



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

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单因子方差分析.

1. 均值模型 $y_{i,j} = \mu_i + \varepsilon_{i,j}$. $\begin{cases} i=1, \dots, a \\ j=1, \dots, m \end{cases}$
 $E(\varepsilon_{ij}) = 0$.

效应模型 $y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$. $\begin{cases} i=1, \dots, a \\ j=1, \dots, m \end{cases}$
约束: $\sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i = 0$

假定: $\varepsilon_{ij} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

* 因为只考虑了一个因子 α_i , 所以称为单因子方差分析模型

2. $y_{ij} \sim N(\mu + \alpha_i, \sigma^2)$.

3. 假设检验. $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_a$.

$H_1: \text{存在 } \mu_i \neq \mu_j$.

或 $H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_a = 0$.

$H_1: \text{存在 } \alpha_i \neq 0$.

本质上等价 (仅用了均值/效应模型)

4. 偏差平方和 $SST = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{y}_{i..} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i..})^2$
 $= SSA + SSE$.



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考慮平方項： $SST = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m ((\bar{y}_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 + (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{ij})^2 + 2(\bar{y}_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..}) \cdot (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{ij}))$

其中交叉項為零，因為 $\sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{ij}) = 0$ 。

5. $\frac{SSE}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-a)$

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{ij})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (\mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (\mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ik}))^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (\epsilon_{ij} - \bar{\epsilon}_{ij})^2 \end{aligned}$$

因為 $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ，且 ϵ_{ij} 互相獨立。

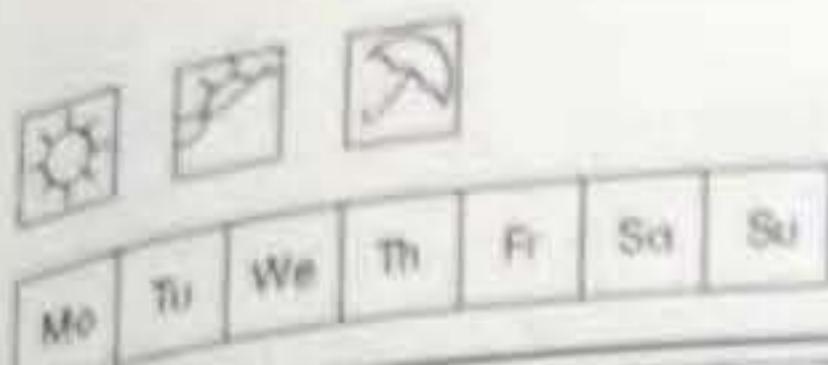
$\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{\epsilon_{ij} - \bar{\epsilon}_{ij}}{\sigma} \right)^2$ 可以看成 m 個標準正態分布的
平方和，且互不相關。

由卡方分布定義， $\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{\epsilon_{ij} - \bar{\epsilon}_{ij}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(m-1)$

再由卡方分布可加性， $SSE / \sigma^2 \sim \chi^2(a(m-1))$

$$a(m-1) = am - a = n - a$$

所以 $\frac{SSE}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-a)$



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$$b. E(SSA) = (a-1)\sigma^2 + m \sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i^2.$$

原假设 H_0 成立时. $\frac{SSA}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(a-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 SSA &= \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot \cdot})^2 = m \sum_{i=1}^a \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m (\mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}) - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (\mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}) \right)^2 \stackrel{(\sum \alpha_i = 0)}{=} m \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{\alpha}_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot})^2 \\
 &= m \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i^2 + m \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot})^2 + 2m \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a \bar{\alpha}_i \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot}).
 \end{aligned}$$

其中交叉项期望 $E(2m \sum_{i=1}^a \bar{\alpha}_i \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot})) =$

$$\cancel{2m \sum_{i=1}^a \bar{\alpha}_i E(\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot}) = 0}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}).$$

其中 $\sum_{i=1}^a \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot}}{\sigma} \right)^2$ 可以视为 a 个互不相关的标准正态分布的平方和, 即 $\sum_{i=1}^a \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(a-1)$

$$\text{于是 } E\left(m \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot})^2\right) = \cancel{m \sigma^2} \cdot (a-1).$$

$$\text{所以 } E(SSA) = (a-1)\sigma^2 + m \sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i^2.$$

当 H_0 成立时. $SSA = m \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot \cdot})^2$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{SSA}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(a-1).$$



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7. $SSA \perp SSE$.

$$SSA = h \sum_{i=1}^a \cdot (2_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_i - \bar{\varepsilon}_{ii})^2$$

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m \cdot (\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot})^2$$

由于 SSA 可以看成 $\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2, \dots, \bar{\varepsilon}_a$ 的函数.且 $\sum_{i=1}^m \cdot (\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i \cdot})^2$ 与 $\bar{\varepsilon}_i$ 相互独立. 且 ε_{ij} 相互独立
可得 SSA 与 SSE 相互独立8. 检验统计量 $F_A = \frac{SSA/(a-1)}{SSE/(n-a)} \sim F(a-1, n-a)$ 9. 若 $F_A \geq F_{1-\alpha}(a-1, n-a)$ 则拒绝原假设

10. 方差分析表.

11. 若使用 P 值判断. $P_A = P(F \geq F_A)$ 12. 参数估计. $\begin{cases} \hat{\mu} = \bar{y}_{..}, \\ \hat{\alpha}_i = \bar{y}_i - \bar{y}_{..}, i=1, 2, \dots, a. \end{cases}$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m \cdot (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 = \frac{SSE}{n}$$



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但 $E(SSE) = \sigma^2(n-a)$, 即 $\hat{\sigma}_{MSE}^2$ 不是无偏估计.

通常用 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-a} = MSE$.

采用极大似然法. 由于 $y_{ij} \stackrel{\text{独立}}{\sim} N(\mu + \alpha_i, \sigma^2)$.

$$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_a, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^a \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

其对数似然函数. $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_a, \sigma^2) = \ln L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_a, \sigma^2)$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} (2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{(y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

对各个参数求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^m (y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i)^2 = 0.$$

考虑效应模型约束 $\sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i = 0$.

得上述参数估计结果.



