大家好,这篇是有关台大机器学习课程作业三的详解,题目同Coursera。

我的github地址:

https://github.com/Doraemonzzz

个人主页:

http://doraemonzzz.com/

作业地址:

https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~htlin/course/ml15fall/

参考资料:

https://blog.csdn.net/a1015553840/article/details/51085129

http://www.vynguyen.net/category/study/machine-learning/page/6/

http://book.caltech.edu/bookforum/index.php

http://beader.me/mlnotebook/

Problem 1

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{ ext{in}}(w_{ ext{lin}})] = \sigma^2(1-rac{d+1}{N})$$

这个结论的理论推导可以参考我写的Learning from data习题Exercise 3.3,3.4。

对于此题来说,直接把N解出来即可

$$N = rac{d+1}{1 - rac{\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{ ext{in}}(w_{ ext{lin}})]}{\sigma^2}}$$

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

Created on Wed Mar 6 16:15:13 2019

@author: qinzhen
"""

def f(d, delta, Ein):
    return (d + 1) / (1 - Ein / (delta ** 2))

print(f(8, 0.1, 0.008))
```

44.9999999999996

所以N > 45即可。

Problem 2

这题实际上是Learning from data Exercise 3.3以及Problem 3.10的结论,这里一并给出。

- (1) H是对称矩阵
- $(2)H^K=H(K$ 为任意正整数)
- (3) H的特征值∈ {0,1}
- (5)trace(H) = d + 1
- (6)*H*有d+1个特征值为1

(1)

$$H^{T} = (X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T})^{T}$$

$$= X((X^{T}X)^{-1})^{T}X^{T}$$

$$= X((X^{T}X)^{T})^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= H$$

(2)直接验证即可,先来看K=2的情形

$$H^{2} = X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= X(X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}$$

$$= H$$

那么对于任意K

$$H^{K} = H^{2}H^{K-2}$$
 $= HH^{K-2}$
 $= H^{K-1}$
 $= \dots$
 $= H$

(3)因为 $H^K=H$,所以对于H的任意特征值 λ

$$\lambda^K = \lambda$$
恒成立 $\lambda = 0$ 或 1

- (4)H为对称矩阵且特征值 $\in \{0,1\}$,所以由线性代数知识可知H半正定
- (5)利用迹(trace)的性质trace(AB) = trace(BA)

$$egin{aligned} \operatorname{trace}(H) &= \operatorname{trace}(X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T) \ &= \operatorname{trace}(X^TX(X^TX)^{-1}) \ &= \operatorname{trace}(I_{d+1}) (注意 \, H^T H
abla \, (d+1) imes (d+1)$$
阶矩阵 $) \ &= d+1 \end{aligned}$

(6)我们知道对称矩阵必然相似于对角阵,所以存在可逆矩阵P,使得 $H=P^{-1}AP$,那么

$$d+1 = \operatorname{trace}(H) = \operatorname{trace}(P^{-1}AP) = \operatorname{trace}(PP^{-1}A) = \operatorname{trace}(A)$$

而A为由0,1构成的对角阵(因为A和H相似且H的特征值 $\in \{0,1\}$),所以H一共有d+1个特征值为1。有了以上结论,看此题的选项就很轻松了。

(a),(d),(e)成立,(c)错误,稍微要看一下的是(b),我们知道H的特征值 $\in\{0,1\}$,所以H不一定可逆,因此(b)也错误。

Problem 3

先对原式进行变形

$$\llbracket y \neq \operatorname{sign}(w^T x)
Vert \Longleftrightarrow \llbracket y^2 \neq y \operatorname{sign}(w^T x)
Vert \Longleftrightarrow \llbracket 1 \neq \operatorname{sign}(y w^T x)
Vert$$

令 $s = yw^Tx$, 所以几个误差分别可以写成

$$egin{aligned} err_1 &= \llbracket sign(s)
eq 1
bracket \\ err_2 &= \max(0,1-s) \\ err_3 &= (\max(0,1-s))^2 \\ err_4 &= (\max(0,-s)) \\ err_5 &= heta(-s) = rac{e^{-s}}{1+e^{-s}} = rac{1}{1+e^s} \\ err_6 &= e^{-s} \end{aligned}$$

接着作图。

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

Created on Wed Mar 6 16:22:27 2019

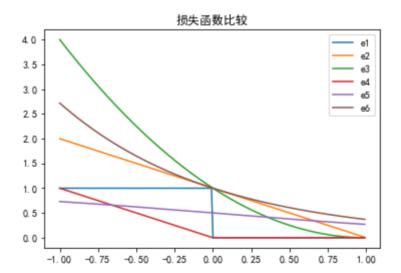
@author: qinzhen
"""

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False #用来正常显示负号

#构造损失函数
def e1(s):
    if s > 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return 1

def e2(s):
    return max(0, 1 - s)
```

```
def e3(s):
     t = \max(0, 1 - s)
     return t ** 2
def e4(s):
     return max(0, -s)
def e5(s):
     return 1 / (1 + np.exp(s))
def e6(s):
     return np.exp(-s)
x = np.arange(-1, 1, 0.01)
y1 = [e1(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y2 = [e2(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y3 = [e3(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y4 = [e4(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y5 = [e5(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
y6 = [e6(i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } x]
plt.plot(x, y1, label='e1')
plt.plot(x, y2, label='e2')
plt.plot(x, y3, label='e3')
plt.plot(x, y4, label='e4')
plt.plot(x, y5, label='e5')
plt.plot(x ,y6, label='e6')
plt.legend()
plt.title('损失函数比较')
plt.show()
```



