2019 ML HW1 Report

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1. 記錄誤差值 (RMSE), 討論兩種 feature 的影響。

第一種model(所有污染源當作feature)的RMSE = 5.44384(public) + 5.48710(private) = 10.93094

第二種model(只取pm2.5當作feature)的RMSE = 5.95141(public) + 5.78967(private) = 11.74108

從結果來觀察,可以發現只取pm2.5當作feature的結果明顯比較差勁。大二的時候統計學我也做過pm2.5相關的期末報告研究,我認為這是因為pm2.5與其他天氣因子息息相關的緣故,像是pm2.5本身也算是pm10的一部份,他們之間的關聯性就非常的大,再者像是溫度、空氣濕度、風力等等天氣因子也在一定程度上影響著pm2.5濃度。這些變化因子彼此會交互影響,所以如果將相關的影響因素也加進feature來參考,所預測出來的pm2.5濃度也會比較精準。

- 2. 解釋什麼樣的 data preprocessing 可以 improve 你的 training / testing accuracy, ex. 你怎麼挑掉你覺得不適合的 data points。請提供數據 (RMSE) 以佐證你的想法。
- (1) 在一開始,如果只是單純將資料清理乾淨(NR變成0,去掉奇怪符號等等),並將pm2.5濃度小於2或大於100的資料點踢除來做training的話,得到的分數是5.61595(public)。
- (2) 接著再精進踢除資料點的界線,將training data踢除的標準 pm2.5「小於2或大於100」的界線改為为pm2.5「小於0或大於平均值+3.8*標準差」。同時將testing data當中的pm2.5「小於0或大於平均值+3.8*標準差」的部分,通通assign另一個值:沒有超出範圍的pm2.5資料點的平均。如此得到的分數是5.51889(public)。
- (3) 之後再將training data與testing data分別對pm10也做(2)的處理(training的部分不踢掉,改成跟testing一樣做re-assign),得到的分數為5.45246(public)。
- (4) 再將training data與testing data分別對「除了溫度、pm2.5、pm10以外」的所有 feature做(2)的處理(training改成re-assign),得到的分數為7.03363(public)。

到了這邊發現這樣做了太多的人工介入了,最後決定將training data只做pm2.5與pm10的處理,將testing data做除了溫度以外的所有feature的處理。最後得到的分數為5.44384(public)與5.48710(private)。

[備註] 因為用jupyter寫,有一個5.43387的分數不知道是哪裡生出來的,也嘗試過了但是無法再reproduce。

3. Refer to math problem

1. Closed-Form Linear Regression Solution

1-(a).

According to linear regression formula via least square method, we can get that :

$$b = \overline{y} - w^T \overline{x}$$

$$w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Then applying dataset from the topic:

$$b = 3.36 - 1.05 * 3 = 0.21$$

$$w = \frac{4.32 + 0.96 + 0 + 0.74 + 4.48}{4 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 4} = \frac{10.5}{10} = 1.05$$

1-(b).

Minimize
$$L_{ssq}(w,b) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - (w^T x_i + b))^2$$

About b:

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial b} = \frac{-2}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i - (w^T x_i + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - w^T x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \overline{y} - w^T \overline{x}$$

About w:

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w} = \frac{-2}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - (w^T x_i + b)) x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - (w^T x_i + \overline{y} - w^T \overline{x})) x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i x_i - \overline{y} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - w^T \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x}) x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \overline{y}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x}) x_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \overline{y})(x_i - \overline{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

1-(c).

Minimize
$$L_{req}(w, b) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - (w^T x_i + b))^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2$$

About b: Same as 1-(b).

About w:

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w} = \frac{-1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - w^T x_i - \overline{y} + w^T \overline{x}) x_i + \lambda w = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{y} x_i + w^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x}) x_i + \lambda N \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \overline{y}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x}) x_i + \lambda N}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \overline{y})(x_i - \overline{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x})^2 + \lambda N}$$

2. Noise and Regulation

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(x_i + n_i) - y_i)^2 \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (w^{T} x_{i} + w^{T} n_{i} + b - y_{i})^{2} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(x_i) - y_i + w^T n_i)^2 \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{2N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} (w^T n_i) (f(x_i) - y_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} (w^T n_i)^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 + 0 + ||w||^2 N \sigma^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} ||w||^2$$

Thus we can find that the input noise would be equal to the addition of a L^2 regularization term on the weights.

3. Kaggle Hacker

3-(a).

$$s_k = \frac{1}{N} (g_x(x_i))^2$$

$$e_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (g_0(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ne_k &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (g_k(x_i) - y_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (g_k(x_i))^2 - 2\sum_{i=1}^{N} g_k(x_i)y_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2 \\ &= Ns_k - 2\sum_{i=1}^{N} g_k(x_i)y_i + Ne_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} g_k(x_i) y_i = \frac{N}{2} (s_k + e_0 - e_k)$$

Minimize
$$a_1 \dots a_k L_{test}(\sum_{k=1}^K a_k g_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \min \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (a_k g_k(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow min \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_k g_k(x_i) \right)^2 - \left(2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_k g_k(x_i) y_i \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2 \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow min \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} (Na_k^2 s_k - 2a_k \frac{N}{2} (s_k + e_0 - e_k) + Ne_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow min \sum_{k=1}^{K} (a_k s_k - e_0)(a_k - 1) + a_k e_k$$

Let
$$loss = \sum_{k=1}^{K} (a_k s_k - e_0)(a_k - 1) + a_k e_k$$

Minimize loss and obtain optimal a_k :

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial loss}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{k=1}^K s_k (a_k - 1) + (a_k s_k - e_0) 1 + e_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{K} s_k a_k - s_k + a_k s_k - e_0 + e_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{K} 2a_k s_k - s_k + e_k - e_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K s_k + Ke_0 - \sum_{k=1}^K e_k}{2\sum_{k=1}^K s_k}$$