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# **Discriminantes Logísticos**

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# Discriminantes Logísticos

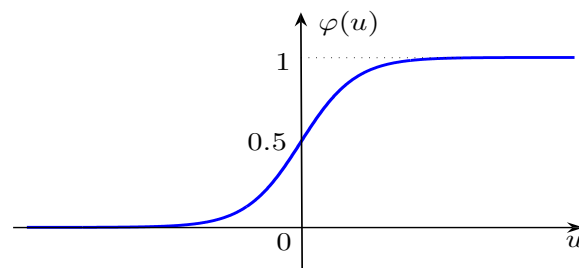
- Uma transformação linear seguida de uma não-linearidade (degrau - também conhecido como função de activação)

$$u_k = \mathbf{w}_k^\top \mathbf{x} = w_{0k} + w_{1k}x_1 + \dots + w_{dk}x_d, \quad k = 1, \dots, c$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_c \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \varphi(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(u_1) \\ \dots \\ \varphi(u_c) \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\varphi(\cdot)$  é uma de duas funções:

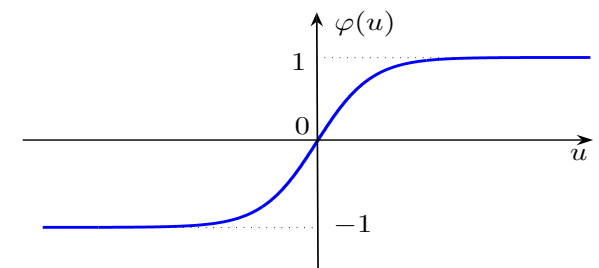
sigmóide



$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}}$$

ou

tangente hiperbólica



$$\varphi(u) = \tanh(u)$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

- Transformação  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \varphi(\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x})$

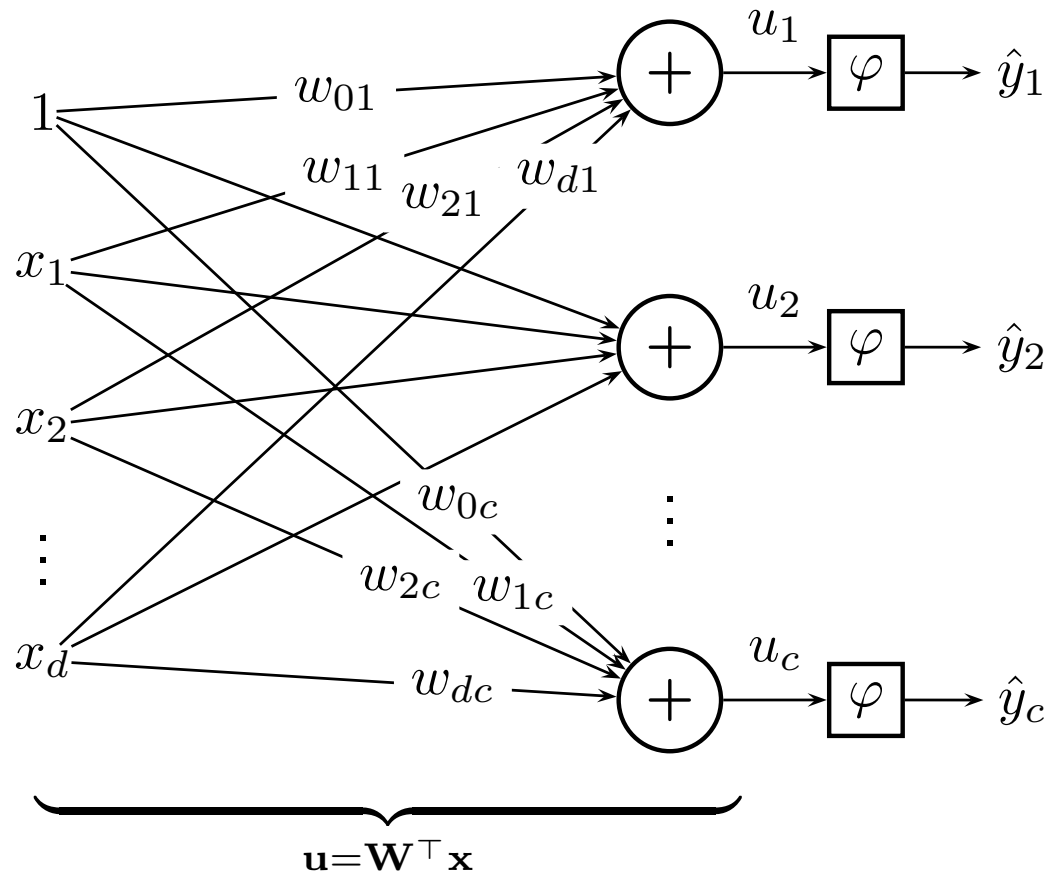
$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(u_1) \\ \varphi(u_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(u_c) \end{bmatrix} = \varphi \left( \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} w_{01} & w_{11} & w_{21} & \cdots & w_{d1} \\ w_{02} & w_{12} & w_{22} & \cdots & w_{d2} \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ w_{0c} & w_{1c} & w_{2c} & \cdots & w_{dc} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{W}^\top} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

