

2021-11-1

Einführung in Multivariate Splines

$$Y = \underline{x^T b}$$

$$\text{Zwischen } \underline{x^T b} = h$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2$$

$$= b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= X \\ X_2 &= X^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sei Dreidimensionale reelle parabolische

als per p -dimensionale Parameterisierung von
drei reellen Paraboloiden $X = (X_1, \dots, X_p) \in \mathbb{R}^p$

Mehrere Paraboloider: $\underline{h_1(X), h_2(X), \dots, h_M(X)}$

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^M b_m h_m(x) \leftarrow \text{linear basis expansion}$$

$$(h_1(x), \dots, h_M(x)) \underbrace{\text{ausreichen kann}}$$

Plan:

① $h_m(x) = X_m, m=1, \dots, p$

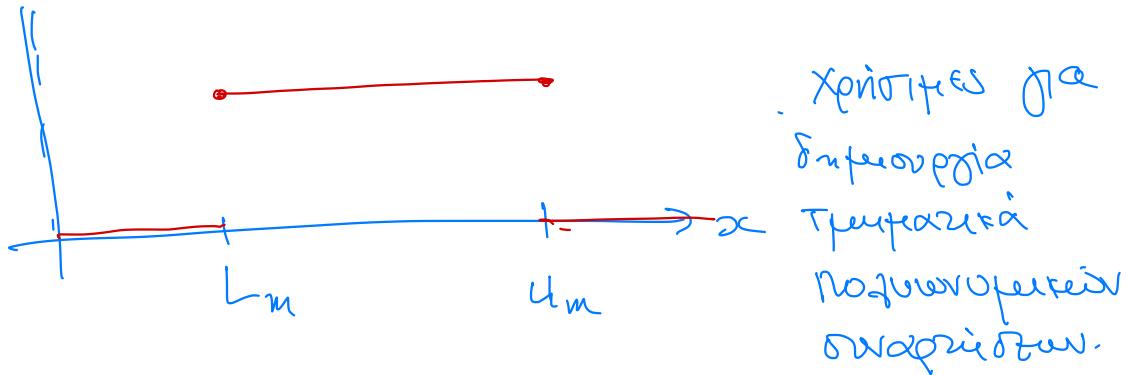
② $h_m(x) = X_j^2 \text{ in } X_j X_k \text{ in jenka } X_j^{l_1} X_k^{l_2}$

Optimaler d -graduierter d-Basispart = $O(p^d)$

$$③ h_m(x) = \log(x_j) \quad \text{if} \quad \sqrt{x_j} \quad \dots$$

$$④ h_m(x) = \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2}$$

$$⑤ h_m(x) = 1(L_m \leq x_m \leq U_m) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_m \in [L_m, U_m] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



\emptyset : "έξιτο" (οι νούσοι που
περιβαλλούνται από την ιδιότητα)

Επεγκριθείσας η συνάρτηση την περίπτωση
αν $|\emptyset|$ ήταν μεγάλο.

ⓐ Απλοποίηση ή εύκολη υπολογισμός της \emptyset

π.χ. αποδεκτής συνάρτηση

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^p f_j(x_j) \quad \left(\text{αν κάθε οικάριο
π.χ. } X_1, X_2, \dots \right)$$

