机器学习概论 实验报告

Lab1: LR

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1 实验简介

本实验为 Logistics Regression 模型实现实验, 我们的目标是根据 Horse-colic 数据集中的部分样本作回归, 以梯度上升法为基础, 并用测试集测试精确度.

2 理论基础

2.1 多元回归方程形式

多元回归方程形式:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p$$

写成矩阵形式为:

$$Y = X\beta$$

2.2 Logistics Regression 模型

Logistics Regression 模型中, 利用了 sigmoid 函数来估计概率

$$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{X\beta}}$$

为了估计出参数 β, 课本采用了 最大似然估计. 以二分类问题为例, 我们有:

$$P(y|x,\beta) = P(y=1|x,\beta)^{y} [1 - P(y=1|x,\beta)]^{1-y}$$

由此可以写出似然函数:

$$\mathcal{L}(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i|x_i, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i\beta}}\right)^{y_i} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i\beta}}\right)^{1 - y_i}$$

对其取对数即得到对数似然函数:

$$\log \mathcal{L}(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[y_i \log \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} \right) + (1 - y_i) \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} \right) \right]$$

我们可以将它的相反数当做损失函数:

$$J(\beta) = -\log \mathcal{L}(\beta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y_i \log (P(y_i)) + (1 - y_i) \log (1 - P(y_i))]$$

2.3 优化方法

为了用梯度法优化参数, 应当将损失函数对参数 β 求导:

$$\frac{\partial J(\beta)}{\partial \beta_j} = -\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i, \beta)) \cdot x_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} - y_i \right) \cdot x_{ij}$$

然后根据梯度下降法的原理:

$$\beta_{t+1} \leftarrow \beta_t - \alpha \nabla J(\beta)$$

即可进行迭代优化. 当然也可以使用 SGD 或 Newton法进行优化.

3 优化算法

3.1 Gradient Descent 算法(GD)

Algorithm 1 GD

Require: 训练的 epochs T; 初始化 $\beta = (w, b)$, 学习率 α

- 1: for 每个 epoch do
- 2: $d\beta = 0$
- 3: for 每个训练样本 x_i do
- 4: $d\beta = d\beta + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} y_i \right) \cdot x_{ij}$
- 5: $\beta = \beta \alpha * d\beta$

3.2 Stochastic Gradient Descent 算法(SGD)

Algorithm 2 SGD

Require: 训练的 epochs T; 初始化 $\beta = (w, b)$, 学习率 α

- 1: for 每个 epoch do
- 2: $d\beta = 0$
- 3: 随机选定样本序号 i
- 4: $d\beta = d\beta + -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i f(x_i, \beta)) \cdot x_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} y_i \right) \cdot x_{ij}$
- 5: $\beta = \beta \alpha * d\beta$

3.3 Newton法

Algorithm 3 Newton

Require: 训练的 epochs T; 初始化 $\beta = (w, b)$, 学习率 α

- 1: for 每个 epoch do
- 2: $d\beta = 0$
- 3: $dd\beta = 0$
- 4: **for** 每个训练样本 x_i **do**

5:
$$d\beta = d\beta + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i \beta}} - y_i \right) \cdot x_{ij}$$

6:
$$dd\beta = dd\beta + \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i\beta}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x_i\beta}}\right)$$

7:
$$\beta = \beta - \alpha * d\beta / dd\beta$$

4 实验结果

4.1 总体对比

| 模型/算法 | 训练集准确度 | 测试集准确度 | 迭代次数 |
|---------|--------|--------|------|
| GD | 0.94 | 1.0 | 300 |
| SGD | 0.97 | 0.93 | 5000 |
| Newton | 0.97 | 0.93 | 200 |
| sklearn | 0.96 | 0.93 | 300 |

可以看到就这个简单的数据集而言,GD算法已经能够达到非常好的表现了,而 SGD 算法则表现不那么佳,可能是样本太少造成的. 至于 Newton法 结果则与与 SGD算法 相似. 最后一行 sklearn 的结果只是给出一个 baseline.

4.2 GD算法实验结果

• 首先是损失率-迭代次数的图:

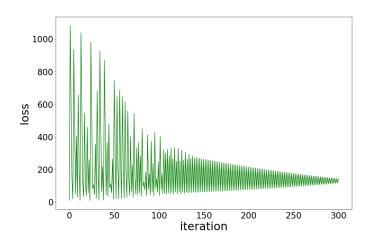


图 1: GD算法 损失率-迭代次数图(学习率=0.5)

可以看到损失率在波动范围内不断下降. 但显然这个波动太大了, 这是由于**学习率过高引起的**, 因此降低学习率到0.1, 得到以下图:

