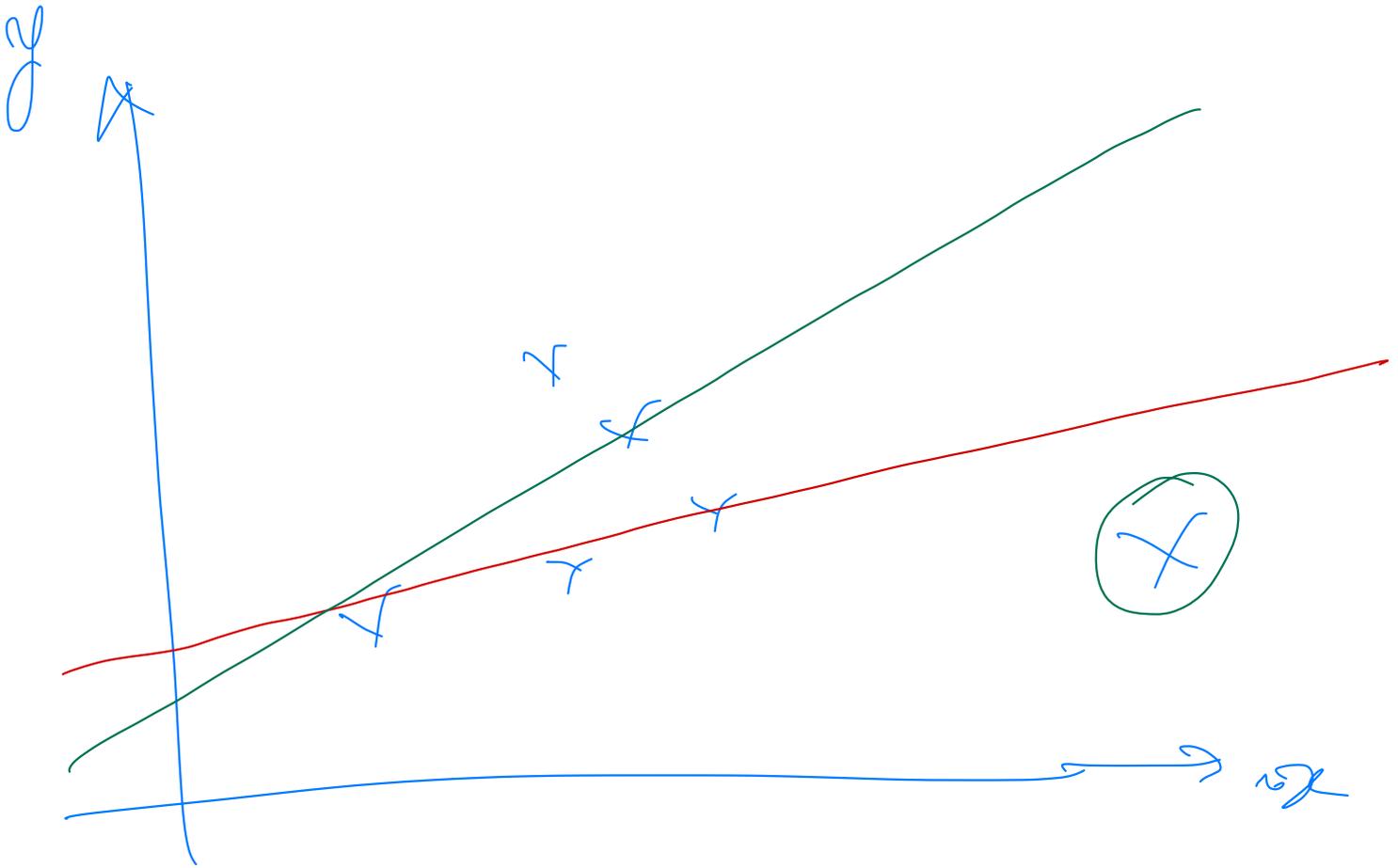


29/9/2021



Παλινδρόμηση

k-NN

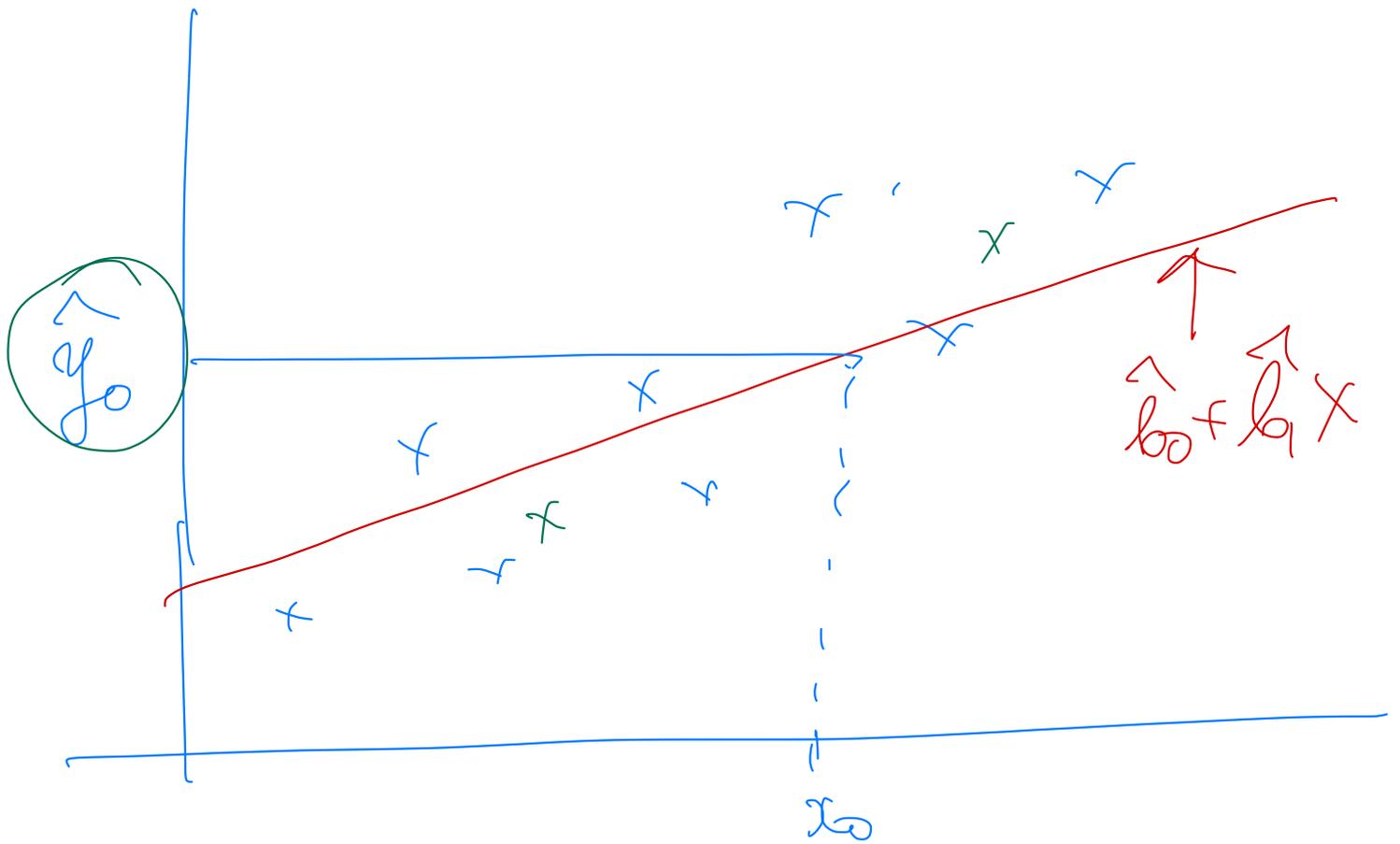
Υπολογιστικά

Υπολογιστικά