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12. 因子A的第一个水平的均值 $\bar{y}_{i\cdot}$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间。

$$\text{为 } [\bar{y}_{i\cdot} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{(n-a)\hat{\sigma}^2}, \bar{y}_{i\cdot} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{(n-a)\hat{\sigma}^2}]$$

$$\text{其中 } \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \sqrt{\text{SSE}/(n-a)}$$

$$\text{由于 } \bar{y}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{i\cdot} \sim N(\mu + \alpha_i, \sigma^2 m^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot (\bar{y}_{i\cdot} - \mu_i)}{\sqrt{\text{SSE}/(n-a)}} \sim t(n-a)$$

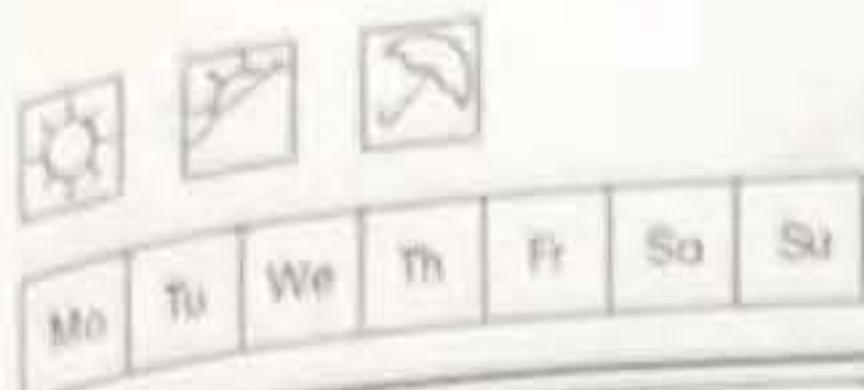
$$\left(\frac{(\bar{y}_{i\cdot} - \mu_i) / \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{SSE}}{\hat{\sigma}^2} / (n-a)}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{m} \cdot (\bar{y}_{i\cdot} - \mu_i)}{\sqrt{\text{SSE}/(n-a)}} \sim t(n-a)$$

13. 对 $\alpha=2$ 时, 单因子方差分析与二样本独立 t 检验等价

由 t 分布和 F 分布的关系, $F(1, n) = t^2(n)$.

$$t^2 = t_{1-\alpha}^2 \cdot (2m-2) \text{ 即 } F = F_{1-\alpha}(1, 2m-2).$$

因此两种检验方法等价



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双因子方差分析.

1. 模型一般形式. $y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$

$\varepsilon_{ijk} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

$$s.t. \sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^b \beta_j = 0, \sum_{i=1}^a (\alpha\beta)_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^b (\alpha\beta)_{ij} = 0.$$

2. $SST = SSA + SSB + SSAB + SSE$.

$$SST = \sum_{j=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^m (y_{ijk} - \bar{y}_{...})^2$$

$$SSA = bm \cdot \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{y}_{i...} - \bar{y}_{...})^2$$

$$SSB = am \cdot \sum_{j=1}^b (\bar{y}_{.j.} - \bar{y}_{...})^2$$

$$SSAB = m \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b (\bar{y}_{ij.} - \bar{y}_{i...} - \bar{y}_{.j.} + \bar{y}_{...})^2$$

$$SSE = ab \sum_{k=1}^m (y_{ijk} - \bar{y}_{ij.})^2$$

通过展开后计算各项, 可以发现交叉项 (6项)

全部为 0.

$$3. E(MSA) = E\left(\frac{SSA}{a-1}\right), \quad E(MSB) = E\left(\frac{SSB}{b-1}\right)$$

$$E(MSAB) = E\left(\frac{SSAB}{(a-1)(b-1)}\right), \quad E(MSE) = E\left(\frac{SSE}{ab(m-1)}\right)$$



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4. 双因子方差分析检验.

由 $SS_A \sim \chi^2(a-1)$, $SS_B \sim \chi^2(b-1)$

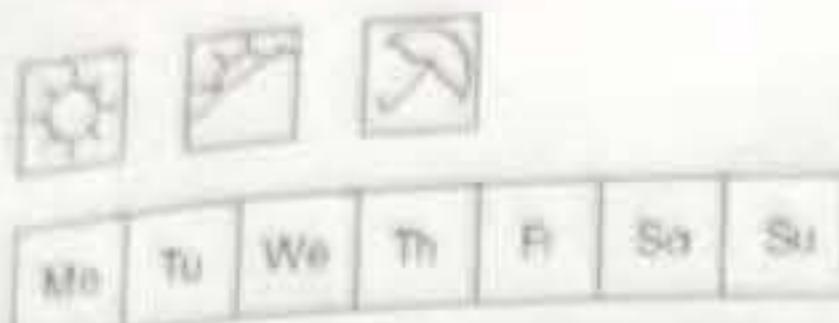
$SS_{AB} \sim \chi^2((a-1)(b-1))$ $SS_E \sim \chi^2(ab(m-1))$

得. $\frac{MS_A}{MSE} \sim F(a-1, ab(m-1))$.

$\frac{MS_B}{MSE} \sim F(b-1, ab(m-1))$

$\frac{MS_{AB}}{MSE} \sim F((a-1)(b-1), ab(m-1))$.

由此确定相应F分布的临界值.



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一元线性回归.

1. 模型 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$.

$\varepsilon_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow E(\varepsilon_i) = 0, \text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$.

2. 参数估计. 经验回归方程: $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$.

3. 最小二乘估计. 偏差平方和 $Q(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - E(y_i))^2$.

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} \beta_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \\ \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = l_{xy} \cdot l_{xx}^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{记 } \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y}) = l_{xy} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = l_{xy} \cdot l_{xx}^{-1}$$

对 β_0, β_1 分别求偏导.

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) x_i = 0.$$

整理后得到 $\begin{cases} n\beta_0 + n\bar{x}\beta_1 = n\bar{y} \\ n\bar{x}\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \beta_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{cases}$



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另外,一阶导为零,所求的 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ 实际上是稳定点,为了判断是否为最小点,需要求二阶偏导并有 $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \beta_0^2} > 0$ 。

4. 最大似然估计

$$y_i \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \sigma^2), f(y_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

似然函数 $L(\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i)$

$$\ln L(\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i))^2$$

对 β_0, β_1 求偏导, 得到的估计系数与最小二乘一致。

$$5. \hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$\text{更常用 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的无偏估计 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

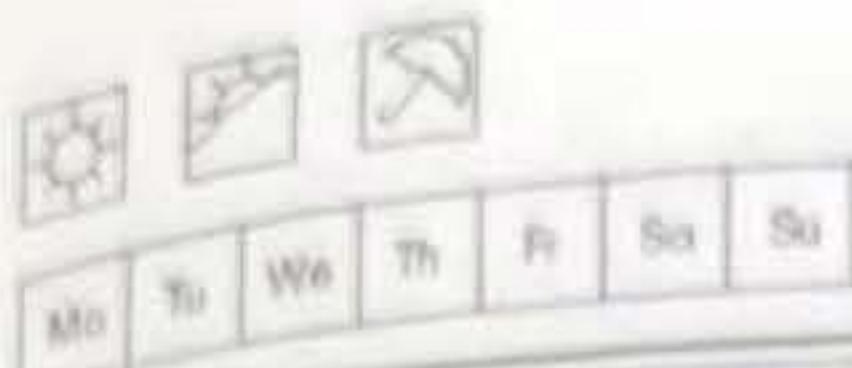
6. 最大似然估计和最小二乘估计的区别:

最大似然估计是在 $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的正态分布假设下求得的, 但最小二乘估计对分布假设没有要求。

