

11-4-2025

## Генератори та енергетики Поточного Дайджесту

$$Y = f(x) + \varepsilon, \quad x \text{ неє.параметри}$$

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots + b_n x^n$$

Генерація

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^p b_j h_j(x)$$

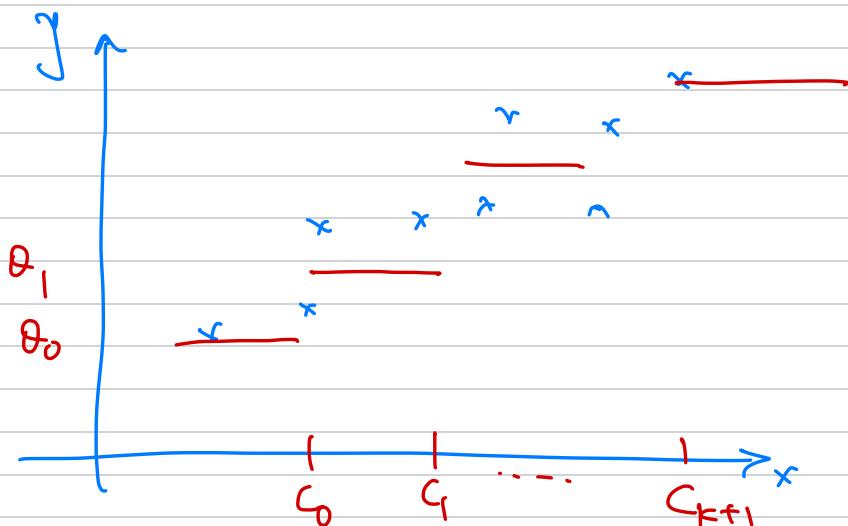
$h_j(x)$ : основні функції  
(basis functions)

Splines (пісочні поліноми - зважені поточні)

ⓐ  $x$  може бути

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \theta_0, & x \leq c_0 \\ \theta_1, & c_0 < x \leq c_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_k, & c_k < x \leq c_k \\ \theta_{k+1}, & x > c_k \end{cases}$$

$c_0, \dots, c_k$  окремі  
 $\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{k+1}$   
згортки під час

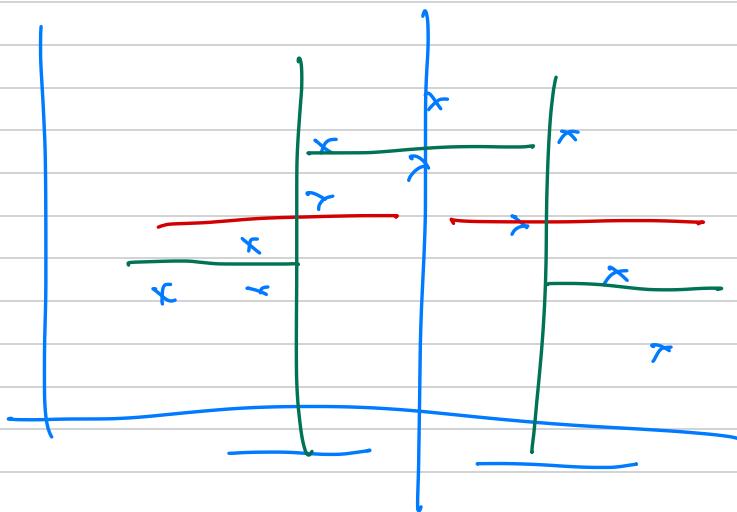


Ερώτηση: Εάν  $f(x)$  τοποι να εκφραστεί ως  
 $f(x) = \sum b_m h_m(x)$  ?  
 Νοιστική ή αναλυτική;

$$f(x) = \theta_0 \cdot I(x \leq c_0) + \theta_1 I(c_0 < x \leq c_1) + \dots + \theta_{k+1} I(x > c_k)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ h_1(x) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ h_2 \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ h_{k+2} \end{array}$$

Λ.χ.



## Trigonometrische Ausdrücke

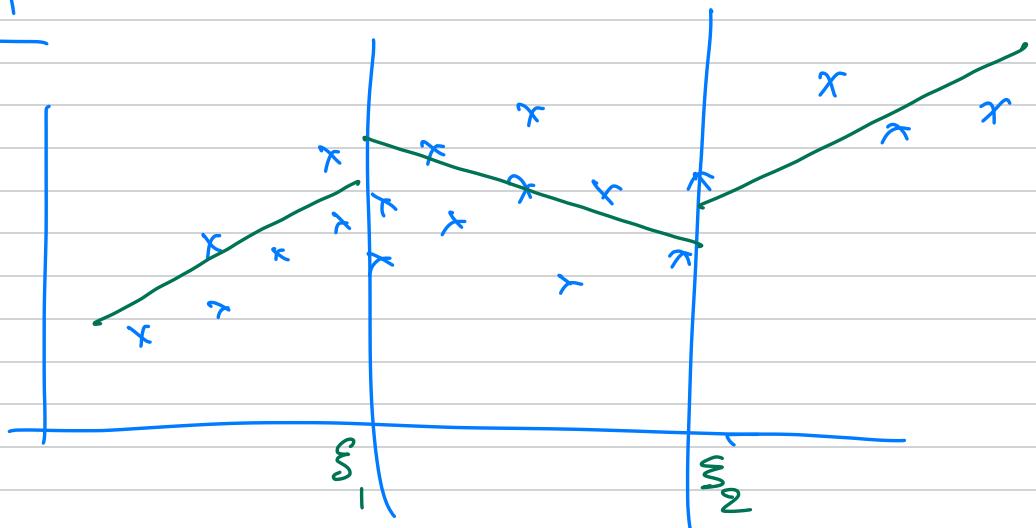
n.x.  $h_m(x) = b_{m0} + b_{m1}x + \dots + b_{mn}x^n$ ,  $m=1, 2, \dots, K$