- $\mathbf{x}$  vector de entrada
- Cada coluna  $\mathbf{w}_k$  de  $\mathbf{W}$  (linha  $k$  de  $\mathbf{W}^\top$ ) só afecta a saída  $\hat{y}_k$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

- Transformação  $\hat{y} = \varphi(\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x})$





# Discriminantes Logísticos

## Fase de Treino

- Objectivo: estimar a matriz  $\mathbf{W}$
- Dados disponíveis:
  - Conjunto de  $N$  vectores  $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$  (dados - entradas)
  - Conjunto  $\mathcal{Y} = \{\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_N\}$  (classificações - saídas desejadas)

Saídas desejadas:

$$\text{se } \mathbf{x} \in \varpi_k, \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{linha } k$$

$$\text{com } \varphi(u) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-u}}$$

$$\text{ou } \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{com } \varphi(u) = \tanh(u)$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

## Fase de Treino

- Objectivo: estimar a matriz  $\mathbf{W}$
- Dados disponíveis:
  - Conjunto de  $N$  vectores  $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$  (dados - entradas)
  - Conjunto  $\mathcal{Y} = \{\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_N\}$  (classificações - saídas desejadas)
- Minimizar erro quadrático médio:  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2$
- Adaptação da matriz  $\mathbf{W}$ : **máxima descida de gradiente**  
$$\mathbf{W}(i+1) = \mathbf{W}(i) + \Delta \mathbf{W}(i)$$
  
com  $\Delta \mathbf{W}(i) = -\eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}(i))}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$   
ou  $\Delta \mathbf{W}(i) = -\eta \mathbf{z}(i) = -\eta \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}(i))}{\partial \mathbf{W}} + \alpha \mathbf{z}(i-1) \right)$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

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## Fase de Classificação

- Objectivo: classificar um vector  $\mathbf{x}$
  - Transformar:  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \varphi(\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x})$
  - Classificar:  $\mathbf{x} \in \varpi_k$ , se  $y_k = \arg \max_i (\hat{y}_i)$  com  $i = 1, \dots, c$
-



# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Exemplo:** Dados 3D, e 2 classes

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(u_1) \\ \varphi(u_2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{01} & w_{11} & w_{21} & w_{31} \\ w_{02} & w_{12} & w_{22} & w_{32} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x} = w_{01} + w_{11}x_1 + w_{21}x_2 + w_{31}x_3$$

$\mathbf{w}_1$  : 1ª coluna da matriz  $\mathbf{W}$

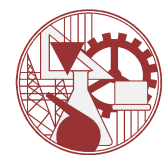
$$u_2 = \mathbf{w}_2^\top \mathbf{x} = w_{02} + w_{12}x_1 + w_{22}x_2 + w_{32}x_3$$

$\mathbf{w}_2$  : 2ª coluna da matriz  $\mathbf{W}$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{01} & w_{02} \\ w_{11} & w_{12} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} \\ w_{31} & w_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}_1 & \mathbf{w}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\mathbf{w}_1} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\mathbf{w}_2}$





# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Exemplo:** Dados 3D, e 2 classes