7. 在正态分布假设下 ($y_i \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x, \sigma^2)$)

$$\hat{\beta}_0 \sim N(\beta_0, (1 + \frac{x^2}{T})\sigma^2), \hat{\beta}_1 \sim N(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{T})$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = -\frac{x}{T}\sigma^2$$



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将 β_0, β_1 写成 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 的线性组合形式。

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \hat{b}_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})\bar{y}.$$

发现 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \bar{x} = 0$. 从而 $\hat{b}_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\beta}_1 = \hat{b}_{xy} \cdot b_{xx}^{-1} = b_{xx}^{-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} y_i.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_0 &= \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = \bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} y_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \right) y_i \end{aligned}$$

由 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 的正态假定时, 以及正态分布的独立性,
可知 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ 也符合正态分布, 只需要确认它们的
期望和方差即可得到分布情况。

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \cdot E(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i).$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \cdot \hat{\beta}_1 = \hat{\beta}_1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) &= \left[\frac{1}{b_{xx}} \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{b_{xx}} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \cdot \text{Var}(y_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{b_{xx}}. \end{aligned}$$

(由 y_i 独立性)

$$E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \right) \cdot (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) = \beta_0 - (\beta_1 \bar{x} - \beta_1 \bar{x}) = \beta_0.$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x} \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})}{b_{xx}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(y_i) = \sigma^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{x}^2}{b_{xx}} + \frac{1}{n} \right).$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})\bar{x}}{L_{xx}}\right)y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}}y_i\right)$$

$$\text{由于 } \text{Cov}(A, B + C) = \text{Cov}(A, B) + \text{Cov}(A, C) + \text{Cov}(B, C) + \text{Cov}(B, D).$$

$$\text{且 } y_i \text{ 之间独立. } \text{Cov}(y_i, y_j) = 0 \ (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Cov}(ax, by) = ab \cdot \text{Cov}(x, y)$$

$$\text{由以上性质. 有 } \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})\bar{x}}{L_{xx}}\right) \left(\frac{(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}}\right) \cdot \sigma^2 \\ = -\frac{\bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \cdot \sigma^2.$$

8. 显著性检验.

检验问题 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$. vs $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$

$$9. \hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i, e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$$

$$\text{偏差平方和 } SST = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = lyy$$

$$\text{回归平方和 } SSR = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$\text{残差平方和 } SSE = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$SST = SSR + SSE$$



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$$10. SSR = \hat{\beta}_1^2 b_{xx}, \quad E(SSR) = \sigma^2 + \hat{\beta}_1^2 b_{xx}.$$

$$E(SSE) = (n-2)\sigma^2.$$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\beta}_1 \cdot (x_i - \bar{x}))^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \cdot b_{xx}.$$

$$E(SSR) = b_{xx} \cdot E(\hat{\beta}_1^2) = b_{xx} (\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + E(\hat{\beta}_1)^2).$$

$$= b_{xx} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{b_{xx}} + \hat{\beta}_1^2 \right) = \sigma^2 + \hat{\beta}_1^2 b_{xx}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (b_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i - b_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (b_0 - \hat{b}_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)^2 x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n 2(b_0 - \hat{b}_0)(\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)x_i \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (b_0 - \hat{b}_0) \varepsilon_i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{\beta}_1) \varepsilon_i x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(SSE) &= n \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{b}_0) + \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \text{Cov}(b_0, \hat{\beta}_1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n 2x_i \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n E(\hat{b}_0 \varepsilon_i) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n E(\hat{\beta}_1 \varepsilon_i x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{考慮 } \sum_{i=1}^n E(\hat{\beta}_1 \varepsilon_i x_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{b_{xx}} y_i \cdot \varepsilon_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(\sum \frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{b_{xx}} (b_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i) \cdot \varepsilon_i\right). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 之間相互獨立 ($E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = E(\varepsilon_i) E(\varepsilon_j)$ if $i \neq j$),

且 $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$.

$$\text{有 } \sum_{i=1}^n E(\hat{b}_0 \varepsilon_i) = E(\varepsilon_i^2) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{b_{xx}} = \sigma^2.$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n E(\hat{\beta}_0 \varepsilon_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(\left(\hat{\alpha} - \frac{\bar{x} \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum x_i^2}\right) \cdot (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i) \varepsilon_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left[\left(\hat{\alpha} - \frac{\bar{x} \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum x_i^2}\right) \cdot \varepsilon_i^2\right] = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

代入 $E(\text{SSE})$ 中：

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{SSE}) &= n \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum x_i^2}\right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + -\frac{\bar{x}}{\sum x_i^2} \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ &+ n\sigma^2 - 2\sigma^2 - 2\sigma^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{\sum x_i^2} + n - 4\right) = (n-2)\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \text{SSE}/\sigma^2 \sim \chi^2(n-2).$$

若 H_0 成立. $\text{SSR}/\sigma^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ $\text{SSR} \leq \text{SSE}, \bar{y}$ 独立

$$F_0 = \frac{\text{SSR}}{\text{SSE}/(n-2)}, \text{拒绝域 } F_0 \geq F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2)$$

通过构造正交矩阵证明.

$$12. t \text{检验统计量 } t_0 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{\sum x_i^2}} \sim t(n-2)$$

其中 $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\text{SSE}/(n-2)}$. 拒绝域为 $W = \{|t_0| > t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)\}$.由于 $\hat{\beta}_1 \sim N(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2})$, $\frac{\text{SSE}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$, H_0 为真时 $\beta_1 = 0$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{SSE}}{\sigma^2}/(n-2)}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\sqrt{\text{SSE}/(n-2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sum x_i^2}}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{\sum x_i^2}} \sim t(n-2)$$



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$$13. r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{b_{xy}}{\sqrt{b_{xx} b_{yy}}}$$

$$14. r^2 = b_{xy}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b_{xx} b_{yy}} = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \frac{b_{xx}}{b_{yy}} = \frac{SSR}{SST}$$

15. $|r|$ 是 F_0 的严格单调函数. 可以从 F 分布的分位数得到相关系数检验的临界值 $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)$.

$$r^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{SSR}{SSR + SSE} = \frac{SSR / (SSE / (n-2))}{SSR / (SSE / (n-2)) + (n-2)} = \frac{F_0}{F_0 + (n-2)}$$

$$16. \text{估计区间中 } \delta = t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{b_{xx}}}{n}}$$

$$\text{预测区间中 } \delta = t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{b_{xx}}}{n}}$$



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线性回归分析(矩阵版)

1. 模型: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p + \varepsilon$

假定 $E(\varepsilon) = 0, \text{Var}(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2$

即 $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$

2. 假设 $\cdot \text{IVX}$ 是确定性变量. $\text{Rank}(X) = p+1 < n$.

