推荐 wikipidia 的 Simple Linear Regression,或是 pattern recognition and machine learning 的第 3 章,如果只想了解这个算法,那就有些没必要了。

先看一下 classifyInstance, 主要从这里到最后求得的是什么:

如果 m_attribte 为 null,就返回 m_intercept,intercept 的意思是截距,也就是如果这个属性没有值,就认为是 0,如果有值,那么就是 m_intercept + m_slope * value,就是一个线性函数。m_slope 是斜率。

buildClassifier 的代码非常简单:

先拷贝一点解释(wiki):

Suppose there are n data points $\{y_i, x_i\}$, where i = 1, 2, ..., n. The goal is to find the equation of the straight line. (假设有 n 个点 $\{y_i, x_i\}$,其中 i = 1, 2, ..., n. 目标是找到一个直线方程)

$$y = \alpha + \beta x$$

which would provide a "best" fit for the data points. Here the "best" will be understood as in the <u>least-squares</u> approach: such a line that minimizes the sum of squared residuals of the linear regression model. In other words, numbers α and θ solve the following minimization problem. (它可以最好地拟合数据,这里最好可以用 least-squares 方法来理解: 即一条可以最小化线性回归模型的误差平方的线。换句话说,alpha 和 beta 用来最小化下面的问题)

$$\operatorname{Find} \min_{\alpha,\beta} Q(\alpha,\beta), \text{ where } Q(\alpha,\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i^{\,2} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \alpha - \beta x_i)^2$$

Using simple <u>calculus</u> it can be shown that the values of α and θ that minimize the objective function Q are (用简单的微积分推导可以得到最小化目标函数 Q 的值可以如下表示)

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i / n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i / n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2) - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i)^2 / n} = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} = \frac{\text{Cov}[x, y]}{\text{Var}[x]} = r_{xy} \frac{s_y}{s_x},$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta} \, \bar{x},$$

Substituting the above expressions (代回到上面的方程):

$$y = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}x,$$

用到的就这么多,属性 wiki 上写的也有,自己看。Weka 中实现的算法是在属性中找一个最好的属性,最后用这个属性得到的截距和斜率做为结果。

```
for (int i = 0; i < insts.numAttributes(); i++) {</pre>
```

```
if (i != insts.classIndex()) {
    m attribute = insts.attribute(i);
    // Compute slope and intercept
    double xMean = insts.meanOrMode(i);
    double sumWeightedXDiffSquared = 0;
    double sumWeightedYDiffSquared = 0;
    m slope = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < insts.numInstances(); j++) {</pre>
        Instance inst = insts.instance(j);
        if (!inst.isMissing(i) && !inst.classIsMissing()) {
           double xDiff = inst.value(i) - xMean;
           double yDiff = inst.classValue() - yMean;
           double weightedXDiff = inst.weight() * xDiff;
           double weightedYDiff = inst.weight() * yDiff;
           m slope += weightedXDiff * yDiff;
           sumWeightedXDiffSquared += weightedXDiff * xDiff;
           sumWeightedYDiffSquared += weightedYDiff * yDiff;
        }
    // Skip attribute if not useful
    if (sumWeightedXDiffSquared == 0) {
        continue;
    double numerator = m slope;
    m slope /= sumWeightedXDiffSquared;
    m intercept = yMean - m slope * xMean;
    // Compute sum of squared errors
    double msq = sumWeightedYDiffSquared - m slope * numerator;
    // Check whether this is the best attribute
    if (msq < minMsq) {</pre>
        minMsq = msq;
        chosen = i;
        chosenSlope = m slope;
        chosenIntercept = m intercept;
}
```

这里带来的干扰就是 weight, 直接把它看成是 1 就可以了, 斜率 m_slope /= sumWeightedXDiffSquared 用到的就是上面的公式 beta hat 等式后第一个式子, 而截距用的公式是有上面的是完全一样的。写到这我才想起来, wiki 还有中文版: 把公式贴一下:

残差平方和SSE是:

SSE =
$$\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$
.

这里用的是多元的符号,我不想再复制一次了,自己到 wiki 里搜索一下"线性回归"就可以了。如果 msq<minMsq 当然就是找到了更好的一个属性,记录下来。

```
// Set parameters
if (chosen == -1) {
   if (!m suppressErrorMessage)
        System.err.println("---- no useful attribute found");
   m attribute = null;
```

```
m attributeIndex = 0;
m slope = 0;
m intercept = yMean;
} else {
  m attribute = insts.attribute(chosen);
  m attributeIndex = chosen;
  m slope = chosenSlope;
  m intercept = chosenIntercept;
}
```

这里就是记录下最佳的属性,选中属性的 index,斜率和截距,注意上面的一句话,如果没有什么有用的属性就将 slope 设为 0,而 intercept 作为 yMean,就是平行于 x 轴的直线,在平行线中,当然是它的 msq 最小了。