因此e2, e3, e6, 即(a), (b), (e)为 $y \neq \operatorname{sign}(w^T x)$ 的上界。

Problem 4

这题要找哪些函数不是处处可导,(d),(e)显然是处处可导的,因为 $f(s) = \max(0,s)$ 在原点不可导,所以(a),(c)不可导,唯一有点疑问的是(b),我们来看下 $f(s) = (\max(0,s))^2$

$$f(s) = \left\{egin{array}{ll} s^2 & s \geq 0 \ 0 & s < 0 \end{array}
ight.$$

显然这个函数也是可导的, 所以由复合函数的性质可知(b)也可导。因此这题选(a)(c)

Problem 5

 $err(w) = \max(0, -y_n w^T x_n)$ 的意思是对于分类正确的点err(w) = 0,对于分类不正确的点 $err(w) = -y_n w^T x_n$,我们来求梯度(不考虑不可导点)

$$rac{\partial (-y_n w^T x_n)}{\partial w_i} = -y_n x_n^{(i)} (x_n^{(i)}$$
表示 x_n 的第 i 个分量 $)$ $abla (-y_n w^T x_n) = -y_n x_n$

所以对于分类错误的点 (x_n, y_n) , 根据SGD,更新规则为

$$w(t+1) = w(t) - \eta \nabla E_t(w) = w(t) + \eta y(t)x(t)$$

所以PLA可以被看成 $err(w) = \max(0, -y_n w^T x_n)$ 的SGD。

Problem 6

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u}|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= e^u + v e^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= -2 \ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v}|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= 2e^{2v} + u e^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$abla E(u,v) = (-2,0)^T$$

Problem 7

编程处理即可,需要利用刚刚的偏导数公式,答案为2.82500035668

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Wed Mar 6 16:51:10 2019

@author: qinzhen
"""
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import inv
```