(样本量应大于自变量个数, X 满秩)

(2). $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0, \text{Cov}(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$
(高斯马尔可夫条件)

(3). $\begin{cases} \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \\ \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n \text{ 相互独立.} \end{cases}$

即 $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$

故 $E(y) = X\beta, \text{Var}(y) = \sigma^2 I_n$

3. 最小二乘估计. $Q(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i' \beta)^2$
 $= \|y - X\beta\|^2$
 $= (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta)$
 $= \beta' X' X \beta - 2\beta' X'y + y'y$

对 β 求偏导: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} = 2X \times \beta - 2XY = 0$.

$$\hat{\beta}_{LS} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y.$$

4. $\hat{y} = X\hat{\beta}_{LS} = X \cdot (X'X)^{-1}X'y.$

记 $X \cdot (X'X)^{-1}X' = H$. 为帽子矩阵. 有 $\hat{y} = Hy$.

5. $H = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$, 是 $n \times n$ 对称矩阵. $H = H'$

是幂等矩阵. $H = H^2$

H 的迹为 $p+1$. $\text{tr}(H) = p+1$.

$$H' = (X(X'X)^{-1}X')' = X \cdot (X'X)^{-1}X' = H.$$

$$\begin{aligned} H^2 &= X \cdot (X'X)^{-1} \cdot X' \cdot X \cdot (X'X)^{-1} \cdot X' = X \cdot (X'X)^{-1} \cdot (X'X) \cdot (X'X)^{-1} \cdot X \\ &= X \cdot (X'X)^{-1} X' = H. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(H) &= \text{tr}(X(X'X)^{-1}X') = \text{tr}((X'X)^{-1} \cdot (X'X)) = \text{tr}(I_{p+1}) \\ &= p+1 \end{aligned}$$

6. 定义残差 $e = y - \hat{y} = y - Hy = (I - H)y$.

$\hat{y} \perp e$ 垂直. $\hat{y}' \cdot e^* = (Hy)' \cdot (I - H)y = 0$.



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$$7. \text{Var}(e) = \sigma^2 \cdot (I - H).$$

$$\text{Var}(e) = \text{Cov}(e, e) = \text{Cov}((I - H)y, (I - H)y)$$

$$= (I - H) \text{Cov}(y, y) \cdot (I - H)' \quad (\text{Cov}(Ax, By))$$

$$= \sigma^2 \cdot (I - H) I_n (I - H)' = A \text{Cov}(x, y) B$$

$$= \sigma^2 \cdot (I - H)$$

$$8. \text{最大似然估计. } y \sim N_n(X\beta, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

$$\text{联合密度函数 } f(y; \beta, \sigma^2) = (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot |\sigma^2 I_n|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (y - X\beta)' \cdot |\sigma^2 I_n|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (y - X\beta) \right\}.$$

$$\text{对数似然函数 } \ln L(\beta, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (y - X\beta)' (y - X\beta)$$

$$\text{关于 } \beta \text{ 和 } \sigma^2 \text{ 求偏导} \left\{ \hat{\beta}_{ML} = (X'X)^{-1} X'y \right.$$

$$\left. \hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (y - X\hat{\beta}_{ML})' (y - X\hat{\beta}_{ML}) = \frac{1}{n} e'e \right.$$

$$9. E(\hat{\beta}) = \beta, \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2 \cdot (X'X)^{-1}$$

■

$$E(\hat{\beta}) = E((X'X)^{-1} X' (I_n X \beta + \epsilon)) = \beta + (X'X)^{-1} X' E(\epsilon) = \beta.$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \text{Var}((X'X)^{-1} X' y) = (X'X)^{-1} X' \text{Var}(y) X \cdot (X'X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \cdot (X'X)^{-1}$$



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$$10. \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}, e) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}((X'X)^{-1}X'y, (I-H)y) &= (X'X)^{-1}X \cdot \text{Var}(y) \cdot (I-H)' \\ &= \sigma^2 \cdot (X'X)^{-1}X \cdot (I - X \cdot (X'X)^{-1}X') = 0. \end{aligned}$$

11. 中心化相关.

$$11. \text{原始数据集: } \begin{cases} y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)' \\ X = (1_n, X_0), X_0 = (x_1, \dots, x_p). \end{cases}$$

$$\text{最小二乘估计 } \hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n & 1_n' X_0 \\ X_0' 1_n & X_0' X_0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1_n' \\ X_0' \end{pmatrix} y.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n^{-1} & n^{-1} 1_n' + n^{-2} 1_n' X_0 A_0 X_0' 1_n 1_n' n - n^{-1} 1_n' X_0 \\ -n^{-1} A_0 X_0' 1_n 1_n' + A_0 X_0' \end{pmatrix} y$$

$$\text{其中 } A_0 = (X_0' X_0 - n^{-1} X_0' 1_n 1_n' X_0)^{-1}.$$

$$\text{中心化过程: } \begin{cases} x_{ij}^* = x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j, \bar{x}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} \\ y_{ij}^* = y_{ij} - \bar{y}, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} y^* = (y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)' \\ X^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_p^*)' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X^* = (X_1^*, \dots, X_p^*), X_j^* = (x_{1j}^*, \dots, x_{nj}^*)' \\ X^* = (1_n, X_0) \end{cases}$$



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中心化后的最小二乘估计.

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \left(\begin{matrix} n^{-1} I_n' + n^{-1} X_c' A_c X_c' I_n I_n' - n^{-1} X_c' A_c X_c \\ -n^{-1} A_c X_c' I_n I_n' + A_c X_c' \end{matrix} \right) y^*$$

$$\text{其中 } A_c = (X_c' X_c - n^{-1} X_c' I_n I_n' X_c)^{-1}.$$

(2). $H_{1n} = I_n (I_n' I_n)^{-1} I_n'$ 对称幂等. ($I_n - H_{1n}$). $\boxed{3}$

(3). $X_c = (I_n - H_{1n}) X_0$.

$$(4). I_n' (I_n - H_{1n}) = I_n' - I_n' \cdot I_n \cdot (I_n' I_n)^{-1} I_n' = 0.$$

(5) $A_0 = A_0$.

$$A_c = (X_c' X_c - n^{-1} X_c' I_n I_n' X_c)^{-1}$$

$$= (X_0' \cdot (I_n - H_{1n}) \cdot X_0 - n^{-1} \cdot X_0' \cdot (I_n - H_{1n}) \cdot I_n \cdot I_n' (I_n - H_{1n}) X_0)^{-1}$$

$$= (X_0' (I_n - H_{1n}) X_0)^{-1} = A_0.$$

(6). $\hat{\beta}_{c, \text{intercept}} = 0$, $\hat{\beta}_{c, \text{slope}} = \hat{\beta}_{\text{slope}}$.