$$f(x) = \sum \theta_m h_m(x)$$



$$df_{\text{model}} = K \cdot (n+1)$$

n.x.  $n=1$



$$b_{10} + b_{11}x \quad b_{20} + b_{21}x \quad \dots \quad b_{30} + b_{31}x$$

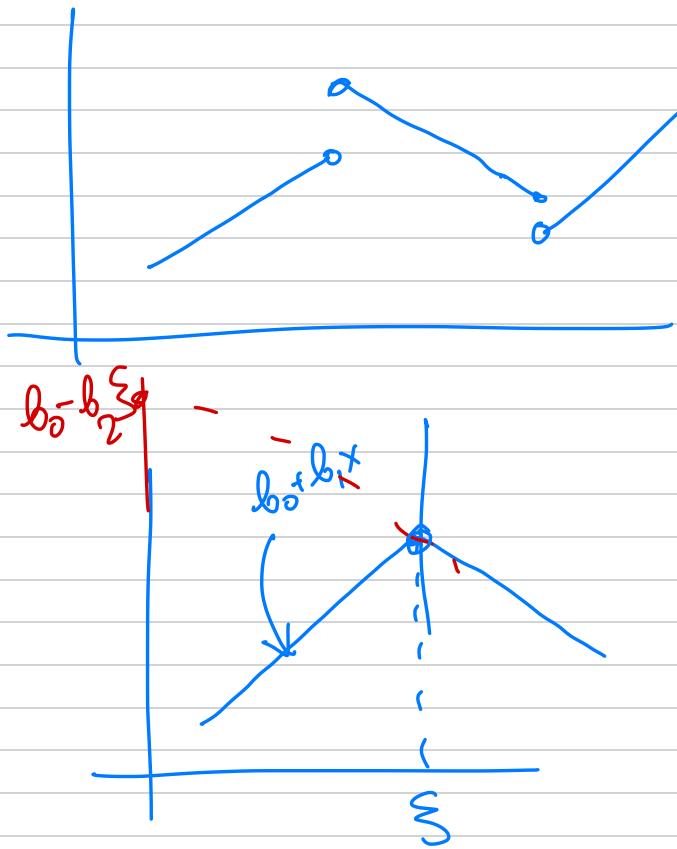
Auflösung:  $f(x)$  übernimmt den Wert  $x = \xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$ .

$$b_{10} + b_{11}\xi_1 = b_{20} + b_{21}\xi_1 \quad \leftarrow (\text{Rezipro.} \Rightarrow \text{Invers } b\right)$$

ausgeprägte k-te Badwei getreten

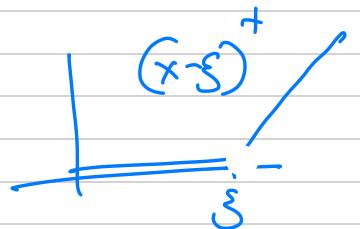
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b_{00} + b_{10}x & , \quad x < \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ & , \quad x > \xi_{k-1} \end{cases}$$

overlapping area  
 $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$ .



$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 (x - \xi)^+$$

$$= \begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 x & x \leq \xi \\ (b_0 - b_2 \xi) + (b_1 + b_2) x, & x > \xi \end{cases}$$



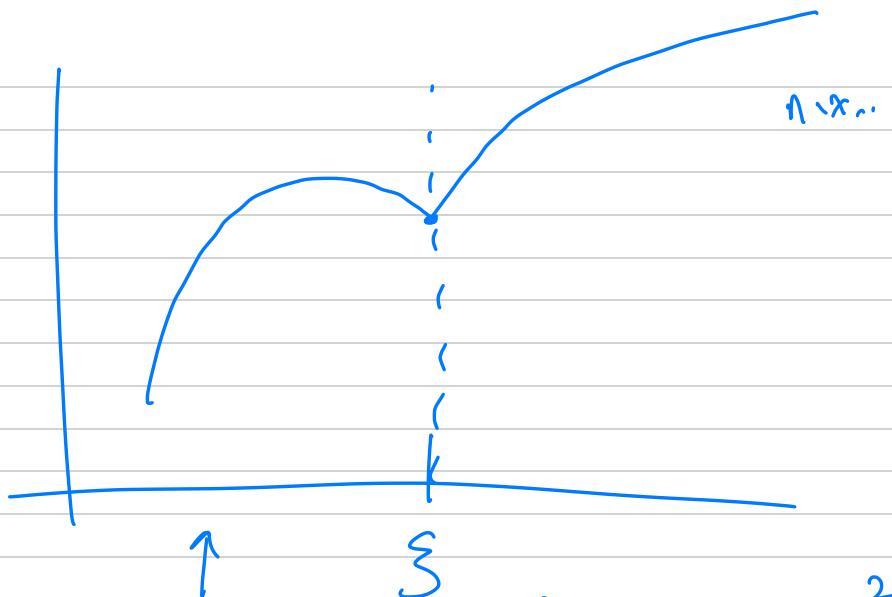
$$f(x) = b_1 h_1(x) + b_2 h_2(x) + b_3 h_3(x)$$

