# 机器学习导论\_作业1

### 1 Basic concepts

### 1.1 Probability

解:

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(D)P(T|D)}{P(T|D) \cdot P(D) + P(T|\neg D) \cdot P(\neg D)} = \frac{0.01 \times 0.98}{0.98 \times 0.01 + 0.10 \times (1 - 0.01)} = 0.09$$

故Bob有0.1088的概率确实患有该疾病。

#### 1.2 Maximum likelihood estimation

解: 抛10次该硬币, 有8次正面朝上记为事件A, 那么有

$$P(A) = p^8(1-p)^2$$

记函数 
$$f(p) = p^8(1-p)^2, 0 令  $f'(p) = 2p^7(1-p)(4-5p) = 0, 0 得  $p = 0.8$$$$

由于f'(p) > 0, (0 且 <math>f'(p) < 0, (0.8 , 那么在<math>p = 0.8时, f(p)取得最大值。

也即p=0.8时事件A发生的概率最大。故根据MLE, p的估计值为0.8.

#### 1.3 Performance meause

1) 根据 $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ 给出的预测结果分别对样本排序,各样本划分为正例,若当前为真正例,则对应坐标为 (x,y+0.2), 若当前为假正例,则对应坐标为 (x+1/3,y).

①  $C_1$ :

y	$yC_1$	$(x_i,y_i)$
1	0.93	$(0, \frac{1}{5})$
1	0.72	$(0,\frac{2}{5})$
1	0.62	$(0,\frac{3}{5})$
1	0.45	$(0, \frac{4}{5})$
0	0.39	$(\frac{1}{3},\frac{4}{5})$
0	0.32	$(\frac{2}{3},\frac{4}{5})$
1	0.18	$(\frac{2}{3},1)$
0	0.01	(1,1)

那么 
$$AUC_{C_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{7} (x_{i+1} - x_i)(y_i + y_{i+1}) = \frac{13}{15}$$
.

②  $C_2$ :

y	$yC_2$	$(x_i,y_i)$
1	0.97	$(0, \frac{1}{5})$
1	0.89	$(0,\frac{2}{5})$
1	0.82	$(0, \frac{3}{5})$
0	0.75	$(\frac{1}{3},\frac{3}{5})$
0	0.36	$(\frac{2}{3},\frac{3}{5})$
1	0.34	$(\frac{2}{3},\frac{4}{5})$
1	0.17	$(\frac{2}{3},1)$
0	0.12	(1,1)

那么 
$$AUC_{C_2}=rac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^7(x_{i+1}-x_i)(y_i+y_{i+1})=rac{11}{15}.$$

2)

①当 $C_1$ 设定阈值为0.40时,其混淆矩阵为

真实情况/预测结果	Р	N
正例	4	1
反例	0	3

$$P = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = 1$$

$$R = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$F_1 = rac{2 imes P imes R}{P+R} = rac{8}{9}$$

②当 $C_2$ 设定阈值为0.90时,其混淆矩阵为

真实情况/预测结果	Р	N
正例	1	4
反例	0	3

$$P = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} = 1$$

$$R = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$F_1=rac{2 imes P imes R}{P+R}=rac{1}{3}$$

## 2 Linear model

记(2.1)式为 $F_w$ ,

对(2.1)式求导得

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial F_w}{\partial w} &= X^T (Xw - y) + 2\lambda w \\ &= (X^T X + 2\lambda E) w - 2X^T y \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

 $\diamondsuit(2.2)$ 为0,由于X为列满秩,故 $X^TX$ 为正定矩阵,解得通式解如下:

$$w^* = (X^T X + 2\lambda E)^{-1} X^T y$$
 (2.2)

E为与 $X^TX$ 同阶单位矩阵.

2)

 $\lambda=1$ 时,(2.2)可写作

$$w^* = (X^T X + 2E)^{-1} X^T y$$
 (2.3)

由训练集有

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 1 \\ 9 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 290 \\ 1054 \\ 944 \\ 964 \\ 246 \\ 948 \\ 488 \\ 167 \\ 370 \\ 598 \end{bmatrix}$$

代入(2.3)解得

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 112.9340 \\ 6.1899 \\ 11.9795 \end{bmatrix}$$

## **3 Logistic Regression**

1) 对式 (3.2) 求二阶导:

$$rac{\partial^2 \ell(eta)}{\partial eta \partial eta^T} = \sum_{i=1}^m rac{\hat{x_i} \hat{x_i}^T e^{eta^T \hat{x_i}}}{(1 + e^{eta^T \hat{x_i}})^2} \hspace{0.5cm} (3.3)$$

由 $\hat{x_i}\hat{x_i}^T = (\hat{x_i}\hat{x_i}^T)^T$ 知 $\hat{x_i}\hat{x_i}^T$ 对称

取任意的实数非零列向量 $\vec{a}$ ,有 $\vec{a}^T\hat{x_i}\hat{x_i}^T\vec{a} = (\vec{a}^T\hat{x_i})(\vec{a}^T\hat{x_i})^T = \parallel a^T\hat{x_i}\parallel_2^2 \geq 0$ 

故 $\hat{x_i}\hat{x_i}^T$ 对称正定.那么 (3.3) 式是对称正定的.

故式 (3.2) 具有凸函数性质。

2)

当 $y_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$ 时,有

$$\mathbf{y} = egin{pmatrix} y_1 \ y_2 \ \dots \ y_K \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{W} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K), \mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K)$$

 $\mathbf{y}$ 的预测值为 $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{W}^T x + \mathbf{b}$ ,

该模型的对数似然为

$$egin{aligned} \ell(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}) &= \sum_{i=1}^m lnp(\mathbf{y}_i|\mathbf{x}_i) \ &= \sum_{i=1}^m ln \prod_{j=1}^K p(y_{ij}|\mathbf{x}_i) \ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^K lnp(y_{ij}|\mathbf{x}_i) \ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^K (y_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_j^T\mathbf{x}_i + b_j) - ln(1 + e^{w_j^Tx_i + b_j})) \end{aligned}$$

3)

使用 sk1earn 工具对给定数据集 $^1$ 采用OvO,OvR,MvMLR模型进行训练。训练集数据占数据集的 $\frac{7}{10}$ ,数据集的其余 $\frac{3}{10}$ 数据作训练集。相关代码 $^2$ 

#### 训练结果如下:

模型	训练集正确率(%)	测试集正确率(%)	耗时(s)
OvO	52.8	53.1	0.183
OvR	54.1	52.5	0.058
MvM	53.3	52.5	0.077

各模型的正确率相近。由于OvO模型需要训练 $O(\frac{N(N-1)}{2})$ 个分类器,耗时较长。OvO模型和MvM模型的耗时相近。

1: http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast.databases/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/yeast/

2:./LogisticRegression/main.py