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$$\hat{\beta}_{C, \text{intercept}} = (n^{-1} \mathbf{1}'_n + n^{-1} \mathbf{1}'_n \mathbf{x}_C \cdot \mathbf{A}_C \mathbf{x}_C' \mathbf{1}_n \mathbf{1}'_n - n^{-1} \mathbf{1}'_n \mathbf{x}_C \mathbf{A}_C \mathbf{x}_C') \mathbf{y}^* \\ = n^{-1} \mathbf{1}'_n \mathbf{y}^*$$

$$= n^{-1} \mathbf{1}'_n (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{H}_m) \mathbf{y} = 0.$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{C, \text{slope}} = (-n^{-1} \mathbf{A}_C \mathbf{x}_C' \mathbf{1}_n \mathbf{1}'_n + \mathbf{A}_C \mathbf{x}_C' \mathbf{c}) \mathbf{y}^* \\ = \mathbf{A}_C \cdot \mathbf{x}_C' (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{H}_m) \mathbf{y} \\ = \mathbf{A}_C \cdot \mathbf{x}_C' (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{H}_m) \mathbf{y}.$$

12. 标准化. $\hat{\beta}_{S, \text{intercept}} = 0. \quad \hat{\beta}_{S, \text{slope}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} \cdot L^{-1} \cdot \hat{\beta}_{C, \text{slope}}.$

其中. $L_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2, \quad L = \text{diag} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{11}}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{pp}}} \right\}, \quad L_{jj} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)^2$

每一个分量 $\hat{\beta}_{sj} = \frac{\sqrt{L_{jj}}}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} \hat{\beta}_{cj} = \frac{\sqrt{L_{jj}}}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} \hat{\beta}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p.$

13. F 检验. $\bar{F}_0 = \frac{\frac{SSR}{P}}{\frac{SSE}{(n-p-1)}} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F(p, n-p-1)$
 拒绝域 $\bar{F}_0 > F_{1-\alpha}(p, n-p-1)$

14. t 检验 检验单个自变量的显著性

检验统计量 $t_j = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j}{\sqrt{c_{jj}} \hat{\sigma}}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-p-1}$

拒绝域 $|t_j| \geq t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-p-1)$

正态假定下. y 服从正态分布, $\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$
 是 y 的线性组合, 因此 $\hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1})$

用 c_{jj} 表示 $(X'X)^{-1}$ 中第 $(i+1)$ 行, $(j+1)$ 列元素.

有 $\hat{\beta}_j \sim N(\beta_j, c_{jj} \sigma^2)$

$$\therefore \frac{\hat{\beta}_j / \sqrt{c_{jj} \sigma^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-p-1}}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j}{\sqrt{c_{jj}} \cdot \hat{\sigma}} \sim t(n-p-1)$$

15. 复相关系数. $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$

$$16. \hat{y}_0 \sim N(x_0' \beta, \sigma^2 x_0' (x'x)^{-1} x_0).$$

$$y_0 \sim N(x_0' \beta, \sigma^2).$$

$$\hat{y}_0 - y_0 \sim N(0, \sigma^2 (1 + x_0' (x'x)^{-1} x_0)).$$

$$\hat{y}_0 - y_0 \text{ 与 } \hat{\epsilon} \text{ 相互独立. } \frac{\text{SSE}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-p-1).$$

$$\text{所以. } \frac{\hat{y}_0 - y_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + x_0' (x'x)^{-1} x_0}} \sim t_{n-p-1}.$$

$$\text{预测区间. } \hat{y}_0 \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-p-1) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + x_0' (x'x)^{-1} x_0}.$$

$$\text{置信区间. } \hat{y}_0 \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-p-1) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{x_0' (x'x)^{-1} x_0}.$$

17. 为什么单因子方差分析模型可以看作一种多元线性回归.

$$\text{方差分析 } y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^a \alpha_i = 0. \text{ 即 } \alpha_a = - \sum_{i=1}^{a-1} \alpha_i.$$

$$\text{多元线性回归. 设计矩阵 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & 1_{m(a-1)} \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{a-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon.$$

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



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多元线性回归 构造设计矩阵.

$$X = (I_n, L), L = \begin{pmatrix} \text{diag}\{1_m, \dots, 1_m\} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \sum y_{ij} \quad \hat{y} = X\beta + \varepsilon. \quad \text{或} \quad y_{ij} - X\beta = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$Q = \sum (y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n -2 \cdot (y_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \hat{\alpha}_i = \bar{y}_i - \bar{\mu}.$$

y = X\beta + \varepsilon. 形式与方差分析一致.

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\mu} = \bar{y}_.. \\ \hat{\alpha}_i = \bar{y}_{i..} - \bar{y}_{..} \end{cases}$$

方差分析假设检验 $H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_a = 0$.多元线性回归显著性检验: $H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_a = 0$.

$$\text{检验统计量 } F_0 = \frac{SSR/(a-1)}{SSE(n-a-1)}$$

$$/ F_0 = \frac{SSA/(a-1)}{SSE(n-a-1)}$$

参数估计, 假设检验等价

补充. 多重比较.

1. Bonferroni 方法. 将 $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-a)$ 调整为 $t_{1-\alpha/(a(a-1))}(1-\alpha)$
于是 $P(\bigcap_{i=1}^{a(a-1)/2} A_i) \geq 1 - \alpha(a-1)/2 \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha(a-1)/2} = 1 - \alpha$.

2. Tukey 方法. $W = \bigcup_{1 \leq i < i' \leq a} \{|\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{i' \cdot}| \geq c_{ii'}\}$.

假设 $c_{ii'}$ 相等. 记为 c .

$$\text{令 } q(a, df) = \max_i \frac{\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} - \min_i \frac{\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}}.$$

$$\frac{\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} \sim t(n-a)$$

~~$$P(W) = c = q_{1-\alpha}(a, df) \hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}.$$~~

若 $|\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{i' \cdot}| \geq c$. 则认为样本 s_i 存在显著差异.

$$P(W) = P\left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i < i' \leq a} \{|\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{i' \cdot}| \geq c\}\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{1 \leq i < i' \leq a} \{|\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{i' \cdot}| < c\}\right).$$

$$= P\left(\max_{1 \leq i < i' \leq a} |\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \bar{y}_{i' \cdot}| \geq c\right)$$

$$= P\left(\max_i \bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \min_i \bar{y}_{i \cdot} \geq c\right)$$

$$= P\left(\max_i \frac{\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} - \min_i \frac{\bar{y}_{i \cdot} - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} \geq \frac{c}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}}\right).$$



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在原假设 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_a = \mu$ 成立时

$$\bar{y}_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}), \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\text{SSE}}{n-a} \cdot \frac{\text{SSE}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-a}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{y}_i - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} = \frac{(\bar{y}_i - \mu) \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{SSE}}{\sigma^2}/n-a}} \sim t_{(n-a)}$$

3. 蒙特卡洛法计算 $q(a, df) = \max_i \frac{\bar{y}_i - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}} - \min_i \frac{\bar{y}_i - \mu}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}}$

1. 生成 a 个服从 $N(0, 1)$ 的随机数 x_1, \dots, x_a .

2. 排序后令 x_{\max} 为最大值, x_{\min} 为最小值.