$$h_1(x) = 1$$

$$h_2(x) = x$$

$$h_3(x) = (x - \xi)^-$$

} linear spline function      (spline of order M=2)



$$b_{10} + b_{11}x + b_{12}x^2 \quad b_{20} + b_{21}x + b_{22}x^2$$

- ZVÝSKYKES : 1)  $f$  vrtexy jsou  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$
- 2)  $f'(x)$  " "  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$

$$\text{df} = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{b_1 + b_2 x + b_3 x^2}_{\text{Splines}} + b_4 ((x-\xi)^+)^2$$

$$\text{für } x > \xi \quad f'(x) = \underbrace{b_2 + 2b_3 x}_{\text{order M=3}} + b_4 \cdot 2(x-\xi)$$

$$f'(\xi^+) = b_2 + 2b_3 \xi = f'(\xi^-)$$

Splines  
order  
M=3

Nož. 3<sup>SV</sup> dle řešení

(cubic splines).

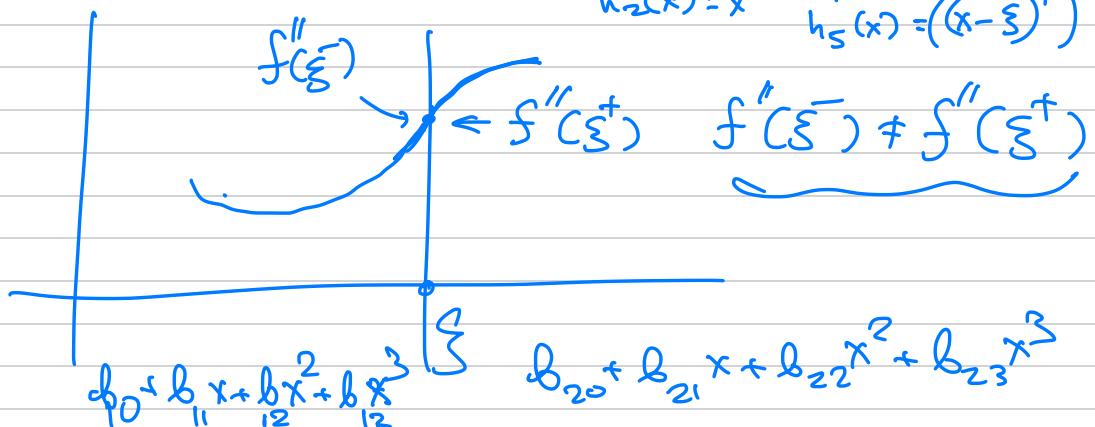
$$h_1(x) = 1$$

$$h_2(x) = x$$

$$h_3(x) = x^2$$

$$h_4(x) = x^3$$

$$h_5(x) = (x-\xi)^+$$



Μεταξύ των λαραγίων 2<sup>nd</sup> ταξης

## [Ενικά]

Spline ταξης  $M+1$  με  $K-1$  κόμπους  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{K-1}$

