20152410 배형준 머신러닝 과제5

In [1]:

```
# library import

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [2]:

```
# set my local working directory

import os

directory = 'C:\\Users\Users\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugolds\Ugol
```

1. Plot the training data

In [3]:

```
# /oad dataset

train = pd.read_csv('./型제5/data.txt', header=None)
train.columns = ['x', 'y', 'l']

label_0 = train.loc[train['l'] == 0, :]
label_1 = train.loc[train['l'] == 1, :]

X = train[['x', 'y']]
Y = train['l']
```

In [4]:

```
train.head()
```

Out [4]:

```
        x
        y
        I

        0
        34.623660
        78.024693
        0

        1
        30.286711
        43.894998
        0

        2
        35.847409
        72.902198
        0

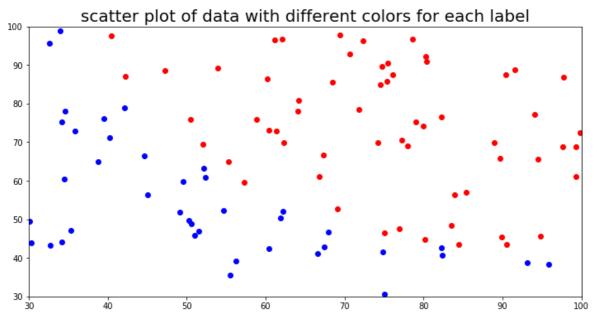
        3
        60.182599
        86.308552
        1

        4
        79.032736
        75.344376
        1
```

In [5]:

```
# scatter plot of data with different colors for each label

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(label_0.x, label_0.y, 'bo')
plt.plot(label_1.x, label_1.y, 'ro')
plt.xlim((30, 100))
plt.ylim((30, 100))
plt.title('scatter plot of data with different colors for each label', fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



파란 점과 빨간 점을 적당히 구분할 수 있는 선이 존재함을 시각적으로 확인할 수 있다. 다만 직선보다는 완만한 곡선이 두 그룹을 더 잘 구별할 수 있을 것 같다.

2. Plot the estimated parameters

In [6]:

```
def sigmoid(X, theta):
   value = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-X.dot(theta)))
   return value
```

```
def logistic_regression(X, Y):
   # 데이터 타입 정리
   m = Ien(Y)
   X = np.hstack((np.ones((m, 1)), X))
   Y = np.arrav(Y).reshape(-1, 1)
   # learning parameters
   learning_rate = np.array([0.03, 0.001, 0.001]).reshape(-1, 1)
   # 학습률을 똑같이 하니까 어떤건 발산하고 어떤건 수렴하길래 다르게 설정함
   error bound = 10**(-6)
   critical value = 0.5
   delta = 10**(-7) # 로그 안에 0보다 작은 수가 들어가지 않게 하기 위해 설정
   # setting for learning
   temp_theta = np.random.randn(3, 1)
   temp_sigmoid = sigmoid(X, temp_theta)
   temp_loss = np.sum(-Y * np.log(temp_sigmoid + delta) - (1-Y) * np.log(1-temp_sigmoid + delta))
   record_theta = temp_theta.T
   record_loss = [float(temp_loss)]
   # predict
   temp_predict = np.where(temp_sigmoid >= critical_value, 1, 0).reshape(-1, 1)
   record_accuracy = [np.mean(temp_predict == Y)]
   # model learning
   while True:
       # calculate gradient
       gradient = np.dot(X.T, temp_sigmoid - Y) / m
       # renew the parameters, calculate loss to evaluate the parameters
       temp_theta = temp_theta - learning_rate * gradient
       temp_sigmoid = sigmoid(X, temp_theta)
       temp_loss = np.sum(-Y * np.log(temp_sigmoid + delta) - (1-Y) * np.log(1-temp_sigmoid + delta)
       # store results
       record_theta = np.vstack((record_theta, temp_theta.T))
       record_loss.append(float(temp_loss))
       temp_predict = np.where(temp_sigmoid >= critical_value, 1, 0).reshape(-1, 1)
       record_accuracy.append(np.mean(temp_predict == Y))
       # stopping rule
       if len(record_loss) > 200000 and record_loss[-2] - record_loss[-1] < error_bound:
           break
   result_theta = record_theta[-1, :]
   fitted_value = temp_predict
   return result_theta, fitted_value, record_theta, record_loss, record_accuracy
```

In [8]:

```
import time
start = time.time()
result_theta, fitted_value, record_theta, record_loss, record_accuracy = logistic_regression(X, Y)
print('학습하는데 걸린 시간은 {}초입니다.'.format(time.time() - start))
```

학습하는데 걸린 시간은 389.77444529533386초입니다.