3. 从自由度为 df 的 χ^2 分布生成一个随机数 χ .

4. 计算 $q_a = (x_{\max} - x_{\min}) / \sqrt{\chi / df}$.

5. 重复 1-4 步 N 次, 取 $q_{1-\alpha}$

可通过 $q_{1-\alpha}(a, df)$ 表示 $q(a, df)$ 的 2 分位数.

即 $C = q_{1-\alpha}(a, df) \hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{m}$.



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变量选择

1. 考虑过少的自变量 一次拟合

波动(方差)小, 偏差大(无偏估计)

2. 考虑过多的自变量, 一过拟合

波动(方差)大, 偏差小(无偏估计)

3. $SS_E^{p+1} \leq SS_E^p$ 随自变量增加, 残差平方和减少

$R^2_{p+1} \geq R^2_p$. 随自变量增加, 决定系数增加.

所以 SSE , R^2 不能用于选择自变量.

修正: $\tilde{R}^2 = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n-p-1}(1-R^2)$

$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p-1} SSE$.

4. $AIC = -2\ln(\text{模型最大似然}) + 2(\text{模型独立参数个数})$

线性模型中, $AIC = n \cdot \ln(2\pi) + n \ln\left(\frac{SSE}{n}\right) + n + 2(p+2)$

$\propto n \cdot \ln(SSE/n) + 2(p+1)$

5. $BIC = -2\ln(\text{模型最大似然}) + \ln(n)(\text{模型独立参数个数})$

$\propto n \cdot \ln(SSE/n) + \ln(n)(p+1)$



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模型最大化. 多元正态分布概率密度函数.

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \mu) \cdot \Sigma^{-1} \cdot (x - \mu) \right\}$$

此处 $\Sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 I_n$.

$$\therefore f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{e'e}{2\sigma^2} \right\}.$$

对数似然 $\ln f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{e'e}{2\sigma^2}$

由 $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{e'e}{n}$ 代入.

$$\ln f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \left(\frac{SSE}{n} \right) - \frac{n}{2}$$

b. 逐步回归.

前进法: 没有剔除机会, 不全面.

后退法: 计算量大. 剔除后没有进入机会.



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多重共线性

1. 当自变量完全线性相关, $|X'X| = 0$. 无法得到 $\hat{\beta}$.

相关性很高时 $|X'X| \approx 0$, 由于 $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1}$,
导致精度很低.

即. 随着自变量间相关性增加, $\hat{\beta}$ 的方差会变大.

2. 方差扩大因子. $C = (C_{ij}) = (X_S' X_S)^{-1}$.

$VIF_j = c_{jj}$, $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j) = \underbrace{\frac{c_{jj}}{l_{jj}} \sigma^2}_{\text{所以得多}}$ (所以得多).

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_S) = \sigma^2 \cdot (X_S' X_S)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{S,j}) = \sigma^2 \cdot c_{jj}$$

由于此处仅对自变量标准化 $\hat{\beta}_{S,j} = \sqrt{l_{jj}} \hat{\beta}_j$.

$$\therefore \hat{\beta}_j = \frac{\hat{\beta}_{S,j}}{\sqrt{l_{jj}}}, \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j) = \frac{c_{jj}}{l_{jj}} \sigma^2$$

$$(l_{jj} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{j'})^2)$$

3. $c_{jj} = \frac{1}{1 - R_j^2}$, R_j^2 表示将 x_j 作为因变量, 其余
 $p-1$ 个自变量建立了多元线性回归模型, 所表示的
复决定系数.

4. *特征值判定法 (条件数)

$X'X$ 的特征值分别为 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p$.

称 $k_j = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_j}}$, $j=1, 2, \dots, p$ 为特征值 λ_j 的条件数

5. 全回归: 用 $X'X + kI$, $k > 0$ 代替 $X'X$
即 $\hat{\beta}(k) = (X'X + kI)^{-1} \cdot X'y$.

6. $E(\hat{\beta}(k)) \neq \beta$, 即全回归是有偏估计.

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X'X + kI)^{-1} X'y] &= (X'X + kI)^{-1} X' E(y) \\ &= (X'X + kI)^{-1} X' X \beta \neq \beta. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{若 } k \leq y \text{ 无关, 则 } \hat{\beta}(k) &= (X'X + kI)^{-1} \cdot X'y \\ &= (X'X + kI)^{-1} (X'X) \cdot (X'X)^{-1} \cdot X'y \\ &= (X'X + kI)^{-1} (X'X) \cdot \hat{\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

即 $\hat{\beta}(k)$ 是 $\hat{\beta}$ 的线性变换, 是 y 的线性函数.

8. $MSE(\hat{\beta}(k)) \leq MSE(\hat{\beta}(0))$

9. 岭回归等价于

$$\min \quad (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \beta\beta \leq s.$$

即最小化带有 L_2 正则项的离差平方和的解

$$\hat{\beta}(k) = \arg \min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda \beta'\beta.$$

$$10. \quad \|\hat{\beta}(k)\| \leq \|\beta\|$$

11. 岭参数选择

$$(1) k_{HK} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\max_j \lambda_j}$$

$$(2) 选择 k 使得 \|\hat{\beta}(k)\|^2 \approx \|\beta\|^2 - \lambda^2 \sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j^{-1}$$

12. 主成分分析, $z_i = a_i' x$. $a_i'a_i = 1$.

$$a_i' \sum a_j = 0 \quad (i > 1).$$

$$\text{Var}(z_i) = \max \text{Var}(a_i' x).$$

~~$$\text{即 } \max \alpha$$~~

13. 求第一主成分等价于求工特征值和特征向量.

$$\max - \text{Var}(a_1' x) = a_1' \Sigma a_1$$

$$\text{s.t. } a_1' a_1 = 1.$$

$$\text{拉格朗日乘子法, } L(a_1) = a_1' \Sigma a_1 - \lambda (a_1' a_1 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1} = 2(\Sigma - \lambda I) a_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = a_1' a_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\because a_1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore |\Sigma - \lambda I| = 0$$

等价于求 Σ 的特征值和特征向量问题.

14. Σ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p \geq 0$,

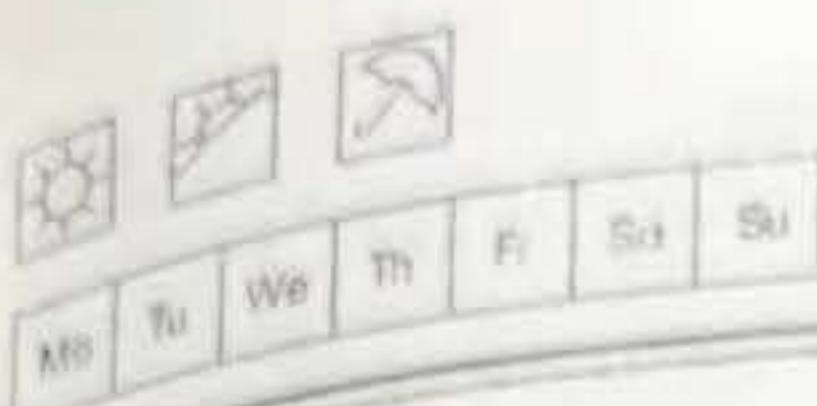
对应的单位正交特征向量 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p .

$$\text{则 } z_i = a_i' x, i=1, 2, \dots, p$$

15. 为了消除量纲, 可以对 X 标准化,

$$\text{即 } x_i^* = \frac{x_i - E(x)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x_i)}} = \frac{x_i - \mu_i}{\sigma_i}$$

此时的协方差矩阵 Σ^* 是原变量的相关阵 $\text{Corr}(x)$.
用 $\text{Corr}(x)$ 来求主成分.



