

1、

1. 记正例预测值大于反例为加-，相等则加 $\frac{1}{2}$ 。
 则对 D^+ 和 D^- 进行统计则为 $\sum_{x \in D^+} \sum_{x' \in D^-} (\mathbb{I}[f(x') > f(x)] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{I}[f(x') = f(x)])$
 又因为此处已得的“1”和“ $\frac{1}{2}$ ”对应于图像中的1单元和 $\frac{1}{2}$ 单元。
 且 1单元 = $\frac{1}{m^+ \cdot m^-}$
 $\therefore AUC = \frac{m^+ \cdot m^-}{m^+ + m^-} \sum_{x \in D^+} \sum_{x' \in D^-} \{ \mathbb{I}[f(x') > f(x)] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{I}[f(x') = f(x)] \}$

2、选做题：

在闭式解方法和牛顿法下，当阈值增大时，预测结果为0的个数会增加，预测结果为1的个数会减少；反之，则预测结果为0的个数会减少，预测结果为1的个数会增加。因此，分类阈值的改变直接影响了准确率，查准率和查全率。虽然通常情况下，都会使用0.5作为分类阈值，但根据本次实验的实际情况，使用闭式解训练所得分类器在0.52附近取得了比0.5更好的分类效果，而使用牛顿法训练所得分类器在0.5处已取得了很好的分类效果。

3、

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'''
Friedman检验不能判断算法性能相同
根据Nemenyi后续检验得到：C算法和D算法有显著差别
代码如下：
'''
import numpy as np

data = np.array([[2, 3, 1, 5, 4], [5, 4, 2, 3, 1], [4, 5, 1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 1, 5, 4], [3, 4, 1, 5, 2]])
# Friedman检验
def Friedman(n, k, matrix): # n为数据集个数, k为算法个数, matrix为表格
    # 计算每个算法的平均序值
    row, col = matrix.shape
    value_mean = list()
    for i in range(col):
        value_mean.append(matrix[:, i].mean())

    sum_mean = np.array(value_mean)

    # 计算总的排序和即西伽马ri^2
    sum_ri2_mean = (sum_mean ** 2).sum()
    # 计算Tf
    result_Tx2 = (12 * n) * (sum_ri2_mean - ((k * (k + 1) ** 2) / 4)) / (k * (k + 1))
    result_Tf = (n - 1) * result_Tx2 / (n * (k - 1) - result_Tx2)

    return result_Tf

Tf = Friedman(5, 5, data)
print("Tf = %s" % Tf)
# 输出结果: Tf = 3.9365079365079363

# Nemenyi后续检验
def Nemenyi(n, k, q): # n为数据集个数, k为算法个数, q为检验常用的qa值
    result = q * (np.sqrt(k * (k + 1) / (6 * n)))
    return result

CD = Nemenyi(5, 5, 2.728)
print("CD = %s" % CD)
# 输出为: CD = 2.728
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4.

4. 假定学习率为 η , 参数更新估计式为 $v \leftarrow v + \Delta v$.

对于 W_{hj} 有:

$$\Delta W_{hj} = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial W_{hj}} = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial W_{hj}} = f(\beta_j - \theta_j), \quad \beta_j = \sum_{h=1}^n W_{hj} b_h$$

$$\Delta W_{hj} = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial W_{hj}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial W_{hj}} = b_h, \text{ sigmoid 函数有 } f(x) = f(x) [1 - f(x)]$$

$$\Delta W_{hj} = -\eta \cdot b_h \cdot (y_j^k - \hat{y}_j^k) \cdot f(\beta_j - \theta_j)$$

$$= -\eta \cdot b_h \cdot (y_j^k - \hat{y}_j^k) \cdot g_j \cdot (1 - g_j)$$

$$\hat{g}_j = -(y_j^k - \hat{y}_j^k) \cdot (1 - g_j) \cdot g_j = (y_j^k - \hat{y}_j^k) \cdot (1 - g_j) \cdot \hat{y}_j^k$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta W_{hj} = \eta g_j b_h$$

对于 θ_j :

$$\Delta \theta_j = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \theta_j} = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial \theta_j} = -\eta \cdot g_j \cdot (1 - g_j)$$

用 W_{hj} 理, 仅对 y_j^k 求偏导时, 需有对 θ_j 项求导所得的项

$$\Delta \theta_j = \eta g_j (1 - g_j) = \eta g_j$$

对 V_{ih} :

$$\Delta V_{ih} = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial V_{ih}} = -\eta \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial V_{ih}}$$

$$= -\eta \cdot \left[\sum_{j=1}^l \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \right) \cdot W_{hj} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f(x_h - r_h)}{\partial x_h} \cdot \frac{\partial x_h}{\partial V_{ih}}$$

$$= -\eta \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot W_{hj} \right) \cdot b_h \cdot (1 - b_h) \cdot \lambda_i$$

$$\therefore \hat{e}_h = \left(\sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot W_{hj} \right) \cdot b_h \cdot (1 - b_h)$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta V_{ih} = \eta \cdot \hat{e}_h \cdot \lambda_i$$

对 r_h :

$$\Delta r_h = -\eta \cdot \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial r_h} = -\eta \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^l \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial y_j^k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j^k}{\partial \beta_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \beta_j}{\partial b_h} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial b_h}{\partial r_h}$$

$$= -\eta \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot W_{hj} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f(x_h - r_h)}{\partial r_h}$$

$$= -\eta \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^l g_j \cdot W_{hj} \right) \cdot b_h \cdot (1 - b_h) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \eta \cdot \hat{e}_h$$