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[Μοντελούμενη Καυροπεικής Ανεφόρων Ηεροβάσεων]

Μοντέλο Παγκόσμιου

$Y = \text{εγχώριες μεταβασίες}$

$X = \text{καυροπεική ανεφόρα}$

1. X $X = \text{καριόδυνον ανέφορο} \in \{N, S, E, W\}$

$X=N$: ενισχυόντας αναφοράς (αναδιπλήση)

Για τα γεινεσά S, E, W ορίζονται αντιστοίχεις δείκτες

$$X_S = 1 (X=S)$$

$$X_E = 1 (X=E)$$

$$X_W = 1 (X=W)$$

Y	X	X_S	X_E	X_W
y_1	S	1	0	0
y_2	N	0	0	0
:	W	0	0	1
	E	0	1	0
y_N	:	1	0	0

1) Σε κάθε γραμμή
το πρώτο είναι 1.

2) Όταν $X_S = X_E = X_W = 0$
τότε $X=N$

Μοντέλο :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_S + b_2 X_E + b_3 X_W$$

$$E(Y) = b_0 + b_1 X_S + b_2 X_E + b_3 X_W$$

a) $X=N \Rightarrow X_S = X_E = X_W = 0 \Rightarrow E(Y|X=N) = b_0$

b) $X=S \Rightarrow X_S=1, X_E=X_W=0 \Rightarrow E(Y|X=S) = b_0 + b_1$

$\Rightarrow b_1 = E(Y|X=S) - E(Y|X=N)$
 $b_2 = E(Y|X=E) - E(Y|X=N)$
 $b_3 = E(Y|X=W) - E(Y|X=N)$

n.x ο δεγχος t: $H_0: b_1 = 0$ vs $H_1: b_1 \neq 0$

enions ο δεγχος F: $H_0: b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0$ vs $H_1:$ τουλάχιστον ενα $\neq 0$

an αναπρόπτη $\Rightarrow \exists$ ομαδ. αναφορική διαφορά σε $E(Y)$
 περγί επ. αναφορίς κ' τουλάχιστον ενα αλλο επιλεξιού

\Rightarrow ομαδ. αναφορική συνέπεια περγί $X \in F$.

Logistic Regression

Εσφρ. περιβάντων (Κατηγορία)

$$G \in \{g_1, \dots, g_K\} \quad (\text{x. b. γ. } G \in \overbrace{\{1, 2, \dots, K\}}^{\text{κατηγορίες}})$$

$X = \text{διάνυσμα ανεγ. μεταβλητών} = (X_1, \dots, X_p)$

Σειρά
(Training set)

i	G	X_1, \dots, X_p	X_0
1	g_1	x_{11}, \dots, x_{1p}	1
2	g_2	x_{21}, \dots, x_{2p}	1
:	:	:	:
i	:	:	:
N	g_N	x_{N1}, \dots, x_{Np}	1

$$\log \frac{P(G=k | X=x)}{P(G=l | X=x)} \rightarrow \text{αν } > 0 \Rightarrow \hat{f}(x) = k \quad [k, l \in \{1, \dots, K\}]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{αν } < 0 \Rightarrow \hat{f}(x) = l$$

Στην LDA (μεταβλητή διαχωριστή συνάντων)

$$X | G=k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_k, \Sigma) \quad k=1, \dots, K$$

κοινό^ο Σ για όλες τις κατηγορίες

προέκυψε $\log \frac{P(G=k | X=x)}{P(G=l | X=x)} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 x$ (μεταβλητή σύνθετη δια-

χωριστών)

$$(f(x) = a + bx \quad \underbrace{\text{δεν είναι μεταβλητή}}_{\text{αρχική}} \quad \underbrace{\text{αρχική}}_{\text{αρχική}})$$

Έτοιμος για την παραδόση

Θεωρήστε την επιλογή $G = K$ ως κανονική αναφέρεται

$$\log \frac{P(G=j | X=x)}{P(G=K | X=x)} = b_{j0} + b_j^T \cdot x \quad \forall j=1, 2, \dots, K-1$$

