

1. Показать справедливость

$$E_{xy} E_{x^e} (y - a_{x^e}(x))^2 \stackrel{?}{=} E_{xy} (y - E(y|x))^2 + \\ + E_{xy} (E(y|x) - E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x))^2 + E_{xy} E_{x^e} (a_{x^e}(x) - E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x))^2$$

Рассмотрим $E_{xy} E_{x^e} (y - a_{x^e}(x))^2 =$

$$= E_{xy} E_{x^e} (E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - y)^2 | x]) \stackrel{\text{положим } y = f(x) + \varepsilon,}{=} E\varepsilon = 0, \text{ Variance } \varepsilon = \sigma^2 = \text{noise}^2$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} E_{xy} E_{x^e} (E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x) - \varepsilon)^2 | x]) =$$

$$= E_{xy} E_{x^e} ((a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x) - 2 E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x)) | x] \cdot E E_{xy} (\varepsilon | x) +$$

$$+ E_{xy} E_{x^e} (\varepsilon^2 | x) \stackrel{\circ}{=} \text{в силу независимости } \varepsilon \text{ от } x \stackrel{\circ}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x] - 2 \cdot \overbrace{E_{xy} E_{x^e} \varepsilon}^{\stackrel{\circ}{=}} \cdot E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x)) | x] +$$

$$+ \underbrace{E_{xy} E_{x^e} \varepsilon^2}_{\stackrel{\circ}{=} \sigma^2} = E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x] + \sigma^2$$

Рассмотрим отдельно

$$E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x] = E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x) + \\ + E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x] = E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x))^2 | x] - \\ - 2 \cdot E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_{x^e}(x)) | x] \cdot E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x)) | x] + \\ + E_{xy} E_{x^e} [(a_{x^e}(x) - f(x))^2 | x] = \text{Variance}(a_{x^e}) + \text{Bias}^2(a_{x^e})$$

Тогда, возмущаясь в начале задачи, имеем:

$$E_{xy} E_{x^e} (y - a_{x^e}(x))^2 = \text{Variance} + \text{Bias}^2 + \text{Noise}^2$$

$$2.2. \quad a(x) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M a_m(x)$$

Считаем, что ответы всех базовых алгоритмов
распределены одинаково

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bias} &= E_{xy} E_{x^e}(a(x)) = E_{xy} E_{x^e} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M a_m(x) \right) = \frac{1}{M} E_{xy} E_{x^e} \left(\sum_{m=1}^M a_m(x) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M (E_{xy} E_{x^e}(a_m(x))) = \frac{1}{M} \cdot M \cdot E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_1(x) \equiv \\ &\quad \text{в силу одинакового распределения} \end{aligned}$$

$$\equiv E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_1(x) \Rightarrow \text{смещение не изменится}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance} &= E_{xy} E_{x^e}(a(x)^2) = \frac{1}{M^2} E_{xy} E_{x^e} \left(\sum_{i,j} a_i(x) \cdot a_j(x) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{M^2} E_{xy} E_{x^e} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=j} a_i(x) a_j(x)}_{a_i(x)^2} + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i(x) a_j(x) \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \underbrace{E_{xy} E_{x^e} a_1^2(x)}_{\text{Variance}(a_1)} + \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{i \neq j} \text{cov}(a_i(x), a_j(x)) =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{M} + \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{i \neq j} \text{cov}(a_i(x), a_j(x)), \text{ где } \sigma^2 = \text{Variance}(a_1)$$

\Rightarrow при уменьшении корреляции между функциями
уменьшается и фаздорос.

2.3. Пусть $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ — одинаково

распределенные случайные величины.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(\bar{x}) &= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - E\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - Ex_i)\right)^2 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i - Ex_i)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E(x_i - Ex_i)(x_j - Ex_j) \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n D x_i + \sum_{i \neq j} \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) \right) = \\
 &= \frac{\sigma^2 \cdot n}{n^2} + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{n^2} \cdot \rho \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \rho \sigma^2 = \\
 &= \rho \sigma^2 + (1 - \rho) \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \quad \blacktriangleright
 \end{aligned}$$