In [9]:

```
print(' 학습 결과 출력 ₩n 최종 세타 값 : {} ₩n 최종 loss : {} ₩n 한 단계 반복에서 loss 감소량 : {} ₩
result_theta, record_loss[-1], record_loss[-2] - record_loss[-1], record_accuracy[-1]))
```

학습 결과 출력

최종 세타 값 : [-23.6741376 0.19433879 0.18943561]

최종 loss: 0.20384402394536014

한 단계 반복에서 loss 감소량 : 6.838003663300896e-09

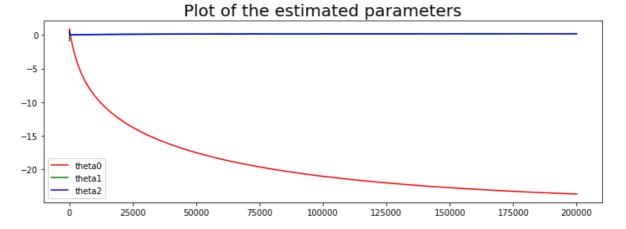
최종 정확도 : 0.89

한 번 더 반복했을 때 loss 감소량이 충분히 작은 것으로 보아 loss가 수렴하여 모델 학습이 잘 된 것을 확인할 수 있다.

In [10]:

```
# plot the estimated parameters

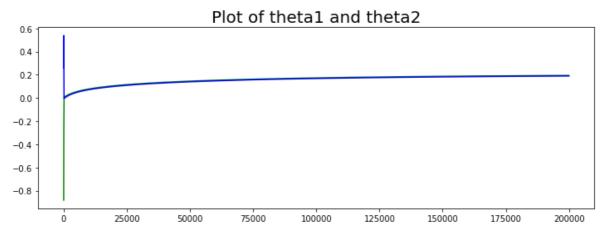
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.plot(record_theta[:, 0], 'r', label='theta0')
plt.plot(record_theta[:, 1], 'g', label='theta1')
plt.plot(record_theta[:, 2], 'b', label='theta2')
plt.title('Plot of the estimated parameters', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
```



In [11]:

```
# y축의 범위가 달라서 잘 안보이길래 theta1, theta2만 따로 출력

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.plot(record_theta[:, 1], 'g', label='theta1')
plt.plot(record_theta[:, 2], 'b', label='theta2')
plt.title('Plot of theta1 and theta2', fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



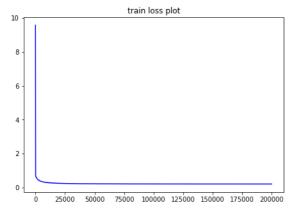
반복이 진행되면서 $\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2$ 모두 loss가 수렴함에 따라 적절한 값으로 수렴한 것을 그래프를 통해 확인할 수 있다.

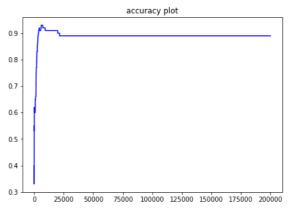
3. Plot the training error

In [12]:

```
# 왼쪽은 train loss plot, 오른쪽은 정확도 plot

plt.figure(figsize=(16, 5))
plt.subplot(121)
plt.plot(record_loss, 'b')
plt.title('train loss plot')
plt.subplot(122)
plt.plot(record_accuracy, 'b')
plt.title('accuracy plot')
plt.show()
```





train loss plot의 꼬리가 쭉 내려가서 더이상 감소하지 않는것으로 보아 모델 학습이 train loss가 수렴할때까지 학습했음을 확인할 수 있다.

또한 accuracy plot을 통해 random initial value로 시작한 모델은 정확도가 40% 가량이었는데 학습을 마친 모델의 정확도가 90% 가량으로 모델이 학습된 후 정확도가 매우 높아짐을 확인할 수 있다.

4. Plot the obtained classifier

In [13]:

```
# 그래프의 경계선을 깔끔하게 출력하기 위해 격자의 범위를 100에서 100.5로 수정하였습니다.

