MSE}(\mathbb{E}[y|x]) \quad (15)$$

若上式成立, 可知 $\mathbb{E}[y|x] = \mathbb{E}[y]$ 为常数, 即

$$\forall i, \sum_j y_j \Pr(y = y_j | x = x_i) = \sum_j y_j \Pr(y = y_j) \quad (16)$$

上式两边同时乘以 $\mathbb{E}[f(x)]$ 可得

$$\sum_{i,j} f(x_i) y_j \Pr(x = x_i, y = y_j) = \left(\sum_i f(x_i) \Pr(x = x_i) \right) \left(\sum_j y_j \Pr(y = y_j) \right) \quad (17)$$

即 $\mathbb{E}[f(x)y] = \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \mathbb{E}[y]$ 所以 $\forall f, \rho(f(x), y) = 0$

1.2. (a)

$$\mathbb{E}[(y - ax - b)^2] = a^2 \mathbb{E}[x^2] + \mathbb{E}[y^2] + b^2 - 2a \mathbb{E}[xy] - 2b \mathbb{E}[y] + 2ab \mathbb{E}[x] \quad (18)$$

对 a, b 求偏导得:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{E}[x^2]a + \mathbb{E}[x]b = \mathbb{E}[xy] \\ \mathbb{E}[x]a + b = \mathbb{E}[y] \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

从而解出, 并考虑到 $\text{Var}(x) = \text{Var}(y) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(x) \text{Var}(y)}$:

$$a = \frac{\mathbb{E}[xy] - \mathbb{E}[x] \mathbb{E}[y]}{\text{Var}(x)} = \rho(x, y) \quad (20)$$

(b)

$$x \perp y \iff \Pr(x = x_i, y = y_j) = \Pr(x = x_i) \Pr(y = y_j) \quad (21)$$

所以当 x 与 y 独立时

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[f(x)g(y)] &= \sum_{i,j} f(x_i)g(y_j) \Pr(x = x_i, y = y_j) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} f(x_i)g(y_j) \Pr(x = x_i) \Pr(y = y_j) \\ &= \left(\sum_i f(x_i) \Pr(x = x_i) \right) \left(\sum_j g(y_j) \Pr(y = y_j) \right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \mathbb{E}[g(y)] \end{aligned}$$

即 $\forall f, g, \rho(f(x), g(y)) = 0$

另一方面, 若 $\forall f, g, \rho(f(x), g(y)) = 0$ 。取 $f = 1_{x=x_i}, g = 1_{y=y_j}$, 则由 $\mathbb{E}[f(x)g(y)] = \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \mathbb{E}[g(y)]$ 可以推出

$$\Pr(x = x_i, y = y_j) = \Pr(x = x_i) \Pr(y = y_j) \quad (22)$$

所以 x 与 y 相互独立。

1.3. Thanks to 陆石, who gives me this template.