```
def E(u.v):
    return np.exp(u) + np.exp(2 * v) + np.exp(u * v) + u * u - 2 * u * v + 2 * v * v - 3 *
u - 2 * v
def partial(point):
    u = point[0]
    v = point[1]
    pu = np.exp(u) + v * np.exp(u * v) + 2 * u - 2 * v - 3
    pv = 2 * np.exp(2 * v) + u * np.exp(u * v) - 2 * u + 4 * v - 2
    return np.array([pu, pv])
####Problem 7
point = np.zeros(2)
eta = 0.01
for i in range(5):
    point -= eta * partial(point)
print(point)
print(E(point[0], point[1]))
```

[0.09413996 0.00178911] 2.8250003566832635

Problem 8

这题需要用到多元泰勒公式, 可以参考维基百科

$$b_{uu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3)}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} (e^u + v^2 e^{uv} + 2)$$

$$b_{vv} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \frac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (2e^{2v} + ue^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2)}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2} (4e^{2v} + u^2 e^{uv} + 4)$$

$$b_{uv} = \frac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial (e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3)}{\partial v} = (e^{uv} + uve^{uv} - 2)$$

$$b_u = \frac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u} = e^u + ve^{uv} + 2u - 2v - 3$$

$$b_v = \frac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} = 2e^{2v} + ue^{uv} - 2u + 4v - 2$$

$$b = E(u,v)$$

将u = v = 0带入可得

$$egin{aligned} b_{uu} &= rac{3}{2} \ b_{vv} &= 4 \ b_{uv} &= -1 \ b_{u} &= -2 \ b_{v} &= 0 \ b &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 9

由题设我们知道Hessian矩阵正定,此处的Hessian矩阵为

$$abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \ rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

那么最优方向为

$$\left[egin{array}{c} \Delta u^* \ \Delta v^* \end{array}
ight] = -(
abla^2 E(u,v))^{-1}
abla E(u,v)$$

一般性的结论可以参考凸优化的课本,关于这题可以简单证明下。

现在要对 $\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) = b_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + b_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 + b_{uv}(\Delta u)(\Delta v) + b_u\Delta u + b_v\Delta v + b$ 求最小值,令 $\Delta u = t, \Delta v = s$

$$\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) = b_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + b_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 + b_{uv}(\Delta u)(\Delta v) + b_u \Delta u + b_v \Delta v + b_v$$

由Hessian矩阵的正定性我们知道

$$egin{aligned} 2b_{uu} &= rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} > 0 \ & 2b_{vv} &= rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} > 0 \ & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} - (rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v})^2 = 4b_{uu}b_{uv} - b_{uv}^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以可以对 $\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v)$ 进行配方(二次项系数不为0),配方得

$$egin{aligned} \hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) &= b_{uu} t^2 + b_{vv}(s^2) + b_{uv} s t + b_u t + b_v s + b \ &= b_{uu} (t-a)^2 + b_{vv} (s-b)^2 + b_{uv} (s-a) (t-b) + C \end{aligned}$$

其中a, b, C均为常数,后续会求解出来,令 $t_1 = t - a, s_1 = s - b$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) &= b_{uu}t_1^2 + b_{vv}s_1^2 + b_{uv}t_1s_1 + C \ &= b_{uu}(t_1 + rac{b_{uv}}{2b_{uu}}s_1)^2 + (b_{vv} - rac{b_{uv}^2}{4b_{uu}})s_1^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

之前已经有 $b_{uu}>0, b_{vv}>0, 4b_{uu}b_{uv}-b_{uv}^2>0$, 所以

$$b_{vv}-rac{b_{uv}^2}{4b_{uu}}=rac{4b_{uu}b_{vv}-b_{uv}^2}{4b_{uu}}>0$$

从而

$$\hat{E}_2(\Delta u, \Delta v) \geq C$$

当且仅当 $t_1+rac{b_{uv}}{2b_{uu}}s_1=0, s_1=0$ 时等号成立 $p_1t_1=s_1=0$ 时等号成立

因为 $t_1 = t - a, s_1 = s - b, \Delta u = t, \Delta v = s$, 所以等号成立条件为

$$\Delta u = t = a, \Delta v = s = b$$

接下来求解a, b

$$b_{uu}(t-a)^{2} + b_{vv}(s-b)^{2} + b_{uv}(t-a)(s-b) + C = b_{uu}(t^{2} - 2at + a^{2}) + b_{vv}(s^{2} - 2sb + b^{2}) + b_{uv}(st - as - bt + ab) + C$$

$$= b_{uu}t^{2} + b_{vv}s^{2} + b_{uv}st - (2ab_{uu} + bb_{uv})t - (2bb_{vv} + ab_{uv})s + C'$$

$$= b_{uu}t^{2} + b_{vv}s^{2} + b_{uv}st + b_{u}t + b_{v}s + b$$

那么

$$egin{cases} -2b_{uu}a-b_{uv}b=b_u\ -b_{uv}a-2b_{vv}b=b_v \end{cases} \ egin{bmatrix} -2b_{uu}&-b_{uv}\ -b_{uv}&-2b_{vv} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} a\ b \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} b_u\ b_v \end{bmatrix}$$

回顾之前的等式

$$2b_{uu} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2}, 2b_{vv} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2}, b_{uv} = rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v}$$
 $b_u = rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u}, b_v = rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v}$
 $abla^2 E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \\ rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix}$
 $abla E(u,v) = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u} \\ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} \\ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$

原方程可化为

$$egin{aligned} -\left[egin{aligned} rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u^2} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \ rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} & rac{\partial^2 E(u,v)}{\partial v^2} \end{aligned}
ight] \left[egin{aligned} a \ b \end{aligned}
ight] = \left[egin{aligned} rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial u} \ rac{\partial E(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{aligned}
ight] \ \left[egin{aligned} \Delta u^* \ \Delta v^* \end{aligned}
ight] = \left[egin{aligned} a \ b \end{aligned}
ight] = -(
abla^2 E(u,v))^{-1}
abla E(u,v) \end{aligned}$$

这样就验证了牛顿法的正确性。

Problem 10

有了公式之后编程实现即可

