

Logistic 回归







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建设人: 刘倩

参考书: 周志华.机器学习. 清华大学出版社. 2016.





- 01 线性回归 (回顾)
- 02 从线性回归到Logistic回归
- 03 Logistic回归
- 04 总结







Linear Regression (Recall)





模型

Step 1: define a set of function



$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_{i} w_i x_i + b$$

输出为实数 (scalar)

代价函数 (e.g.误差) Step 2: goodness of function

参数求解





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Training Data 1600 e^1 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 200 300 500 600 100 400 700

参数求解





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Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

 \hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} (f(x^{n}) - \hat{y}^{n})^{2}$$

定义代价函数用 以衡量模型好坏

参数求解



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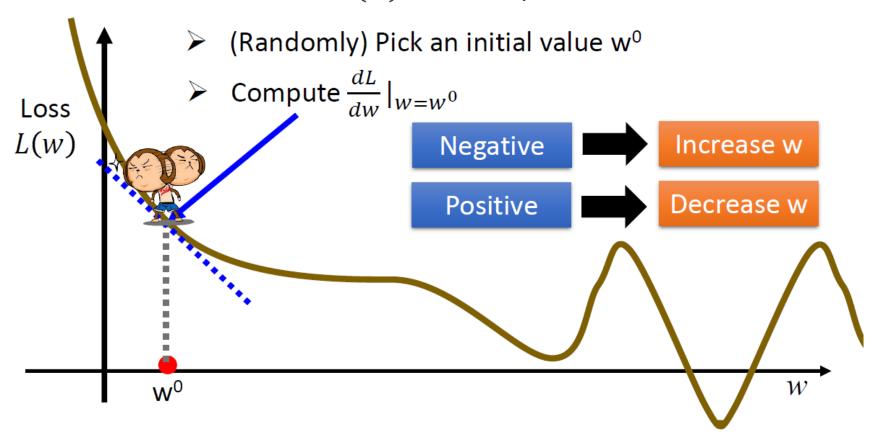
Step 3: pick the best function



 $\min L(f)$ 方法: 梯度下降 $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_{i=1}^{n} -(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)) x_i^n$

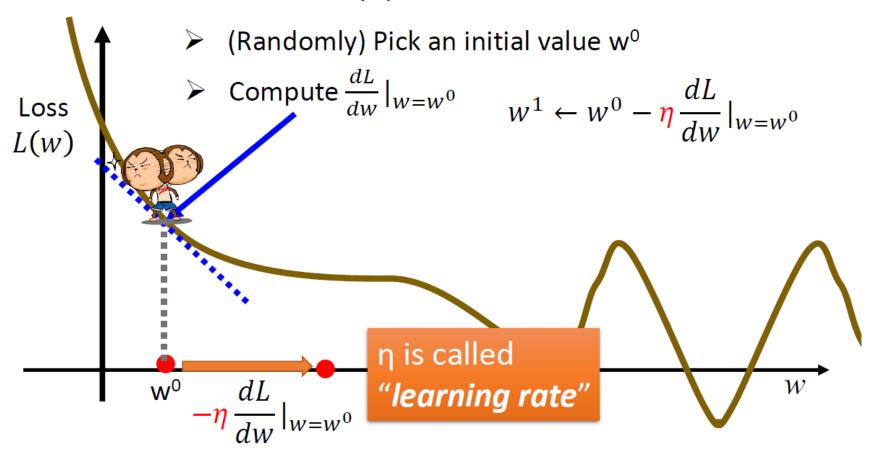
$$w^* = \arg\min_{w} L(w)$$

• Consider loss function L(w) with one parameter w:



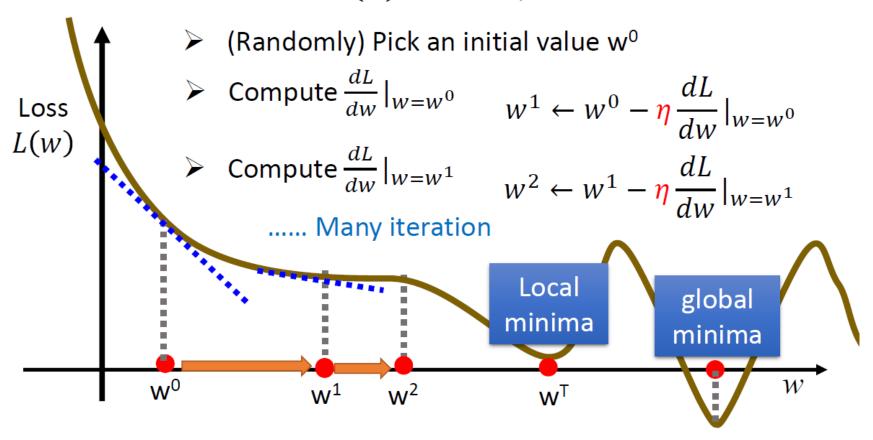
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Step 3: Gradient Descent $\left| \frac{\overline{\partial w}}{\partial L} \right|$

