1. 计算

$$\frac{\partial \ln \det A}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \ln \det A}{\partial A} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = (A^{-1})^T \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}$$

2.习题 1.12

理论极限: $2^{18} = 262144$

编写代码运行结果,三列分别为 k ,假设数量,程序已运行时间,可以看到当k=9时,达到理论极限

```
$ g++ cal.cpp -o cal
2 $ ./cal
3
           1
              5e-06s
  1
          49 6.9e-05s
4
5
  2
         898 0.000367s
6 3
         8386 0.003641s
7
   4
        41743 0.033853s
8 5 115822 0.265686s
9
      201304 1.65424s
  6
10 7
       248854 9.11595s
   8 260788 46.5398s
11
      262144 211.743s
12
```

```
#include <iomanip>
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <unordered_set>
   #pragma GCC optimize(3, "Ofast", "inline")
4
5
   using namespace std;
6
7
     unordered_set<long long int> base;
8
     unordered_set<int> counter;
9
    clock_t start, now;
10
11
     int which_melon[48] = {
         0x1, 0x2, 0x4, 0x7, 0x8, 0x10, 0x20, 0x38, 0x40, 0x80,
12
         0x100, 0x1c0, 0x49, 0x92, 0x124, 0x1ff, 0x200, 0x400,
13
14
         0x800, 0xe00, 0x1000, 0x2000, 0x4000, 0x7000, 0x8000,
         0x10000, 0x20000, 0x38000, 0x9200, 0x12400, 0x24800,
15
         0x3fe00, 0x201, 0x402, 0x804, 0xe07, 0x1008, 0x2010,
16
17
         0x4020, 0x7038, 0x8040, 0x10080, 0x20100, 0x381c0,
         0x9249, 0x12492, 0x24924, 0x3ffff
18
19
     };
20
     void find_num(int remain, long long int now, int bitslocats, int _ans)
21
22
23
         if (remain == 0)
24
25
            counter.insert(_ans);
26
             return;
27
         else if (remain > 48 - bitslocats)
28
29
             return;
30
        for (int i = bitslocats; i < 48; i++)
             find_num(remain - 1, now | (1ULL << i), i + 1, _ans | which_melon[i]);
31
```

```
32
33
     int function(int k)
34
35
36
         base.clear();
         find_num(k, 0, 0, 0);
37
38
         return counter.size();
     }
39
40
41
     int main()
42
43
         start = clock();
         for (int k = 0; k <= 18; k++)
44
45
46
             int answer = function(k);
47
             now = clock();
48
             double now_time = (double)(now - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
             cout << k << " " << std::setw(10) << answer << "\t" << now_time << "s" <<
49
     endl;
50
             if (answer >= 262144)
51
                  break:
         }
         return 0;
53
```

3.

$$f(x_1,x_2) = \sqrt{rac{1}{(2\pi)^2\det(\Sigma)}}e^{-rac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T\Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)}$$

其中

$$\mu = egin{bmatrix} \mu_{x_1} \ \mu_{x_2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \Sigma = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x_1}^2 &
ho\sigma_{x_1}\sigma_{x_2} \
ho\sigma_{x_1}\sigma_{x_2} & \sigma_{x_2}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

则

$$egin{align} f_{x_1}(x_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1,x_2) dx_2 = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} e^{-rac{(x_1-\mu_{x_1})^2}{2\sigma_{x_1}^2}} \ P_{x_1}(x_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} f_{x_1}(t) dt = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-rac{x_1^2}{2}} \ \end{array}$$

以及

$$P_{x_1|x_2}(x_1) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(1-
ho^2)}} e^{-rac{(x_1-
ho x_2^2)}{2(1-
ho^2)}}$$

4.

今

$$f(x) = \|x\|_p$$

由 Minkowski不等式

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \le f(\lambda x) + f((1 - \lambda)y) = \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

5.

• 必要性

因为f(x)是凸函数, 所以有

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \le tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$$

则有

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + rac{f(x+(1-t)(y-x))-f(x)}{1-t} \geq f(x) +
abla f(x)^T(y-x)$$

• 充分性

\$

$$\mu = tx + (1 - t)y$$

则有

$$f(x) \ge f(\mu) + \nabla f(t)^T (x - \mu) \ f(y) \ge f(\mu) + \nabla f(t)^T (y - \mu)$$

分别乘以t,1-t,则有

$$tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \ge tf(\mu) + (1-t)f(\mu) = f(\mu)$$

即

$$tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \ge f(tx + (1-t)y)$$

习题 2.2

- 10 折交叉验证:训练集比例是均匀的,测试集同样,最后错误概率为50%
- 留一法:只有两种情况,留下来正例,则训练集反例多,反之同理,最后错误的概率都为100%

习题 2.4

表	2.1	分类结果混淆矩阵

真实情况	预测结果	
* * * * * *	正例	反例
正例	TP (真正例)	FN (假反例)
反例	FP (假正例)	TN (真反例)

查准率
$$P = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

查全率 $R = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$
真正例率 $TPR =$ 查全率
假正例率 $FPR = \frac{FP}{TN + FP}$

习题 2.5

AUC 是 ROC 曲线下面的面积,有水平竖直和倾斜两种

$$\begin{aligned} AUC &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \big(x_{i+1} - x_i \big) \big(y_{i+1} + y_i \big) \\ l_{rank} &= \frac{1}{m^+ m^-} \sum_{x^+ \in D^+} \sum_{x^- \in D^-} \left[\| (f(x^+) < f(x^-)) + \frac{1}{2} \| (f(x^+) = f(x^-)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

如果把横坐标定位当前反例的个数 m^- ,纵坐标定为当前正例的个数 m^+ , AUC 则是,当前样本坐标 (x,y),下一个样本坐标为正例则为(x,y+1),反之则为(x+1,y)或 $(x+\frac{1}{2},y+\frac{1}{2})$,此时将横纵坐标缩小 m^-m^+ ,作归一化处理,可得:

$$AUC=rac{1}{m^+m^-}\sum_{x^+\in D^+}\sum_{x^-\in D^-}\left[\|(f(x^+)>f(x^-))+rac{1}{2}\|(f(x^+)=f(x^-))
ight]$$
则 $AUC+l_{rank}=1$

习题 2.9

卡方检验分为拟合优度检验和卡方独立性检验

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

O 为实际频数, E 为期望频数

拟合优度检验中的自由度为分类变量数-1,独立性检验的自由度为 $(75-1)\times(97-1)$ 通过计算 χ^2 的值来评估拟合优度或独立性