

人工智能引论 第三次作业

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1

解答. 平方损失函数为

$$L(f(x_i), y_i) = (f(x_i) - y_i)^2.$$

在本题中, $f(x) = wx + b$, 需要最小化的函数为

$$J(w, b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(f(x_i), y_i) = \frac{1}{3} [(b-1)^2 + (2w+b-1)^2 + (3w+b-4)^2]$$

求偏导得

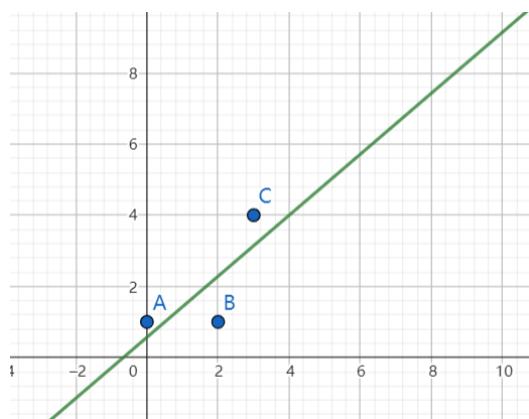
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial w} &= \frac{1}{3} [4(2w+b-1) + 6(3w+b-4)] = \frac{1}{3} (26w + 10b - 28) \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial b} &= \frac{1}{3} [2(b-1) + 2(2w+b-1) + 2(3w+b-4)] = \frac{2}{3} (5w + 3b - 6) \end{aligned}$$

令偏导数为 0 得到

$$w = \frac{6}{7}, \quad b = \frac{4}{7}$$

由于 J 的最小值一定存在, 故上面求出的即使 J 最小的 w 和 b .

各数据点和回归曲线的示意图如下:



2

解答.

$$(1) P(y = 1|x = x_i) = \sigma(f(x_i)) = \sigma(w^\top x_i + b)$$

$$P(y = 0|x = x_i) = 1 - P(y = 1|x = x_i) = 1 - \sigma(w^\top x_i + b) = \sigma(-(w^\top x_i + b)).$$

(2) 最大似然估计要求最大化下式的值:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^n P(y = y_i|x = x_i) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(y = 1|x = x_i)^{y_i} (y = 0|x = x_i)^{1-y_i} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \sigma(w^\top x_i + b)^{y_i} \sigma(-(w^\top x_i + b))^{1-y_i} \end{aligned}$$

对其取对数得到对数似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(w, b) &= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log \sigma(w^\top x_i + b) + (1 - y_i) \log \sigma(-(w^\top x_i + b)) \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i \log(1 + \exp(-w^\top x_i - b)) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 + \exp(w^\top x_i + b)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

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解答.

(1) 下用 \log 指代以 2 为底的对数.

记集合 D 为全集, 属性 A 的可能取值为 $\{0, 1\}$.

集合 D 的熵为 $H(D) = -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} + \log 3$.

集合 $D^{A=0}$ 的熵为 $H(D^{A=0}) = 0$.

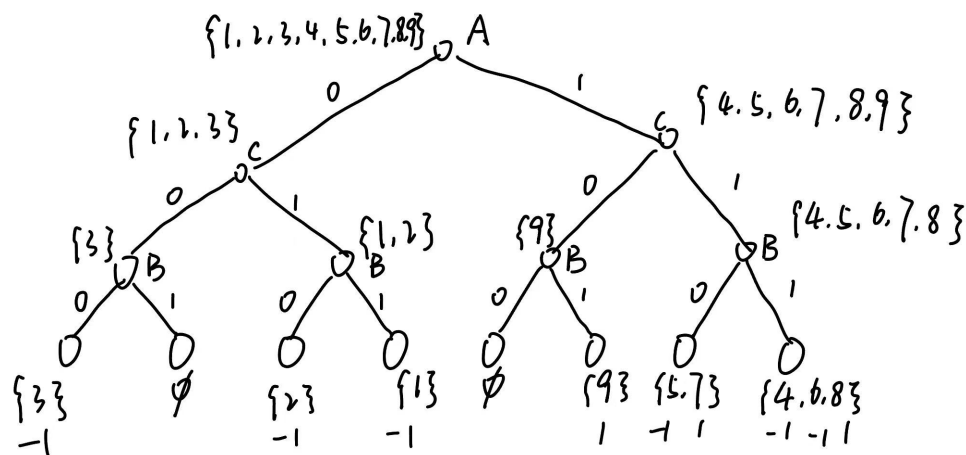
集合 $D^{A=1}$ 的熵为 $H(D^{A=1}) = 1$.

属性 A 对集合 D 的增益 $g(D, A) = H(D) - \sum_i \frac{|D^{A=a_i}|}{|D|} H(D^{A=a_i}) = -\frac{2}{3} + \log 3 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1\right) = -\frac{4}{3} + \log 3$

集合 D 上属性 A 的熵 $H_A(D) = -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} + \log 3$.

综上, 属性 A 的增益率为 $g(D, A) = \frac{g(D, A)}{H_A(D)} = \frac{-\frac{4}{3} + \log 3}{-\frac{2}{3} + \log 3} = \frac{-4 + 3 \log 3}{-2 + 3 \log 3} \approx 0.274$

(2) 分类树如下所示



其中在各节点处标注了当前待分类的集合和分类所使用的属性. 在叶子节点的集合下方还标注了每个数据的标签.

对于数据点 $x_* = [1, 1, 1]$, 其最终落到分类树上的最右侧的节点. 由于该节点中标签为 -1 的节点数量多于为 1 的节点数量, 故该数据点的分类结果为 -1 .

4

解答.

(1) 首先求 $\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j}$.

• $i = j$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_i} = \frac{e^{z_i}(\sum_j e^{z_j}) - (e^{z_i})^2}{(\sum_j e^{z_j})^2} = a_i - a_i^2.$$

• $i \neq j$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{0 - e^{z_i} e^{z_j}}{(\sum_j e^{z_j})^2} = -a_i a_j.$$

故 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_n} \right)^\top$, 其中

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = a_j \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_j} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} a_i \right).$$

(2) 记上一问的 a_i 为 b_i , 则在这里有 $a_i = \ln b_i$, 从而

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial b_i} \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{1}{b_i} \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial z_j}.$$

利用上一问的结果求 $\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j}$.

- $i = j$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_i} = \frac{1}{b_i} b_i - b_i^2 = 1 - b_i = 1 - e^{a_i}.$$

- $i \neq j$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = -\frac{1}{b_i} \cdot b_i b_j = -b_j = -e^{a_j}.$$

故 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_n} \right)^\top$, 其中

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_j} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} e^{a_i}.$$