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2$$

$$\|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2 = (y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 = (y_1 - \varphi(\mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x}))^2 + (y_2 - \varphi(\mathbf{w}_2^\top \mathbf{x}))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{01}} & \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{02}} \\ \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{11}} & \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{12}} \\ \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{21}} & \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{22}} \\ \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{31}} & \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial w_{32}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1} & \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_2} \end{bmatrix}$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Exemplo:** Dados 3D, e 2 classes

- Derivada da sigmóide:

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(u)}{\partial u} = \frac{e^{-u}}{(1 + e^{-u})^2} = \varphi(u) - \varphi(u)^2$$

- Derivada da tangente hiperbólica:

$$\varphi(u) = \tanh(u) = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{e^u + e^{-u}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(u)}{\partial u} = 1 - \tanh^2(u) = 1 - \varphi(u)^2$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Exemplo:** Dados 3D, e 2 classes

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2$$

$$\|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2 = (y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 = (y_1 - \varphi(u_1))^2 + (y_2 - \varphi(u_2))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1} = \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \hat{y}_1} \times \frac{\partial \hat{y}_1}{\partial u_1} \times \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1} = -2 (y_1 - \hat{y}_1) (\hat{y}_1 - \hat{y}_1^2) \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_2} = \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \hat{y}_2} \times \frac{\partial \hat{y}_2}{\partial u_2} \times \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_2} = -2 (y_2 - \hat{y}_2) (\hat{y}_2 - \hat{y}_2^2) \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \left[ \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1} \quad \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Exemplo:** Dados 3D, e 2 classes

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{e}_n\|^2 \quad \text{com } \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - \hat{y}_1 \\ y_2 - \hat{y}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1} = -2 (y_1 - \hat{y}_1) (\hat{y}_1 - \hat{y}_1^2) \mathbf{x} = -2 \mathbf{x} \left( e_1 \frac{\partial \varphi(u_1)}{\partial u_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{w}_2} = -2 (y_2 - \hat{y}_2) (\hat{y}_2 - \hat{y}_2^2) \mathbf{x} = -2 \mathbf{x} \left( e_2 \frac{\partial \varphi(u_2)}{\partial u_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1(\hat{y}_1 - \hat{y}_1^2) & e_2(\hat{y}_2 - \hat{y}_2^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Generalização:** Dados a  $d$ -dimensões, e com  $c$  classes

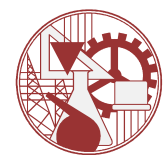
● Transformação  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \varphi(\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(u_1) & \dots & \varphi(u_c) \end{bmatrix}^\top$

● Erro quadrático médio:  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2$

● Derivada do erro:  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{W})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y}_n - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$

com  $\frac{\partial \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1(\hat{y}_1 - y_1^2) & e_2(\hat{y}_2 - y_2^2) & \dots & e_c(\hat{y}_c - y_c^2) \end{bmatrix}$

e com  $\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}}$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

## Outro exemplo:

- Três classes  
(dados 2D - 500pts/classe)

Código Python:

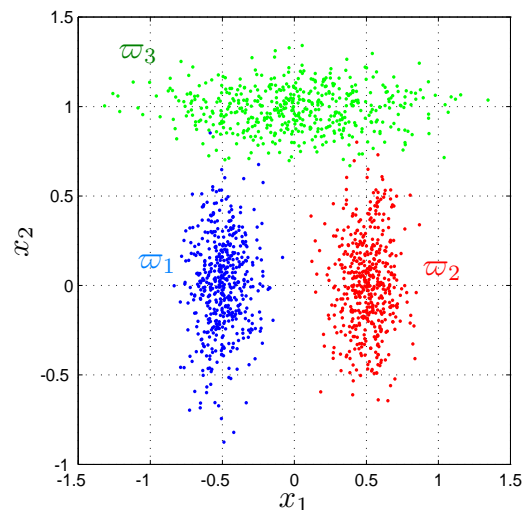
(com `import numpy.random as rd`)