οι ταξης διαστολές  $f(x)$  προσαρτώνται μεταξύ  $M$

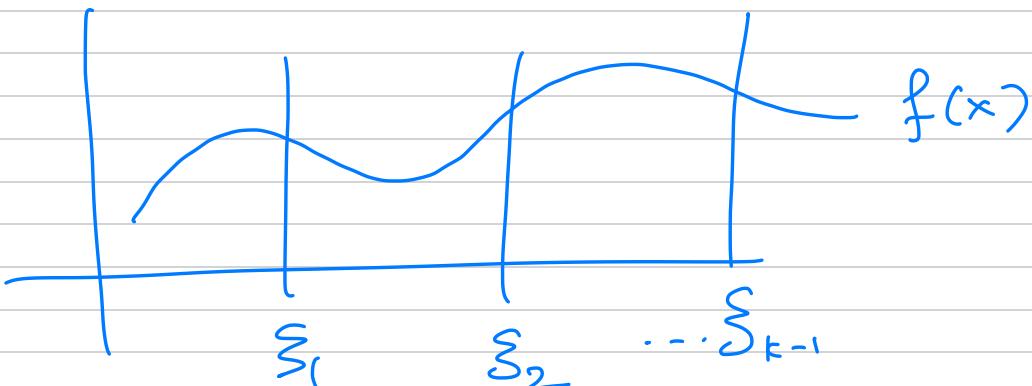
με λαραγίων στην άλλη αντικατοπτρική

$K'$  είναι συνεχής λαραγίων όπως τα  $M-1$  ταξης

## Cubic splines, ταξης 4

cubic λαραγίων

με συνεχείς 1', 2' λαραγίων



Ιντερπρίτης βίδων

$$h_1(x) = 1$$

$$h_2(x) = x$$

$$h_3(x) = x^2$$

$$h_4(x) = x^3$$

$$h_5(x) = (x - \xi_1)^+ {}^3$$

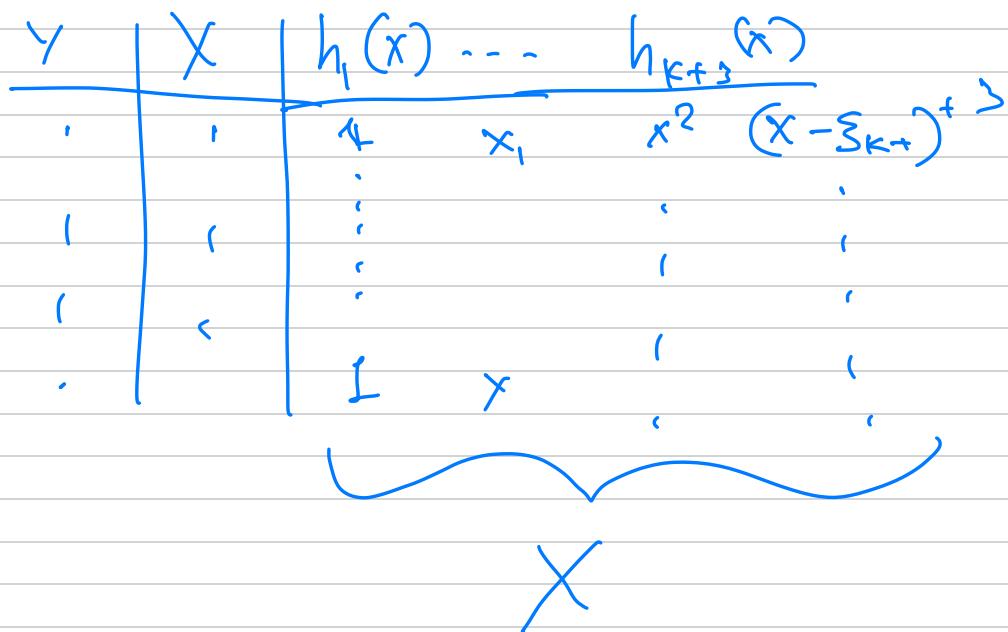
$$h_6(x) = (x - \xi_2)^+ {}^3$$

$$h_{4+K-1}(x) = (x - \xi_{K-1})^+ {}^3$$

$\frac{df}{dx} = K+3$  συρπλεγμένης  
βίδων

regression  
splines

Τανοινον (σε R n.x.)



$$Y = X \beta + \varepsilon$$

Splines library

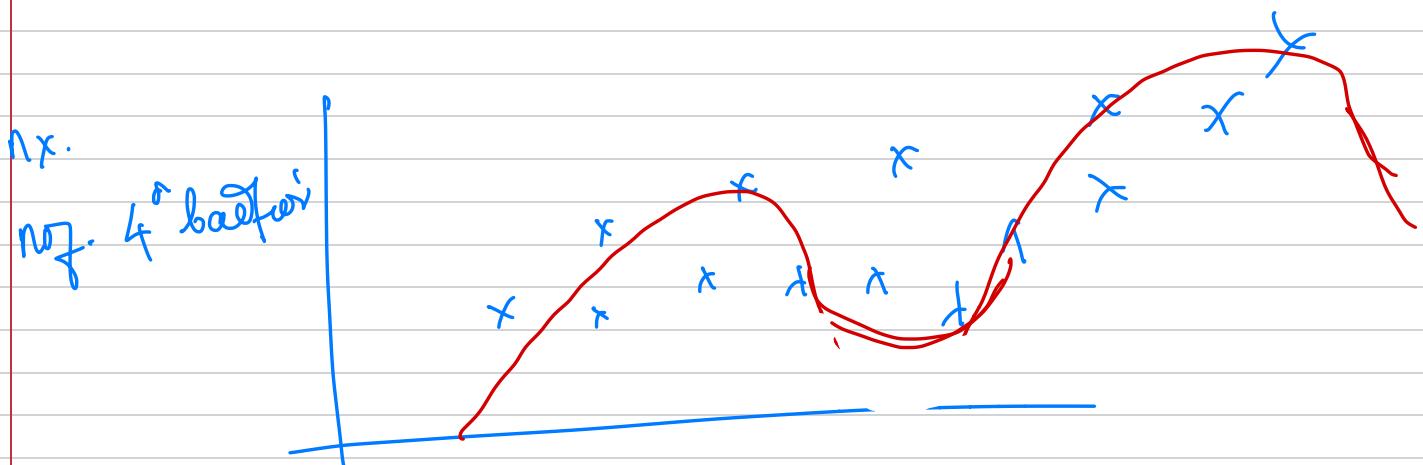
$bs \leftarrow$  (regression  
splines)