Global

More info

Local

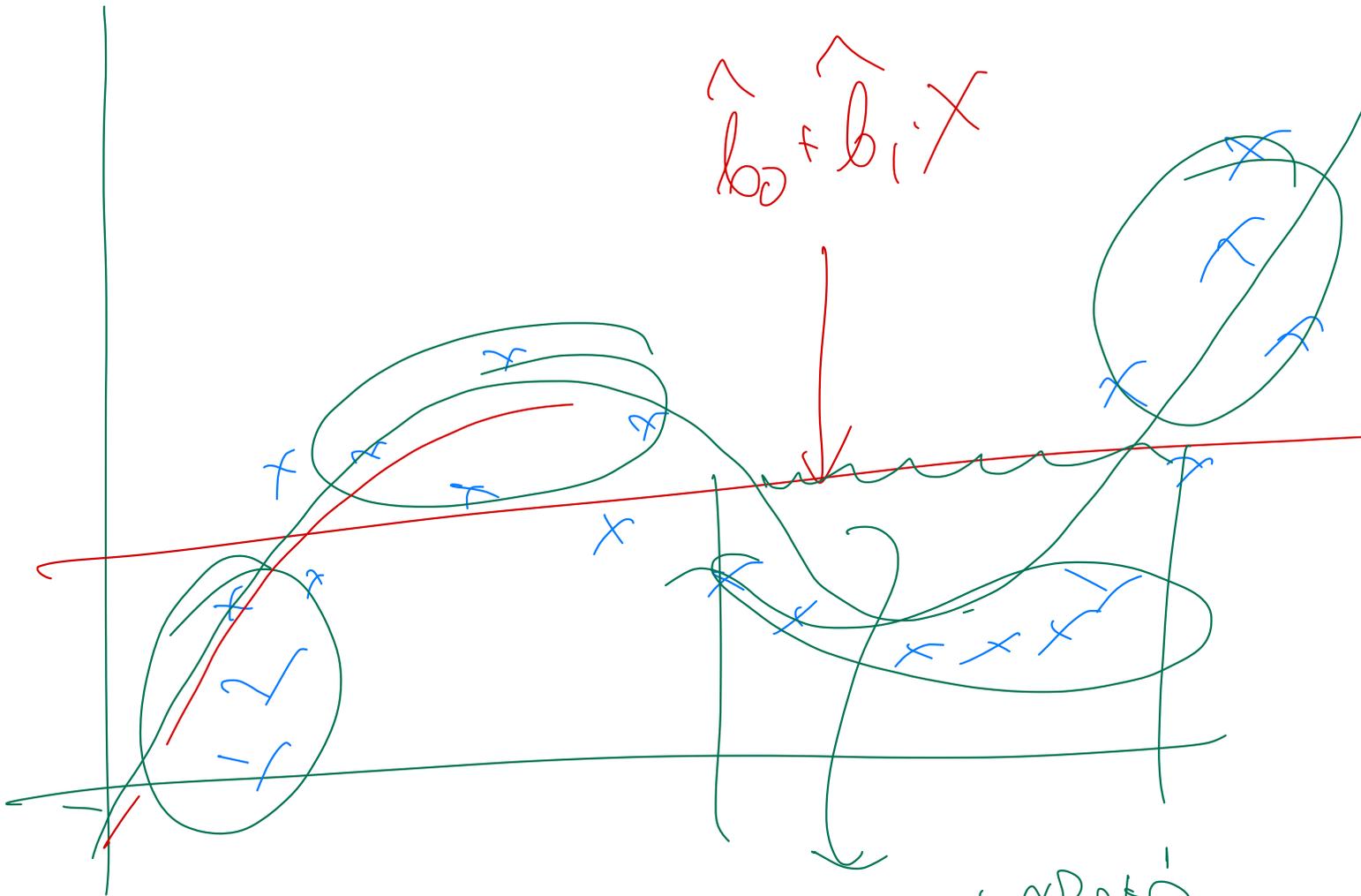


①

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \cdot x_0$$