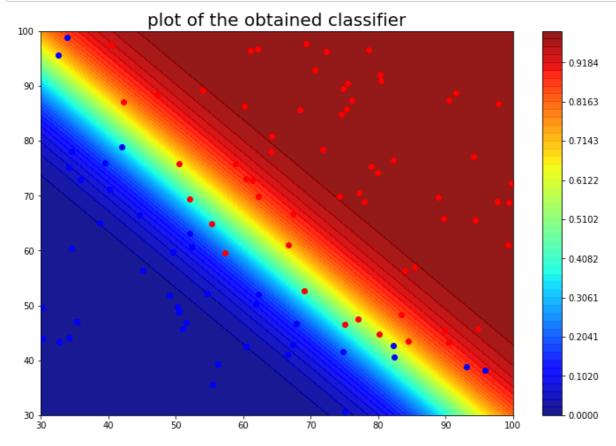
x_arange = np.arange(30, 100.5, 0.5).reshape(-1, 1)
y_arange = np.arange(30, 100.5, 0.5).reshape(-1, 1)
x_grid, y_grid = np.meshgrid(x_arange, y_arange)
```

In [14]:

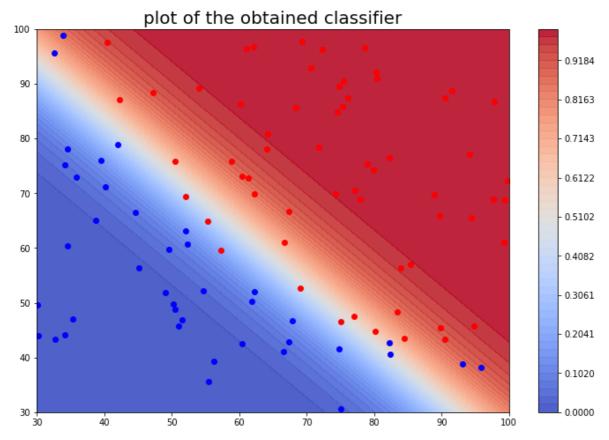
```
sigmoid_grid = np.zeros(x_grid.shape)
for i in range(x_grid.shape[0]):
    for j in range(y_grid.shape[0]):
        z = result_theta[0] + result_theta[1] * x_grid[i, j] + result_theta[2] * y_grid[i, j]
        sigmoid_grid[i, j] = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
```

version 1 colormap = jet

In [15]:



In [16]:



수업시간엔 파란색-초록색-빨간색을 색깔 배경의 예시로 들어서 가장 비슷한 colormap인 jet을 이용하여 그래프를 출력해보았습니다.

또한 1번째 그래프가 색깔이 진해서 보기가 살짝 불편하여 파란색-하얀색-빨간색 색깔 배경인 coolwarm을 이용하여 그래프를 출력해보았습니다.

위의 그래프를 통해 임곗값에 따라 두 집단을 구분하는 구분선이 표본공간 상에서 어떻게 위치하는지를 확인할 수 있습니다. 대부분의 데이터가 점의 색깔과 배경의 색깔이 같게 위치해있지만, 어떤 점은 배경과 색이 맞지 않는 것을 확인할 수 있습니다.

이는 로지스틱 회귀 모델이 성공적으로 분류해내지 못한 데이터로, 오분류 데이터입니다. 학습 과정에서도 최종 정확도가 89%인걸 확인했듯이, 그래프에서도 오분류된 점을 확인할 수 있습니다.

제일 처음에 출력했던 scatter plot을 토대로 추론해보자면 로지스틱 회귀를 사용하면서 정확도를 더 올리기 위해서 x와 y의 다항식 항(ex. x^2 , y^2 , x*y)을 변수로 추가하는 방법을 고려해볼 수 있을 것 같습니다.