```
def dpartial(point):
    u = point[0]
    v = point[1]
    puu = np.exp(u) + np.exp(u * v) * (v ** 2) + 2
    pvv = 4 * np.exp(2 * v) + np.exp(u * v) * (u ** 2) + 4
    puv = np.exp(u * v) * (1 + u * v) - 2
    return np.array([[puu, puv], [puv, pvv]])

####Problem 10
point = np.zeros(2)
eta = 0.01

for i in range(5):
    point -= inv(dpartial(point)).dot(partial(point))

print(point)
print(point)
print(E(point[0], point[1]))
```

```
[0.61181172 0.07049955]
2.360823345643139
```

Problem 11

一般形式的二次转换为

$$(x_1,x_2) o (1,x_1,x_2,x_1^2,x_1x_2,x_2^2)$$

这两个点转换后构成的矩阵为

假设对应标签为y,那么此题的问题是:对于任意y,是否存在w,使得

$$sign(Xw) = y$$

计算X的行列式可得 $|X| \neq 0$,所以X可逆,因此对任意y,我们可以找到w,使得

$$w = X^{-1}y$$
$$Xw = y$$

因此我们更有

$$sign(Xw) = y$$

所以这六个点可以被shatter。

计算行列式的代码:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Wed Mar  6 17:05:13 2019

@author: qinzhen
"""

import numpy as np

X = np.array(
        [[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1],
        [1, -1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, -1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, -1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0]]
)
print(np.linalg.det(X))
```

```
-15.99999999999998
```

Problem 12

先回顾题意,假设有N个点 $x_1,\ldots x_N,x\in\mathbb{R}^d$,现在构造这样一个 \mathbb{R}^d 到 \mathbb{R}^N 的映射

$$(\Phi(x))_n = z_n = [x = x_n]$$

这题有点抽象,我们举N=3的例子看一下

$$egin{aligned} \Phi(x_1) &= ((\Phi(x_1))_1, (\Phi(x_1))_2, (\Phi(x_1))_3) \ &= (\llbracket x_1 = x_1
rbracket, \llbracket x_1 = x_2
rbracket, \llbracket x_1 = x_3
rbracket) \ &= (1, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