μεγάλη διασπορά στις προβλέψεις



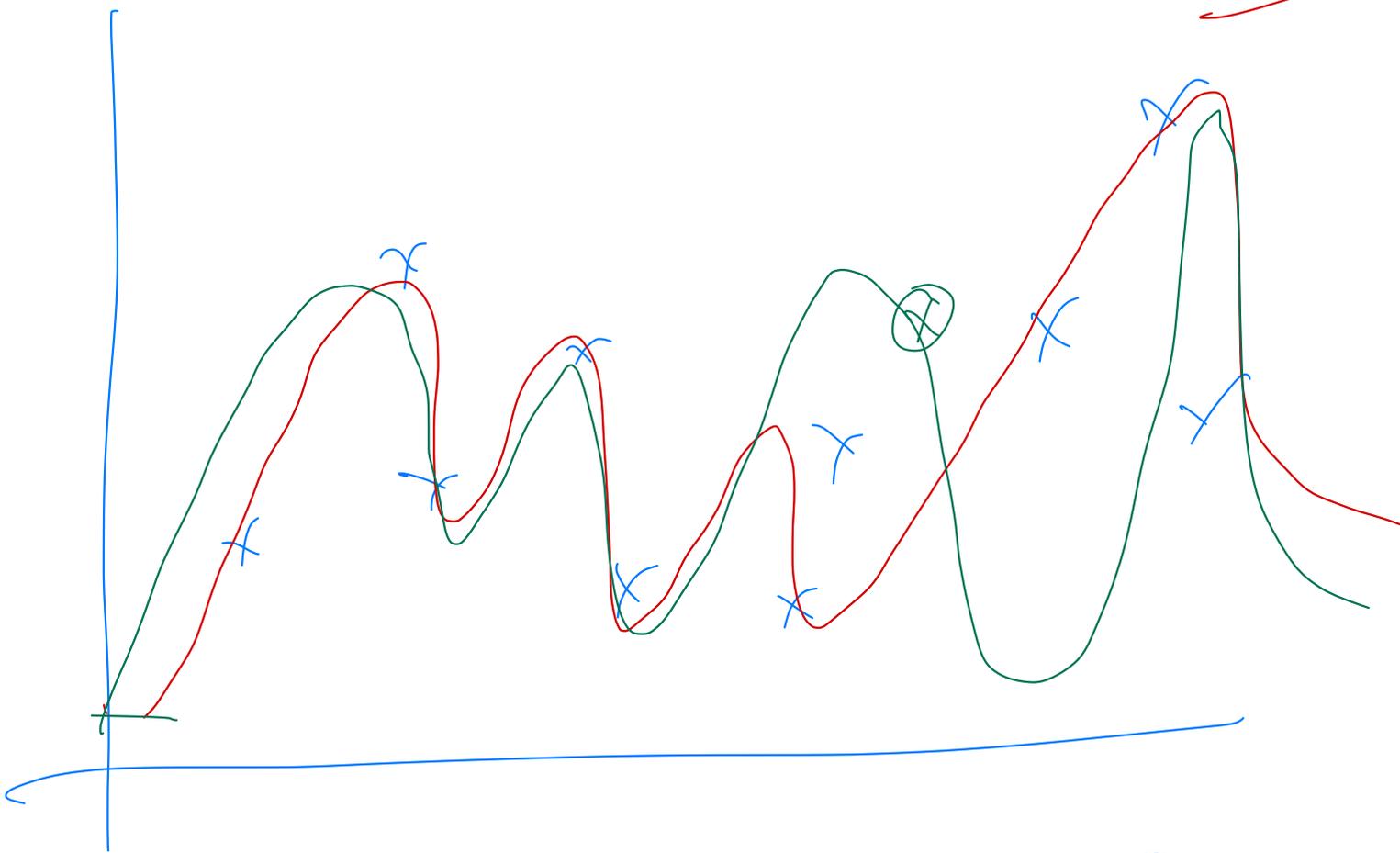
$$\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 X$$

σ²
(bias)

