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最小二乘法推导

数据

$$\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{x_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{x_N}]^T = \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{x_1^T} \ \mathbf{x_2^T} \ dots \ \mathbf{x_N^T} \end{array}
ight]$$

标签

$$\mathbf{Y} = \left[egin{array}{c} y_1 \ y_2 \ dots \ y_N \end{array}
ight]$$

损失函数方程如下

$$L(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^N ||\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i - y_i||$$

也即是求

$$W_{LSE} = rg \min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i - y_i||$$

矩阵表达如下

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \left[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}
ight]^T \left[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}
ight]$$

令

$$Z = XW - Y$$

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z}$$

$$rac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{W}} = rac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{Z}} rac{d\mathbf{Z}}{d\mathbf{W}}$$

由矩阵求导法则

$$rac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{Z}} = 2\mathbf{Z}^T$$

$$rac{d\mathbf{Z}}{d\mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{X}$$

所以

$$rac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{W}} = rac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{Z}}rac{d\mathbf{Z}}{d\mathbf{W}} = 2\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{X} = 2[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}]^T\mathbf{X} = 0$$

$$[\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}^T - \mathbf{Y}^T] \mathbf{X} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$$

最小二乘法-几何解释

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \left[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}\right]^T \left[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}\right]$$

对于

$$\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{X_1}, \mathbf{X_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{X_N}]^T = \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{X_1^T} \ \mathbf{X_2^T} \ dots \ \mathbf{X_N^T} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} x_{11}, & x_{12}, & \cdots, & x_{1p} \ x_{21}, & x_{22}, & \cdots, & x_{2p} \ dots \ x_{N1}, & x_{N2}, & \cdots, & x_{NP} \end{array}
ight]$$

所以

$$\mathbf{XW} = w_1 \left[egin{array}{c} x_{11} \ x_{21} \ dots \ x_{N1} \end{array}
ight] + w_2 \left[egin{array}{c} x_{12} \ x_{22} \ dots \ x_{N2} \end{array}
ight] + \cdots + w_p \left[egin{array}{c} x_{12} \ x_{22} \ dots \ x_{Np} \end{array}
ight]$$

$$=w_1\mathbf{v_1}+w_2\mathbf{v_2}+\cdots+w_p\mathbf{v_p}$$

求解Y找出向量 $\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{v_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{v_p}$ 线性组合中最接近Y的向量。也即是Y在 $\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{v_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{v_p}$ 向量空间中的投影:

$$\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}) = \mathbf{0}$$

也即是

$$\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$$

$$\mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$$

最小二乘法-高斯噪声-最大似然估计

最小二乘法求解

由前节推导可知,问题描述 损失函数方程如下

$$L(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^N ||\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i - y_i||$$

也即是求

$$W_{LSE} = rg \min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i - y_i||$$

$$\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{x_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{x_N}]^T = \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{x_1^T} \ \mathbf{x_2^T} \ dots \ \mathbf{x_N^T} \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} x_{11}, & x_{12}, & \cdots, & x_{1p} \ x_{21}, & x_{22}, & \cdots, & x_{2p} \ dots \ x_{N1}, & x_{N2}, & \cdots, & x_{NP} \end{array}
ight]$$

最大似然估计求解

假设 $arepsilon \sim N(0,\sigma^2)$ 为随机噪声, $Y_i = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i + arepsilon$ 所以 $Y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{W} \sim N(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i, \sigma^2)$ 即

$$p(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{W}) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}\exp\{-rac{(y_i-\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$$

似然函数如下

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}) &= \log \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{W}) \ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{W}) \ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\log rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} - rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}
ight] \ \mathbf{W}_{MLE} &= rg \max_{\mathbf{W}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}) \ &= rg \max_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\log rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} - rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}
ight] \ &= rg \max_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} - rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} \ &= rg \max_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} - (y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 \ &= rg \min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

由此可知,若假设噪声为 ε 服从正态分布,则最小二乘法和最大似然估计求解效果一致,即: 若 $Y=\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{X}+\varepsilon$,其中 $\varepsilon\sim N(0,\sigma)$,则 $\mathbf{W}_{LSE}=\mathbf{W}_{MLE}$

正则化-岭回归

对于最小二乘法

$$egin{aligned} L(\mathbf{W}) &= \sum_{i=1}^N ||\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i - y_i|| \ \mathbf{W}_{LSE} &= (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{X}_{N\times P}$, 样本数为N, 特征数量为P, 一般 $P\ll N$.

- 若 N < p,则 $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$ 存在不可逆的情况
- 若 N < p,会发生过拟合

过拟合一般解决办法如下

- 增加数据
- 降维(特征选择/特征提取(PCA))
- 正则化(参数空间的约束)

对于线性回归,正则化框架如下

$$\mathbf{W}_{RidgeRegression} = rgmin_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 + \lambda \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}
ight]$$

矩阵表达如下

$$L(\mathbf{W}) = [\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}]^T [\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y}] + \lambda \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dL(\mathbf{W})}{d\mathbf{W}} &= 2(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{Y})^T \mathbf{X} + 2\lambda \mathbf{W}^T = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}^T - \mathbf{Y}^T) \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{W}^T = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{W}^T = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{W}^T (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I}) = \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{W}^T = \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} \end{aligned}$$

正则化-概率角度

这里的 \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{x}_i 看作一维向量

贝叶斯角度

假设 W 的先验分布:

$$\mathbf{W} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_w^2)$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X} + arepsilon$$
 $Y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{W} \sim N(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i, \sigma^2)$

由此可得

$$p(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{W}) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\{-rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$$

依据贝叶斯定理

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

似然函数推导如下

因 \mathbf{x}_i 为常量(观测量),所以

$$P(Y_i|\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} P(Y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{W}) = P(Y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{W})$$

所以

$$p(y_i|\mathbf{W}) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\{-rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$$

因为样本之间独立同分布,所以

$$P(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{W}) = \prod_{i=1}^N P(Y_i|\mathbf{W})$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} P(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{W}) &= \prod_{i=1}^N p(y_i|\mathbf{W}) \ &= \prod_{i=1}^N p(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{W}) \end{aligned}$$

由前面假设可知

$$p(y_i|\mathbf{W}) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\{-rac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$$

$$p(\mathbf{w}) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_w^2}} \exp\{-rac{||\mathbf{w}||^2}{2\sigma_w^2}\}$$

最大后验概率如下

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W}_{MAP} &= \operatorname*{arg\,max} \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(\mathbf{W}|Y_i) \\ &\propto \operatorname*{arg\,max} \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(Y_i|\mathbf{W}) P(\mathbf{W}) \\ &\propto \operatorname*{arg\,max} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left[p(Y_i|\mathbf{W}) P(\mathbf{W}) \right] \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,max} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_w}} \exp\{-\frac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{||\mathbf{w}||^2}{2\sigma_w^2} \}\right] \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,max} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_w}} - \frac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{||\mathbf{w}||^2}{2\sigma_w^2} \right] \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,max} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-\frac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{||\mathbf{w}||^2}{2\sigma_w^2} \right] \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,min} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{||\mathbf{w}||^2}{2\sigma_w^2} \right] \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,min} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 + \frac{2\sigma^2}{2\sigma_w^2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

总结如下

$$\mathbf{W}_{MAP} = rg\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 + rac{2\sigma^2}{2\sigma_w^2} ||\mathbf{w}||^2
ight]$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{RidgeRegression} = rg \min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(y_i - \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 + \lambda \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}
ight]$$

可得出如下结论:

正则化的LSE ⇔ MAP (W先验分布为高斯分布,噪声为高斯分布)