所以其实这题很简单,只是将N个 \mathbb{R}^d 空间上的点映射到 \mathbb{R}^N 上,计算后我们可以发现,转换后的特征构成的矩阵为

$$X = I_N$$

所以对任意y, 取w = y可得

$$Xw = y$$
$$sign(Xw) = y$$

因此N个点可以shatter,由N的任意性可知

$$d_{vc}(H_\Phi) = +\infty$$

Problem 13

这里先根据题意产生一组点,作图看一下

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Wed Mar 6 17:28:37 2019
@author: qinzhen
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy.linalg import inv
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False #用来正常显示负号
#产生n组点
def generate(n, p=0.1):
   X = np.random.uniform(-1, 1, size=(n, 2))
   y = np.sign(np.sum(X ** 2, axis=1) - 0.6)
   #翻转
   P = np.random.uniform(0, 1, n)
   y[P < p] *= -1
   #产生数据
   return X, y
#数据数量
n = 1000
```

```
#实验次数

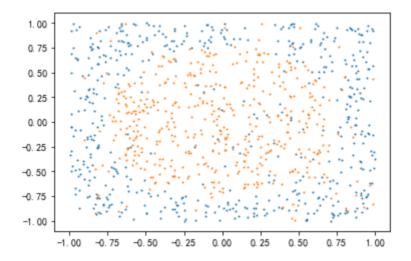
m = 1000

X, y = generate(n)

plt.scatter(X[y>0][:, 0], X[y>0][:, 1], s=1)

plt.scatter(X[y<0][:, 0], X[y<0][:, 1], s=1)

plt.show()
```



这题直接对数据做回归,需要模拟1000次。这里利用了如下公式来求回归的结果

$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

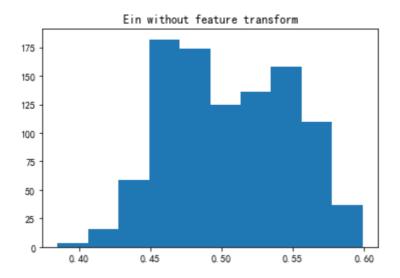
```
#Problem 13
Ein = np.array([])
for i in range(m):
    X, y = generate(n)
    X = np.c_[np.ones(n), X]

    w = inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(y)

    ein = np.mean(np.sign(X.dot(w) * y) < 0 )
    Ein = np.append(Ein, ein)

print(np.average(Ein))
plt.hist(Ein)
plt.title('Ein without feature transform')
plt.show()</pre>
```

0.505447



所以 $E_{\rm in}$ 的均值约为0.5。

Problem 14

先做特征转换,再重复上题的步骤,画出 \tilde{w}_3 的直方图,这里把15题的任务一起做了。

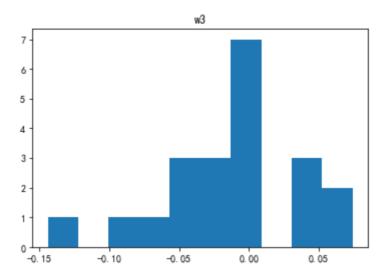
(备注, sklearn的PolynomialFeatures(2)转换结果如下:

$$(x_1,x_2) o (1,x_1,x_2,x_1^2,x_1x_2,x_2^2)$$

所以 \tilde{w}_3 对应于第4个分量 (0为第一个分量)。

```
#Problem 14
#多项式转换器
poly = PolynomialFeatures(2)
W = []
Eout = np.array([])
Ein = np.array([])
for i in range(m):
   X, y = generate(n)
    X_poly = poly.fit_transform(X)
    w_poly = inv(X_poly.T.dot(X_poly)).dot(X_poly.T).dot(y)
    ein = np.mean(np.sign(X_poly.dot(w_poly) * y) < 0)</pre>
    Ein = np.append(Ein, ein)
    #测试数据
    X_test, y_test = generate(n)
    X_test_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_test)
    eout = np.mean(np.sign(X_test_poly.dot(w_poly) * y_test) < 0)</pre>
    Eout = np.append(Eout, eout)
    #记录w
    W.append(w_poly)
W = np.array(W)
w3 = W[:, 4]
```

