





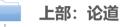
## 既是世间法、自当有分别

艾新波 / 2018 • 北京



#### 课程体系







- 第2章 所谓学习、归类而已
- 第3章 格言联璧话学习
- 第4章 源于数学、归于工程
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  - 第6章 基础编程
  - 第7章 数据对象





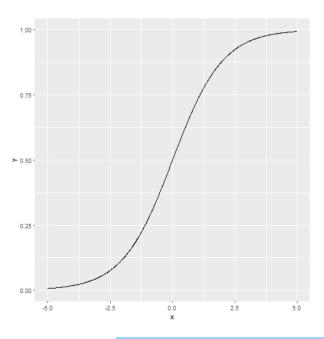


- 第10章 观数以形
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朴素贝叶斯: 算算概率的大小

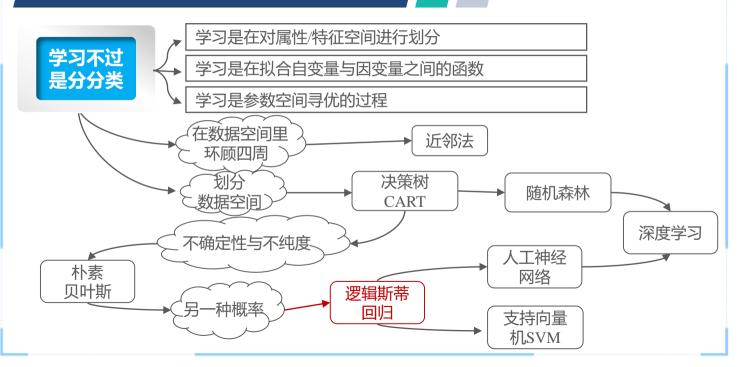
$$p(y) \rightarrow p(y|X)$$

#### 另一种概率



$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\lambda}}$$

#### 算法模型



分类:根据所具有的属性、特征,作出判断!

要综合利用好属性、特征信息,一个简单的办法是把他们"加"起来:

$$z = info(x) = w_0 + w_1x_1 + \dots + w_mx_m$$

**目标:**  $info(x) \rightarrow [0,1]$ 

但是:  $info(x) \in [-\infty, +\infty]$ 

关键: Hinfo(x)挤压进[0,1]区间

做法: 引入挤压函数:  $p(y=1|x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-info(x)}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} = \phi(z) \in [0,1]$ 

#### 落入[0,1]区间的函数那么多 为何偏偏选这个?落入[0,1]只是必要条件而已

Biometrika (1967), 54, 1 and 2, p. 167 Printed in Great Britain 167

#### Estimation of the probability of an event as a function of several independent variables

By STROTHER H. WALKER† AND DAVID B. DUNCAN Johns Hopkins University

#### SUMMARY

A method for estimating the probability of occurrence of an event from dichotomous or polychotomous data is developed, using a recursive approach. The method in the dichotomous case is applied to the data of a 10-year prospective study of coronary disease. Other areas of application are briefly indicated.

#### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to develop a method for estimating from dichotomous (quantal) or polychotomous data, the probability of occurrence of an event as a function of a relatively large number of independent variables. A key feature of the method is a recursive approach based on Kalman's work (Kalman, 1990 and unpublished report) in linear dynamic filtering and prediction, derivable also from the work of Swerling (1990), which provides an example of many other possible uses of recursive techniques in nonlinear estimation and in related areas.

The problem that motivated the investigation is a central one in the epidemiology of cornary heart disease, and it will be used to fix ideas and illustrate the method. Some indication of the range of applications will be given in the conclusion. In the light of present medical knowledge a reasonable assumption is that P follows a symmetric sigmoid curve...

Source: Walker, SH; Duncan, DB (1967). "Estimation of the probability of an event as a function of several independent variables". Biometrika. 54: 167–178.

