

Lecture3 习题作业

1, 假设训练样本集为 $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((0.2, 0.7)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((0.3, 0.3)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((0.4, 0.5)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((0.6, 0.5)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_5, y_5) = ((0.1, 0.4)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_6, y_6) = ((0.4, 0.6)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_7, y_7) = ((0.6, 0.2)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_8, y_8) = ((0.7, 0.4)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_9, y_9) = ((0.8, 0.6)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_{10}, y_{10}) = ((0.7, 0.5)^T, -1)\}$, 使用线性回归算法 (Linear Regression Algorithm), 通过广义逆来求解, 并设计这两类的分类函数, 讨论结果。

解: 令 $D = \{(\vec{x}_i, y_i) = ((1, x_i^1, x_i^2), y_i)\}, i = 1 \sim 10$, 故可写出

$$\mathbf{X}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 0.8 & 0.7 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{y} = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$$

进而计算可得

$$\mathbf{X}^\dagger = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -0.16 & 0.7 & 0.11 & -0.1 & 0.67 & -0.13 & 0.63 & 0.04 & -0.55 & -0.20 \\ -0.53 & -0.39 & -0.16 & 0.25 & -0.78 & -0.14 & 0.20 & 0.43 & 0.67 & 0.45 \\ 1.1 & -0.88 & 0.14 & 0.17 & -0.41 & 0.64 & -1.33 & -0.31 & 0.7 & 0.19 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是有

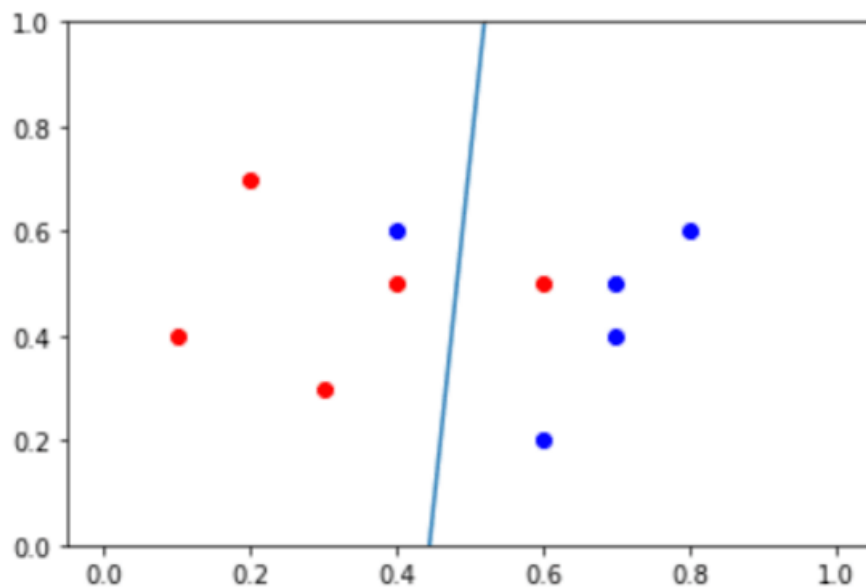
$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y}$$
$$= (1.43, -3.22, 0.24)^T$$

因此这两类的分类函数为

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x})$$

其中 $\mathbf{W} = (1.43, -3.22, 0.24)^T$

并且将训练样本集 $D = \{(\vec{x}_i, y_i) = ((1, x_i^1, x_i^2), y_i)\}, i = 1 \sim 10$ 代入所得的分类函数 $h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x})$ 可得该分类函数可大致正确分类训练样本。



2，根据向量或矩阵的计算性质，证明：

$$\|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y}\|^2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - 2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y}\|^2 &= (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y})^T (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y}) \\ &= ((\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T - \mathbf{Y}^T) (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y}) \\ &= (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T - \mathbf{Y}^T) (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{Y}) \\ &= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} \\ &= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} - (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} \\ &= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} \\ &= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - 2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} \end{aligned}$$

3, 总结梯度下降法、随机梯度下降法、Adagrad、RMSProp、动量法 (Momentum) 和 Adam 等方法权系数更新表达式。

解: 对于任意的损失函数 L , 假设任一单个样本 n 的梯度 $\nabla L_n(\mathbf{w})$, t 代表迭代次数

(1) 梯度下降法:

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \nabla L_n(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \eta \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$$

(2) 随机梯度下降法:

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^B \nabla L_n(\mathbf{w}), B \text{ 代表批量大小, 最小可以为 } 1$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \eta \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$$

(3) Adagrad:

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^B \nabla L_n(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{t+1} \sum_{t=0}^t (\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}))^2 + \varepsilon}, \varepsilon \text{ 代表极小量, 防止 } \sigma_t \text{ 为 } 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_t} \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$$

(4) RMSProp:

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^B \nabla L_n(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\sigma_{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{t} \sum_{t=0}^{t-1} (\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}))^2}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\alpha (\sigma_{t-1})^2 + (1 - \alpha) (\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}))^2 + \varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_t} \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$$

(5) 动量法 (Momentum):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^B \nabla L_n(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{t+1} = \lambda \mathbf{m}_t - \eta \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t), \quad (\mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{0})$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t + \mathbf{m}_{t+1}$$

(6) Adam

$$\mathbf{m}_{t+1} = \beta_1 \mathbf{m}_t - (1 - \beta_1) \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t), \quad (\mathbf{m}_0 = \mathbf{0})$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{t+1} = \beta_2 \mathbf{v}_t - (1 - \beta_2) (\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}))^2, \quad (\mathbf{v}_0 = \mathbf{0})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{t+1} = \mathbf{m}_{t+1} / (1 - \beta_1^{t+1})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}_{t+1} = \mathbf{v}_{t+1} / (1 - \beta_2^{t+1})$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \eta \hat{\mathbf{m}}_{t+1} / (\sqrt{\hat{\mathbf{v}}_{t+1} + \epsilon})$$