- Geração dos dados

```
x1=np.dot(np.diag((0.125,0.25)),rd.randn(2,500))
x1[0,:]=x1[0,:]-0.5
x2=np.dot(np.diag((0.125,0.25)),rd.randn(2,500))
x2[0,:]=x2[0,:]+0.5
x3=np.dot(np.diag((0.5,0.125)),rd.randn(2,500))
x3[1,:]=x3[1,:]+1
X=np.mat((np.ones(1500),np.hstack((x1,x2,x3))))
```

- Saídas desejadas (classes)

```
Y=np.array(-np.zeros((3,1500)))
Y[0,0:500]=1.   Y[1,500:1000]=1.   Y[2,1000:1500]=1.
```





# Discriminantes Logísticos

Outro exemplo:

● Discriminantes Lineares: solução analítica  $W = (XX^T)^{-1}XY^T$

```
W = np.dot(sp.linalg.pinv(np.dot(X, X.T)), np.dot(X, Y.T)) =
```

```
+0.4735 +0.4680 +0.0585
```

```
-0.6682 +0.6741 -0.0059
```

```
-0.4117 -0.4123 +0.8240
```

$w_1$

$w_2$

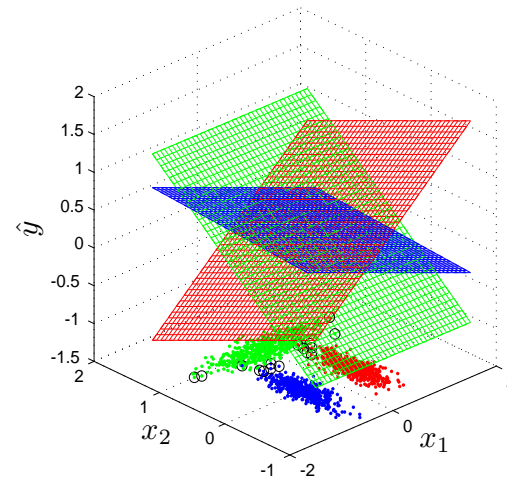
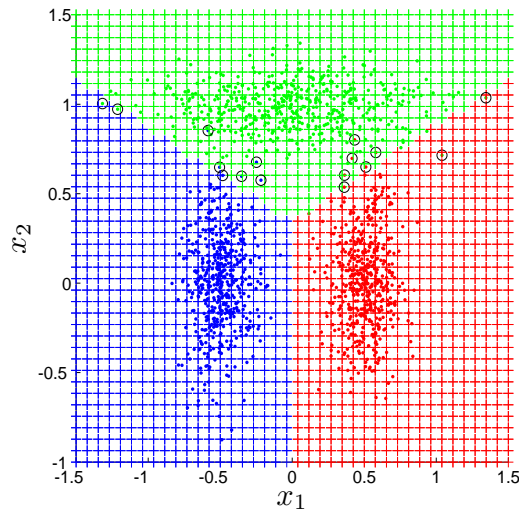
$w_3$

Três planos (1 por classe)

$$\hat{y}_1 = w_1^T x$$

$$\hat{y}_2 = w_2^T x$$

$$\hat{y}_3 = w_3^T x$$





# Discriminantes Logísticos

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## Outro exemplo:

### ● Discriminantes Logísticos: descida de gradiente

Pseudo-Código:

