

## Лекция 11. Статистическая оценка.

Оценка макс. прав.

$$\underbrace{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n}_{\text{оценки выборки } (\xi_i \text{ i.i.d.})} \quad \xi_i = \begin{cases} 1, & x \\ 0, & 1-x \end{cases} \quad x - \text{небольшое } (x \in [0, 1])$$

$$l(x, \xi) = x^{\xi} (1-x)^{1-\xi} = \begin{cases} x, & \xi=1 \\ 1-x, & \xi=0 \end{cases}$$

↑ беп

$$L(x, \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n x^{\xi_i} (1-x)^{1-\xi_i} = x^{\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i} (1-x)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i}$$

↑ оп-ная правдоподобие.

$$x_* \rightarrow \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \quad -\ln L(x, \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln l(x, \xi_i)$$

наименьшее значение

правдоподобия

$$x_* = \arg \min_{x \in [0, 1]} \mathbb{E}_{\xi \in \text{Бе}(x_*)} [-\ln l(x, \xi)]$$

$$f(x, \xi) = -\ln l(x, \xi)$$

$$\min_x f(x) := \mathbb{E} f(x, \xi) \rightarrow \text{пем. } x_*$$

Но можно использовать  $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}$ ,

но можно считать :

$$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n$$

Dla nazywane

Ortogonalny

SGD

Ograniczony

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - h \nabla f(x^k, z^k)$$

$$\bar{x}^N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x^k \quad h \sim \epsilon/M^2$$

$$|E[f(\bar{x}^N)] - f(x_*)| \leq \underbrace{\frac{MR}{\sqrt{N}}}_{\Sigma}$$

$$N \sim \frac{M^2 R^2}{\epsilon^2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |E[\nabla f(x, z)]|^2 \leq \\ \leq M^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$R = \|x^0 - x_*\|_2$$

Pierwsze

$$f(x) - f(x_*) \geq \frac{M}{2} \gamma \|x - x_*\|_2^\gamma, \gamma \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M}{2} |E[\|\bar{x}^N - x_*\|_2^\gamma]| &\leq \\ &\leq |E[f(\bar{x}^N)] - f(x_*)| \leq \\ &\leq \frac{M \sqrt{|E[\|x^0 - x_*\|_2^2]|}}{\sqrt{N}} \end{aligned}$$

$\gamma = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} |E[\|\bar{x}^N - x_*\|_2^2]| &\leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} |E[\|x^0 - x_*\|_2^2]| \end{aligned}$$

$$x^0 := \bar{x}^N \quad ; \quad N \sim \frac{M^2}{\mu \epsilon}, \mu_2 = \mu.$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x, z^k) \rightarrow \min_x$$

perw. zyczenie

delta delta  
 $\epsilon$ -perw. ulegaj.

$$n \sim \frac{M^2}{\mu \epsilon} \quad (\text{czm czm } \mu \text{-czmna } \text{czm})$$

Czma  $\mu = 0$

$$n \sim \frac{M^2 R^2}{\epsilon^2}, \quad d = \dim x$$

Pierwsze przesuniecie

$$\mu \sim \epsilon / R^2$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x, z^k) + \frac{M}{2} \|x\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min_x$$

## Бары - параллелограмм

Доказат.  $\|Df(y) - Df(x)\|_2 \leq L\|y-x\|_2$

$$f(x) := E_f(x, z) \rightarrow \min_x$$

всегда

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - h D_f(x^k)$$

$$(\star) \quad -\delta_1 \leq f(y) - f(x) - \langle Df(x), y - x \rangle \leq \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2 + \delta_2$$

Предполож.  $E\delta_1 = 0$ ,  $E\delta_2 \leq \delta$ .

$$(0) \quad \|x^{k+1} - x_*\|_2^2 = \|x^k - x_*\|_2^2 - 2h \langle Df(x^k), x^k - x_* \rangle + h^2 \|Df(x^k)\|_2^2$$

Уг  $(\star)$  1)  $\|Df(x^k)\|_2^2 \leq 2L(f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) + \delta_2)$

2)  $\langle Df(x^k), x^k - x_* \rangle \geq f(x^k) - f(x_*) - \delta_1$

Рассмотрим б (0)

$$2h(f(x^k) - f(x_*) - \delta_1) \leq \|x^k - x_*\|_2^2 - \|x^{k+1} - x_*\|_2^2 + h^2 2L(f(x^k) - f(x^{k+1}) + \delta_2)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\frac{L}{2N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\overbrace{f(x^{k+1}) - f(x_*) - \delta_1}^{\frac{2}{L}(f(x^{k+1}) - f(x_*) - \delta_1)} \leq \|x^k - x_*\|_2^2 - \|x^{k+1} - x_*\|_2^2 + \frac{2\delta_2}{L}$$

$$f(\bar{x}^N) - f(x_*) - \delta_1 \leq \frac{LR^2}{2N} + \delta_2 \quad (\star)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f(x^{k+1}) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x^{k+1}\right) = f\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N x^k}_{\bar{x}^N}\right)$$

$$E(x)$$

$$E\delta_1 = 0$$

$$E\delta_2 \leq \delta$$

$$E f(\bar{x}^n) - f(x_*) \leq \frac{LR^2}{2N} + \sum \left( \begin{array}{c} \diamond \\ \diamond \end{array} \right).$$