#### 定义事件发生比odds——发生与不发生的比值:

$$odds = \frac{p(y=1|x)}{1-p(y=1|x)} = e^{w^T x}$$

两边同时取对数:

$$\ln(odds) = \ln\frac{p(y=1|x)}{1 - n(y=1|x)} = z = info(x)$$

### 每一个观测到的样本 $(x^{(i)}, y_i)$ 出现的概率是:

$$p(x^{(i)}, y_i) = p(y_i|x^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - p(y_i|x^{(i)}))^{1-y_i} p(x^{(i)})$$

**m个独立样本出现的似然函数为:** 

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x^{(i)}, y_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y_i|x^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - p(y_i|x^{(i)}))^{1-y_i} \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x^{(i)})$$

显然,  $p(x^{(i)})$ 与待估参数无关

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x^{(i)}, y_i) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y_i|x^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - p(y_i|x^{(i)}))^{1-y_i}$$

极大似然估计的基本原理:

事件A发生的概率与参数w相关,A发生的概率记为P(A, w)。若在一次实验中,观察到事件A。那我们认为,这个时候的w应该是最有利于A出现的w。也就是在各种各样的w中,应该是使得P(A, w)最大的w,才是比较合理的

同样:在我们前述的问题中,使得概率似然函数取值最大的参数,就是我们要估计的参数。

参数估计=模型的选择=模型的学习

#### 重新审视似然函数:

$$L(w) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y_i|x^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - p(y_i|x^{(i)}))^{1-y_i}$$

#### 显然,这里的连乘,是不受欢迎的:

对数的发明者约翰·纳皮尔曾说过:看起来在数学实践中,最麻烦的莫过于大数字的乘法、除法、开平方和开立方,计算起来特别费事又伤脑筋,于是我开始构思有什么巧妙好用的方法可以解决这些问题......。

转引自: Eli Maor. e 的故事: 一个常数的传奇。周昌智,毛兆荣译。人民邮电出版社,2010年。pp.1

$$l(w) = \ln L(w) = \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y_i \mid x^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - p(y_i \mid x^{(i)}))^{1 - y_i} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^{m} \phi(z^{(i)})^{y_i} (1 - \phi(z^{(i)}))^{1 - y_i} \right)$$

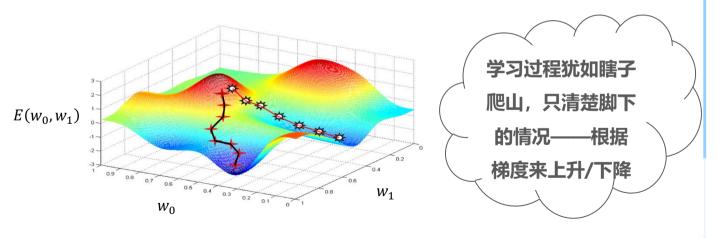
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i \ln(\phi(z^{(i)})) + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \phi(z^{(i)})))$$

上式增加一个负号,可以作为代价函数

对于参数的估计, 要么求似然函数最大、要么让代价函数最小, 二者是完全等价

要求得似然/代价函数的最大/最小值,可以通过梯度上升/下降的方法

干里之行、始于随机: 先随机找一个w, 然后沿着l(w)增加最快的方向, 不断迈进



图片引自Andrew Ng《Machine Learning》公开课,作了修改

#### 要求得似然/代价函数的最大/最小值,可以通过梯度上升/下降的方法

#### 干里之行、始于随机: 先随机找一个w, 然后沿着l(w)增加最快的方向, 不断迈进

$$\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_{i}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( y_{i} \ln \left( \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) + (1 - y_{i}) \ln \left( 1 - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) \right) \right) \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( y_{i} \frac{1}{\phi(z^{(i)})} - (1 - y_{i}) \frac{1}{1 - \phi(z^{(i)})} \right) \frac{\partial \phi(z^{(i)})}{\partial w_{i}} \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( y_{i} \frac{1}{\phi(z^{(i)})} - (1 - y_{i}) \frac{1}{1 - \phi(z^{(i)})} \right) \phi(z^{(i)}) \left( 1 - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w_{i}} \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( y_{i} \left( 1 - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) - (1 - y_{i}) \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) x_{j}^{(i)} \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( y_{i} - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) x_{j}^{(i)}$$

要求得似然/代价函数的最大/最小值,可以通过梯度上升/下降的方法

干里之行、始于随机: 先随机找一个w, 然后沿着l(w)增加最快的方向, 不断迈进

梯度方向是增加最快的方向: 
$$\frac{\partial l(w)}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left( y_i - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) x_j^{(i)}$$