$bs(x, df = , order = 4, degree = 3)$   
 $knots = c(., ., .)$

default for knots :  $xwpifee \approx range(x)$   
or 10anexorza quantiles

1<sup>n</sup> Enetraon

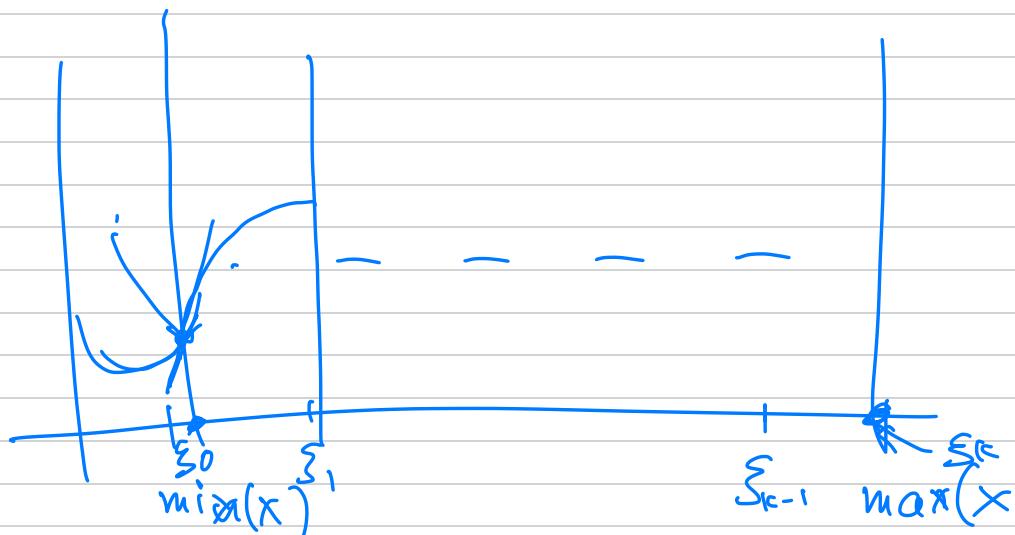
Natural Splines



mejorar variancia da akpa

Natural Splines

Estimator nrepropriozi : Nipar anio za d6o  
akpa zw range( $x$ )  
u  $f(x)$  nperni va Enetra-  
reza recuperaci



$$f''(\xi_0) = 0 \quad f''(\xi_k) = 0$$

## Erfaprinzips basierend

$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_K$ .

$$N_1(x) = 1, \quad N_2(x) = x,$$

$$N_{2+k}(x) = d_k(x) - d_{K-1}(x), \quad k=1, 2, \dots, K-2$$

$$d_k(x) = \frac{(x-\xi_k)_+^3 - (x-\xi_K)_+^3}{\xi_K - \xi_k}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, K-1$$

R: aufgrund von ns( )

## Smoothing Splines

y, x

$$y = \underbrace{f(x)} + \varepsilon$$

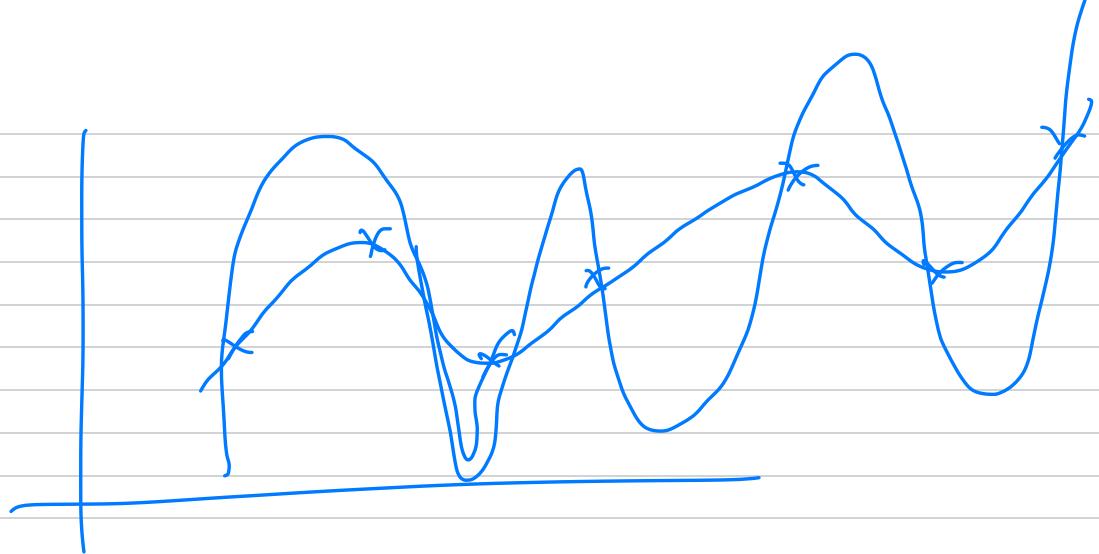
$$f(x) \in C^1 \cap C^2 \quad (\text{durch 2. Ableitung 2\textsuperscript{es} Nachbarschaften})$$

$$\text{RSS}(f, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i))^2 + \lambda \int (f''(t))^2 dt$$