$$f_j(x_j) = \sum_{m=1}^{M_j} b_{jm} h_{jm}(x_j)$$

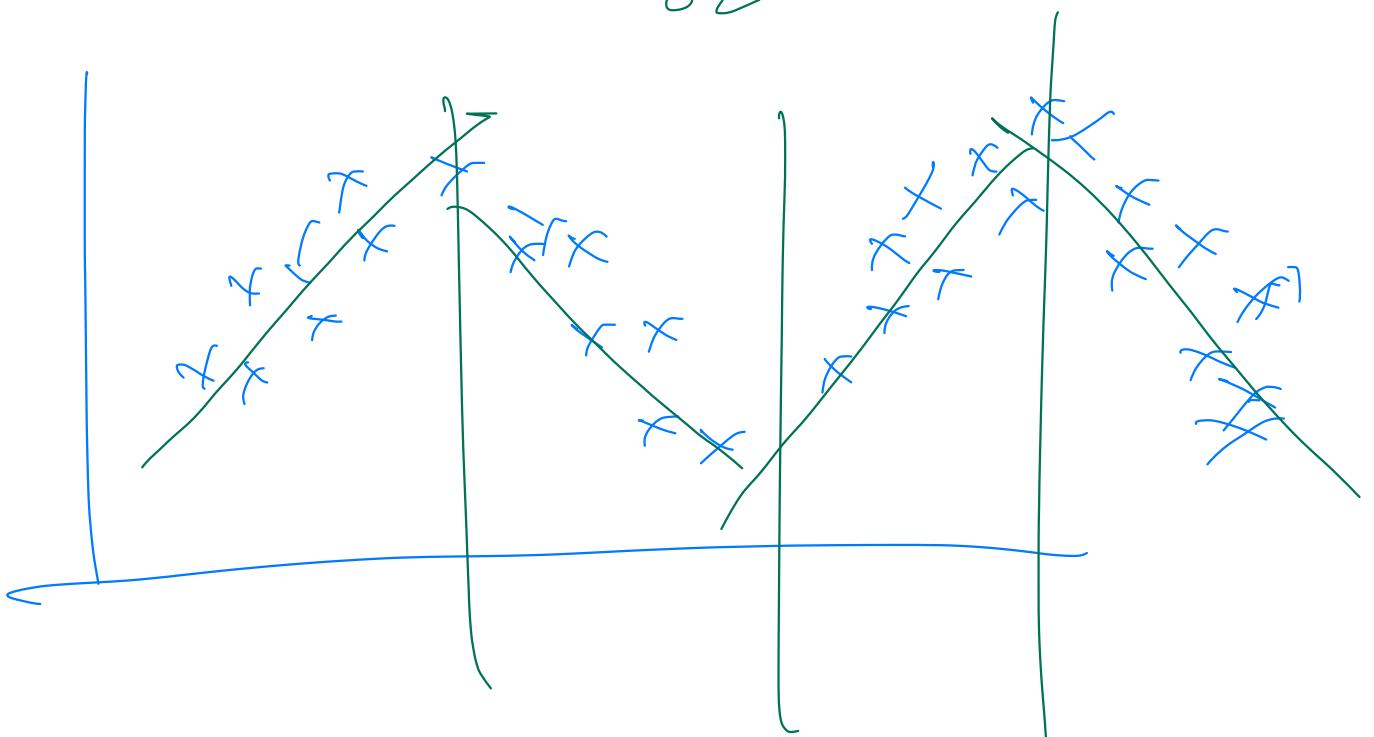
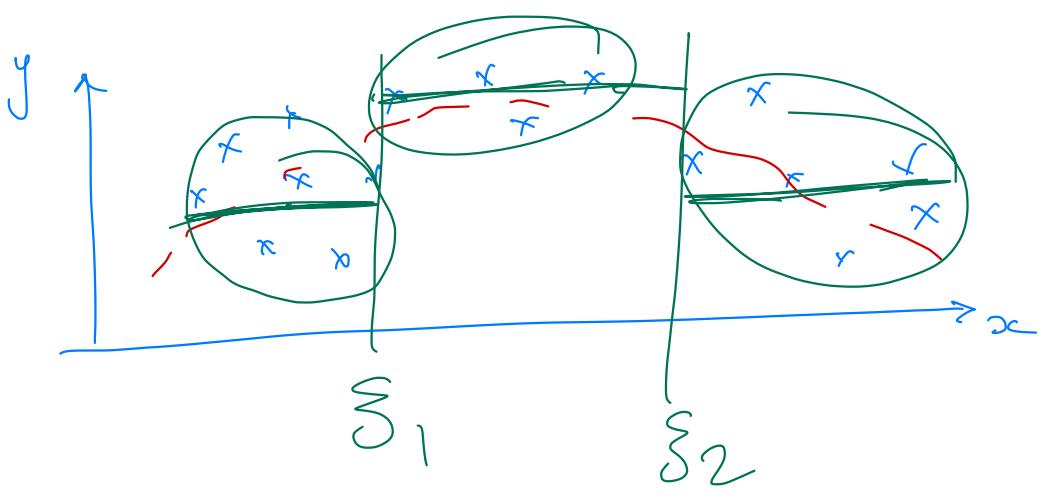
① Μέθοδος επιλογής μεταβλητών (n.x. stepwise regression)

② Regularization (n.x. ridge)

Τυρκάκι Πολυωνυμική Συνάρτησης
(Splines).

