

一、线性回归

1、假设函数

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n$$

2、代价函数

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \right] \quad (\text{防止过拟合})$$

3、梯度下降

repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(for $j = 1$ and $j = 0$)

}

repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$$

}

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j (1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m}) - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} \quad (\text{防止过拟合})$$

4、特征缩放（加速迭代）

$$-1 \leq x_i \leq 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\text{size} - 1000}{2000} \quad -0.5 \leq x_1 \leq 0.5, -0.5 \leq x_2 \leq 0.5 \quad (\text{归一化})$$

5、选择 α

$\dots, 0.001, 0.000, 0.01, 0.000, 0.1, 0.000, 1, \dots$

6、转换为线性回归模型

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3$$

$$= \theta_0 + \theta_1(\text{size}) + \theta_2(\text{size})^2 + \theta_3(\text{size})^3$$

7、最小二乘法

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2104 & 5 & 1 & 45 \\ 1 & 1416 & 3 & 2 & 40 \\ 1 & 1534 & 3 & 2 & 30 \\ 1 & 852 & 2 & 1 & 36 \\ 1 & 3000 & 4 & 1 & 38 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\theta = \left(X^T X + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} X^T y \quad (\text{防止过拟合})$$

二、逻辑回归

1、假设函数

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$\theta^T x \geq 0 \quad h_{\theta}(x) \geq 0.5 \quad y = 1$$

$$\theta^T x < 0 \quad h_{\theta}(x) < 0.5 \quad y = 0$$

2、代价函数

$$\begin{aligned}
J(\theta) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] \\
J(\theta) &= \left[-\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log 1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \quad (\text{防止过拟合})
\end{aligned}$$

3. 梯度下降

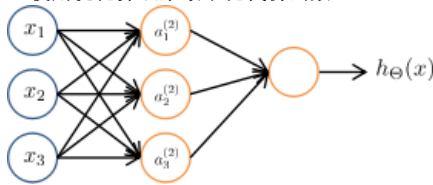
$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_j &:= \theta_j - \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} \\
h_{\theta}(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}} \\
\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)} \\
\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_1^{(i)} - \frac{\lambda}{m} \theta_1 \quad (\text{防止过拟合})
\end{aligned}$$

4. 多分类

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{\theta}^{(i)}(x) &= P(y = i | x; \theta) \\
\max_i h_{\theta}^{(i)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

三、神经网络

1. 参数的随机初始化
2. 利用正向传播方法计算所有的 $h_{\theta}(x)$
3. 编写计算代价函数 J 的代码
4. 利用反向传播方法计算所有偏导数
5. 利用数值检验方法检验这些偏导数
6. 使用优化算法来最小化代价函数



假设函数

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} a_3^{(2)})$$

代价函数

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{\Theta}(x) &\in \mathbb{R}^K \quad (h_{\Theta}(x))_i = i^{th} \text{ output} \\
J(\Theta) &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^K y_k^{(i)} \log(h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k + (1 - y_k^{(i)}) \log(1 - (h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s_l} \sum_{j=1}^{s_{l+1}} (\Theta_{ji}^{(l)})^2
\end{aligned}$$

计算流程

$$\delta^{(3)} = (\Theta^{(3)})^T \delta^{(4)} * g'(z^{(3)})$$

$$g'(z^{(3)}) = a^{(3)} * (1 - a^{(3)})$$

For $i = 1$ to m

Set $a^{(1)} = x^{(i)}$

Perform forward propagation to compute $a^{(l)}$ for $l = 2, 3, \dots, L$

Using $y^{(i)}$, compute $\delta^{(L)} = a^{(L)} - y^{(i)}$

Compute $\delta^{(L-1)}, \delta^{(L-2)}, \dots, \delta^{(2)}$

$$\Delta_{ij}^{(l)} := \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}$$

$$D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + \lambda \Theta_{ij}^{(l)} \text{ if } j \neq 0$$

$$D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} \text{ if } j = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta) = D_{ij}^{(l)}$$

四、支持向量机

代价函数和假设函数

$$\min_{\theta} C \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y^{(i)} \text{cost}_1(\theta^T x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \text{cost}_0(\theta^T x^{(i)}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_j^2$$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \quad s.t. \quad \begin{cases} \theta^T x^{(i)} \geq 1 & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \\ \theta^T x^{(i)} \leq -1 & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 = \text{similarity}(x, l^{(1)}) = e \left(-\frac{\|x - l^{(1)}\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

$$\min C \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y^{(i)} \text{cost}_1(\theta^T f^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \text{cost}_0(\theta^T f^{(i)}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n=m} \theta_j^2$$

回顾 $C=1/\lambda$ ，因此：

C 较大时，相当于 λ 较小，可能会导致过拟合，高方差。

C 较小时，相当于 λ 较大，可能会导致低拟合，高偏差。

σ 较大时，导致高方差

σ 较大时，导致高偏差

五、k-means

用 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k$ 来表示聚类中心，用 $c(1), c(2), \dots, c(m)$ 来存储与第 i 个实例数据最近的聚类中心的索引，K-均值算法的伪代码如下：

Repeat {

for $i = 1$ to m

$c(i) := \text{index (from 1 to K) of cluster centroid closest to } x(i)$

for $k = 1$ to K

$\mu_k := \text{average (mean) of points assigned to cluster } k$

}