#### ● Calcular saídas:

```
Yh = (1 + np.exp(-np.dot(W.T, X))) ** (-1)
```

#### ● Calcular gradiente:

```
gW = (-2 * np.dot((Y - Yh) * (Yh - Yh ** 2), X.T)) . T
```

#### ● Adaptar pesos:

```
W = W - eta * gW;
```

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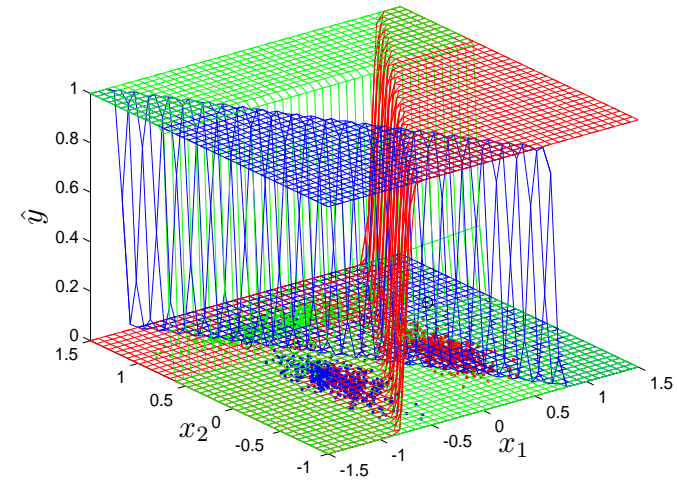
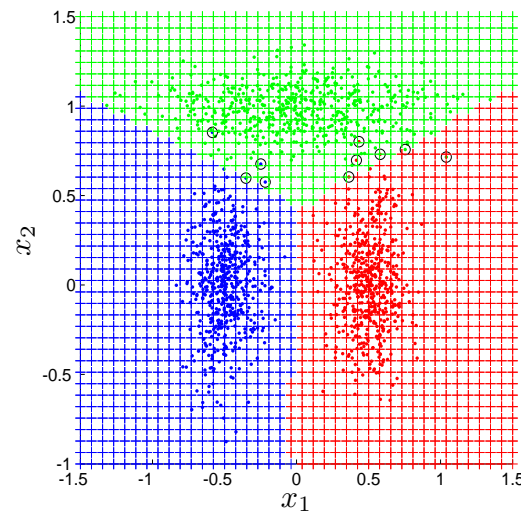




# Discriminantes Logísticos

Outro exemplo:

- Discriminantes Logísticos
- Resultados ligeiramente melhores do que os obtidos com discriminantes lineares.



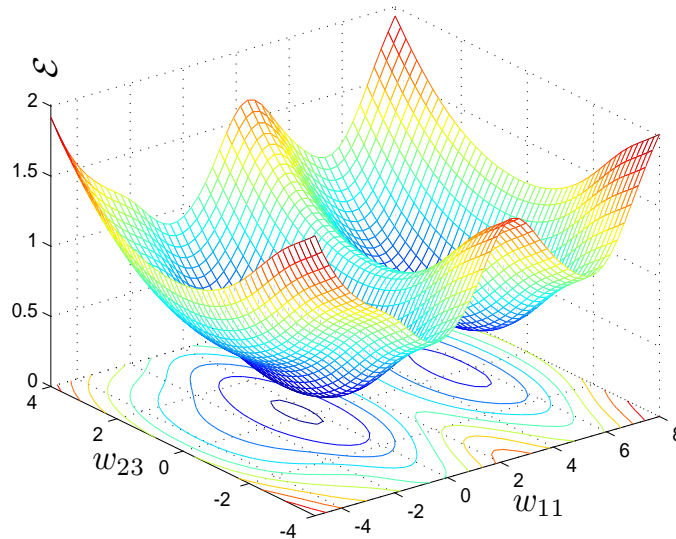


# Discriminantes Logísticos

## Outro exemplo:

### ● Discriminantes Logísticos

- Resultados ligeiramente melhores do que os obtidos com discriminantes lineares.
- Função do erro não é uma parábola. Podemos ficar presos em **mínimos locais**!



Função do erro em termos de dois pesos,  $w_{11}$  e  $w_{23}$  da matriz  $\mathbf{W}$ . Os restantes pesos foram fixados nos valores óptimos.



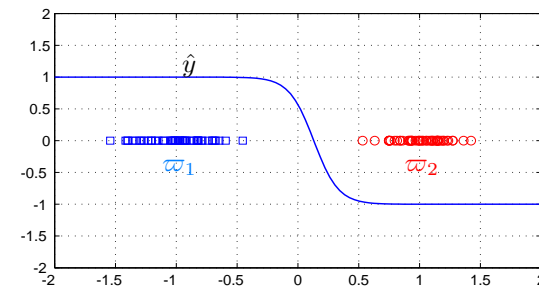
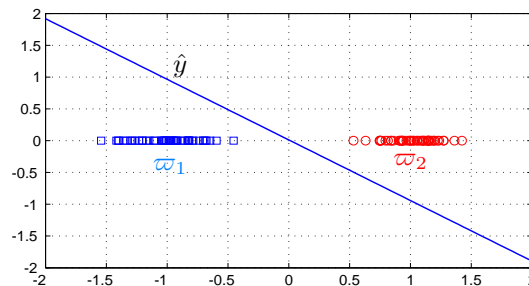
# Discriminantes Logísticos

