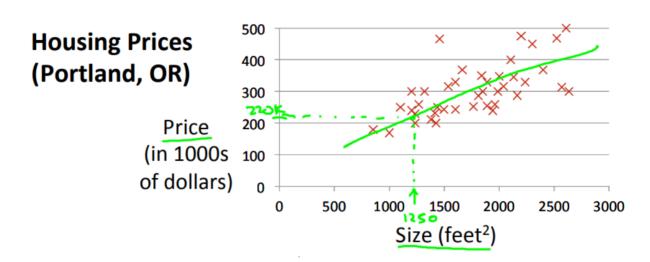
1模型描述

用多元一阶方程来拟合训练集的数据,通过X的变换也可以用来表示N阶的多项式的函数。

2 预测函数

输入X,给出机器学习算法的预测。

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta(0) + \theta(1)x_1$$

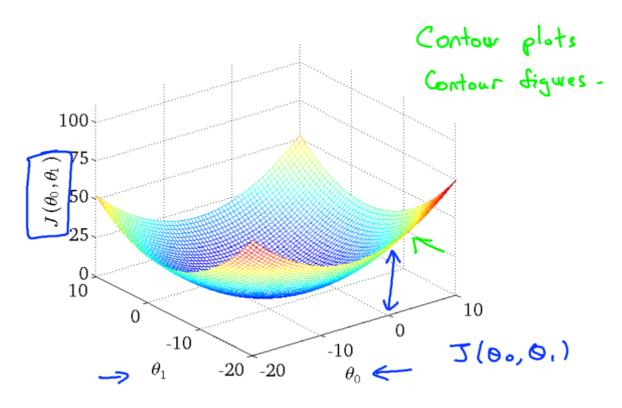


3 代价函数

对预测函数和数据集的评估,值大代表现有的预测函数不能很好的fit现有的数据集,机器学习过程中的目标是通过调整theta的值,最小化J(theta)值。

choose theta so that h is close to y for our training examples(minimize J)

代价函数:
$$J(heta)=rac{1}{2m}\sum_{i=1}^m(h_ heta(x^i)-y^i)^2$$



4 梯度下降(grain)

在已有代价函数I情况下,找到能使I值最小的theta的一种算法。

给定一个初始化的theta,通过一定次数迭代,计算J对theta的偏导数,来调整theta的大小(增加或减小),最终使J向最小值收敛。

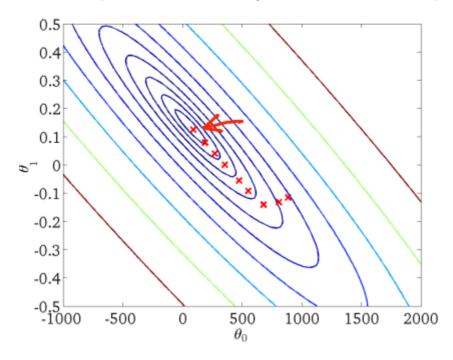
这种算法假定,J(theta)在靠近最小值(局部最小值)的时候函数会更平缓(J对theta的偏导数趋紧于0)。如果偏导数为正,则说明函数的是递增的,则可以减小theta,反之可以增大theta。如果偏导数的值大,说明函数是陡峭的,离最小值(局部最小值)还有一定距离,调整的幅度大,反之调整幅度小。

4.1 算法执行过程

- 1、初始化 θ
- 2、选择学习参数 α 和迭代次数
- 3、迭代执行 $heta_j = heta_j lpha rac{\partial J(heta)}{\partial heta_j}$

$J(heta_0, heta_1)$

(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1)



4.2 α 大小带来的影响

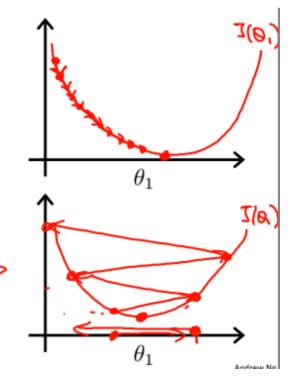
alpha过小:收敛速度慢,计算量大。

alpha过大: J可能不会收敛, 甚至发散。

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \bigcirc \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_1)$$

If α is too small, gradient descent can be slow.

If α is too large, gradient descent can overshoot the minimum. It may fail to converge, or even diverge.



4.3 偏导数的计算

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)^{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)$$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} \theta_{i} x_{i} - y \right)$$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) x_{j}$$

5 特征缩放

We can speed up gradient descent by having each of our input values in roughly the same range. This is because θ will descend quickly on small ranges and slowly on large ranges, and so will oscillate inefficiently down to the optimum when the variables are very uneven.