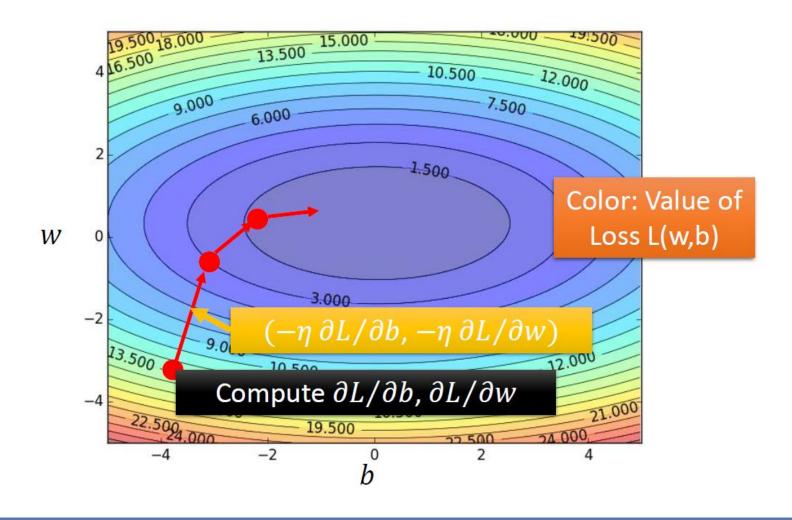
$$\left[egin{array}{c} rac{\partial L}{\partial w} \ rac{\partial L}{\partial b} \end{array}
ight]$$
gradient

- How about two parameters? $w^*, b^* = arg \min_{w,b} L(w,b)$
 - (Randomly) Pick an initial value w⁰, b⁰
 - ightharpoonup Compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}|_{w=w^0,b=b^0}$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b}|_{w=w^0,b=b^0}$

$$w^1 \leftarrow w^0 - \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}|_{w=w^0,b=b^0} \qquad b^1 \leftarrow b^0 - \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}|_{w=w^0,b=b^0}$$

ightharpoonup Compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}|_{w=w^1,b=b^1}$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b}|_{w=w^1,b=b^1}$

$$w^2 \leftarrow w^1 - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}|_{w=w^1,b=b^1} \qquad b^2 \leftarrow b^1 - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}|_{w=w^1,b=b^1}$$





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Step 3: pick the best function



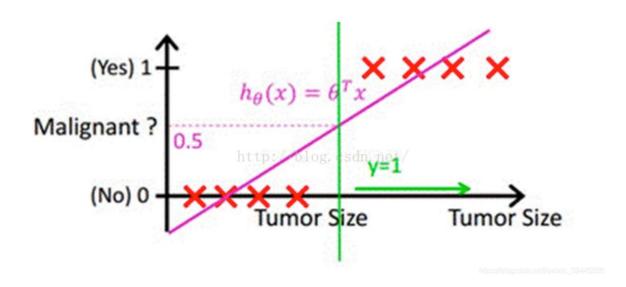
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From Linear Regression to Logistic Regression





□ 举例

1. 数据: x—肿瘤的大小 (1cm, 5cm等)

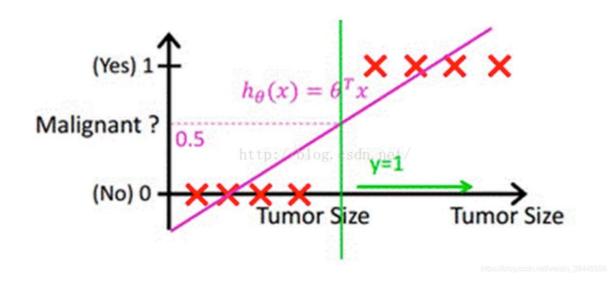
y—良性或恶性 (0或1)