μεγάλο bias
μικρή variance

$$(2) Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2 + b_3 X^3$$

$n > 20$

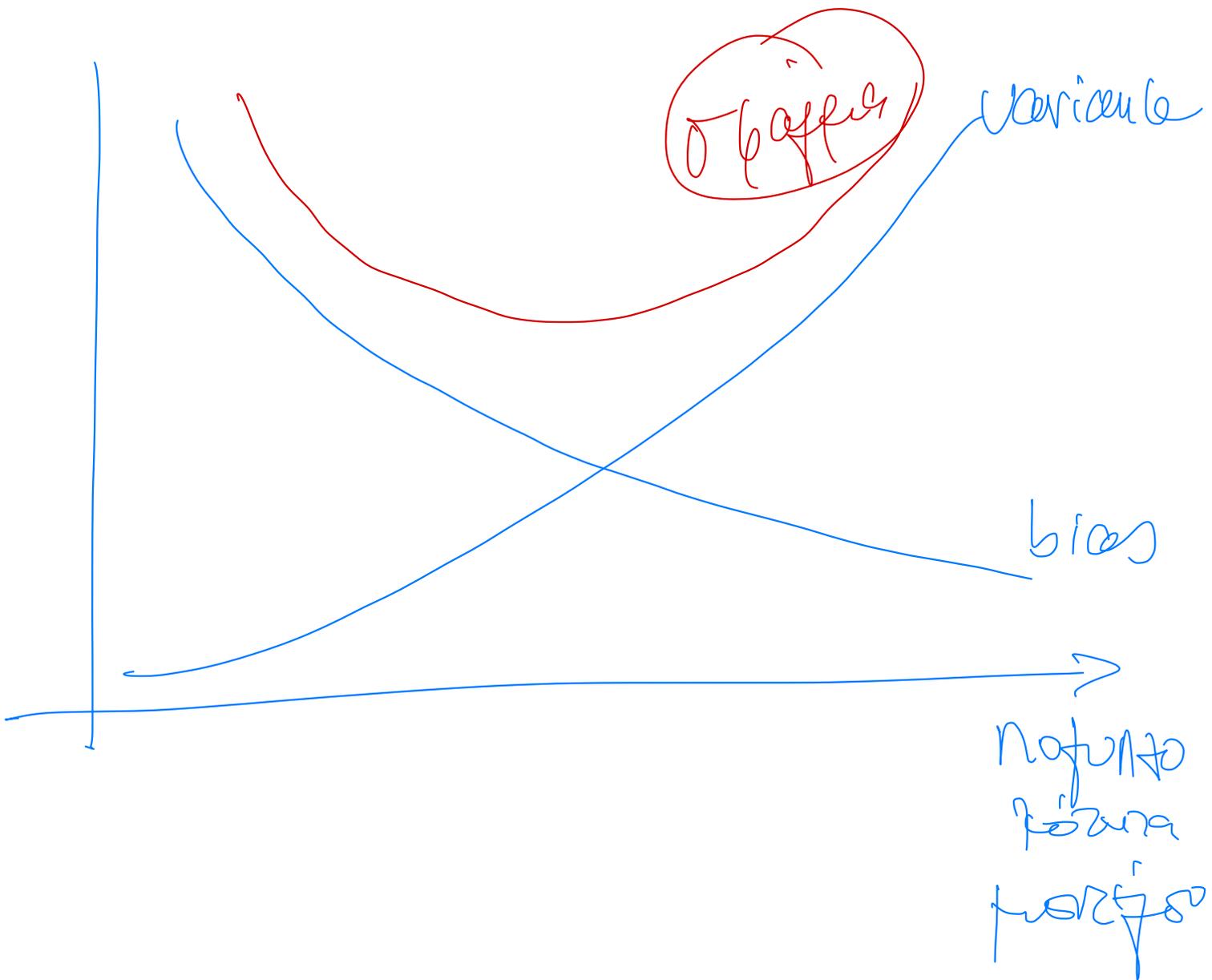


