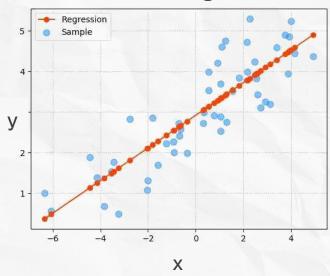
# 机器学习

线性回归

涂文婷 tu.wenting@mail.shufe.edu.cn

# 。定义

#### Linear Regression



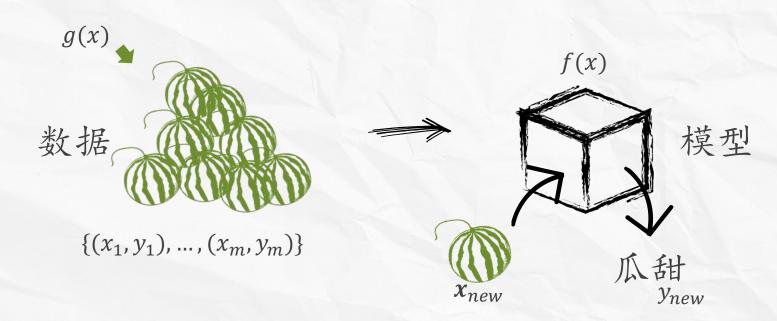
$$f_{\text{LM}}(x) = 0.2 \cdot x_{\text{ê}} + 0.5 \cdot x_{\text{R}} + 0.3 \cdot x_{\text{is}} + 1$$

# • 最小二乘法

设定模型的形式:  $f(\mathbf{x}) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_d x_d + b$ 

设定误差的形式:  $\ell(f(x_i), y_i) = (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$ 

利用最小化训练误差求解模型参数:  $\underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$ 



### • 最小二乘法

设定模型的形式:  $f(x) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \cdots + w_dx_d + b$ 

设定误差的形式:  $\ell(f(x_i), y_i) = (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$ 

利用最小化训练误差求解模型参数:

$$\underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{arg}\,min} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \underset{(w,b)}{\operatorname{arg}\,min} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

解析解:

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

$$b = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - wx_i)$$

### • 最小二乘法

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1d} & 1 \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2d} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{md} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \\ \mathbf{x}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_{m}^{\mathrm{T}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = (y_1; y_2; ...; y_m)$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{w}}^* = \arg\min_{\widehat{\mathbf{w}}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}})$$

$$E_{\widehat{w}} = (y - X\widehat{w})^{\mathrm{T}}(y - X\widehat{w})$$

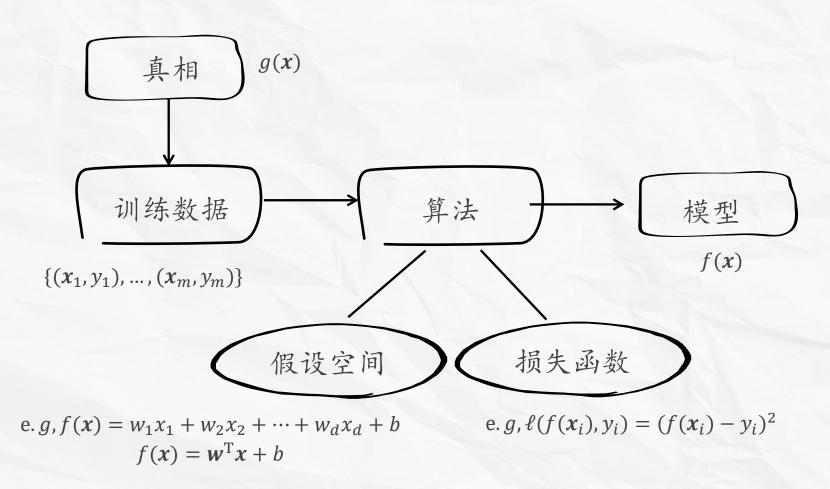
$$\frac{\partial E_{\widehat{w}}}{\partial \widehat{w}} = 2\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{X}\widehat{w} - \mathbf{y})$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}^* = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$f(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_i) = \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{y}, \ \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}_i = (\boldsymbol{x}_i, 1)$$

现实任务中 X<sup>T</sup>X 往往不是满秩矩阵,此时此时可解出多个ŵ,都能使均方误差最小化.选择哪一个解作为输出将由学习算法的归纳偏好决定,常见的做法是引入正则化 (regularization) 项.