~~Τόσο~~ Διαφορετική σε λεύγιο αριθμό των X οτι
οντοχόης παραγόμενη διαστίγματα, και μεταπολογίζεται
των $f(x)$ τα διαφορετικά ποτυάρων
οι κατευθυντικές διαστάσεις.

Αρχικά για $p=1$

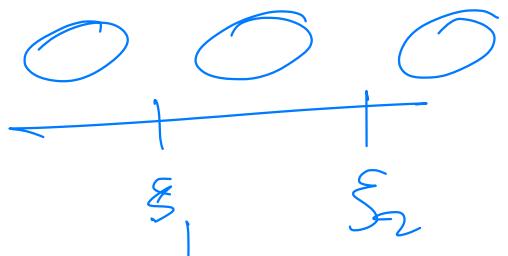


Etw rglia Signifizare

$$X < \xi_1$$

$$\xi_1 \leq X < \xi_2$$

$$X \geq \xi_2$$



① PW-constant:

$$h_1(x) = 1 (x < \xi_1)$$

$$h_2(x) = 1 (\xi_1 \leq x < \xi_2)$$

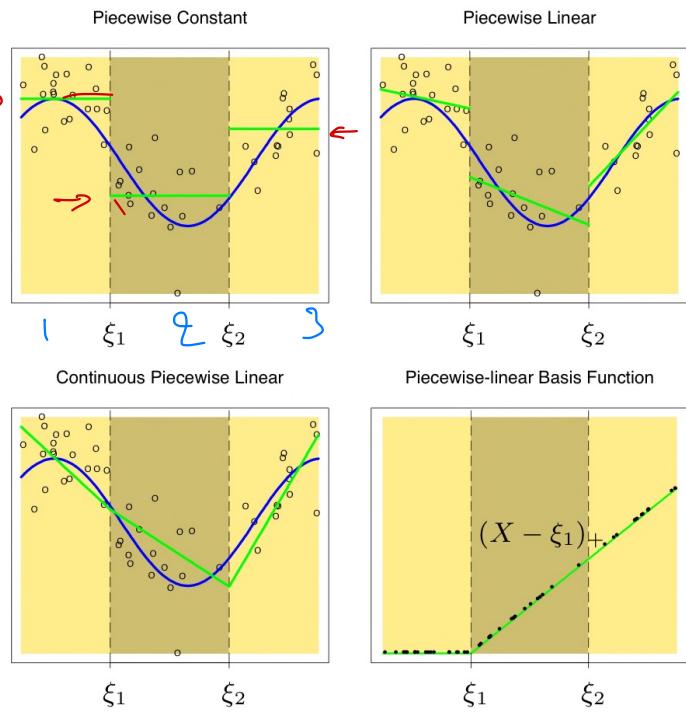
$$h_3(x) = 1 (x \geq \xi_2)$$

$$f(x) = b_1 h_1(x) + b_2 h_2(x) + b_3 h_3(x).$$

μηρούν να αλεχτισθεντες

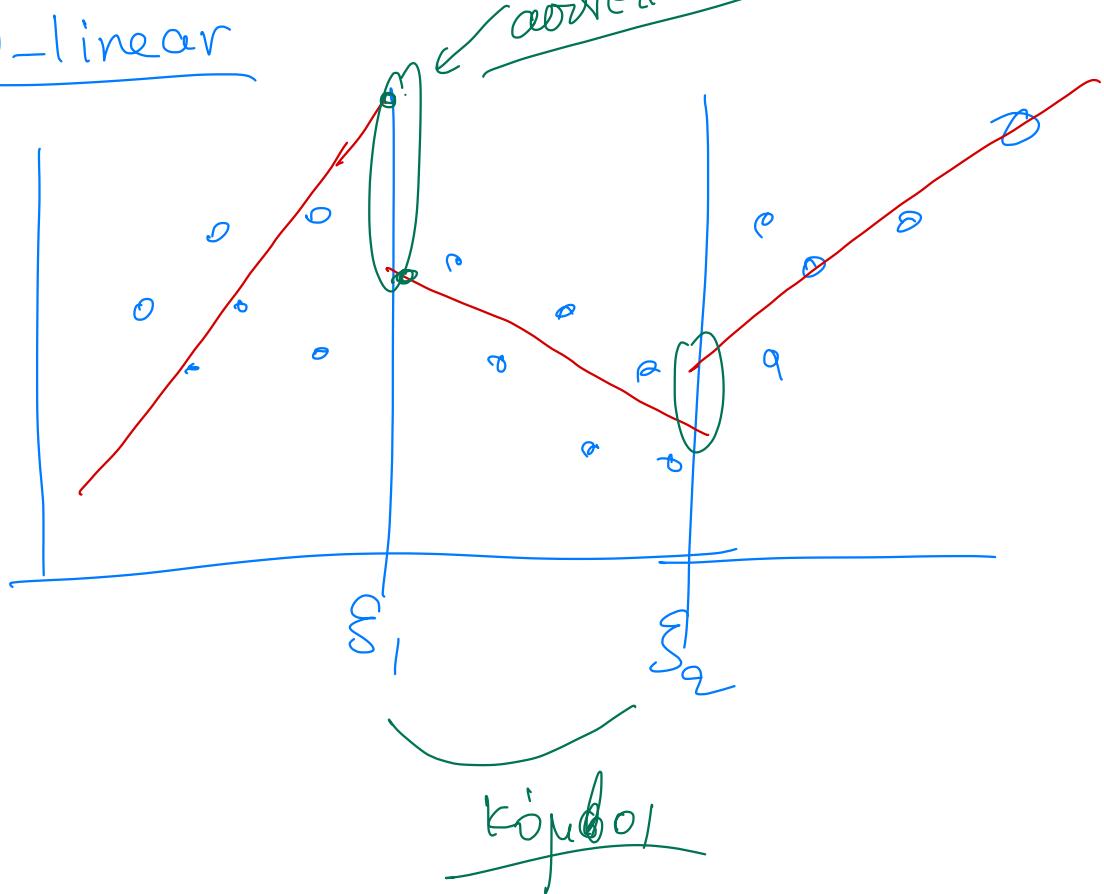
ωνίζουν την μηρούν

$$\alpha_1 h_1(x) + \alpha_2 h_2(x) + \alpha_3 h_3(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha_1, & x < \xi_1 \\ \alpha_2, & \xi_1 \leq x < \xi_2 \\ \alpha_3, & x \geq \xi_2 \end{cases}$$