Беру выражение

$$R^2 = \|x^0 - x_*\|_2^2$$

$$Df(x) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r D_x f(x, z^i) = \underbrace{D^r f(x, \{z^i\})}_{D^r f(x)}$$

Предположим:  $\begin{cases} E_z D_x f(x, z) = Df(x) \\ E \left[ \|D_x f(x, z) - Df(x)\|_2^2 \right] \leq \sigma^2 \end{cases}$

|||

$$E \left[ \|D^r f(x) - Df(x)\|_2^2 \right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{r} \quad (\square)$$

$f(x)$  - гладкая

$$0 \leq f(y) - f(x) - \langle Df(x), y - x \rangle \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{гладкость} \\ \text{нестационарность} \end{array} \right.$$

$$0 \leq f(y) - f(x) - \langle Df(x), y - x \rangle + \langle D^r f(x) - Df(x), y - x \rangle$$

1)  $\underbrace{\langle Df(x) - D^r f(x), y - x \rangle}_{\delta_1} \leq f(y) - f(x) - \langle D^r f(x), y - x \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \|Df(y) - Df(x)\|_2 \leq L \|y - x\|_2$

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle Df(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2$$

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle D^r f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2 + \langle D^r f(x) - Df(x), y - x \rangle$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \leq \frac{\|a\|_2^2}{2L} + \frac{L\|b\|_2^2}{2} \quad \forall L > 0$$

$$\langle Df(x) - D^r f(x), y-x \rangle \leq \frac{\|Df(x) - D^r f(x)\|_2^2}{2L} + \frac{L\|y-x\|_2^2}{2}$$

2)  $f(y) \leq f(x) + \langle D^r f(x), y-x \rangle + \frac{2L}{2} \|y-x\|_2^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\|Df(x) - D^r f(x)\|_2^2}{2L}}_{\delta_2}$

$L := 2L$   
new old

$$M_y (\square) \Rightarrow E \delta_2 = \frac{1}{2L} E \|Df(x) - D^r f(x)\|_2^2 \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{2Lr}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\sigma^2}{2Lr}$$

$M_y (\square)$  węzgad, że

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \frac{1}{2L} \nabla \sum_{i=1}^k Df(x^k, z^{k,i})$$

npodstw.  
zgad.  
crogx.

$$\bar{x}^N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N x^k$$

$$E f(\bar{x}^N) - f(x_*) \leq \underbrace{\frac{LR^2}{N}}_{\Sigma/2} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma^2}{2Lr}}_{\Sigma/2} = \Sigma$$

$$N = \frac{2LR^2}{\Sigma}, \quad r = \frac{\sigma^2}{L\Sigma} \geq 1$$

#  $Df(x, z)$   
maks. biegłość  
spójność

$$T = N \cdot r = \frac{2LR^2}{\Sigma} \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{L\Sigma} = \\ = \frac{2\sigma^2 R^2}{\Sigma^2}$$

$$N \sim \frac{LR^2}{\varepsilon}, T \sim \max \left\{ \frac{\sigma^2 R^2}{\varepsilon^2}, \frac{LR^2}{\varepsilon} \right\}$$

GM:  $\mathbb{E} f(\hat{x}^n) - f(x_*) \leq \frac{LR^2}{N} + \delta$

FGM:  $\mathbb{E} f(\hat{x}^n) - f(x_*) \leq \frac{LR^2}{N^2} + N \cdot \delta$

Devolder et al  
2013

$$N \sim \sqrt{\frac{LR^2}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$N \cdot \frac{\delta^2}{2LR} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\delta^2}{L\varepsilon} N \sim \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3/2}}$$

on multiplikation  $\rightarrow$

$$T = N \cdot \tau = \frac{\delta^2}{L\varepsilon} N^2 = \frac{\delta^2}{L\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{LR^2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$T \sim \frac{\sigma^2 R^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$T \sim \max \left\{ \frac{\sigma^2 R^2}{\varepsilon^2}, \sqrt{\frac{LR^2}{\varepsilon}} \right\}$$

Durchschnittswert

Karst-Methode  $\rightarrow \mathbb{E} x \rightarrow \min_{x \in [-1, 1]}$

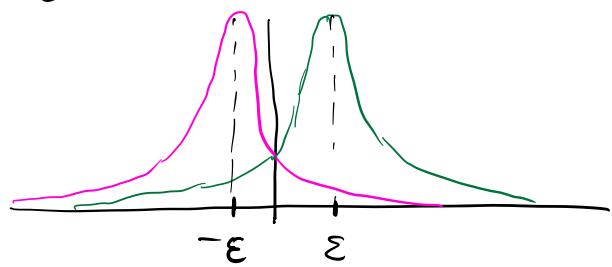
$z_{\text{Methode}} = \mathbb{E} z = \varepsilon$

Höhe  $z_{\text{Methode}} = z_{\text{Kartkarte}} = \widehat{\varepsilon}$

$\nabla f(x, z) = f(x, z) = \widehat{\varepsilon} + z, z \in N(0, 1)$

$\widehat{\varepsilon} + z^k$  - Beispiele  
Hausaufgabe

бюджет  $w_2 \rightarrow N(\bar{\Sigma}, 1)$



$$x_0 = 1$$

или

$$x_0 = -1$$

если

то  $\text{рас} \rightarrow \text{рас}$

$$\text{но } \Delta f = 2\varepsilon$$

и не  $\text{рас}$

$\text{рас}$ .

$$\text{из условия} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

то есть  
бюджет