

1 Linear

1.1 Regression

损失函数	$\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{y}\ _2^2$
预测函数	$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}$

其中 $\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \{\mathbf{X}, 1\}$ $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \{\mathbf{w}, b\}$

优化:

$$\min_{\hat{\mathbf{w}}} \frac{1}{2} (\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{y})^\top (\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{y}) \quad (1)$$

偏导:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{w}}} (\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{y}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

结果:

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\hat{\mathbf{X}}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{X}}^\top \mathbf{y} \quad (3)$$

1.2 Logical

预测函数	$t = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b}$
	$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-t}}$

说明:

对数几率	$\ln\left(\frac{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X})}{1-\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X})}\right) = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{b} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}$
概率	$p_i = P(y = 1 \mid x_i) = g(x_i)$
优化函数的左边	$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sum \ln(1 + e^{x_i})$
求导	$\frac{\partial F(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left[\frac{e^{x_1}}{1+e^{x_1}}, \frac{e^{x_2}}{1+e^{x_2}}, \dots, \frac{e^{x_n}}{1+e^{x_n}} \right]^\top$ $= \left[\frac{1}{1+e^{-x_1}}, \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_2}}, \dots, \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_n}} \right]^\top$
所以	$\frac{\partial F(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}})}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}} = \left[\frac{1}{1+e^{-\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}_1}}, \frac{1}{1+e^{-\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}_2}}, \dots, \frac{1}{1+e^{-\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}_n}} \right]^\top = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X})$

优化 (似然函数):

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} - \prod g(x_i)^{y_i} (1 - g(x_i))^{1-y_i} \quad (4)$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} - \sum y_i \ln p_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - p_i) \quad (5)$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} - \sum y_i \ln\left(\frac{p_i}{1 - p_i}\right) + \ln(1 - p_i) \quad (6)$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} - \sum y_i \ln(\hat{\mathbf{w}}x_i) - \ln(1 + e^{\hat{\mathbf{w}}x_i}) \quad (7)$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} F(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}) - \mathbf{y}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}} \quad (8)$$

偏导:

$$\begin{aligned} d(F(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}) - \mathbf{y}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}) &= \left(\frac{\partial F(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}})}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}}\right)^\top d(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{w}}) - \mathbf{y}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}}d\hat{\mathbf{w}} \\ &= (\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X})\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{y}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}})d\hat{\mathbf{w}} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \cdot}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{w}}} &= (\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X})^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{y}^\top \hat{\mathbf{X}})^\top \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{X}}^\top (\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{y}) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

梯度下降:

$$\mathbf{w}_{new} = \mathbf{w}_{old} - \alpha \hat{\mathbf{X}}^\top (\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{y}) \quad (11)$$

2 DecisionTree

通过找到最合适的 point 去把数据分为两个子数据

属性类集 \mathbf{C} , 第 i 个属性 $\mathbf{C}_i \in \mathbf{C}$, 第 i 个属性取值为 j , 记作 $\mathbf{C}_i = j$

离散属性先转为多列的 0 和 1 看做多个连续属性

2.1 Classifier

数据 \mathbf{D} , 标签集 S 遍历所有的 point

数据集被 point 分为两份 \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{B} , 得到占比 $P(\mathbf{A} | \mathbf{D}), P(\mathbf{B} | \mathbf{D})$ 得到占比

A	$P_A = [P(S = S_1 \mathbf{A}), P(S = S_2 \mathbf{A}) \dots P(S = S_n \mathbf{A})]$
B	$P_B = [P(S = S_1 \mathbf{B}), P(S = S_2 \mathbf{B}) \dots P(S = S_n \mathbf{B})]$

得到信息熵

$$En_{point} = P(\mathbf{A} | \mathbf{D}) P_A^\top \log_2(P_A) + P(\mathbf{B} | \mathbf{D}) P_B^\top \log_2(P_B)$$

找出信息熵最小即使最佳的 point

2.2 Regression

标签值 S 数据集被 point 分为两份 \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{B} , S_A, S_B

计算 S_A, S_B 平方误差。再相加得 E_{point}

取 E_{point} 最小时的 point