$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2 + \dots + b_{20} X^{20} + \varepsilon$$

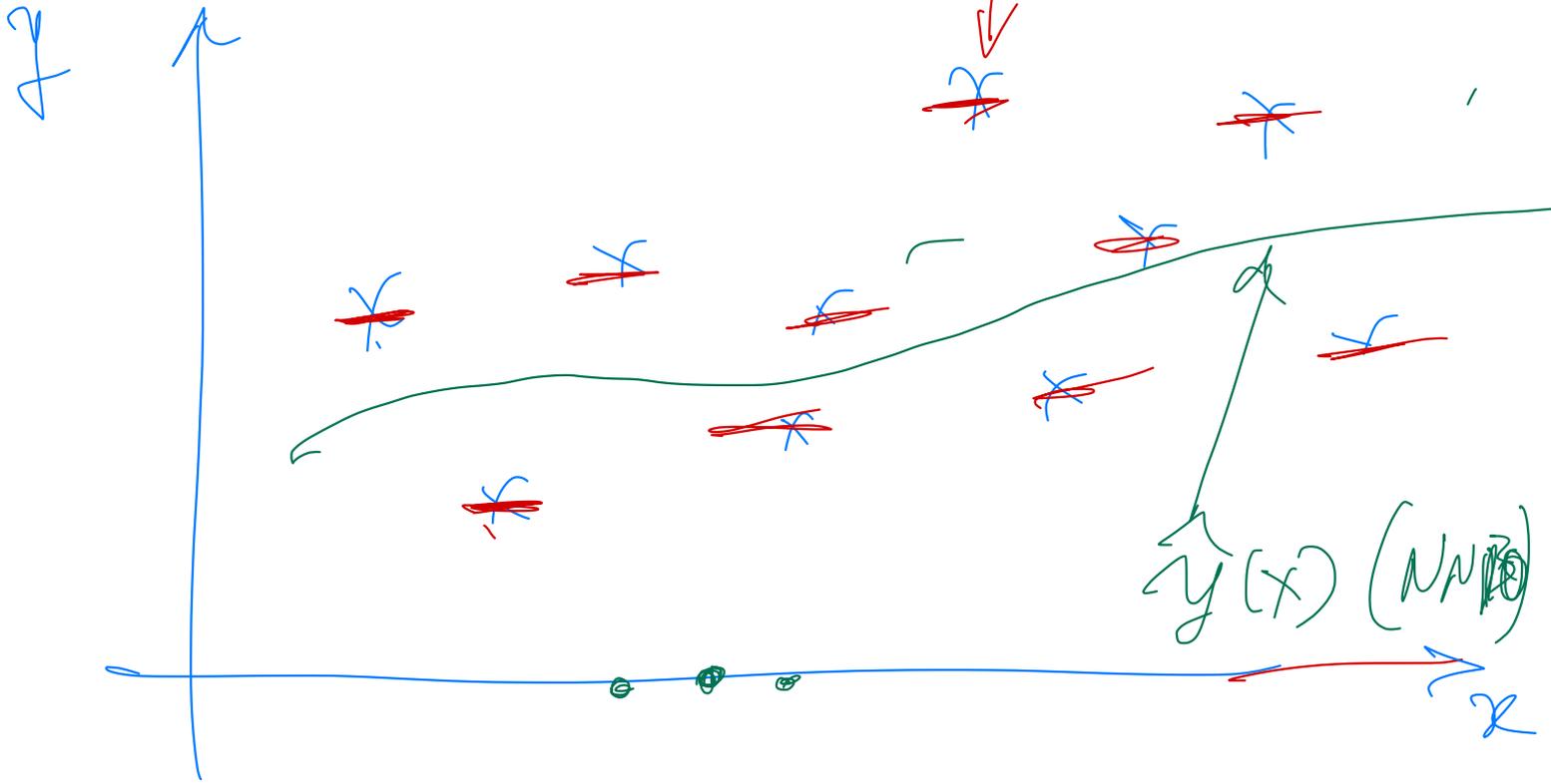
$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