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16. 通过样本估计方差-协方差矩阵 Σ .

$$S = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S_{kl})_{p \times p}.$$

17. $Z = X \cdot V'$.

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon = \underline{X} \cdot \underline{V}' \cdot \underline{\beta} + \varepsilon = Z \cdot \alpha + \varepsilon.$$

当 $\lambda_{k+1}, \dots, \lambda_p$ 近似为 0 时, z_{k+1}, \dots, z_p 近似为 0.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (z_1, z_2) \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)' + \varepsilon \\ &= z_1 \alpha_1 + z_2 \alpha_2 + \varepsilon \\ &\approx z_1 \alpha_1 + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{最小二乘估计 } \hat{\alpha}_1 &= (z_1' z_1)^{-1} z_1' y \\ &= \Lambda_1^{-1} z_1' y \end{aligned}$$

$$(z' z = V \cdot x' x \cdot V' \Leftrightarrow x' x = V' \Lambda V).$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\because \cancel{\beta} = V' \alpha$$

$$\therefore \hat{\beta}_{pc} = V \cdot (\hat{\alpha}_1) = V' \cdot \Lambda_1^{-1} z_1' y$$



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18. $\hat{\beta}_{PC} = V_1' V_1 \hat{\beta}$; $E(\hat{\beta}_{PC}) = V_1' V_1 \beta$. 有偏.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta}_{PC} &= V_1' \Lambda_1^{-1} z_1' y \\ &= V_1' \Lambda_1^{-1} \cancel{z_1} \cancel{\times} V_1' x' y \\ &= V_1' \Lambda_1^{-1} x x' (x x')^{-1} \cancel{x' y} \\ &= V_1' \Lambda_1^{-1} x' x \hat{\beta} \\ &= V_1' \cancel{\Lambda_1^{-1}} V_1' \Lambda x \hat{\beta} \\ &= V_1' \Lambda_1^{-1} V_1 \cdot (V_1', V_2') \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\beta} \\ &= V_1' V_1 \hat{\beta}.\end{aligned}$$

19. $\lambda \text{MSE}(\hat{\beta}_{PC}) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\beta})$

~~在正合连的上~~

若 X 存在多重共线性, 存在 λ 使得

20. $\|\hat{\beta}_{PC}\|^2 \leq \|\beta\|^2$ 是压缩估计



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聚类

1. GMM 混合高斯模型

假定第 i 个样本 x_i 来自于第 k 类正态分布 $N_p(\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$

$$x_i \text{ 的密度函数 } f(x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^p |\Sigma_k|}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} \cdot (x_i - \mu_k) \right\}$$

构造 $\delta_{ik} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个样本 } x_i \text{ 不属于 } k. \\ 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个样本 } x_i \text{ 属于 } k. \end{cases}$

$$\pi_k = P(\delta_{ik}=1), \text{ 满足 } 0 < \pi_k < 1, \sum_{i=1}^K \pi_k = 1.$$

δ_i 是独立同分布的随机向量

$\delta_i = (\delta_{i1}, \delta_{i2}, \dots, \delta_{ik})'$ 的密度函数为

$$f(\delta_i) = \prod_{k=1}^K (\pi_k)^{\delta_{ik}}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

给定 δ_i 后, x_i 的密度函数

$$f(x_i | \delta_i) = \prod_{k=1}^K \left((2\pi)^{-p/2} \cdot |\Sigma_k|^{-1/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right\} \right)^{\delta_{ik}}$$

样本 $\{x_i, \delta_i\}$ 的联合密度函数, 即似然函数.

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \delta_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(\delta_i) \cdot f(x_i | \delta_i)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\pi_k \cdot (2\pi)^{-p/2} |\Sigma_k|^{-1/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right\} \right)^{\delta_{ik}}$$

?

实际无法观测 δ_i

$$f(x_i) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \cdot (2\pi)^{-p/2} |\Sigma_k|^{-1/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right\}$$

④ 使用EM算法

$$L(\theta) = \ln L(\theta)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_{ik} \left\{ (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) + \ln |\Sigma_k| \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{n}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_{ik} \ln(\pi_k) = Q_0(\theta)$$

E步：将潜变量 δ_{ik} 的期望 π^*_{ik} 代入 $Q_0(\theta)$.

$$\pi^*_{ik} = E(\delta_{ik} | x_i) = P(\delta_{ik} = 1 | x_i) = \frac{\pi_k \cdot \phi(x_i; \mu_k, \Sigma_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \cdot \phi(x_i; \mu_k, \Sigma_k)}$$

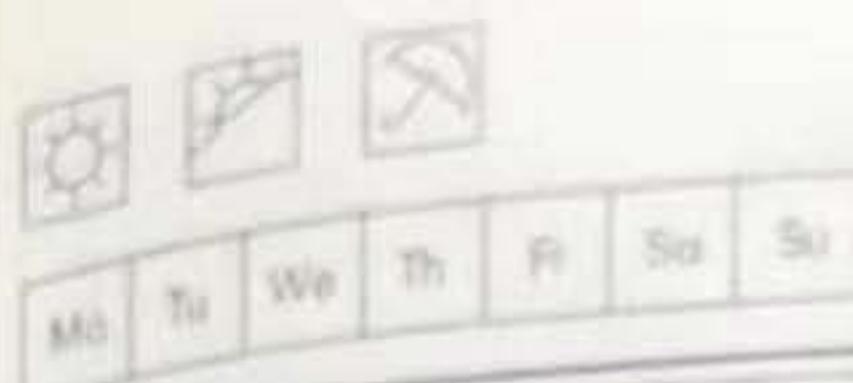
$$\text{其中 } \phi(x_i; \mu_k, \Sigma_k) = (2\pi)^{-p/2} \cdot |\Sigma_k|^{-1/2} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)' \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right\}$$

$$Q_0(\theta) = Q_1(\theta) + Q_2(\theta).$$

$Q_1(\theta)$ 只与 $\{\mu_k, \Sigma_k\}$ 有关, $Q_2(\theta)$ 只与 $\{\pi_k\}$ 有关.