```
plt.hist(w3)
plt.title('w3')
plt.show()
print("w3的均值{}".format(w3.mean()))
print("w的均值" + str(np.mean(W, axis=0)))
```

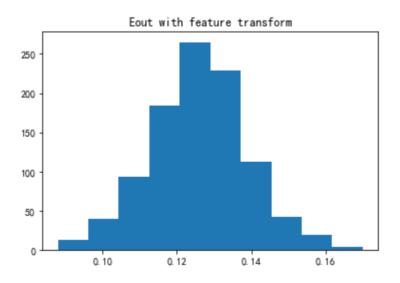


```
w3的均值-0.011925513186691142
w的均值[-0.99853694 0.00427153 0.00298056 1.55328108 -0.01192551 1.5622585 ]
```

Problem 15

做出 E_{out} 的直方图

```
#Problem 15
plt.hist(Eout)
plt.title('Eout with feature transform')
plt.show()
print(Eout.mean())
```



所以 E_{out} 的平均值为0.126左右。

Problem 16

这题实际上是多元Logistic回归,同课件里的例子,我们要最大化似然函数,这等价于题目中所说的最小化负的对数似然函数,先把似然函数求解出来

$$L = \prod_{j=1}^N rac{\exp(w_{y_j}^T x_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_j)} \ \ln(L) = \sum_{j=1}^N [\ln(\exp(w_{y_j}^T x_j)) - \ln(\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_j))] = \sum_{j=1}^N [w_{y_j}^T x_j - \ln(\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_j))]$$

所以只要最小化

$$E_{ ext{in}} = -rac{ ext{ln}(L)}{N} = rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [ext{ln}(\sum_{i=1}^{K} ext{exp}(w_i^T x_j)) - w_{y_j}^T x_j]$$

即可。

Problem 17

求偏导可得 (注意这里 w_n 为向量)

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial E_{ ext{in}}}{\partial w_n} &= rac{\partial (rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N [\ln(\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_j)) - w_{y_j}^T x_j])}{\partial w_n} \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \Bigl(rac{\exp(w_n^T x_j) x_j}{\sum_{i=1}^K \exp(w_i^T x_j)} - \llbracket y_j = n
rbracket x_j \Bigr) \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \Bigl((h_n(x_j) - \llbracket y_j = n
rbracket) x_j \Bigr) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 18

使用梯度下降公式

$$egin{align}
abla E_{ ext{in}}(w) &= -rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} rac{y_n x_n}{1 + e^{y_n w^T x_n}} \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} -y_n x_n heta(-y_n w^T x_n) \end{aligned}$$

为了提升计算速度,对上述式子向量化,假设 $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$X = egin{bmatrix} x_1^T \ dots \ x_N^T \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N imes d}, y = egin{bmatrix} y_1 \ dots \ y_N \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^N, w \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$Xw = egin{bmatrix} x_1^Tw \ dots \ x_N^Tw \end{bmatrix}$$

所以我们可以先计算Xw,然后和-y进行"元素相乘",得到

$$(-y).\, Xw = \left[egin{array}{c} -y_1x_1^Tw \ dots \ -y_Nx_N^Tw \end{array}
ight] \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

然后将上式喂入sigmoid函数。这两步对应代码如下

```
def sigmoid(s):
    return 1 / (np.exp(-s) + 1)

temp1 = - X.dot(w) * y
temp2 = sigmoid(temp1)
```

接着将X与-y进行"元素相乘",得到

$$(-y).\, X = \left[egin{array}{c} -y_1x_1^T \ dots \ -y_Nx_N^T \end{array}
ight] \in \mathbb{R}^{N imes d}$$

对应代码如下

$$temp3 = - X * y$$

最后将temp2和temp3进行"元素相乘",得到

$$egin{bmatrix} -y_1x_1^T heta(-y_1x_1^Tw)\ dots\ -y_Nx_N^T heta(-y_Nx_N^Tw) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N imes d}$$

对这个矩阵按行求和取平均值即可得到

$$rac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N -y_n x_n heta(-y_n w^T x_n)$$

对应代码如下