权值更新: 
$$w_j \leftarrow w_j + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m \left( y_i - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right) x_j^{(i)}$$

不断进行迭代,直至满足终止条件,如: 当两次迭代之间的差值小于某个阈值; 或是已经达到预先设定的最大迭代次数

```
set.seed(2012)
imodel <- glm(wlfk ~ ., data = cjb[train set idx,],</pre>
              family = binomial(link = "logit"))
predicted logit <- predict(imodel,</pre>
                            newdata = cjb[train set idx,],
                            type = "response")
predicted train <-
  rep(levels(cjb$wlfk)[2], length(train set idx))
predicted train[predicted logit < 0.5] <- levels(cjb$wlfk)[1]
```

```
Metrics::ce(cjb$wlfk[train set idx], predicted train)
#> [1] 0.2181146
predicted logit <- predict(imodel,</pre>
                            newdata = cjb[-train set idx, ],
                            type = "response")
predicted test <-
  rep(levels(cjb$wlfk)[2], nrow(cjb[-train set idx,]))
predicted test[predicted logit < 0.5] <-</pre>
  levels(cjb$wlfk)[1]
Metrics::ce(cjb$wlfk[-train set idx], predicted test)
#> [1] 0.1888412
```

```
#找到最好的分隔阈值
best threshold <- NA
min err <- Inf
cur threshold <- 0.1
for (cur threshold in seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.001)) {
  predicted test <-
    rep(levels(cjb$wlfk)[2], nrow(cjb[-train set idx,]))
  predicted test[predicted logit < cur threshold] <-</pre>
    levels(cjb$wlfk)[1]
```

**#>** [1] 0.592

```
cur err <- Metrics::ce(cjb$wlfk[-train set idx],</pre>
                            predicted test)
  if (cur err < min err) {</pre>
    best threshold <- cur threshold</pre>
    min err <- cur err
best threshold
```

```
sp <- Sys.time() #记录开始时间
cat("\n[Start at:", as.character(sp))
for (i in 1:length(kfolds)) {
 curr fold <- kfolds[[i]] #当前这一折
  train set <- cjb[-curr fold,] #训练集
 test set <- cjb[curr fold,] #测试集
  imodel kfold <- glm(wlfk~.,
                      data = train set,
                      family=binomial(link="logit"))
  predicted logit <- predict(imodel kfold,</pre>
                             newdata = train set,
                             type = "response")
  predicted train <- rep(levels(cjb$wlfk)[2],</pre>
                         nrow(train set))
```

```
predicted train[predicted logit < best threshold] <-</pre>
    levels(cib$wlfk)[1]
  imetrics("LogisticRegression", "Train",
           predicted train, train set$wlfk)
  predicted logit <- predict(imodel kfold,</pre>
                               newdata = test set,
                               type = "response")
  predicted test <- rep(levels(cjb$wlfk)[2], nrow(test set))</pre>
  predicted test[predicted logit < best threshold] <-</pre>
    levels (cjb$wlfk) [1]
  imetrics("LogisticRegression", "Test",
           predicted test, test set$wlfk)
ep <- Sys.time()</pre>
cat("\tFinised at:", as.character(ep), "]\n")
```

#>	81	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7959770	0.2040230
#>	82	LogisticRegression	Test	0.7692308	0.2307692
#>	83	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7902299	0.2097701
#>	84	LogisticRegression	Test	0.8076923	0.1923077
#>	85	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7945402	0.2054598
#>	86	LogisticRegression	Test	0.8205128	0.1794872
#>	87	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7916667	0.2083333
#>	88	LogisticRegression	Test	0.8076923	0.1923077
#>	89	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7919656	0.2080344
#>	96	LogisticRegression	Test	0.7012987	0.2987013
#>	97	LogisticRegression	Train	0.8048780	0.1951220
#>	98	LogisticRegression	Test	0.7142857	0.2857143
#>	99	LogisticRegression	Train	0.7905308	0.2094692
#>	100	LogisticRegression	Test	0.7922078	0.2077922

# 謝謝聆听 Thank you

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