逻辑回归相关推导

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1 基本概念

1、逻辑回归基本形式

 $h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^{T} x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{e^{-\theta^{T} x}}}$ $g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$

其中

对 q(z) 求导可得:

g'(z) = g(z)(1 - g(z))

2、目标函数 假设

 $P(y = 1|x; \theta) = h_{\theta}(x)$ $P(y = 0|x; \theta) = 1 - h_{\theta}(x)$

即

$$p(y|x;\theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{1-y}$$

其中 y = 0,1 可利用极大似然法估计参数 θ 。

$$L(\theta) = p(y|X;\theta)$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^{m} p(y^{t}|x^{t};\theta)$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{t}))^{y^{t}} (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{t}))^{1-y^{t}}$$
(1)

现在需要最大化对数似然:

$$l(\theta) = logL(\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{m} y^{t} logh(x^{t}) + (1 - y^{t}) log(1 - h(x^{t}))$$
(2)

对该对数似然函数求偏导数得到(其中上标表示第几个实例,下标表示第几个特征):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} l(\theta) = \sum_{t=1}^{m} \left(y^{t} \frac{1}{g(\theta^{T} x^{t})} - (1 - y^{t} \frac{1}{1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{t})}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} g(\theta^{T} x^{t})\right)$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{m} \left(y^{t} \frac{1}{g(\theta^{T} x^{t})} - (1 - y^{t} \frac{1}{1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{t})}) g(\theta^{T} x^{t}) (1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{t})) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \theta^{T} x^{t}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{m} \left(y^{t} (1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{t})) - (1 - y^{t}) g(\theta^{T} x^{t}) \right) x_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{m} \left(y^{t} - h_{\theta}(x^{t})\right) x_{j}^{t}$$
(3)

1 基本概念 2

写成矩阵形式就是:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta) = \sum_{t=1}^{m} (y^t - h_{\theta}(x^t)) x^t$$

详细推导见:http://cs229.stanford.edu/notes/cs229-notes1.pdf

3、牛顿法求解

牛顿法用于求解 $f(\theta) = 0$ 的根, 其更新规则为:

$$\theta := \theta - \frac{f(\theta)}{f'(\theta)}$$

而我们需要求解 $l(\theta)$ 的最大值,即需要求取 $l^{'}(\theta)=0$ 的根,于是这里的 $f(\theta)=l^{'}(\theta)$,相应地 θ 的更新规则变为

$$\theta := \theta - \frac{l^{'}(\theta)}{l^{''}(\theta)}$$

写成矩阵形式是:

$$\theta := \theta - H^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} l(\theta)$$

其中 H 称为 Hessian 矩阵, 其元素由下式决定:

$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 l(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}$$

下面给出 H_{ij} 的推导:

$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 l(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial_j} \sum_{t=1}^m (y^t - h_\theta(x^t)) x_i^t$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^m -x_i^t \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} h_\theta(x^t)$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^m -x_i^t h_\theta(x^t) (1 - h_\theta(x^t)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\theta^T x^t)$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^m h_\theta(x^t) (h_\theta(x^t) - 1) x_i^t x_j^t$$

$$(4)$$

写成矩阵形式是:

$$H = \frac{\partial^2 l(\theta)}{\partial \theta \partial \theta^T} = \sum_{t=1}^m x^t (x^t)^T h_{\theta}(x^t) (h_{\theta}(x^t) - 1)$$

其中 H 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, x^t 维度为 $n \times 1, n$ 为特征维度总数。

二阶偏导及牛顿法见:https://blog.csdn.net/Fishmemory/article/details/51603836

牛顿法可参考: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/22862479