

1. 梯度下降法

$$\text{有: } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & \dots & \dots & x_{mn} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}; \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}; \quad \text{其中 } \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得: } h(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N x_{i1}\theta_0 + x_{i2}\theta_1 + \dots + x_{in}\theta_{n-1};$$

$$y = \theta_0 + x\theta$$

$$\text{error} = X\theta - y = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}\theta_0 + x_{12}\theta_1 + \dots + x_{1n}\theta_{n-1} - y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{m1}\theta_0 + x_{m2}\theta_1 + \dots + x_{mn}\theta_{n-1} - y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

关于 θ 的函数, 寻找使得 error 最小的 θ .

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_{i1}\theta_0 + x_{i2}\theta_1 + \dots + x_{in}\theta_{n-1} - y_i)^2$$

为了计算误差时得到的正负误差 能够相互抵消
取平均数, 2 是为了好看

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_{i1}\theta_0 + x_{i2}\theta_1 + \dots + x_{in}\theta_{n-1} - y_i) \cdot x_{ij+1}$$

$$\star \theta_j^{t+1} = \theta_j^t - \alpha \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_j^t} = \theta_j^t - \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (h(x_i) - y_i) \cdot x_{ij+1}$$

梯度下降法的迭代公式.

2. 正规方程

$$\text{error} = X\theta - y$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|X\theta - y\|^2 = \underbrace{J(\theta)}_{\min}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} (X\theta - y)^T (X\theta - y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} (\theta^T X^T - y^T) (X\theta - y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - \theta^T X^T y - y^T X \theta + y^T y)$$

$$\theta^T X^T y = (X\theta)^T y = y^T (X\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - 2y^T X \theta + y^T y)$$

$$\text{假设 } y^T X = (a_1 \dots a_n)$$

$$y^T X \theta = (a_1 \dots a_n) \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \theta_0 + \dots + a_n \theta_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (y^T X \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial (a_1 \theta_0 + \dots + a_n \theta_{n-1})}{\partial \theta_0} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (a_1 \theta_0 + \dots + a_n \theta_{n-1})}{\partial \theta_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = (y^T X)^T = X^T y$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= \theta^T A \theta && \text{矩阵求导} \\ f'(\theta) &= (A + A^T) \theta && \text{公式} \end{aligned}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - 2X^T y + y^T y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left(\underbrace{(X^T X + X X^T)}_{\text{对称矩阵}} \theta - 2X^T y \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} (2X^T X \theta - 2X^T y)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{N} (X^T X \theta - X^T y) = 0$$

$$X^T X \theta = X^T y$$

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