2. 粉色线: 应用线性回归得到的结果

3. 绿色线: 阈值

y=0.5时x=f¹(0.5)=Th





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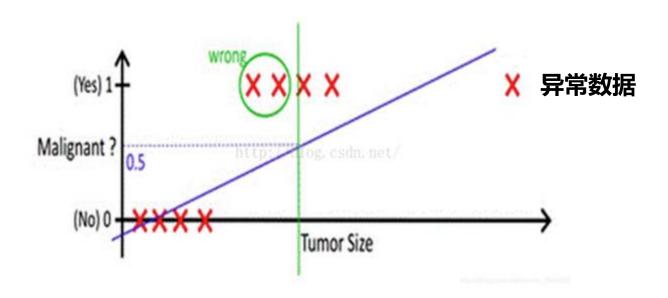
3. 绿色线: 阈值

y=0.5时x=f¹(0.5)=Th

y>=0.5时,为恶性 y<0.5时,为良性

将回归问题转化为分类问题





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1. 数据: x—肿瘤的大小 (1cm, 5cm等)

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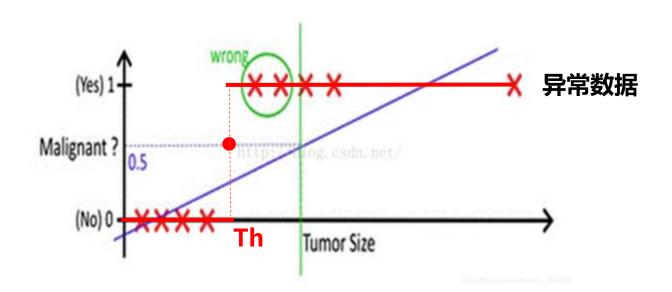
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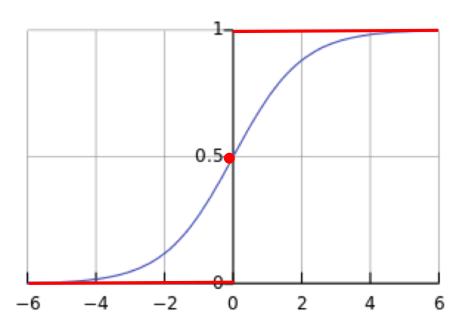
y=0.5时x=f¹(0.5)=Th

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < Th(\text{ind}) \\ 0.5 & x = Th(\text{ind}) \\ 1 & x > Th(\text{ind}) \end{cases}$$

模型为阶跃函数

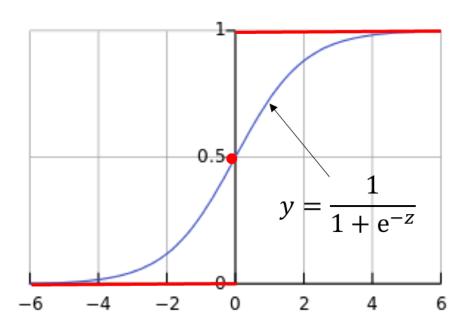
阶跃函数不连续, 非单调可微





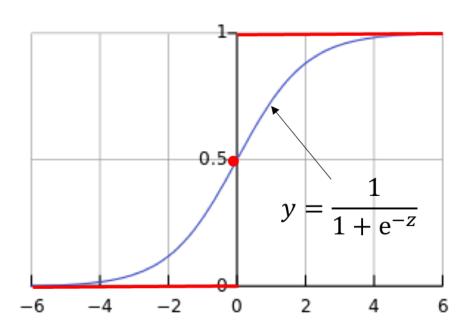
- □ 我们希望得到能在一定程度上近似阶跃 函数的替代函数,并希望它单调可微
- □对数几率函数 (Logistic function) 就 是这样一个常用的替代函数





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- □ y在z=0附近变化陡峭



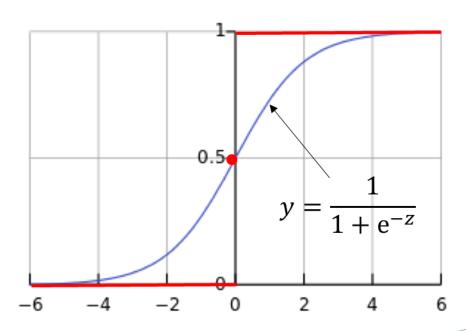


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$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\boldsymbol{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b)}} \longrightarrow ln \frac{y}{1 - y} = \boldsymbol{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