$$\hat{b}_k = \bar{y}_k \quad (\text{ya } \approx \text{delta of } k), \quad k=1, 2, 3.$$

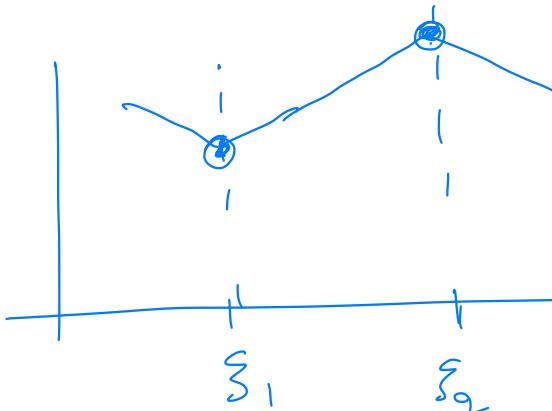
② PW-linear



Τετρει οναρπόρων

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b_{10} + b_{11}x & , \quad x < \xi_1 \\ b_{20} + b_{21}x & , \quad \xi_1 \leq x < \xi_2 \\ b_{30} + b_{31}x & , \quad x \geq \xi_2 \end{cases}$$

6 οναρπόροι
 (b_{10}, \dots, b_{31})



Συνέχιση $\rightarrow \xi_1$: $f(\xi_1^-) = f(\xi_1^+) \Rightarrow b_{10} + b_{11}\xi_1 = b_{20} + b_{21}\xi_1 \quad \textcircled{1}$

$\rightarrow \xi_2$: $b_{20} + b_{21}\xi_2 = b_{30} + b_{31}\xi_2 \quad \textcircled{2}$

