



11 分类问题

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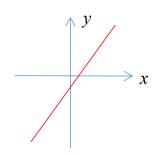
11.1 逻辑回归



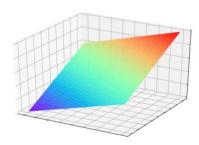
线性回归

将自变量和因变量之间的关系,用线性模型来表示 根据已知的样本数据,对未来的、或者未知的数据进行估计

$$y = wx + b$$

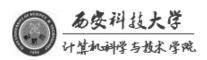


$$v = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b$$



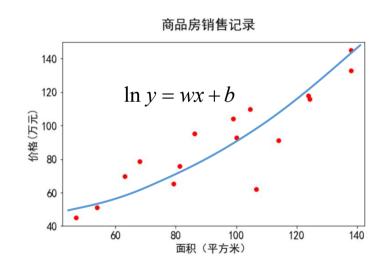
$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b$$
 $y = w_1 x_1 + ... + w_m x_m + b$

超平面 (Hyperplane)





■广义线性回归



对数线性回归 (log-linear regression)

$$\ln y = wx + b \qquad y = e^{wx+b}$$

$$Y = wx + b$$

$$g(y) = wx + b \qquad y = h(wx+b)$$

$$y = g^{-1}(wx+b)$$

广义线性模型 (generalized linear model)

g(·): 联系函数 (link function)

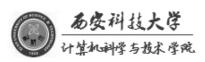
任何单调可微函数

高维模型
$$Y = g^{-1}(W^T X)$$

$$W = (w_0, w_1, ..., w_m)^T$$

$$X = (x^0, x^1, ..., x^m)^T$$

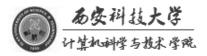
$$x^0 = 1$$



分类问题: 垃圾邮件识别、图片分类、疾病判断

分类器: 能够自动对输入的数据进行分类

输入:特征,输出:离散值





■ 实现分类器

准备训练样本 训练分类器 对新样本分类

面 积 房间数 商品房分类 0:普通住宅 1:高档住宅

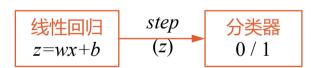
单位阶跃函数 (unit-step function)

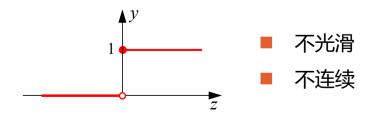
$$y = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0; \\ 1, & z \ge 0; \end{cases}$$



$$y = step(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z - 1000000 < 0 \\ 1, & z - 1000000 \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

二分类问题: 1/0——正例和反例

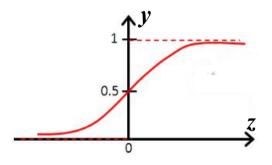






对数几率函数 (logistic function)

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \ln \frac{y}{1 - y} = z$$



- 单调上升,连续,光滑
- 任意阶可导

对数几率回归/逻辑回归 (logistic regression)

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx+b)}}$$

Sigmoid函数

$$y = g^{-1}(z) = \underline{\sigma(z)} = \sigma(wx + b)$$
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx + b)}}$$

多元模型

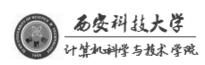
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(W^T X)}}$$

アス模型
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(W^T X)}}$$

$$W = (w_0, w_1, ..., w_m)^T$$

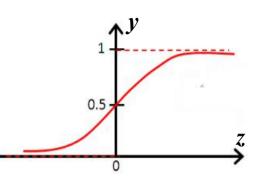
$$X = (x^0, x^1, ..., x^m)^T$$

$$x^0 = 1$$



■ 逻辑回归

$$y = g^{-1}(z) = \sigma(z) = \sigma(wx + b)$$
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx + b)}}$$



■ 平方损失函数

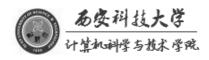
$$Loss = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \sigma(wx_i + b))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx_i + b)}})^2$$
 非凸函数

$$w^{(k+1)} = w^{(k)} - \eta \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w}$$

$$b^{(k+1)} = b^{(k)} - \eta \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial b}$$

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \sigma(wx_i + b))(-\sigma'(wx_i + b))x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \sigma(wx_i + b))(-\sigma'(wx_i + b))$$



■ 交叉熵损失函数

Loss =
$$-\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y_i \ln \hat{y}_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \hat{y}_i)]$$

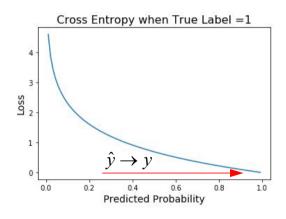
$$\hat{y}_i$$
 第i个样本的标记 \hat{y}_i $\hat{y}_i = \sigma(wx_i + b)$

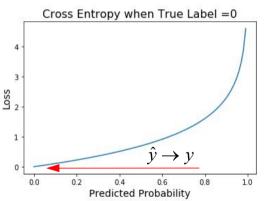
平均交叉熵损失函数

Loss =
$$-\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [y_i \ln \hat{y}_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \hat{y}_i)]$$

交叉熵损失函数:概率分布之间的误差

Loss =
$$-\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y_i \ln \hat{y}_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \hat{y}_i)]$$





■ 无需对o函数求导

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i (\hat{y}_i - y_i)$$
$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - y)$$

■ 凸函数

样本	标记	预测值	结果判断
样本1	0	0.1	正确
样本2	0	0.2	正确
样本3	1	0.8	正确
样本4	1	0.99	正确

准确率 (accuracy):

交叉熵损失: $Loss = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [y_i \ln \hat{y}_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \hat{y}_i)]$

样本1: -(0×ln0.1 + 1×ln0.9)= -ln0.9=0.1053...

样本2: -(0×In0.2 + 1×In0.8)= -In0.8=0.2231...

样本3: -(1×ln0.8 + 0×ln0.2)= -ln0.8=0.2231...

样本4: -(1×In0.99 + 0×In0.2)= -In0.99=0.0100...

交叉熵损失: 0.5616... 平均损失: 0.1404...

模型A

样本	标记	预测值	结果判断
样本1	0	0.1	正确
样本2	0	0.2	正确
样本3	1	0.8	正确
<u>样本4</u>	1	0.49	错误

准确率: 75%

交叉熵损失:

 $-(0 \times \ln 0.1 + 1 \times \ln 0.9) = -\ln 0.9 = 0.1053...$

 $-(0 \times \ln 0.2 + 1 \times \ln 0.8) = -\ln 0.8 = 0.2231...$

 $-(1 \times \ln 0.8 + 0 \times \ln 0.2) = -\ln 0.8 = 0.2231...$

 $-(1 \times \ln 0.49 + 0 \times \ln 0.51) = -\ln 0.49 = 0.7133...$

平均损失: 0.3162...

模型B

样本	标记	预测值	结果判断
样本1	0	0.49	正确
样本2	0	0.45	正确
样本3	1	0.51	正确
样本4	1	0.1	错误

准确率: 75%

交叉熵损失:

 $-(0 \times \ln 0.49 + 1 \times \ln 0.51) = -\ln 0.51 = 0.6733...$

 $-(0 \times \ln 0.45 + 1 \times \ln 0.55) = -\ln 0.55 = 0.5978...$

 $-(1 \times \ln 0.51 + 0 \times \ln 0.49) = -\ln 0.51 = 0.6733...$

 $-(1 \times \ln 0.1 + 0 \times \ln 0.9) = -\ln 0.1 = 2.3025...$

平均损失: 1.0617...