δankörper  
an  $f''(x)$

Γ<sub>1α</sub> λ = 0 :

$$\text{Minimaler } f(x) \in C^2 : f(x_i) = y_i$$



$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f''(\epsilon) \approx 0 \quad \forall \epsilon$   
 $\Rightarrow f(\epsilon)$  "regulär"

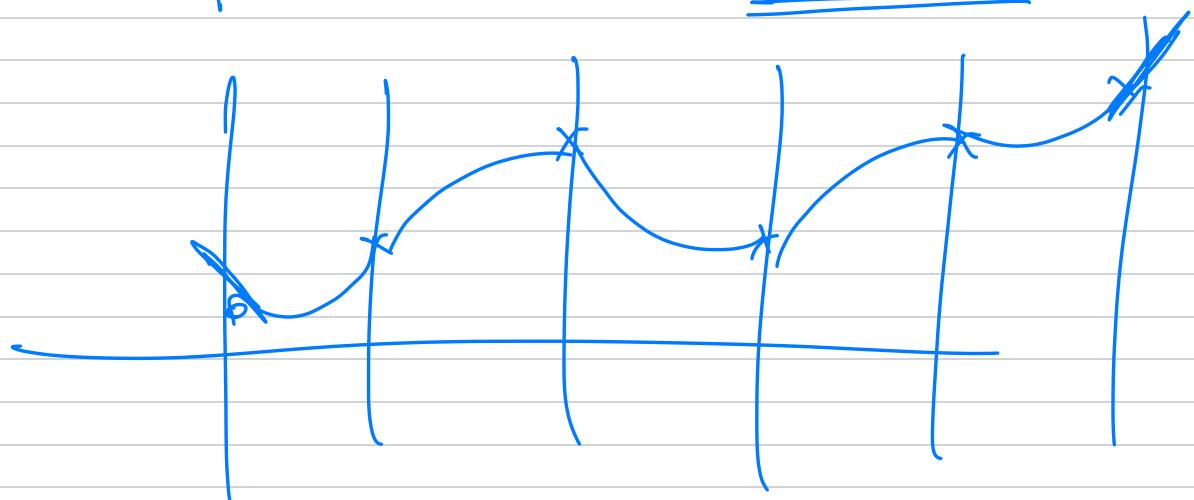
$$\min_{f \in G^2} \{ \text{RSS}(\epsilon, \lambda) \} ?$$

Lim Eva natural spline

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N \theta_j N_j(x)$$

$N_j$  : natural cubic splines  $f \in$

Knoten oder offene  $\underline{x_1, \dots, x_n}$



Dependenz aveg. mit abhäng.  $X_1, \dots, X_p$ .

## I) Generalized Additive Models (GAM)

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_p) = \sum_{j=1}^p \theta_j f_j(x_j)$$

$f_j(x_j)$  : monotonous resp.  $x_j$   
(z.B. für Splines, etc.).

$$f_j(x_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_j} b_{ji} h_{ji}(x_j)$$

analog resp.  $f_j(x_j)$

## Differenz (Additivitäts-Interaktion)

$X_1 = \text{age}$

$X_2 = \text{smoking} \xrightarrow{\text{yes}} \text{no} \Rightarrow S = I(X_2 = \text{yes})$