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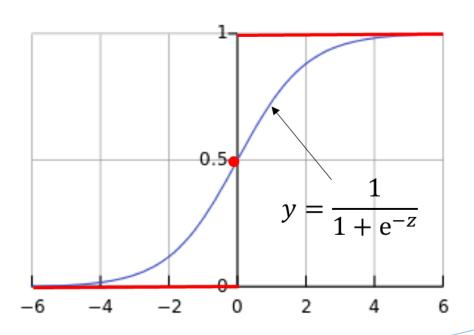
对数几率

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\boldsymbol{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b)}} \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{y}{1-y} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

将y视为样本x为正例的可能性 1-y视为样本x为负例的可能性





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实际上是用线性回归模型的预测结果逼近真实标记的对数几率,因此称为Logistic回归

注意: Logistic回归虽然名字里面带"回归",其实是一种分类学习方法





Logistic回归

Logistic Regression



Logistic回归



$\sigma(\cdot)$ 为Sigmoid函数

模型

Step 1: define a set of function



 $f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma\left(\sum_i w_i x_i + b\right)$

输出为[0,1]的值

代价函数 (e.g.误差) Step 2: goodness of function x_{1} \vdots x_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots w_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i} \vdots v_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i} v_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i} v_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i} v_{i} \vdots v_{i} v_{i

参数求解



$$\ln \frac{y}{1-y} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$



将y视为类后验概率估计 $p(y = 1|\mathbf{x})$

$$\ln \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$



$$p(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b)}}, \quad p(y = 0|\mathbf{x}) = 1 - p(y = 1|\mathbf{x})$$



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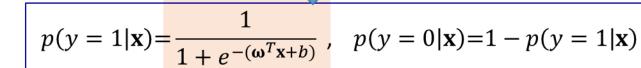


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Logistic回归模型

$$\ln \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$f(\mathbf{x})_{\blacktriangleleft}$$





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训练数据 (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

最大似然估计
$$L(\boldsymbol{\omega},b) = \prod p(\hat{y}^i | x^i; \boldsymbol{\omega}, b) = p(y=1|x^i)^{\Sigma \hat{y}^i} p(y=0|x^i)^{\Sigma(1-\hat{y}^i)}$$



$$\ln \frac{y}{1-y} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$



将y视为类后验概率估计 $p(y = 1|\mathbf{x})$

Logistic回归模型

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$$L(f) = \sum_{i} \hat{y}^{i} \ln p(y = 1 | x^{i}) + \sum_{i} (1 - \hat{y}^{i}) \ln p(y = 0 | x^{i}) = \sum_{i} \hat{y}^{i} \ln f(x^{i}) + \sum_{i} (1 - \hat{y}^{i}) \ln (1 - f(x^{i}))$$



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损失函数
$$l(f) = -\sum_{n} \{\hat{y}^{n} \ln f(x^{n}) + (1 - \hat{y}^{n}) \ln (1 - f(x^{n}))\}$$



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$$l(f) = -\sum_{n} \{\hat{y}^{n} \ln f(x^{n}) + (1 - \hat{y}^{n}) \ln (1 - f(x^{n}))\}$$

代价函数

$$J(\mathbf{\omega},b) = \min_{\mathbf{w},b} l(f)$$

最大化似然函数等价于 最小化损失函数





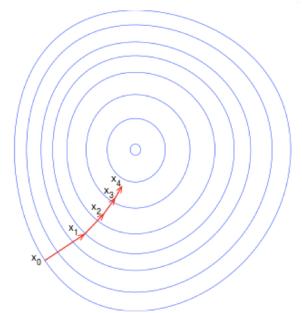
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参数求解方法举例:梯度下降(Gradient Descent)



基本步骤

- 1. 选择下降方向(梯度方向, $\nabla J(\omega,b)$)
- 2. 选择步长, 更新参数

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$$

3. 重复以上两步直到满足终止条件







Conclusions





模型

Step 1: define a set of function

代价函数 (e.g.误差) Step 2: goodness of function

参数求解







Logistic Regression

Step 1:
$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma\left(\sum_{i} w_i x_i + b\right)$$

Output: between 0 and 1

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_{i} w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value





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Linear Regression

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Output: any value

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

Step 2: \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$l(f) = \sum_{n} C(f(x^{n}), \hat{y}^{n})$$

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

 \hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} (f(x^{n}) - \hat{y}^{n})^{2}$$

Cross Entropy: $C(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n) = -\{\hat{y}^n \ln f(x^n) + (1 - \hat{y}^n) \ln (1 - f(x^n))\}$





Logistic Regression

Step 1:
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Logistic regression:
$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_{n} -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$$

Step 3:

Linear regression:
$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_n -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$$



谢谢大家!