# • 机器学习框架



# • 正则化技术

### 。正则化技术

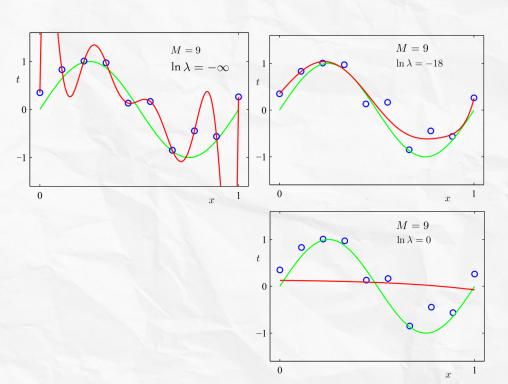
> Ridge 岭回归

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \| \mathbf{w} \|_{2}^{2} , \| \mathbf{w} \|_{2}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_{j}^{2}$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}}) + \lambda \parallel \mathbf{w} \parallel_{2}^{2}$$

$$f(x) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + \dots + w_M x^M$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} \|_2^2 + \lambda \| \mathbf{w} \|_2^2$$



### 。正则化技术

> LASSO

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X} \widehat{\mathbf{w}} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \| \mathbf{w} \|_{1} , \| \mathbf{w} \|_{1} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} |w_{j}|$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w},b} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{w}}) + \lambda \| \mathbf{w} \|_{1}$$

> ElasticNet

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \parallel \boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} \parallel_2^2 + \lambda_1 \parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_1 + \lambda_2 \parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_2^2$$

#### Lasso in Sklearn

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Lasso.html

#### ElasticNet in Sklearn

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.ElasticNet.html

# 扩展: 梯度下降法求解的线性回归

## • 梯度下降法

考虑无约束优化问题 $\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  若能构造一个序列 $\boldsymbol{\theta}^0, \boldsymbol{\theta}^1, \boldsymbol{\theta}^2, ...$  满足 $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{t+1}) < \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^t), t = 0, 1, 2, ...$  则不断执行该过程即可收剑到局部极小点根据泰勒展式有 $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) \simeq \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  于是, 欲满足 $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}) < \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  可选择 $\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = -\eta \nabla \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$  其中步长 $\eta$ 是一个小常数. 这就是梯度下降法

# 扩展: 梯度下降法求解的线性回归

# • 梯度下降法求解最小二乘法

>批量梯度下降

$$\begin{split} w^{(t+1)} &= w^{(t)} - \eta \nabla \mathcal{L} \\ w^{(t+1)} &= w^{(t)} + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - w^{(t)T} x_i) x_i \end{split}$$

> 随机梯度下降

$$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} - \eta \nabla \mathcal{L}_i$$
  

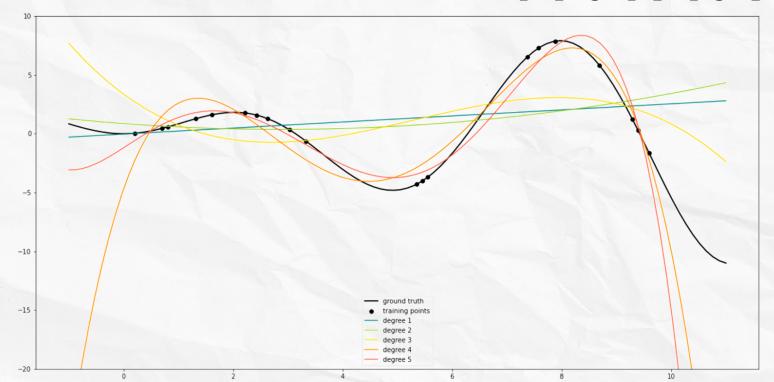
$$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} + \eta (y_i - w^{(t)T} x_i) x_i$$

# 扩展: 利用线性回归实现多项式回归

### • 多项式回归

原始特征集 (x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>) (x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>, x<sub>3</sub>)

变换后特征集  $(1, x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_2^2)$   $(1, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_1 x_2, x_1 x_3, x_2 x_3, x_1 x_2 x_3)$ 