```
grad = np.mean(temp3 * temp2, axis=0).reshape(-1, 1)
```

全部代码如下

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Wed Mar 6 18:14:03 2019
@author: qinzhen
import numpy as np
def preprocess(X):
    添加偏置项
    0.00
    n = X.shape[0]
    return np.c_[np.ones(n), X]
#数据读入
data_train = np.genfromtxt("hw3_train.dat")
X_{train} = data_{train}[:, :-1]
y_train = data_train[:, -1].reshape(-1, 1)
X_train = preprocess(X_train)
data_test = np.genfromtxt("hw3_test.dat")
X_test = data_test[:, :-1]
y_{test} = data_{test}[:, -1].reshape(-1, 1)
X_test = preprocess(X_test)
#定义函数
def sigmoid(s):
    return 1 / (np.exp(-s) + 1)
def gradient(X, w, y):
    temp1 = - X.dot(w) * y
    temp2 = sigmoid(temp1)
    temp3 = - X * y
    grad = np.mean(temp3 * temp2, axis=0).reshape(-1, 1)
    return grad
#数据组数和维度
n, m = X_{train.shape}
#Problem 18
w = np.zeros((m, 1))
```

```
for i in range(2000):
    grad = gradient(X_train, w, y_train)
    w -= k * grad

#計算标签

y_test_pred = X_test.dot(w)

y_test_pred[y_test_pred > 0] = 1

y_test_pred[y_test_pred <= 0] = -1

#計算Eout

Eout = np.mean(y_test_pred != y_test)

#求出误差

print(Eout)

print(w)
```

```
0.475
[[ 0.01878417]
[-0.01260595]
 [ 0.04084862]
 [-0.03266317]
 [ 0.01502334]
 [-0.03667437]
 [ 0.01255934]
 [ 0.04815065]
 [-0.02206419]
 [ 0.02479605]
 [ 0.06899284]
 [ 0.0193719 ]
 [-0.01988549]
 [-0.0087049]
 [ 0.04605863]
 [ 0.05793382]
 [ 0.061218 ]
 [-0.04720391]
 [ 0.06070375]
 [-0.01610907]
 [-0.03484607]]
```

所以 E_{out} 为0.475。

Problem 19

```
#Problem 19
w = np.zeros((m, 1))
k = 0.01

for i in range(2000):
    grad = gradient(X_train, w, y_train)
```

```
#计算标签
y_test_pred = X_test.dot(w)
y_test_pred[y_test_pred > 0] = 1
y_test_pred[y_test_pred <= 0] = -1
#计算Eout
Eout = np.mean(y_test_pred != y_test)
#求出误差
print(Eout)
print(w)
```

```
0.22
[[-0.00385379]
[-0.18914564]
 [ 0.26625908]
 [-0.35356593]
 [ 0.04088776]
 [-0.3794296]
 [ 0.01982783]
 [ 0.33391527]
 [-0.26386754]
 [ 0.13489328]
 [ 0.4914191 ]
 [ 0.08726107]
 [-0.25537728]
 [-0.16291797]
 [ 0.30073678]
 [ 0.40014954]
 [ 0.43218808]
 [-0.46227968]
 [ 0.43230193]
 [-0.20786372]
 [-0.36936337]]
```

所以 E_{out} 为0.22。

Problem 20

使用随机梯度下降,只要对之前的式子稍作修改即可。

```
#Problem 20
w = np.zeros((m, 1))
k = 0.001

#计数器
j = 0
for i in range(2000):
    x = X_train[j, :].reshape(1, -1)
    s = gradient(x, w, y_train[j])
    w -= k * s
```

```
#更新下标
    j += 1
    j = j % n

#计算标签

y_test_pred = X_test.dot(w)

y_test_pred[y_test_pred > 0] = 1

y_test_pred[y_test_pred <= 0] = -1

#计算sign(Xw)

Eout = np.mean(y_test_pred != y_test)

#求出误差

print(Eout)

print(w)
```

```
0.473
[[ 0.01826899]
[-0.01308051]
[ 0.04072894]
 [-0.03295698]
 [ 0.01498363]
 [-0.03691042]
 [ 0.01232819]
 [ 0.04791334]
 [-0.02244958]
 Γ 0.02470544]
 [ 0.06878235]
 [ 0.01897378]
 [-0.02032107]
 [-0.00901469]
 [ 0.04589259]
 [ 0.05776824]
 [ 0.06102487]
 [-0.04756147]
 [ 0.06035018]
 [-0.01660574]
 [-0.03509342]]
```

