

المحور الإحصائي

/ / - Kernel /

مجلة القادسية للعلوم الإدارية والاقتصادية

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المجلد ٩ العدد ١ السنة ٢٠٠٧

Kernel

xxe@yahoo.com

tahir_reisan@yahoo.com

Epanechnikov (Biweight) Quartic ,Kernel

Abstract

In canonical correlation analysis which studies the correlations between two sets of random variables, assume that these sets have a linear structure, but if this assumption dose not achieve, so the using of classical canonical correlation method isn't suitable thus we can turn into kernel method which is able to deal with this case. In this paper many of kernel functions is used (Quartic (Biweight) and Epanechnikov functions) in purpose of comparing between classical and kernel methods by using simulation.

X X p Y q
 $b^T Y, a^T$
 $:$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = MAX |corr(a^T X, b^T Y)| \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$W = b^T Y, Z = a^T X$$

$\beta \quad \alpha$

. ()

$$, () \quad \rho$$

$< k < Min(p, q) , k$

$$U = (X^T, Y^T)^T \quad \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{XX} & \Sigma_{XY} \\ \Sigma_{YX} & \Sigma_{YY} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY} \Sigma_{YY}^{-1} \Sigma_{YX}, \Sigma_{YY}^{-1} \Sigma_{YX} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \Sigma_{XY} \dots \dots \dots ()$$

$$\alpha \quad ()$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} \quad \rho \quad \beta$$

$$U_i = (X_i^T, Y_i^T)^T \in IR^P * IR^q \quad U, U, \dots, U_n$$

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kernel

$$\text{(smoothing)} \quad \frac{\text{kernel}}{\text{kernel}}$$

$$\hat{f}_h = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n k\left(\frac{x - X_i}{h}\right)$$

$$\text{bandwith} \quad h$$

$$\text{kernel} \quad \text{kernel} \quad \text{kernel} \quad k(u)$$

$$x \quad x \quad x \quad X_i$$

$$h$$

$$\text{kernel} \quad \text{kernel}$$

$$k(u) = k(-u) \quad k(u)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k(u) du = 1$$

$$0 < \int u^2 k(u) du < \infty .$$

:

:

Quartic (Biweight) •

$$k(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{15}{16}(1-u^2)^2 & \text{if } (|u| \leq 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

:

Epanechnikov •

$$k(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1-u^2) & \text{if } (|u| \leq 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

h

,

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kernel

Epanechnikov

Quartic (Biweight)

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(V.B)

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$$Za_i \quad (x, x)$$

$$Za_i = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2$$

$$Zk_i$$

$$Zk_i = a_1k(x_1) + a_2k(x_2)$$

$$K(.)$$

$$x = (e^\theta) \sin(6\theta) + \varepsilon_1$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\theta$$

$$.(n= \quad)$$

$$Wb_i \quad (y, y)$$

$$Wb_i = b_1y_1 + b_2y_2$$

$$Wk_i$$

$$Wk_i = b_1k(y_1) + b_2k(y_2)$$

$$K(.)$$

$$y = (e^{\theta/4}) \cos(4\theta) \sin(\theta) + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\theta$$

$$(n= \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad)$$

$$Wb_i \quad Za_i$$

$$. Wk_i \quad Zk_i$$

⋮

$$\begin{pmatrix} () & () & () \\ () & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Epanechnikov \quad \varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_1$$

Quartic

()

n	ε_2 CCQ	CCE	CCA
	.211	.	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	.201	.201	.264
	.	.	.

()

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 ε_2 ε_1

Quartic

Epanechnikov

()

 ε_2 ε_1

n	CCQ	CCE	CCA
	.215	.	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	.209	.210	.260
	.	.	.

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 ε_2 ε_1
Epanechnikov

Quartic

()

n	ε_2 CCQ	CCE	CCA
	.228	.	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	.214	.261	.245
	.	.	.

Quartic

CCQ

Epanechnikov

CCE
CCA

Epanechnikov

()

Epanechnikov

Quartic

"()"

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