**Vantagens** relativamente a discriminantes lineares

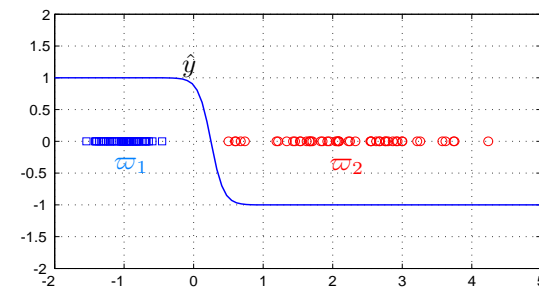
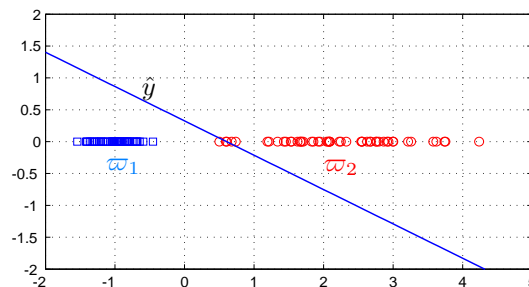
- Saídas  $\hat{y}$  com valores limitados (podem-se aproximar mais facilmente das saídas desejadas  $y$ ).
- Classes com pontos espalhados já não causam problemas.

2 Exemplos: pontos 1D, duas classes

1º

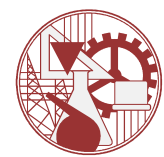


2º



$$\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1 x$$

$$\hat{y} = \tanh(w_0 + w_1 x)$$



# Discriminantes Logísticos

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**Vantagens** relativamente a discriminantes lineares

- Saídas  $\hat{y}$  com valores limitados (podem-se aproximar mais facilmente das saídas desejadas  $y$ ).
  - Saídas podem ser convertidas em probabilidades. Podemos obter um grau de confiança sobre os resultados de classificação.
-

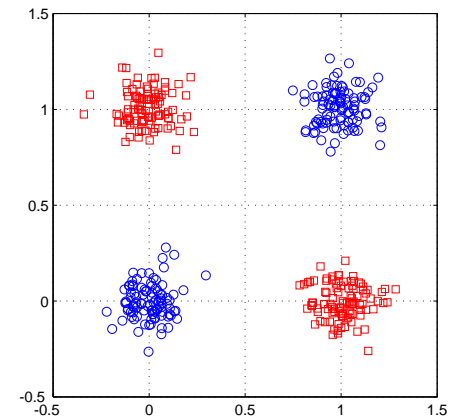
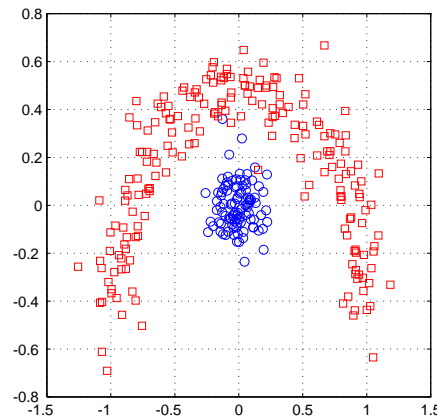
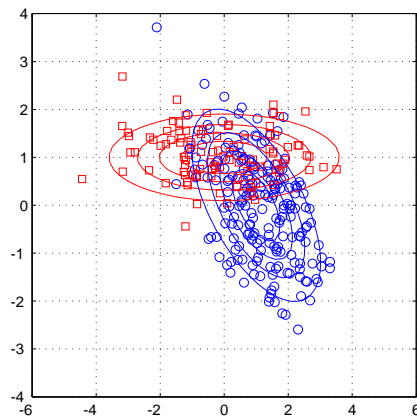


# Discriminantes Logísticos

## Limitações:

- Fronteiras de decisão lineares
- Problemas quando os dados de uma classe estão repartidos por regiões distintas

Exemplos



- Diferentes inicializações podem obter diferentes resultados