无约束经验损失最小化

给定样本空间 X , 标签空间 Y , 模型空间 ϕ , 损失函数 $l\colon\, Y\times Y\to\mathbb{R}^+$

输入: m个训练数据 $S = \{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$

输出模型: $h_S = \operatorname{argmin}_{h \in \Phi} L_S(h)$

图 2.1 经验损失最小化架构

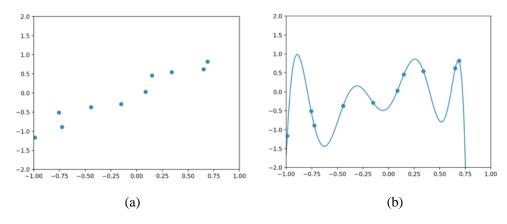


图 2.2 完美拟合训练数据的多项式 h_S

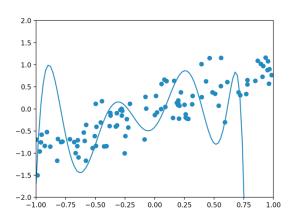


图 2.3 h_S 对 100 个测试数据的拟合效果

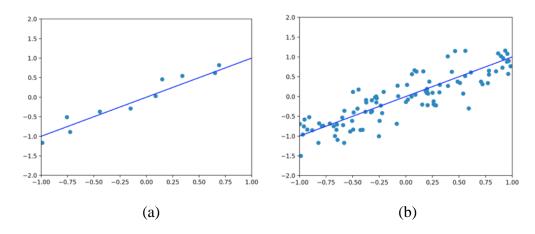


图 2.4 线性模型对训练数据与测试数据的拟合效果

经验损失最小化

给定样本空间 X ,标签空间 Y 以及损失函数 $l: Y \times Y \to \mathbb{R}^+$ 取定模型假设 H

输入: m个训练数据 $S = \{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$

输出模型: $h_S = \operatorname{argmin}_{h \in H} L_S(h)$

图 2.5 带模型假设的经验损失最小化架构

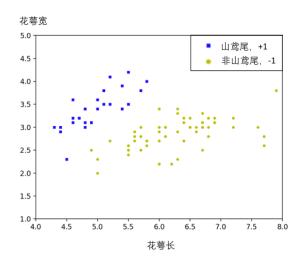


图 2.6 90 条训练数据的散点图

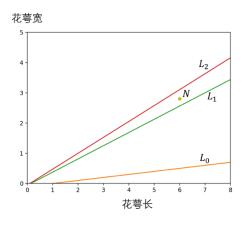


图 2.7 感知器算法运行过程

感知器算法

$$w = (0,0), b = 0, done = False$$
While not done:
$$done = True$$
For $i = 1,2...,m$:
$$If y^{(i)} Sign(\langle w, x^{(i)} \rangle + b) \leq 0:$$

$$w \leftarrow w + y^{(i)}x^{(i)}$$

$$b \leftarrow b + y^{(i)}$$

$$done = False$$
Return w, b

图 2.8 感知器算法描述

```
machine_learning.lib.perceptron
     import numpy as np
 2
     class Perceptron:
 3
 4
        def fit(self, X, y):
             m, n = X.shape
 5
             w = np.zeros((n,1))
 6
             b = 0
 7
             done = False
 8
 9
             while not done:
                  done = True
10
                  for i in range(m):
11
                       x = X[i].reshape(1,-1)
12
                       if y[i] * (x.dot(w) + b) <= 0:
13
                            w = w + y[i] * x.T
14
                            b = b + y[i]
15
                            done = False
16
             self.w = w
17
             self.b = b
18
19
        def predict(self, X):
20
             return np.sign(X.dot(self.w) + self.b)
21
```

图 2.9 感知器算法实现

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from machine_learning.lib.perceptron import Perceptron

iris = datasets.load_iris()
X= iris["data"][:,(0,1)]
y = 2 * (iris["target"]==0).astype(np.int) - 1
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4, random_state=5)

model = Perceptron()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
model.predict(X_test)
```

图 2.10 感知器算法预测鸢尾花属性

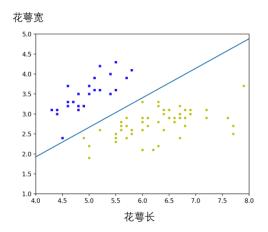


图 2.11 感知器算法对训练数据的区分效果

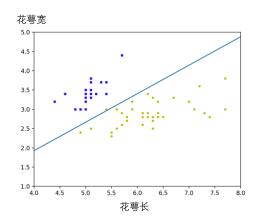


图 2.12 感知器算法对测试数据的区分效果

L_1 正则化的经验损失最小化

参数化的模型假设 $H = \{h_{\boldsymbol{w}}: \boldsymbol{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$

输入: m个训练数据 $S = \{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$ 计算优化问题的最优解 w^* :

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w}\in\mathbb{R}^n}L_S(h_{\boldsymbol{w}})+\lambda|\boldsymbol{w}|$$

输出模型: h_{w^*}

图 2.13 L₁ 正则化的经验损失最小化算法

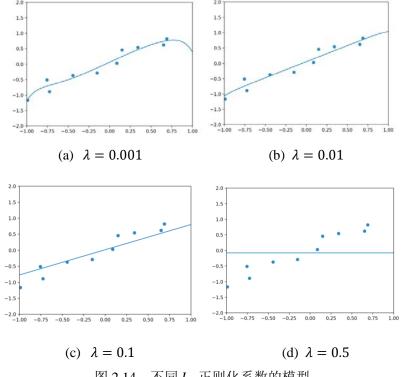


图 2.14 不同 L_1 正则化系数的模型

L₂ 正则化的经验损失最小化

参数化的模型假设 $H=\{h_{\pmb{w}}: \pmb{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$

输入: m 个训练数据 $S = \{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), ..., (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$ 计算优化问题的最优解 w^* :

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w}\in\mathbb{R}^n}L_S(h_{\boldsymbol{w}})+\lambda\|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2$$

输出模型: $h_{\mathbf{w}^*}$

图 2.15 L_2 正则化的经验损失最小化算法

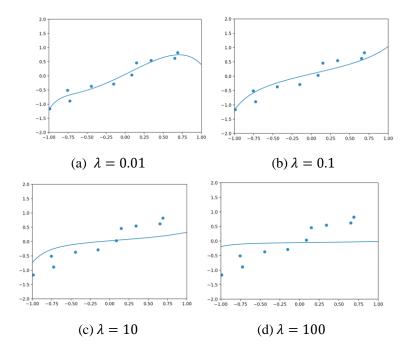


图 2.16 不同 L_2 正则化系数的模型

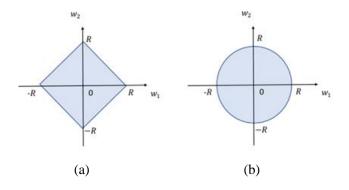


图 2.17 L_1 与 L_2 正则化算法的可行解区域