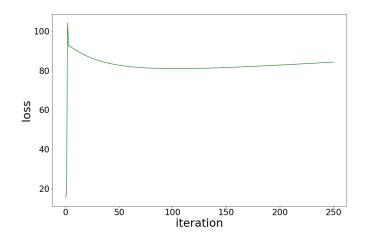
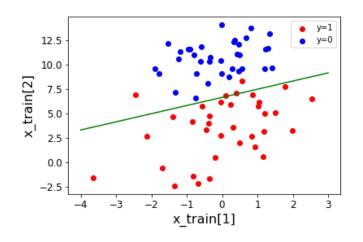


图 2: GD算法 损失率-迭代次数图(学习率=0.1)

- 经过调整参数,可以得到在**学习率为 0.1, epoch为300时**, 能够在训练**集上达到0.94的准确率**, 在**测试集上达 到 1.0** 的准确率.
- 训练结果可视化. 从图中可以看出来, 测试集上的绿色线将两类样本都划分开来了.



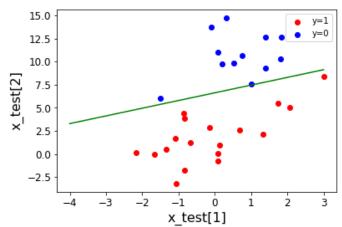


图 3: GD算法在训练集上的表现

图 4: GD算法在测试集上的表现

4.3 SGD算法实验结果

- 经过调整参数,可以得到在学习率为 0.1, epoch为 5000 时,能够在训练集上达到0.97的准确率,在测试集上 达到 0.93 的准确率.
- 训练结果可视化:

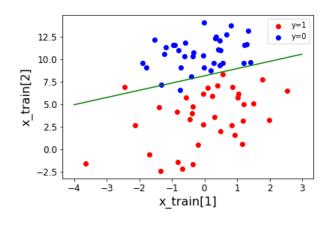


图 5: SGD算法在训练集上的表现

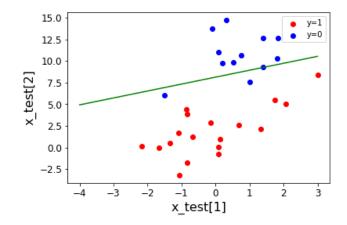
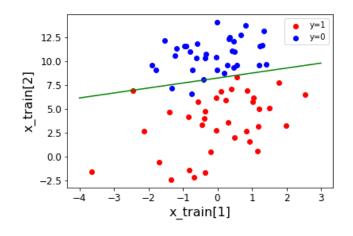


图 6: SGD算法在测试集上的表现

4.4 Newton法实验结果

- 经过调整参数,可以得到在**学习率为 0.1, epoch为200时**,能够在训练集上达到0.94的准确率,在测试集上达 到 1.0 的准确率.
- 训练结果可视化. 从图中可以看出来, 测试集上的绿色线将两类样本都划分开来了.



15.0 12.5 10.0 7.5 5.0 × 2.5 0.0 -2.5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 x_test[1]

