1 Classification

1. Derive the dual formulation of the soft support vector machine algorithm.

Solution of T1

软间隔SVM原始问题:

最小化:

$$rac{1}{2}\|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$$

满足约束:

$$y_i(w\cdot x_i+b)\geq 1-\xi_i, \xi_i\geq 0$$

设 $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\mu_i \geq 0$,构造拉格朗日函数:

$$L(w,b,\xi,lpha,\mu) = rac{1}{2}\|w\|^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i [y_i(w^Tx_i+b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i$$

对 w、b、 ξ_i 求偏导:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i x_i = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i x_i$$

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial b} = -\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = C - \alpha_i - \mu_i = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = C - \mu_i$$

代入拉格朗日对偶函数,

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(lpha,\mu) &= \min_{w,b,\xi} L(w,b,\xi,lpha,\mu) \ &= rac{1}{2} \| \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i x_i \|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \ &- \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i [y_i (\sum_{j=1}^n lpha_j y_j x_j^T x_i + b) - 1 + \xi_i] - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i \ &= rac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i x_i
ight)^T \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^n lpha_j y_j x_j
ight) \ &- \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i [y_i (\sum_{j=1}^n lpha_j y_j x_j^T x_i + b) - 1] \ &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \ &- b \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i \ &= \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \end{aligned}$$

从而得到对偶问题:

$$\max_{lpha,\mu} \mathcal{G}(lpha,\mu) = \max_{lpha} \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j$$

约束条件为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i y_i = 0, \quad 0 \leq lpha_i \leq C, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n$$

2. Derive the Discriminant function of the Quadratic Discriminant Analysis.

Solution of T2

QDA假设对于每一个类别k, 其特征向量x服从多元高斯分布:

$$p(x|Y=k) = rac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2}|\Sigma_k|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-rac{1}{2}(x-\mu_k)^T\Sigma_k^{-1}(x-\mu_k)
ight)$$

记 $\pi_k = P(Y = k)$,由Bayes,后验概率为:

$$P(Y=k|x) = rac{\pi_k p(x|Y=k)}{\sum_{l=1}^K \pi_l p(x|Y=l)}$$

决策规则为:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{Y} &= rg \max_k P(Y=k|x) \ &= rg \max_k rac{\pi_k p(x|Y=k)}{\sum_{l=1}^K \pi_l p(x|Y=l)} \end{aligned}$$

取对数并忽略常数项:

$$\hat{Y} = rg \max_k -rac{1}{2}(x-\mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1}(x-\mu_k) -rac{1}{2}\log|\Sigma_k| + \log\pi_k$$

从而导出了QDA的判别函数

$$\delta_k(\mathbf{x}) = -rac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}-\mu_k)^ op \Sigma_k^{-1}(\mathbf{x}-\mu_k) - rac{1}{2}\log|\Sigma_k| + \log\pi_k$$

3. Derive the Gaussian process classifier by using the Laplace approximation.

Solution of T3

对分类问题而言,观测目标 $y_i \in \{0,1\}$ 离散,高斯噪声模型 $y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i$ 不再适用。因此引入潜函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$,并利用链接函数(通常为sigmoid函数)将其映射到概率。

为潜函数赋予一个高斯过程先验:

$$p(\mathbf{f}|X) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{0}, K)$$

其中 $K_{ij} = k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$ 。

给定潜函数 f,y是伯努利随机变量构成的随机向量

$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|f_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sigma(f_i)^{y_i} (1-\sigma(f_i))^{1-y_i}$$

要求潜函数的后验分布 $p(\mathbf{f}|X,\mathbf{y})$,根据Bayes: $p(\mathbf{f}|X,\mathbf{y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})p(\mathbf{f}|X)}{p(\mathbf{y}|X)}$ 分母为正则化项。由于 $p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})$ 非高斯,因此考虑拉普拉斯近似。以下求解近似分布 $q(\mathbf{f}|X,\mathbf{y})$

先求后验分布的众数 $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$ 。对后验分布取对数,得到:

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}} = \arg\max_{\mathbf{f}}[\log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) + \log p(\mathbf{f}|X)]$$

定义 $\Psi(\mathbf{f}) \triangleq \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) + \log p(\mathbf{f}|X)$ 其中

$$\log p(\mathbf{f}|X) = -rac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^ op K^{-1}\mathbf{f} - rac{1}{2}\log|K| - rac{n}{2}\log 2\pi$$

$$\log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \log \sigma(f_i) + (1-y_i) \log (1-\sigma(f_i))]$$

所以,

$$\Psi(\mathbf{f}) = \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) - rac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}^ op K^{-1}\mathbf{f} + \mathrm{const.}$$

令 $\nabla \Psi(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{0}$, $\nabla \Psi(\mathbf{f}) = \nabla \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) - K^{-1}\mathbf{f}$ 其中, $\nabla \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})$ 的第i个分量为:

$$rac{\partial}{\partial f_i} \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) = y_i - \sigma(f_i)$$

因此,

$$abla \Psi(\mathbf{f}) = (\mathbf{y} - oldsymbol{\sigma}) - K^{-1}\mathbf{f}$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = [\sigma(f_1), \ldots, \sigma(f_n)]^T$ 。从而可以反解出众数 $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$ 。

以下计算众数处的Hessian矩阵以进行Laplace近似。

$$abla
abla \Psi(\mathbf{f}) =
abla
abla \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f}) - K^{-1}$$