$y = \text{arav. Skalozur}$

$$\underline{y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 S}$$

main effects model  
monotone linear  
abhängigkeit

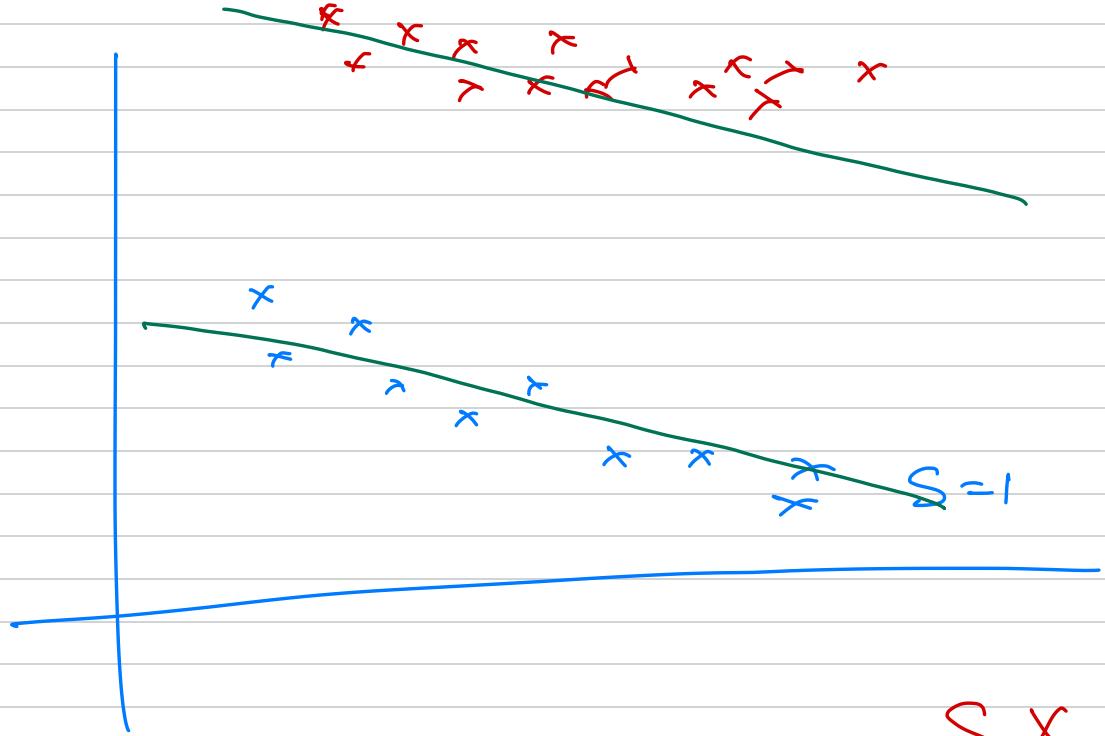
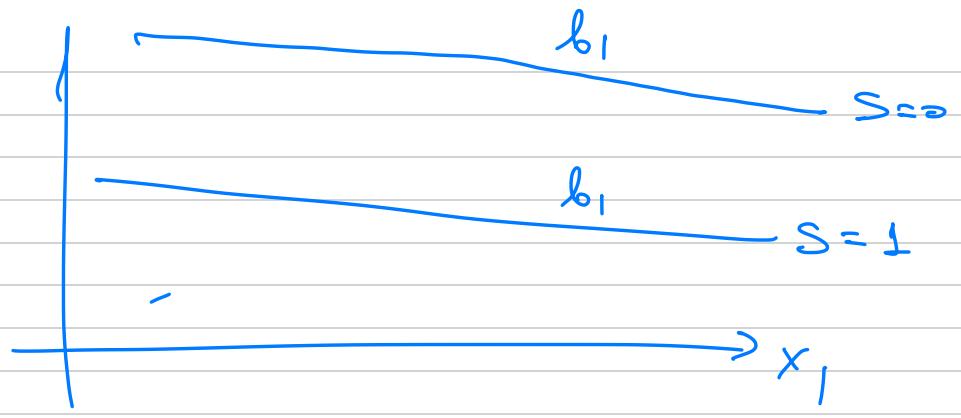
$$S=0 : y = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

$$S=1 : y = (b_0 + b_2) + b_1 X_1$$

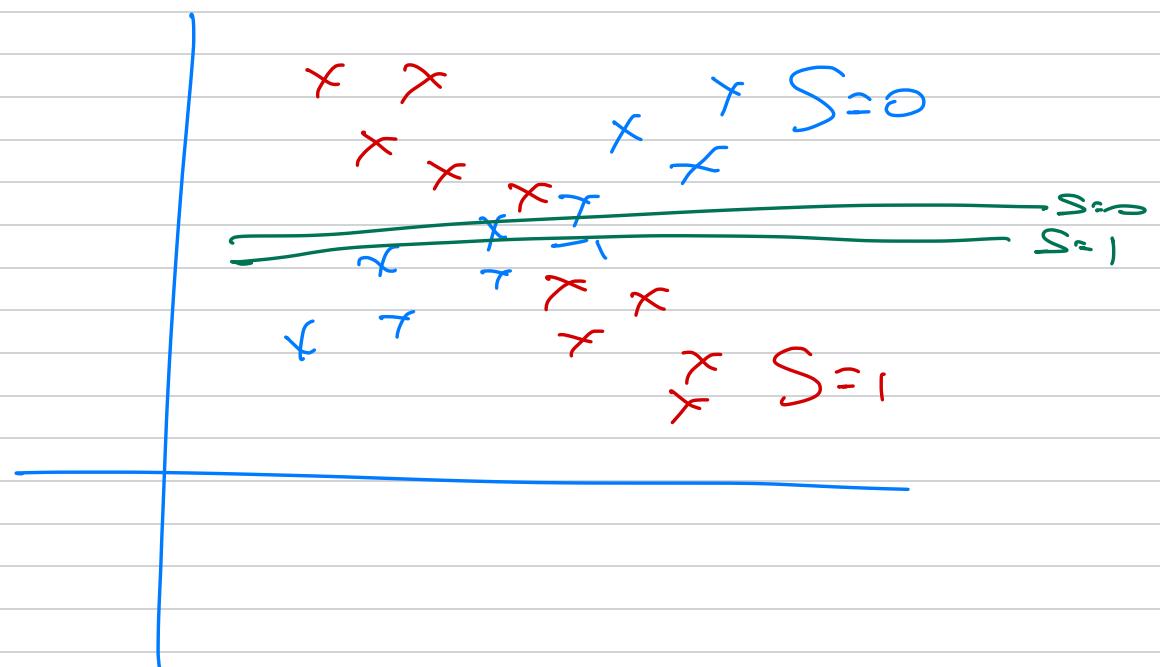
$b_2 = \text{Einzuw. } S \text{ aveg. ante } X_1$