图 7: Newton法在训练集上的表现

图 8: Newton法在测试集上的表现

4.5 sklearn 实验结果

直接调用sklearn能够得到在训练集上 0.957, 在测试集上 0.933 的效果

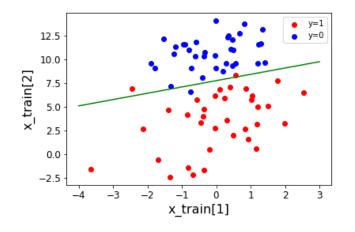


图 9: 调用sklearn在训练集上的表现

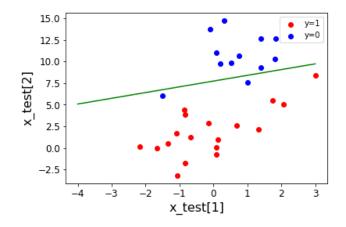


图 10: 调用sklearn在测试集上的表现

5 附录: 实验代码

5.1 对率回归算法代码(包括GD,SGD,Newton)

```
import numpy as np
        x_train = np.load("./data/LR/train_data.npy")
        y_train = np.load("./data/LR/train_target.npy")
        x_test = np.load("./data/LR/test_data.npy")
y_test = np.load("./data/LR/test_target.npy")
        class LogitRegression:
                    \frac{\text{def}}{\text{linit}} = (\text{self}, \text{ x-train}, \text{ y-train}, \text{ alpha} = 0.2, \text{ epoch} = -1, \text{ tol} = 1e - 2, \text{ model} = \text{'GD'}) : 
                               self.x_train = x_train
11
                               self.y\_train = y\_train
                               self.beta = np.ones(x_train.shape[1])
13
                               self.beta = np.random.uniform(low=0, high=1, size=x\_train.shape[1])
14
                               self.epoch = epoch
15
                               self.tol = tol
17
                               self.model = model
19
                   def probability (self, x):
                               return 1/(1+np.exp(-x @ self.beta))
2.0
21
22
                    def loss_J(self):
23
                              p = self.probability(self.x_train)
24
                                \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{return} & -\text{np.sum} \left( \left[ \, \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \, \, * \, \, \text{np.log} \left( \, p \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_train} \left[ \, i \, \right] \right) \right. \\ \\ & + \left. \left( 1 - \text{self.y\_tr
25
                                                                             for i in range(len(self.y_train))])
27
                    @property
28
                    def m(self):
29
                               return len (self.y_train)
30
31
                    def train(self):
32
                              # stop by tol
33
                              loss = []
                               if self.model == 'GD':
35
                                          if self.epoch == -1:
36
                                                      while True:
37
                                                                 grad = np.zeros(self.x_train.shape)
38
                                                                 for i in range(self.m):
39
                                                                           40
                                                                  delta = self.alpha * grad.mean(axis=0)
41
                                                                  self.beta -= delta
                                                                  if np.abs(delta).mean() < self.tol:
43
44
                                                      return
45
46
                                         # stop by epoch
                                          for _ in range(self.epoch):
47
48
                                                      grad = np.zeros(self.x_train.shape)
49
                                                      loss.append(self.loss_J())
                                                      for i in range(self.m):
51
                                                                 \operatorname{grad}\left[\,i\,\right] \;=\; \left(1/(1+\operatorname{np.exp}(-\operatorname{self.x\_train}\left[\,i\,\right]\,\,@\,\,\operatorname{self.beta}\,)\right) \;-\,\,\operatorname{self.y\_train}\left[\,i\,\right]\right) \;*\,\,\operatorname{self.x\_train}\left[\,i\,\right]
52
                                                      \verb|self.beta| -= \verb|self.alpha| * \verb|grad.mean(axis=0)
53
                                          return loss
                                elif self.model == 'SGD':
55
                                         # stop by epoch
56
                                          for _ in range(self.epoch):
57
                                                     loss.append(self.loss_J())
                                                      i = int(np.random.uniform(low=0, high=self.m-1, size=1))
59
                                                      grad = (1/(1+np.exp(-self.x_train[i] @ self.beta)) - self.y_train[i]) * self.x_train[i]
                                                      self.beta -= self.alpha * grad
60
61
                                          return loss
62
                                elif self.model == 'newton':
                                          # stop by epoch
63
64
                                          for _ in range(self.epoch):
65
                                                      grad = np.zeros(self.x_train.shape)
                                                      gradd = np.zeros(1)
67
                                                      loss.append(self.loss_J())
                                                       \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{for} & i & \textbf{in} & \textbf{range} \, ( \, self \, .m ) : \\ \end{tabular}
68
69
                                                                 \mathtt{expxbeta} \; = \; \mathtt{np.exp} (-\,\mathtt{self.x\_train} \, [\, \mathtt{i} \, ] \; @ \; \mathtt{self.beta})
70
                                                                 grad[i] = (1/(1+expxbeta) - self.y_train[i]) * self.x_train[i]
71
                                                                 gradd += (1/(1+\exp xbeta)) * (1-1/(1+\exp xbeta))
72
                                                      \verb|self.beta| -= \verb|self.alpha| * \verb|grad.mean(axis=0)| / \verb|gradd|
73
                                          return loss
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{def} & \texttt{test} \; (\; \texttt{self} \; \; , & \texttt{x\_test} \; \; , & \texttt{y\_test} \; ) : \end{array}
76
77
               x_test = np.array(x_test)
               p = self.probability(x_test)
79
               acc = 1 - np.sum(np.abs([float(round(i)) \ for \ i \ in \ lr.probability(x\_test)] - y\_test)) \ / \ len(y\_test)
80
               return p, acc
81
82
         def get_xxyy(self, span):
83
               xx = np.linspace(*span, (span[1] - span[0])*100)
               yy = (-self.beta[0] - self.beta[1] * xx) / self.beta[2]
84
85
87
    lr \ = \ LogitRegression \, (\, x\_train \; , \; \ y\_train \; , \; \ alpha = 0.5 \, , \; epoch = 300 \, , \; model = \ ^{,}GD \, ^{,} \, )
88
    loss = lr.train()
89
    print(lr.test(x_train, y_train)[1])
   print(lr.test(x_test, y_test)[1])
```

Listing 1: 对率回归算法代码

5.2 绘图代码

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

xx, yy = lr.get_xxyy((-4, 3))

plt.xlabel('x_train[1]', size=16)

plt.ylabel('x_train[2]', size=16)

plt.xticks(size=12)

plt.yticks(size=12)

red = np.where(y_train == 1)

blue = np.where(y_train == 0)

plt.scatter(x_train[red][:, 1], x_train[red][:, 2], c='red', label='y=1')

plt.scatter(x_train[blue][:, 1], x_train[blue][:, 2], c='blue', label='y=0')

plt.legend()

plt.plot(xx, yy, c='green')
```

Listing 2: 绘图代码