3.1 本证明参考课程ppt的大致证明, Fisher准则如下:

$$\max_w J_F(w) = rac{(ilde{m}_1 - ilde{m}_2)^2}{ ilde{S}_1 + ilde{S}_2}$$

又

$$egin{aligned} ilde{m}_1 - ilde{m}_2 &= rac{1}{N_1} \sum_{y_j \in Y_1} y_j - rac{1}{N_2} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j = rac{1}{N_1} \sum_{x \in D_1} w^T x - rac{1}{N_2} \sum_{x \in D_2} w^T x = w^T m_1 - w^T m_2 \\ & (ilde{m}_1 - ilde{m}_2)^2 = |w^T (m_1 - m_2)|^2 = w^T (m_1 - m_2) (m_1 - m_2)^T w = w^T S_b w \\ ilde{S}_1 + ilde{S}_2 &= \sum_{y_j \in y_1} (y_j - ilde{m}_1) (y_j - ilde{m}_1)^T + \sum_{y_j \in y_2} (y_j - ilde{m}_2) (y_j - ilde{m}_2)^T \\ &= \sum_{x \in D_1} \left(w^T x - w^T m_1 \right) \left(w^T x - w^T m_1 \right)^T + \sum_{x \in D_2} \left(w^T x - w^T m_2 \right) \left(w^T x - w^T m_2 \right)^T \\ &= \sum_{x \in D_1} w^T (x - m_1) (x - m_1)^T w + \sum_{x \in D_2} w^T (x - m_2) (x - m_2)^T w = w^T S_w w \end{aligned}$$

于是Fisher准则可以化为:

$$J_F(oldsymbol{w}) = rac{oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{S}_b oldsymbol{w}}{oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{S}_w oldsymbol{w}}$$

不妨令分母 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} = c \neq 0$, 最大化分子 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w}$, 即:

$$\max oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{S}_b oldsymbol{w} \ s.\, t.\, oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{S}_w oldsymbol{w} = c$$

使用拉格朗日乘子法可得: $L(\boldsymbol{w},\lambda) = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{S}_b \boldsymbol{w} - \lambda \left(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{S}_w \boldsymbol{w} - c \right)$,优化此函数得到:

Fisher线性判别最优投影方向为 $w^* \propto S_w^{-1} \left(m_1 - m_2
ight)$

- 3.2 首先解释名词含义:参考百度百科
 - **误差平方和**:误差平方和是根据n个观察值拟合适当的模型后,余下未能拟合部份称为**残差**,其中y平均表示n个观察值的平均值,所有n个残差平方之和称**误差平方和。作用**:衡定模型拟合效果的好坏,SSE越小说明模型拟合的效果越好。
 - 决定系数 (R^2) : 对于单变量回归,即为 $R^2=\frac{\mathrm{Cov}(X,Y)}{S_XS_Y}$ 。对于多变量回归, $R^2=\frac{SSR}{SST}=1-\frac{SSE}{SST}$ 其中,

$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$
 $SSR = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$

作用:决定了模型的拟合效果,当决定系数取得最大值1的时候,说明模型拟合最好。

• MAE 和 MAPE: MAE是平均绝对误差,表示为 $MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \hat{y}_i - y_i \right|$,MAPE是平均绝对百分比误差, $MAPE = \frac{100\%}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \frac{\hat{y}_{i} - y_{i}}{y_{i}} \right|$,**作用**:用于衡量模型拟合的好坏,MAE越小拟合效果越好,当MAPE为0时,大于100%时说明模型有问题。

• MSE 和 RMSE: MSE是均方误差,是参数估计值与参数真值之差平方的期望值: $MSE=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i-y_i\right)^2$ 。RMSE是均方根误差,即MSE的算术平方根: $RMSE=\sqrt{MSE}$

作用:用于衡量模型拟合效果的好坏,相比于其他系数消除了数据个数对于大小的影响,MSE越小说明拟合效果越好。

回归系数最能体现模型的准确性。

证明:

查阅百度百科等网站可得皮尔森相关系数为:

$$r = rac{N\sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sqrt{N\sum x_i^2 - \left(\sum x_j
ight)^2} \sqrt{N\sum y_i^2 - \left(\sum y_i
ight)^2}}$$

又,

$$R^2 = rac{SSR}{SST} = rac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i - ar{y}
ight)^2}{\sum_{\{i=1}^n \left(y_i - ar{y}
ight)^2}$$

代入:

$$egin{aligned} \widehat{y_2} &= \widehat{eta_0} + \widehat{eta_1} x_i \ ar{y} &= \widehat{eta_0} + \widehat{eta_1} ar{x} \ \widehat{eta_1} &= rac{N\sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{N\sum x_i^2 - \left(\sum x_i
ight)^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入可得:

$$R^{2} = rac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\widehat{eta_{1}}
ight)^{2} (x_{i} - ar{x})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_{i} - ar{y}
ight)^{2}} = \left(rac{N\sum x_{i}y_{i} - \sum x_{i}\sum y_{i}}{N\sum x_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum x_{i}
ight)^{2}}
ight)^{2} rac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - ar{x}
ight)^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_{i} - ar{y}
ight)^{2}} = rac{N\sum x_{i}y_{i} - \sum x_{i}\sum y_{i}}{\left(N\sum x_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum x_{i}
ight)^{2}
ight)\left(N\sum y_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum y_{i}
ight)^{2}
ight)} = r^{2}$$

3.3 以下证明参考了https://blog.csdn.net/perryre/article/details/53678128

3.4 以下证明参考了课件

罗杰思特回归需要优化的是最大似然函数: $L(m{w}) = \prod_{j=1}^N P\left(y_j \mid m{x}_j\right) = \prod_{j=1}^N \theta\left(y_j m{w}^T m{x}_j\right)$ 等价于优化:

$$egin{align} E(w) &= -rac{1}{N} ext{ln}\left(L(w)
ight) = -rac{1}{N} ext{ln}\left(\prod_{j=1}^N heta\left(y_jw^Tx_j
ight)
ight) \ &= rac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^N ext{ln}\left(1+e^{-y_jw^Tx_j}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned}
abla E &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N}
abla \left(\ln \left(1 + e^{-y_j w^T x_j}
ight)
ight) \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} rac{e^{-y_j w^T x_j}}{1 + e^{-y_j w^T x_j}} y_j x_j \ &= -rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (rac{1}{1 + e^{y_j w^T x_j}}) y_j x_j \end{aligned}$$