$b_{j0} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad b_j \in \mathbb{R}^P$

αγνώστη
παράγεται

Διάνοια παραγέτων

$$\Theta = \left\{ b_{10}, \underbrace{b_{11}, \dots, b_{1P}}_{b_1}, b_{20}, \underbrace{b_{21}, \dots, b_{2P}}_{b_2}, \dots, b_{(K-1)0}, \dots, b_{(K-1)P} \right\}$$

$$\text{και } \theta \in \mathbb{R}^{(K-1)(P+1)}$$

$$\text{και } X = \begin{pmatrix} | & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1P} \\ | & \vdots & & \vdots \\ | & \vdots & & \vdots \\ | & x_{M1} & \dots & x_{MP} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{και } b_j = \begin{pmatrix} b_{j0} \\ b_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{jP} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{P(G=j | X=x)}{P(G=K | X=x)} = x^T b_j = b_j^T x, \quad j=1, \dots, K-1.$$

$$P(G=j | X=x) = \underbrace{P(G=K | X=x)}_{C(x)} \cdot e^{\theta_j^T x}, j=1, \dots, K-1$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^K P(G=j | X=x) = C(x) \cdot \left[1 + \sum_{j=1}^{K-1} e^{\theta_j^T x} \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(G=k | X=x) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{K-1} e^{\theta_j^T x}}$$

$$P(G=j | X=x) = \frac{e^{\theta_j^T x}}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{K-1} e^{\theta_j^T x}}, j=1, \dots, K.$$

$$\text{Now } P_j(x; \theta) = P(G=j | X=x; \theta)$$

Fitting (Ergebnis von θ)

N Beobachtungen

i	X	G
1	x_1^T	g_1
⋮	⋮	⋮
N	x_N^T	g_N

Ergebnis von θ nach folgenden Vorausgaben

$$L(\theta; X, G) = \prod_{i=1}^N P(G=g_i | X=x_i^T; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N p_{g_i}(x_i; \theta)$$

$$\log L(\theta) = \ell(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log p_{g_i}(x_i; \theta) \leftarrow \max_{\theta} \begin{matrix} \text{förm} \\ \text{apräferiert} \\ \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ g \in \mathbb{R}^m \end{matrix}$$

Fitting

N observations

	X	G
1	x_1^T	g_1
2	x_2^T	g_2
.	.	.
N	x_N^T	g_N

Eritmon fiev μετρους ηδωνογειας

Ηδωνογεια

$$- L(\theta; X, G) = \prod_{i=1}^N P_{g_i}(x_i; \theta)$$

max θ
// (αριθμος)

$$\log L(\theta) = l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log P_{g_i}(x_i; \theta)$$

Θα δουμε την λεπιτωμα $K=2$

$$P_1(x; b) = \frac{e^{b^T x}}{1 + e^{b^T x}}$$

$$\theta = b = (b_{10}, \dots, b_{1P})$$

$$G \in \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow Y = \begin{cases} 1, & G=1 \\ 0, & G=2 \end{cases}$$

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \log p_{g_i}(x_i; \theta)$$

| Etw $p(x_i; \theta) = P_1(x_i; \theta)$
 $1 - p(x_i; \theta) = P_2(x_i; \theta)$

Etw $\underbrace{\log p_{g_i}(x_i; \theta)}_{\text{---}} = \log p_{y_i}(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \log p(x_i; \theta), & y_i = 1 \\ \log(1 - p(x_i; \theta)), & y_i = 0 \end{cases}$

$$= y_i \log p(x_i; \theta) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i; \theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{l(\theta)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \max \theta}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[y_i \log p(x_i; \theta) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i; \theta)) \right]$$