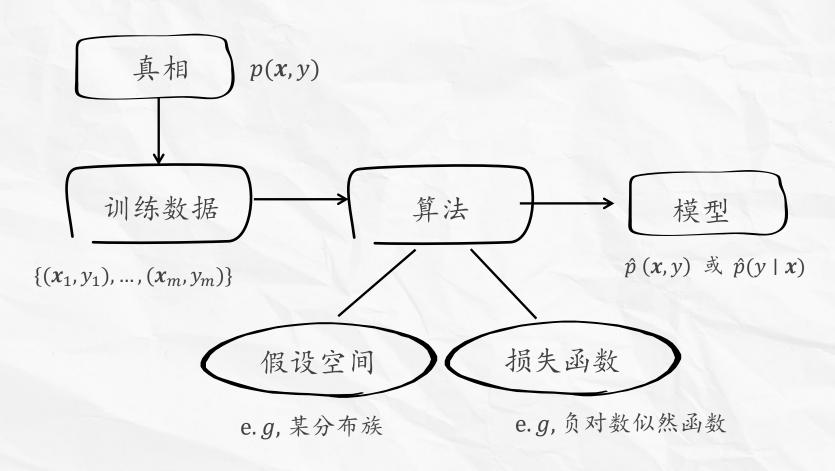


# 扩展: 利用线性回归实现多项式回归

### PolynomialFeatures in Sklearn

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures.html

• 机器学习框架 (概率论角度)



# • 概率论角度的最小二乘法

·假设 $p(y \mid x)$ 服从高斯分布,高斯分布的均值参数由线性函数f(x, w)给出,其中w为模型参数,方差记为 $\beta^{-1}$ 

$$p(y \mid x, w, \beta) = \mathcal{N}(y \mid f(x, w), \beta^{-1}), \quad y = f(x, w) + \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \beta^{-1})$$

# • 概率论角度的最小二乘法

- · 给定训练样本集:  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}, y = \{y_1, \dots, y_N\}$
- ·**w**的(条件)似然函数:  $p(y | X, w, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{N}(y_i | f(x_i, w), \beta^{-1})$
- · 对数似然函数:  $\ln p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ln \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}), \beta^{-1})$
- · 改写对数似然函数:

$$\frac{m}{2}\ln\beta - \frac{m}{2}\ln(2\pi) - \beta E_D(\mathbf{w}), \ E_D(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^m \{y_i - f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})\}^2$$

·w的最大似然估计(MLE):

$$\mathbf{w}_{MLE}^{\star} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \ln p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}, \beta)$$

·有结论:

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MLE}^* = \boldsymbol{w}_{LS}^*$$

### • 最大似然估计与最大后验估计

>最大似然估计

假设 $p(z \mid \theta)$ 的概率密度函数形式( $\theta$ 的似然分布):  $q(z; \theta)$ 

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{z}\}_{i=1}^{n}$$
 Likelihood  $p(\mathcal{D} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MLE}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\text{arg max}} p(\mathcal{D} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underset{m}{\text{arg max}} \prod_{i=1}^{m} q(\boldsymbol{z}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MLE}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\text{arg maxlog }} L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\text{arg max}} [\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log q(\boldsymbol{z}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

$$p(\mathbf{z}) = q(\mathbf{z}; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\mathrm{MLE}})$$

### • 最大似然估计与最大后验估计

> 最大后验估计

假设  $p(z \mid \theta)$ 的概率密度函数形式( $\theta$  的似然分布):  $q(z; \theta)$  假设 $\theta$ 的先验概率分布:  $p(\theta)$  得到 $\theta$ 的先验概率分布:  $p(\theta \mid D)$ 

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{z}\}_{i=1}^{n}$$
Posterior  $p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \mathcal{D})$ 

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MLE}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\text{arg max}} p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \mathcal{D})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{MAP}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\text{arg max}} (\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log q(\mathbf{z}_{i} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \log p(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

$$p(\mathbf{z}) = q(\mathbf{z}; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MAP}})$$

## • 概率论角度的岭回归

- ·给定训练样本集:  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}, y = \{y_1, \dots, y_N\}$
- ·w的(条件)似然函数:  $p(y | X, w, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{N}(y_i | f(x_i, w), \beta^{-1})$
- ·w的先验分布:  $p(\mathbf{w} \mid \alpha) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{0}, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I})$
- · 推出w的后验分布:

$$p(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{y}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{N}(y_i \mid f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}), \beta^{-1}) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{0}, \alpha^{-1} \mathbf{I})$$

·w的后验似然估计(MAP):

$$\mathbf{w}_{MAP}^* = \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \ln p(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{y})$$

$$= \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} (-\frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \{y_i - f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})\}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w} + \text{const})$$

·有结论:

$$\mathbf{w}_{MAP}^* = \mathbf{w}_{RR}^*$$