如何确定最大值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi^*_{ik} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi^*_{ik}} \\ \Sigma_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi^*_{ik} \cdot (x_i - \mu_k)' \cdot (x_i - \mu_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi^*_{ik}} \end{array} \right.$$



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拉格朗日乘子法 $(\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1)$

$$Q_2^*(\boldsymbol{\pi}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_{i,k}^* \ln(\pi_k) - \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k - 1 \right)$$

得 $\pi_k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i,k}^*$

感知机：

$$\min_{w, b} L(w, b) = - \sum_{x_i \in M} y_i (w \cdot x_i + b).$$

(M为误分类点集合)

$$\nabla_w L(w, b) = - \sum_{x_i \in M} y_i x_i \quad \left. \right\} \text{梯度}$$

$$\nabla_b L(w, b) = - \sum_{x_i \in M} y_i$$

更新：梯度反方向. $w \leftarrow w + \eta y_i x_i$
 $b \leftarrow b + \eta y_i$

学习算法：(1) 取初值 $w_0 = 0, b_0 = 0$.

(2) 选取数据 (x_i, y_i) .

(3) 若 $y_i (w \cdot x_i + b) \leq 0$ (误分类点).

更新. $w \leftarrow w + \eta y_i x_i$,
 $b \leftarrow b + \eta y_i$.

(4) 转至(2). 直至训练集中没有误分类点.

对偶形式. w 是 $y_i \cdot x_i$ 的线性组合, b 是 y_i 的线性组合.

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i x_i, \quad b = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i y_i$$

模型. $f(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j y_j x_j \cdot x + b \right)$

更新. $\alpha_i \leftarrow \alpha_i + \eta, \quad b \leftarrow b + \eta y_i$

朴素贝叶斯

$$\text{贝叶斯: } P(Y=c_k | X=x) = \frac{P(X=x | Y=c_k) \cdot P(Y=c_k)}{\sum_k P(X=x | Y=c_k) \cdot P(Y=c_k)}$$

$$\text{"朴素": } P(X=x | Y=c_k) = P(X^{(1)}=x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}=x^{(n)} | Y=c_k) \\ = \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)} | Y=c_k)$$

$$\text{其中. 先验概率 } P(Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i=c_k)}{N} \\ \text{条件概率 } P(X^{(j)}=a_{j,l} | Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(X_i^{(j)}=a_{j,l}, y_i=c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i=c_k)}$$

拉普拉斯平滑:

$$\text{计算 先验概率. } P(Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i=c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda} \\ (\text{K为Y的类别数})$$

$$\text{条件概率 } P(X^{(j)}=a_{j,l} | Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(X_i^{(j)}=a_{j,l}, y_i=c_k) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i=c_k) + S_j \lambda} \\ (S_j \text{为 } X^{(j)} \text{的不同取值数})$$

SVM:

原目标: 最大间隔分类超平面.

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{w, b} \gamma \\ \text{s.t. } & y_i \cdot \frac{(w \cdot x_i + b)}{\|w\|} \geq \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

↓ (间隔和函数间隔的关系)

$$\max_{w, b} \frac{\gamma}{\|w\|}.$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_i \cdot (w \cdot x_i + b) \geq \gamma$$

↓

$$\max_{w, b} \frac{1}{\|w\|}$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_i \cdot (w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1.$$

↓

$$\min \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_i \cdot (w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1.$$

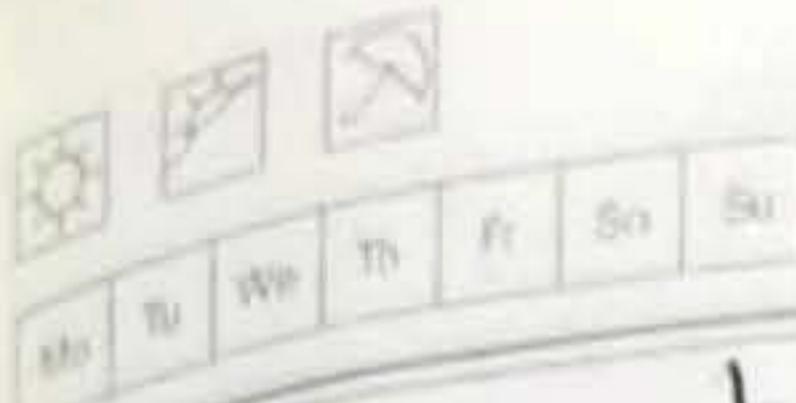
拉格朗日对偶.

$$L(w, b, x) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i (w \cdot x_i + b) + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i.$$

$$\min_x \theta_P(x) = \min_x \max_{\substack{w, b, \alpha_i \geq 0}} L(x, w, b)$$

KKT条件

$$\max_{\alpha} \min_{w, b} L(w, b, \alpha)$$



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$$\nabla_w L(w, b, \alpha) = \mathbf{0} - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{凹代 } L(w, b, \alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对偶问题: } & \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \\ \text{s.t. } & \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0. \\ & \alpha_i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

* 计算分离超平面. 目标函数 $s(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$.

计算 $s(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ 对 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 的偏导数
并令其为0.

$\alpha_i \neq 0$ 对应的向量为支持向量.

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i, \quad b = y_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j y_j (x_j \cdot x_i)$$

(任取 $\alpha_i > 0$) 那么 i 对应的是支持向量.

软间隔最大化:

$$\min_{w, b, \xi} \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

$$\xi_i \geq 0.$$



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对应拉格朗日函数 $L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i$$

同样，对拉格朗日函数分别对 w, b, ξ_i 偏导。
偏导数为 0.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_i = C - \alpha_i.$$

回代， $L(w, b, \xi, \alpha, \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i$

对偶问题。~~min~~ $\min \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i$.

st. $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i = 0$.

$0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C$.



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隐马尔可夫模型

模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$

状态转移矩阵 A 、状态观测矩阵 B 、初始状态概率元。

前向算法. 初值 $\alpha_{1(i)} = \pi_i \cdot b_i(o_1)$.

递推. $\alpha_{t+1}(i) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(j) A_{ji} \right] b_i(o_{t+1})$.

后向算法. 初值. $\beta_{t+1}(i) = 1$.

递推. $\beta_t(j) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ij} \cdot b_j(o_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_{t+1}(i)$.

概率计算. $P(o_t = q_j | o, \lambda) = \frac{P(o_t = q_j, o | \lambda)}{P(o | \lambda)}$

$$= \frac{\alpha_t(q_j) \cdot \beta_t(q_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_t(i) \beta_t(i)}$$

维特比算法. $\delta_t(j)$ 表示时刻 t , 状态为 j 的最大概率.

初值. $\delta_1(j) = \pi_j \cdot b_j(o_1)$.

递推. $\delta_t(j) = \max_k \{\delta_{t-1}(k) \cdot A_{kj} \cdot b_j(o_t)\}$. 记 $i_t^* = \arg \max_k \delta_t(k)$.

回溯. $i_t^* = i_{t-1}^*$.