

$$44. \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (p+1)}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1} \quad \text{未知}$$

最小二乗法

$$L := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta^T x_i))^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla L &= \frac{1}{2} (-X^T) (y - X\beta) + \frac{1}{2} (y - X\beta)^T (-X) \\ &= -X^T \underbrace{(y - X\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

ロジスティック回帰

$$L := \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left( 1 + \exp \left( -y_i (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-y_i x_{ij} \exp(-y_i (\beta_0 + \beta^T x_i))}{1 + \exp(-y_i (\beta_0 + \beta^T x_i))}$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_{ij} y_i}{1 + \exp(y_i (\beta_0 + \beta^T x_i))}$$

$$= - X^T \underbrace{\left( \frac{y_i}{1 + \exp(y_i (\beta^T x)_i)} \right)_i}$$