

多元线性回归

1 最小二乘法

多元线性回归.

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip} + \varepsilon_i, \quad i \in [1, n]$$

$$\min_{\beta_0, \dots, \beta_p} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} - \dots - \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip})^2$$

最小二乘法: 使 y_i 与 \hat{y}_i 之间的误差平方和最小, 估计 β_j 的方法.

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_{i1} - \dots - \beta_p x_{ip}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_j} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_{i1} - \dots - \beta_p x_{ip}) x_{ij} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} n\beta_0 + \sum x_{i1}\beta_1 + \dots + \sum x_{ip}\beta_p = \sum y_i \\ \sum x_{i1} \cdot \beta_0 + \sum x_{i1}^2 \beta_1 + \dots + \sum x_{i1}x_{ip}\beta_p = \sum x_{i1}y_i \\ \dots \\ \sum x_{ip} \cdot \beta_0 + \sum x_{ip}^2 \beta_1 + \dots + \sum x_{ip}^2 \beta_p = \sum x_{ip}y_i \end{cases}$$

$$X'X\beta = X'Y$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$$

$$\hat{y}_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{11}$$

PT变量 x_p

n组数据

2 梯度下降法

多元线性回归.

梯度下降

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

m 组训练数据
 $i \in [0, n]$

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

求解:

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$$

$$= \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

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

3 牛顿法

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牛顿法

$$\min J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

迭代:

$$\theta := \theta - H^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$: $J(\theta)$ 关于 θ_j 的偏导数向量.

$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \quad H: n \times n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m 2(\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \rightarrow \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) \text{ 是 } J \text{ 的梯度} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_j^{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_1^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_2^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_n^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} = X^T X \theta - X^T \vec{y}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m x_1^{(i)} x_1^{(i)} & \sum_{i=1}^m x_1^{(i)} x_2^{(i)} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^m x_1^{(i)} x_n^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_2^{(i)} x_1^{(i)} & \sum_{i=1}^m x_2^{(i)} x_2^{(i)} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^m x_2^{(i)} x_n^{(i)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m x_n^{(i)} x_1^{(i)} & \sum_{i=1}^m x_n^{(i)} x_2^{(i)} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^m x_n^{(i)} x_n^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_j \partial \theta_k} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_k} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_j^{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^m x_k^{(i)} x_j^{(i)} \quad \therefore H = X^T X$$

$$\therefore \theta_1 = \theta_0 - H^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$= \theta_0 - (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T X \theta_0 - X^T \vec{y}) = \theta_0 - \theta_0 + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \vec{y} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \vec{y}$$