Etw: $\theta = b = (b_0, \dots, b_p)$, $p(x_i; b) = \frac{e^{b^T x_i}}{1 + e^{b^T x_i}}$, $1 - p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{b^T x_i}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p(x; b)}{1 - p(x; b)} = e^{b^T x} \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1 - p} = b^T x \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \log p(x; b) &= b^T x + \log(1 - p(x; b)) \\ &= b^T x - \log(1 + e^{b^T x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow l(b) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ y_i \log p(x_i; b) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i; b)) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ y_i b^T x_i + y_i \log p(x_i; b) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i; b)) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ y_i b^T x_i + \log(1 - p(x_i; b)) \right\}$$

$$\ell(b) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[y_i b^T x_i + \log(1 - p(x_i; b)) \right]$$

$$\ell(b) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[y_i b^T x_i - \log(1 + e^{b^T x_i}) \right]$$

\max_b

$$\nabla \ell(b) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial \ell / \partial b_0 \\ \vdots \\ \partial \ell / \partial b_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(b)}{\partial b_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ y_i x_{ij} - x_{ij} p(x_i; b) \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} \underbrace{(y_i - p(x_i; b))}_{h_i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b_j} \log(1 + e^{b^T x_i}) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial b_j} \log(1 + e^{b_0 x_{0j} + \dots + b_j x_{jj} + \dots + b_p x_{pj}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{b^T x_i}} \cdot x_{ij} e^{b^T x_i} = x_{ij} p(x_i; b)$$

$$\nabla \ell(b) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial \ell / \partial b_0 \\ \vdots \\ \partial \ell / \partial b_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_i h_i x_{i0} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_i h_i x_{ip} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \ell(b) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - p(x_i; b)) \cdot \underline{x_i}$$

$$\nabla \ell(\boldsymbol{b}) = 0 \quad (\text{ya max } \ell(\boldsymbol{b}))$$

Tia ñion tov ovoiparois xpolofonoiwtei te meðodis
Newton - Raphson ($x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{P+1}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^P$)

Tia meðod. nafinawor $f(x) = 0$

$$\text{meðodis Newton : } x_0, \quad x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

$$\text{An } f \stackrel{(x)}{=} g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{g'(x_k)}{g''(x_k)}$$

Eroferas xpolofonawor Hessian matrix wot $\ell(\boldsymbol{b})$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial b_j \partial b_k} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial b_k} \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} (y_i - p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b})) = \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} \frac{\partial p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b})}{\partial b_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Aukum } \frac{\partial p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b})}{\partial b_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial b_k} \left(\frac{e^{b^T x}}{1 + e^{b^T x}} \right) = \dots = x_{ik} p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b}) (1 - p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial b_j \partial b_k} = - \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} x_{ik} p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b}) (1 - p(x_i; \boldsymbol{b}))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial b_j \partial b_k} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{x_{i,j} x_{i,k}}_{p(x_i; b) (1-p(x_i; b))} \Rightarrow$$

$$H_b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial b_0 \partial b_0} & \cdots \\ \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial b_p \partial b_p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_b = \sum_{i=1}^N p(x_i; b) (1-p(x_i; b)) x_i x_i^\top$$

$$x_i x_i^\top = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_p \end{pmatrix} (x_0 \dots x_p) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 & x_0 x_1 & \dots & x_0 x_p \\ x_p x_0 & \ddots & & x_p^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial b} = \nabla \ell(b) = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i (y_i - p(x_i; b))$$

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T p(x_i; b) (1 - p(x_i; b))$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(b) = \begin{bmatrix} p(x_1; b) \\ \vdots \\ p(x_N; b) \end{bmatrix} \quad W(b) = \begin{bmatrix} p(x_1; b)(1 - p(x_1; b)) & & & \\ 0 & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & p(x_N; b)(1 - p(x_N; b)) \end{bmatrix}$$

Ticke $(\delta, 0)$ =

$$\nabla \ell(b) = X^T(y - p)$$

$$H(b) = -X^T W X$$

Méthodes Newton b^0 au départ

$$b^{k+1} = b^k - H^{-1}(b^k) \cdot \nabla \ell(b^k)$$

$$b^{k+1} = b^k + (X^T W X)^{-1} X^T (y - p)$$

(b_k)

$k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

Ensuite nous fixer va "objectif"