$$E(y|S=1) - E(y|S=0) \neq 0$$

$$b_1 = E(y|X_1+1) - E(y|X_1) \neq 0, 1$$



$S, X$  αναρχ.

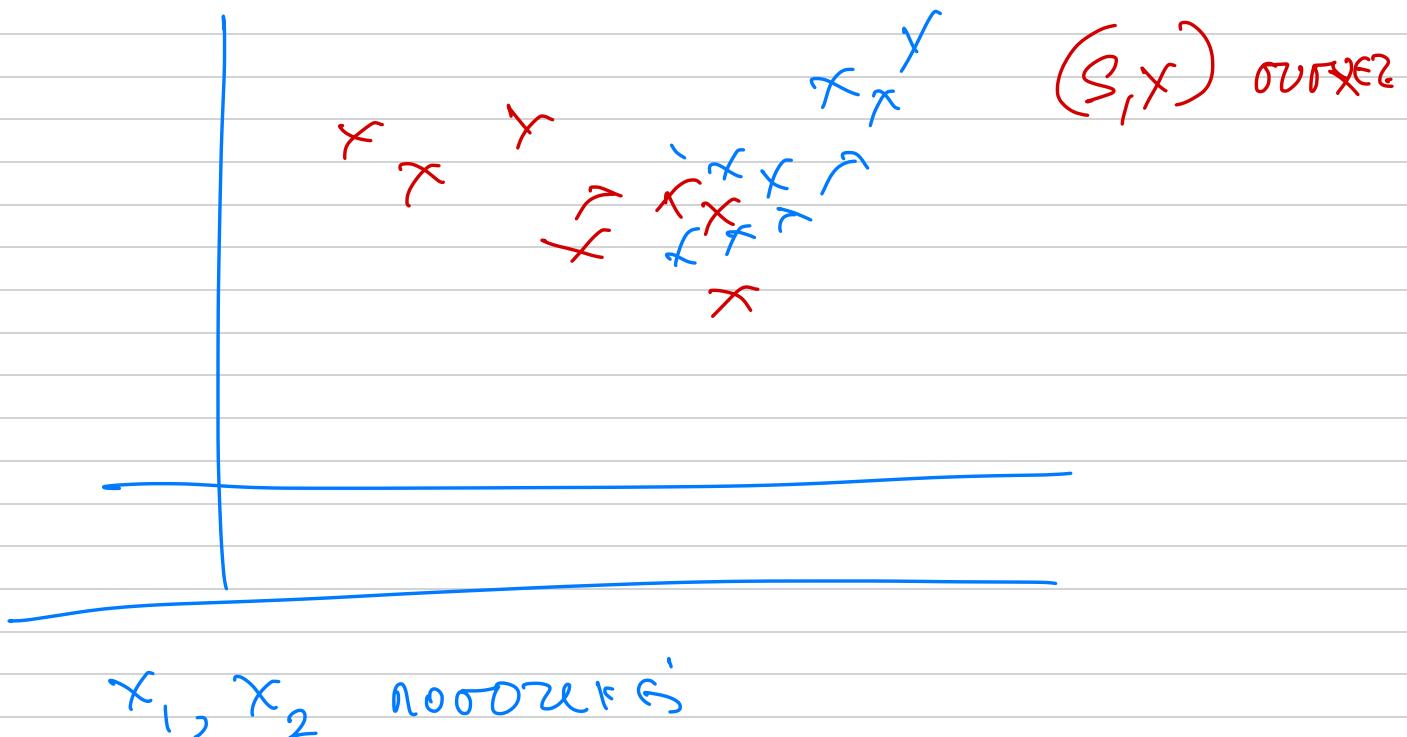


$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 S + b_3 \cdot \underline{x_1 \cdot S}$$

$$S=0 \quad f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x_1$$

$$S=1 \quad f(x) = (b_0 + b_2) + (b_1 + b_3) x_1$$

$b_3$ : interaction effect  
аффюнцифрат



$$\mathbb{E} y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 = f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = b_1 + x_2 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = b_2 + x_1$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_1 x_2 \text{ interaction}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = b_1 + b_3 x_2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = b_2 + b_3 x_1$$

Графико Моржи

$H_0$ :  $\exists$  гармон.

$H_1$ :  $\exists$  ахенидам

$H_0$ :  $b_3 = 0$

$H_1$ :  $b_3 \neq 0$ .

t-test