线性回归

1. 多远线性回归的向量表示法

1.1 多远线性回归的向量表示推导

2. 损失函数的由来和求解

2.1 损失函数的由来

损失函数的求解

$$\frac{16}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(y - y_i \right)^2 = (x_0 - y_i)^2 = (x_0 - y_i)^2 = (x_0 - y_i)^2 (x_0 - y_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(y - y_i \right)^2 = (x_0 - y_i)^2 (x_0 - y_i)$$

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3. 回归模型的评估

3.1 MSE(mean squared error): 平均平方误差

原理:所有样本数据误差(真实值与预测值之差)的平方和,然后 取均值

公式如下

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$

3.2 RMSE(root squareed error):平均平方误差的平方根

原理:在 MSE 的基础上开根号

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2}$$

3.3 MAE(mean absolute error): 平均绝对值误差,为所有样本数据误差的绝对值和

$$MAE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|$$

- 3.4 R^2:决定系数,用来表示模型拟合的好坏,值越高拟合越好,在训练集中,R^2的取值范围为[0,1],在测试集(未知数据)中,R^2的取值范围是[-∞,1],
- 3.5 各个评估标准的使用方法

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score

print("均方误差(MSE): ", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_hat))

print("根均方误差(RMSE): ", np. sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_hat)))

print("平均绝对值误差(MAE): ", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_hat))

print("训练集R^2: ", r2_score(y_train, lr.predict(X_train)))

print("测试集R^2: ", r2_score(y_test, y_hat))

# socre其实求解的就是r^2的值。但是注意,r2_score方法与score方法传递参数的内容是不同的。

print("训练集R^2: ", lr.score(X_train, y_train))

print("测试集R^2: ", lr.score(X_test, y_test))
```