特征缩放:通过使X在相似的范围内,使梯度下降收敛的速度和精度都有提升。

5.1 特征缩放

$$Xnorm = rac{X-Xmin}{Xmax-Xmin}$$

特征缩放会把输入数据都转换到[0 1]的范围

5.2 均值归一化

$$Xnorm = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$$

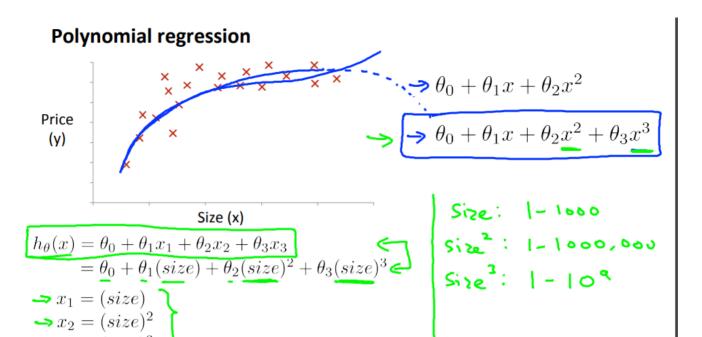
mu是数据集X的平均值, sigma可以是Xmax-Xmin, 也可以是数据集的标准差

6多项式回归

Our hypothesis function need not be linear (a straight line) if that does not fit the data well.

For example, if our hypothesis function is $h_{\theta}(x)=\theta_0+\theta_1x_1$ then we can create additional features based on x_1x1, to get the quadratic function $h_{\theta}(x)=\theta_0+\theta_1x_1+\theta_2x_1^2$ or the cubic function $h_{\theta}(x)=\theta_0+\theta_1x_1+\theta_2x_1^2+\theta_3x_1^3$

在预测函数中加入多元多次项,让模型能更好的反映数据中的复杂关系。通过把多元多次项当作新的feature加入到训练集中,转化成线性回归,不会改变线性回归的原有的算法。



7 正规方程(Normal Equation)

通过训练集给定的X和y一次性的计算出theta,使J对每个theta的偏导数都为0。

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

与梯度下降的对比:

梯度下降	正规方程
需要选择α和迭代次数	不需要
时间复杂度 $O(kn^2)$	时间复杂度 $O(n^3)$
适用于N大的情况	适用于N不大的情况

8 正则化

通过给J增加正则项来惩罚高次项,得到更简单的假设,解决过拟合的问题。

8.1 代价函数

$$J(heta) = rac{1}{2m}(\sum_{i=1}^m (h_ heta(x^i)-y^i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n heta_j^2)$$

8.2 偏导数

$$egin{aligned} heta_0 &= heta_j - lpha rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)} \ & \ heta_j &= heta_j - lpha [(rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}) + rac{\lambda}{m} heta_j] \qquad j \in 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

8.3 正则化

$$heta = (X^TX + \lambda L)^{-1}X^TY$$

$$where L = egin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

9 代码

```
代价函数计算:
function J = computeCost(X, y, theta)

%X = 100(samples) * 2(features); theta = 2(features) * 1; H = 100(hypothesis) * 1

H = X * theta;

%Y=100(samples) * 1(result); squared_errors = 100(squared_errors) * 1

squared_errors = (H - Y) .^ 2;

%J = real number

J = sum(squared_errors) / (2 * m);
```

```
梯度下降迭代:
function [theta, J_history] = gradientDescent(X, y, theta, alpha, num_iters)
for iter = 1:num_iters
    %(X * theta - y) = 100(samples) * 1;X' = 2(features) * 100(samples);
    %(X' * (X * theta - y) * alpha / m) = 2(features) * 1(sum of 100 samples);
    theta = theta - (X' * (X * theta - y) * alpha / m);
    % Save the cost J in every iteration
    J_history(iter) = computeCost(X, y, theta);
end
```

```
均值归一化:
function [X_norm, mu, sigma] = featureNormalize(X)
X_norm = X;
mu = mean(X);%均值计算
sigma = std(X);% 标准差计算
X_norm = (X - mu) ./ sigma;
```

```
多项式生成:
function [X_poly] = polyFeatures(X, p)
X_poly = zeros(numel(X), p);
X_poly(:,1) = X;
for i = 2:p
    X_poly(:,i) = X .* X_poly(:,i-1);
end
```

```
正规方程:
function [theta] = normalEqn(X, y)
theta = zeros(size(X, 2), 1);
% X' * X = 2(featurs) * 2(features);pinv * (X' * X) = 2(featurs) * 2(features);
% theta = (2 * 2) * (2 * 100) * (100 * 1) = 2 * 1
theta = pinv(X' * X) * X' * y;
```

```
正则化下的代价函数和偏导数:
function [J, grad] = costFunctionReg(theta, X, y, lambda)
[J, grad] = costFunction(theta, X, y); %regularized regression is similar to basic,
thetaExcludeZero = theta(2:size(theta));
% + (lambda / 2m) * sum(theta^2) exclude theta0
J = J + sum(thetaExcludeZero .^ 2) * lambda * 0.5 / m;
% + theta * lambda / m exclude theta0
grad = grad + [0 ; thetaExcludeZero] * lambda / m ;
```

工具选择

用octave、matlab验证成功后后再用java、python、c实现。