lebih bias

lebih banyak variance



NN(K)



NN(1)

posajoko postija

NN(10)

anfo postija

Classification

Εξαρτημένη μεταβλητή κατηγορική : G

$$G \in \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k\}$$

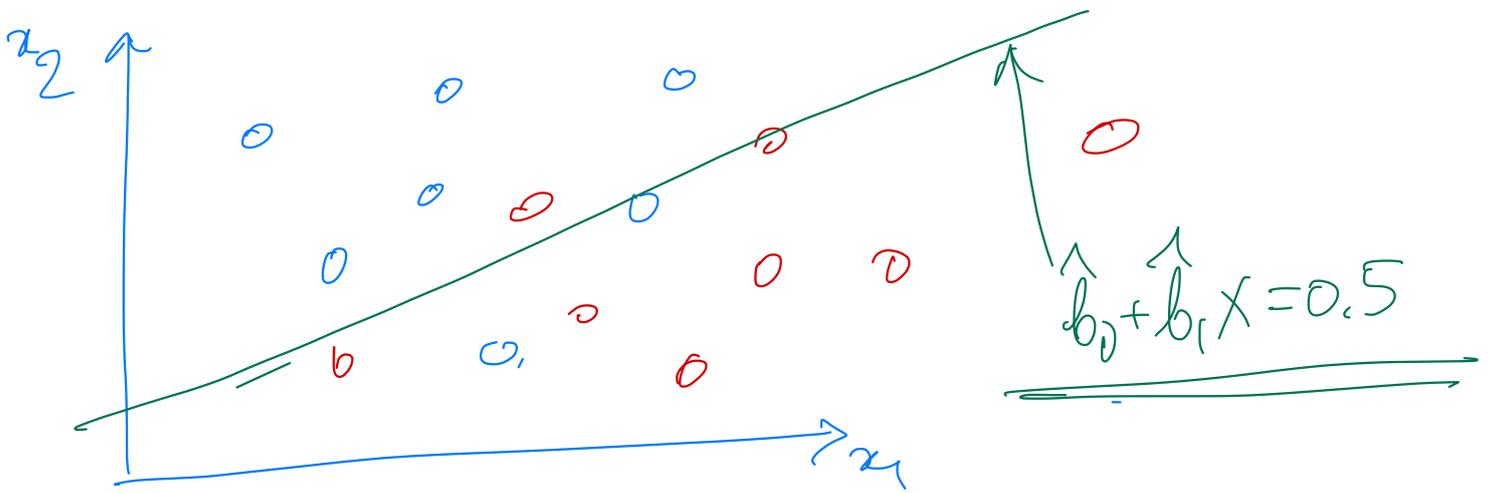
↑
group/class/...