所以 E_{out} 为0.473。

以下两题为附加题。

Problem 21

先回顾题目,注意题目中是行向量,为了叙述一致,这里均改为列向量:

$$egin{aligned} h &= (h(x_1), h(x_2), \dots, h(x_N))^T \in \mathbb{R}^N \ y &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N)^T \in \mathbb{R}^N \ ext{RMSE}(h) &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_n - h(x_n))^2} \end{aligned}$$

题目问的是要计算 h^Ty ,至少需要调用几次 $\mathrm{RMSE}(h)$,注意这里只知道h。首先感觉要求出y,因为有N个未知数,所以第一感觉是要调用N次,但是N=1时就不成立,因为有平方项。所以推测调用N次不行,接下来证明至少需要调用N+1次。

对RMSE(h)进行改写

$$egin{aligned} ext{RMSE}(h) &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_n - h(x_n))^2} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} ||h - y||^2} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} (h - y)^T (h - y)} \ &= \sqrt{rac{1}{N} (y^T y - 2h^T y + h^T h)} \end{aligned}$$

两边平方移项可得

$$y^Ty - 2h^Ty + h^Th = N \times (\text{RMSE}(h))^2$$

现在对两个不同的 h_1, h_2 调用RMSE(h)

$$y^{T}y - 2h_{1}^{T}y + h_{1}^{T}h_{1} = N \times (\mathrm{RMSE}(h_{1}))^{2} \ y^{T}y - 2h_{2}^{T}y + h_{2}^{T}h_{2} = N \times (\mathrm{RMSE}(h_{2}))^{2}$$

两式相减可得

$$2(h_2^T - h_1^T)y = N imes (ext{RMSE}(h_1))^2 - N imes (ext{RMSE}(h_2))^2 - (h_1^T h_1 - h_2^T h_2)$$

这样就得到了一个线性方程。现在对 h_1,h_2,\ldots,h_k 分别调用RMSE(h), 计算RMSE (h_i) – RMSE (h_1) , 其中 $(i=2,\ldots k)$, 根据之前所述可以得到k-1个线性方程组,有如下形式

$$egin{aligned} M_1 y &= M_2 \ M_1 &\in \mathbb{R}^{(k-1) imes N}, y \in \mathbb{R}^N, M_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

由线性代数知识我们知道,当k-1=N,即k=N+1时,上式可能有唯一解,当 $k\leq N$ 时,上式有无穷多组解,因此至少需要调用N+1次RMSE(h)。

Problem 22

为方便叙述,这里做以下记号,注意这里为列向量,和上题有所不同

$$h = egin{pmatrix} h_1(x_1) & h_2(x_1) & \dots & h_K(x_1) \ h_1(x_2) & h_2(x_2) & \dots & h_K(x_2) \ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \ h_1(x_N) & h_2(x_N) & \dots & h_K(x_N) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N imes K} \ w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K)^T \in \mathbb{R}^K \ y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N)^T \in \mathbb{R}^N \end{pmatrix}$$

那么RMSE(H)可以表示为

$$ext{RMSE}(H) = \sqrt{rac{1}{N}{||y-hw||}^2} = \sqrt{rac{1}{N}{(y-hw)}^T{(y-hw)}}$$

由线性回归的推导我们知道最小化RMSE(H)的w满足以下条件

$$X^T X w = X^T y$$

X已知,y未知,所以求出y即可,由上一题我们知道至少调用N+1次RMSE(H)就可以求出y,所以这题也至少需要调用N+1次。