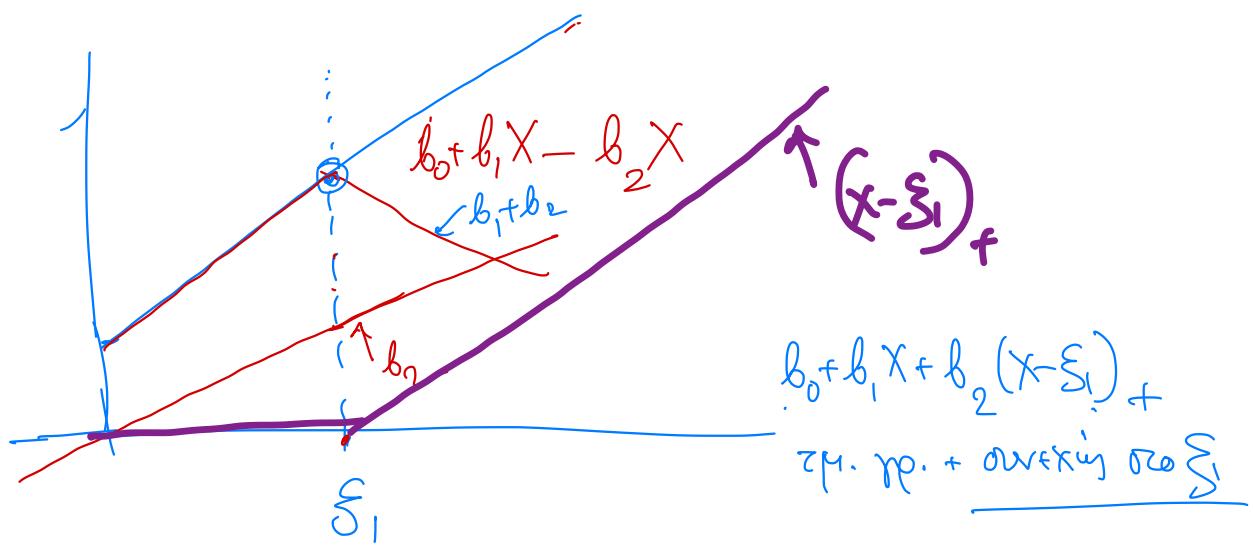
$$\left\{ \underbrace{(b_{10}, \dots, b_{31})}_{\in \mathbb{R}^6} : \textcircled{1} \text{ kai } \textcircled{2} \right\}$$

διάρροα = 4

(?) \exists 4 οναρπόροι $h_1(x), \dots, h_4(x)$:

με μεταγενερική οναρπόρων

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^4 x_m h_m(x) ?$$

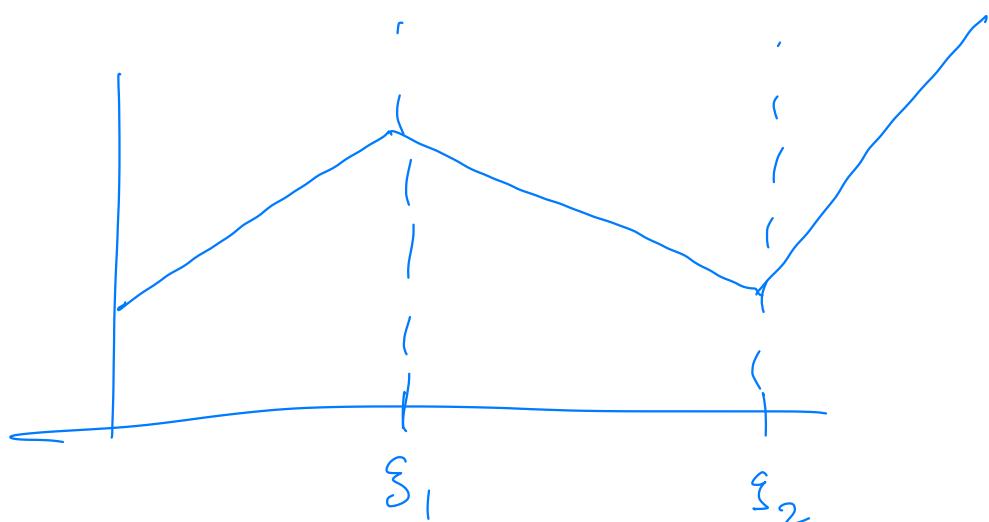


$$\left[\begin{array}{l} h_1(x) = 1 \\ h_2(x) = x \end{array} \right] \quad \underbrace{h_0 + h_1 x}_{(h_0, h_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$h_3(x) = \boxed{1(\xi_1 \leq x < \xi_2) \cdot x} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{only one pair of vertices}} \quad X$$

$$h_0 \cdot 1 + h_1 \cdot x + h_2 \cdot 1(\). \cdot x$$

$$h_3(x) = (x - \xi_1)_+ = \begin{cases} x - \xi_1, & x - \xi_1 > 0 \\ 0, & x - \xi_1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$h_4(x) = (x - \xi_2)_+$$