Πιθανότητα : $G \in \{0, 1\}$

Logistic regression

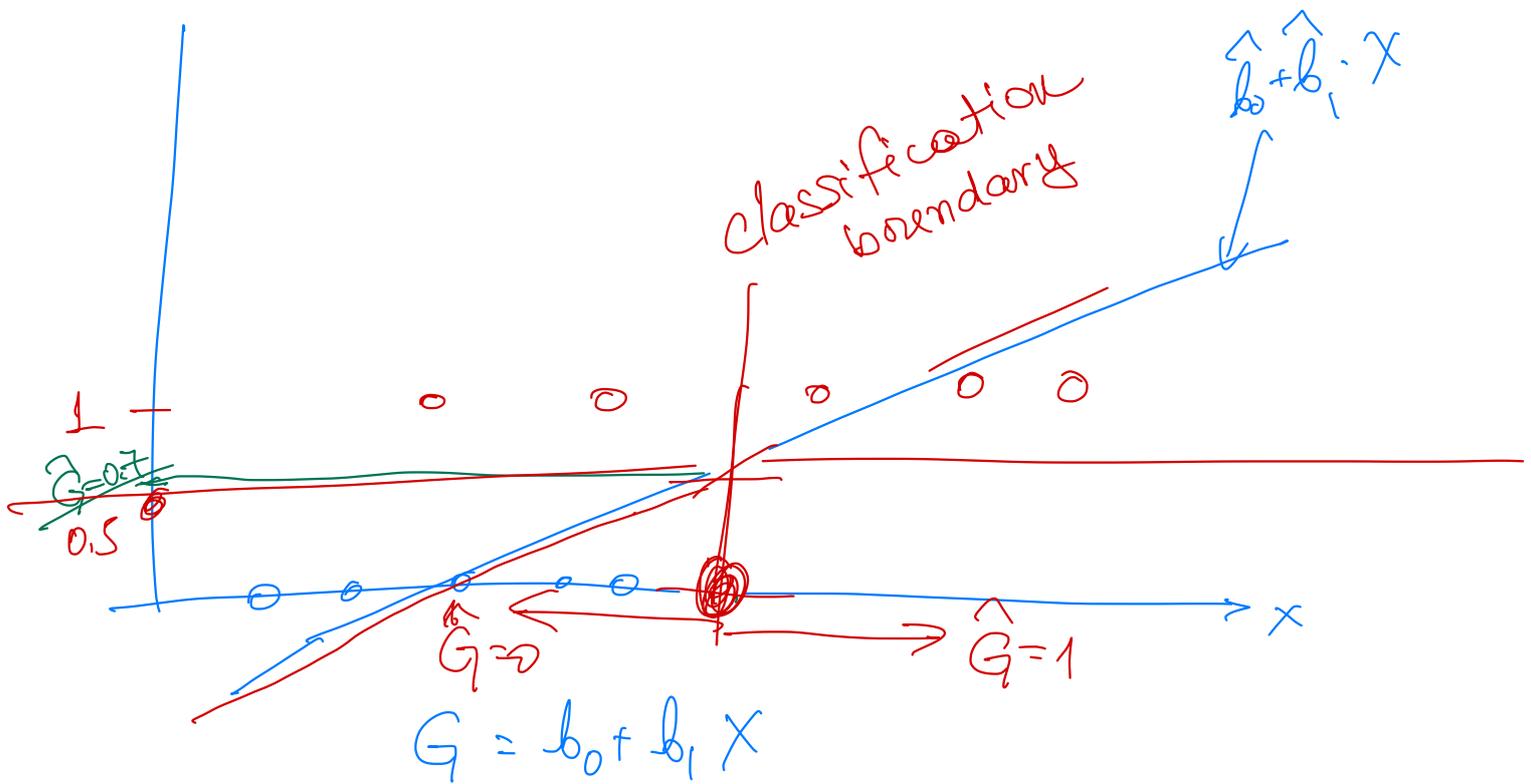
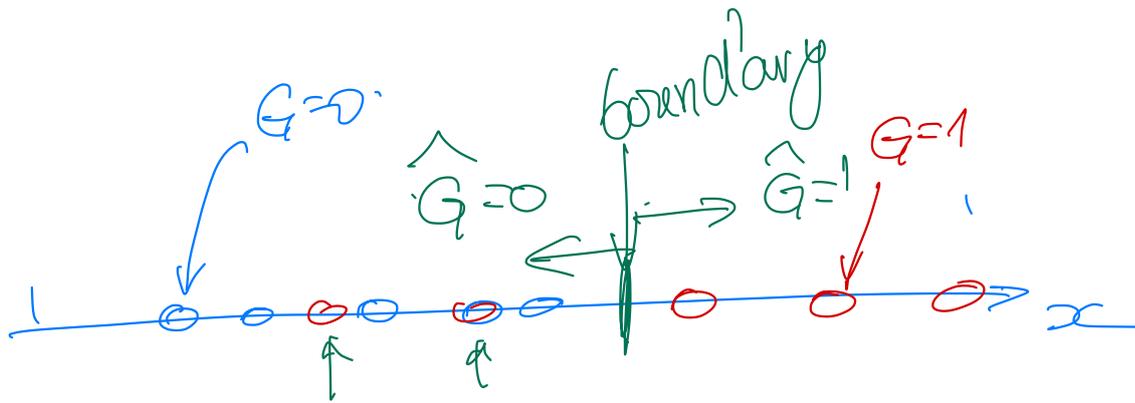
$G \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$$p = p(\underline{x}) = \frac{e^{\vec{b}^T \underline{x}}}{1 + e^{\vec{b}^T \underline{x}}}$$



$$G = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{punte} \\ 1 & \text{kokko} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{G} = \underbrace{b_0 + b_1 \cdot X}_{\text{linear fit}} + b_2 X^2$$



$$Q_w \quad \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x_0 < 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$> 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\hat{G}_0 = 0$$

$$\hat{G}_0 = 1$$

Στατιστική Θεωρία Ανορθώσεων

predictors/features

(αριθμ. μεταβλητές)