其中 $\nabla \nabla \log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})$ 是一个对角矩阵,其对角线元素为:

$$rac{\partial^2}{\partial f_i^2} \log p(y_i|f_i) = rac{\partial}{\partial f_i} (y_i - \sigma(f_i)) = -\sigma(f_i) (1 - \sigma(f_i))$$

所以,在众数 $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$ 处,Hessian矩阵为:

$$H = \nabla \nabla \Psi(\hat{\mathbf{f}}) = -\hat{W} - K^{-1}$$

其中 \hat{W} 是对角阵, $\hat{W}_{ii}=\sigma(\hat{f}_i)(1-\sigma(\hat{f}_i))$ 。 从而近似分布 $q(\mathbf{f}|X,\mathbf{y})=\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{f}|\hat{\mathbf{f}},\Sigma)$,其中协方差矩阵 $\Sigma=(-H)^{-1}=(\hat{W}+K^{-1})^{-1}$ 。

对于预测点 \mathbf{x}_* ,下求其分类标签 y_* 。

由高斯过程的性质, \mathbf{f} 和 f_* 的联合先验是高斯分布:

$$egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f} \ f_* \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, egin{bmatrix} K & \mathbf{k}_* \ \mathbf{k}_*^ op & k_{**} \end{bmatrix}
ight)$$

其中 $\mathbf{k}_* = [k(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_*), \dots, k(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{x}_*)]^\top$, $k_{**} = k(\mathbf{x}_*, \mathbf{x}_*)_\circ$

则 f_* 的预测分布为:

$$q(f_*|X,\mathbf{y},\mathbf{x}_*) = \int p(f_*|X,\mathbf{x}_*,\mathbf{f})q(\mathbf{f}|X,\mathbf{y})d\mathbf{f} = \mathcal{N}(f_*|\mu_*,\sigma_*^2)$$

其中 $\mu_* = \mathbf{k}_*^{\top} K^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{f}}, \sigma_*^2 = k_{**} - \mathbf{k}_*^{\top} (K + \hat{W}^{-1})^{-1} \mathbf{k}_*$

预测概率如下(各项参数见上方表达式):

$$P(y_*=1|X,\mathbf{y},\mathbf{x}_*) = \int \sigma(f_*) q(f_*|X,\mathbf{y},\mathbf{x}_*) df_*$$

4. For the following data, build a tree by using: a) Gini index, b) the depth of tree is two. The target variable is Loan Approved.

Solution of T4

首先计算每个特征的Gini

1. Age

取中位数37为分割节点,分成≤37,>37两类。

左侧有10个样本,3个Yes,7个No。

$$Gini_L = 1 - ((3/10)^2 + (7/10)^2) = 0.42$$

右侧有10个样本,10个Yes,0个No。

 $Gini_R = 0$

加权
$$Gini_{split} = \frac{10}{20} \times 0.42 + \frac{9}{20} \times 0.1975 = 0.21$$

2. Income

取分割点50000,分成≤50000,>50000两类。

左侧有10个样本,3个Yes,7个No。

$$Gini_L = 1 - ((3/10)^2 + (7/10)^2) = 0.42$$

右侧有10个样本,10个Yes,0个No。

```
Gini_R=0 加权 Gini_{split}=rac{10}{20}	imes 0.42=0.21
```

3. Credit Score

```
取分割点650,分成\le 650,>650 两类。
左侧有7个样本,0个Yes,7个No。
Gini_L=0
右侧有13个样本,13个Yes,0个No。
Gini_R=0
加权 Gini_{split}=0
```

故节点选择Credit Score (≤650 vs >650),Gini=0,已经达到最小。所以只能将根节点看成第1层,从而得到深度为2的树。

5. For the data set in https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/17/breast+cancer+wisconsin+diagnostic, try following algorithms learned in the class: a) Discriminate function (mse, ppn, svm); b) Generative method (LDA, QDA, Naive Bayes (Gaussian)); c) logistic regression, neural network; d) KNN, tree method, random forest, e): kernel method (kernel svm, Gaussian process classifier). Report the parameters of your algorithm, and the accuracy on the test set.

Solution of T5

```
[Linear Regression] Accuracy = 0.9766
[Perceptron] Accuracy = 0.9649
 max_iter=1000, tol=1e-3, random_state=42
[Linear SVM] Accuracy = 0.9649
 kernel='linear', C=1.0, random_state=42
[LDA] Accuracy = 0.9649
[QDA] Accuracy = 0.9415
[GaussianNB] Accuracy = 0.9415
[Logistic Regression] Accuracy = 0.9825
 C=1.0, solver='lbfgs', max_iter=1000
[Neural Network MLP] Accuracy = 0.9649
 hidden_layer_sizes=(50,25), activation='relu', solver='adam', max_iter=1000, random_state=42
[KNN] Accuracy = 0.9649
 n neighbors=5
[Decision Tree] Accuracy = 0.9006
 max_depth=5, random_state=42
[Random Forest] Accuracy = 0.9708
  n_estimators=100, max_depth=5, random_state=42
[RBF SVM] Accuracy = 0.9825
 kernel='rbf', C=1.0, gamma='scale', random_state=42
[Gaussian Process Classifier] Accuracy = 0.9825
 kernel=kernel, random_state=42
```