$$f(x) = b_1 h_1(x) + b_2 h_2(x) + b_3 h_3(x) + b_4 h_4(x)$$

linear
spline

$$= b_1 + b_2 x + b_3 (x - \xi_1)_+ + b_4 (x - \xi_2)_+$$

$\kappa \in K=2$
Köpfelous

$$= \begin{cases} b_1 + b_2 x & x < \xi_1 \\ b_1 + b_2 x + b_3 (x - \xi_1) \\ = b_1 - b_3 \xi_1 + \underbrace{(b_2 + b_3)}_{=} x & \xi_1 \leq x < \xi_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 x + b_3 (x - \xi_1) + b_4 (x - \xi_2) & x \geq \xi_2 \\ = \underbrace{(b_1 - b_3 \xi_1 - b_4 \xi_2)}_{=} + \underbrace{(b_2 + b_3 + b_4)}_{=} x \end{cases}$$

convex is to ξ_1, ξ_2 ?

Για K κόμβους ξ_1, \dots, ξ_k ($k+1$ διαστάσεις)

Ποια είναι η διαδοχή?

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & b_1 + b_2 x & & -b_3 + b_4 x & & b_5 + b_6 x & \\
 & \hline & & \hline & & \hline & \\
 - & 1 & + & 2 & + & 3 & + \dots + k+1 \xrightarrow{x} \\
 & \xi_1 & \xi_2 & \dots & \xi_{k-1} & \xi_k &
 \end{array}$$

Xwpis απρ. ουρίχειας: $2 \cdot (k+1)$ (intercept + slope σε κάθε διαστάση).

Αν επιλέγουμε αρ. ουρίχειας την ξ_1, \dots, ξ_k . K απρόποιη

$$\Rightarrow 2(k+1) - K = \textcircled{K+2}$$

Spline $h_1(x) = 1, h_2 = X, h_3 = (X - \xi_1)_+, h_4 = (X - \xi_2)_+, \dots$

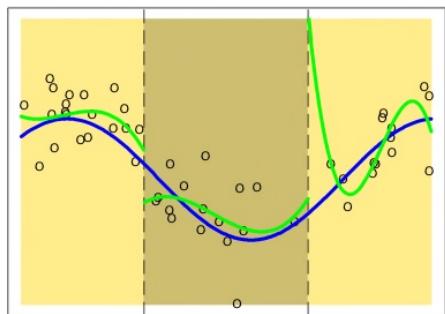
$$h_{k+2} = (X - \xi_k)_+$$

Начиная с 3-го бакета

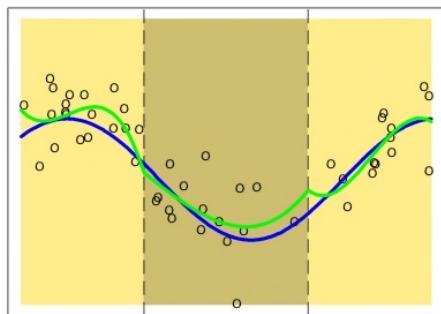
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{1-й бакет: } n^2 b_1 x^3 \\ & \text{2-й бакет: } n^2 b_2 x^3 \\ & \text{3-й бакет: } n^2 b_3 x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Piecewise Cubic Polynomials

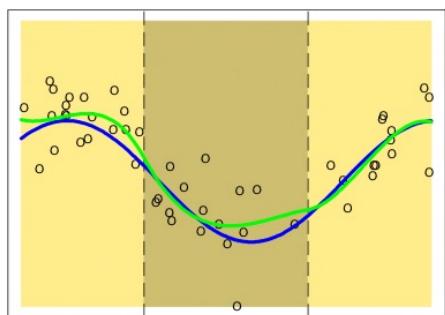
Discontinuous



Continuous



Continuous First Derivative



Continuous Second Derivative

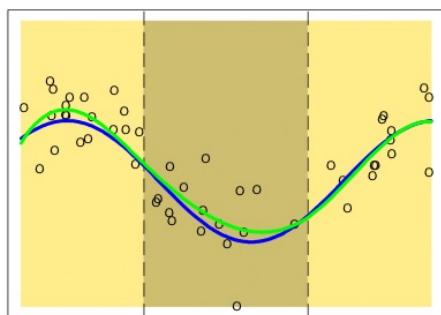


FIGURE 5.2. A series of piecewise-cubic polynomials, with increasing orders of continuity.