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

Διαν. χαρακτηριστικά

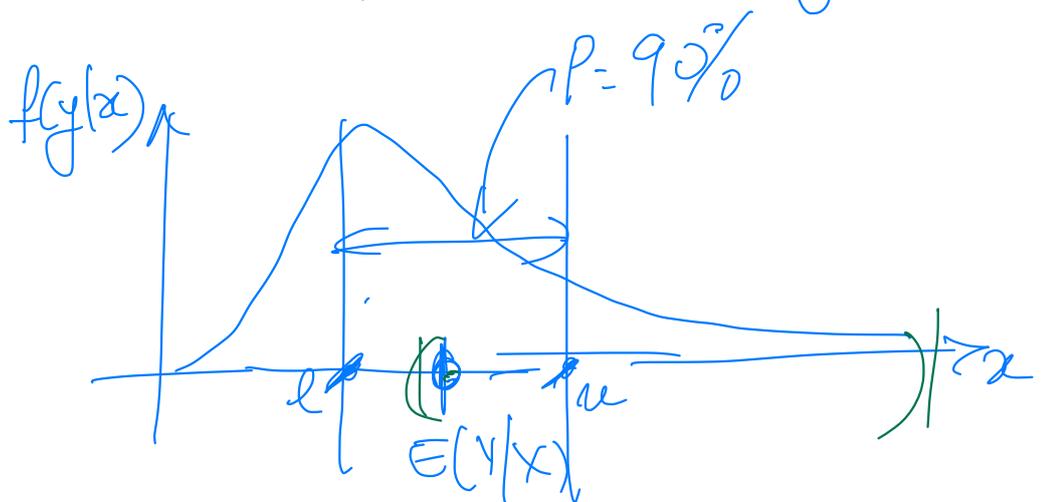
$Y \in \mathbb{R}$ απ. outcome / εξαρτημένη
(response)

$P(X, Y)$ joint distribution

$X \rightarrow f(X)$: predictor for Y

Μια απλή προσέγγιση

Given $X=x \Rightarrow Y|X=x$ $F(y|x)$



Συνάρτηση απώλειας

$$L(Y, f(x))$$

: απώλεια (ποινή)
αν η πραγματική τιμή είναι
 Y & η πρόβλεψη $f(x)$

$$L \geq 0$$

$$L = 0 \Leftrightarrow Y = f(x)$$

π.χ. $L = (Y - f(x))^2 \leftarrow$

$$L = |Y - f(x)| \dots$$

$$\text{MSE } L = (Y - f(x))^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EPE} &= E_P(L(Y, f(x))) \\ \text{exp. pred. error} & \end{aligned}$$

$$= E(Y - f(x))^2$$

$$\text{EPE}(\hat{f}) = \int (y - f(x))^2 dP(x, y)$$

↑
"min f "

$$E(Y - f(x))^2 = E_x \left[E_{y|x} \left[(Y - f(x))^2 \right] \right]$$

$$= \int_x \left[E_{y|x} (Y - f(x))^2 \right] dF_x(x)$$

↓
min
 $f(x)$

Or $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^p$

$$\min_c E_{Y|X=x} (Y-c)^2 \Rightarrow c^*, f(x) = c^*$$

Τότε η $f(x)$ που προκύπτει ως
αυτή των ελαχίστων
είναι η $E(Y|X=x)$.

$$\forall x: h(c, x) = E((Y-c)^2 | X=x)$$

$$= E(Y^2 - 2cY + c^2 | X=x)$$

$$= E(Y^2 | X=x) - 2c E(Y | X=x) + c^2$$

min

για

$$c^* = E(Y | X=x)$$

$$f(x) = E(Y | X=x) \text{ regression function}$$

$$A_v \quad L = |Y - f(x)|$$

↓

$$f(x) = \text{median}(Y|X=x)$$

$$f(x) = E(Y|X=x)$$

approximation
σνάπρωςη

Statistics
M/Learning
Applied Math

function approximation