哈尔滨工业大学计算机科学与技术学院

实验报告

课程名称: 机器学习

课程类型:必修

实验题目:逻辑回归

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一. 实验目的

理解逻辑回归模型,掌握逻辑回归模型的参数估计算法。

二. 实验要求及实验环境

实验要求:

实现两种损失函数的参数估计(1. 无惩罚项; 2. 加入对参数的惩罚),可以采用梯度下降、共轭梯度或者牛顿法等。

实验验证:

- 1. 可以手工生成两个分别类别数据(可以用高斯分布),验证你的算法。考察类条件分布不满足朴素 贝叶斯假设,会得到什么样的结果。
- 2. 逻辑回归有广泛的用处,例如广告预测。可以到UCI网站上,找一实际数据加以测试。

实验环境: Windows 11; Visual Studio Code; python 3.9.7

三. 设计实验(主要算法和数据结构)

$$egin{align} p(y=1 \mid oldsymbol{x}) &= rac{e^{w^{\mathrm{T}}x+b}}{1+e^{w^{\mathrm{T}}x+b}} \ p(y=0 \mid oldsymbol{x}) &= rac{1}{1+e^{w^{\mathrm{T}}x+b}} \end{aligned}$$

可以通过 "极大似然法" (maximum likelihood method)来估计 w 和 b:

$$\mathbf{w}_{MCLE} = rg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \prod_{i=1}^{m} p\left(y_i \mid oldsymbol{x}_i; oldsymbol{w}, b
ight)$$

给定数据集 $\{(\boldsymbol{x}_i,y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$,对率回归模型最大化"对数似然",即上式左右两边同时取对数:

$$\ell(oldsymbol{w},b) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln p\left(y_i \mid oldsymbol{x}_i; oldsymbol{w}, b
ight)$$

即让每个样本属于真实标记的概率越大越好。令 $\pmb{\beta}=(\pmb{w};b)$, $\hat{\pmb{x}}=(\pmb{x};1)$, 则 $\pmb{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\pmb{x}+b$ 可简写为 $\pmb{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{\pmb{x}}$. 再令 $p_1(\hat{\pmb{x}};\pmb{\beta})=p(y=1\mid\hat{\pmb{x}};\pmb{\beta})$, $p_0(\hat{\pmb{x}};\pmb{\beta})=p(y=0\mid\hat{\pmb{x}};\pmb{\beta})=1-p_1(\hat{\pmb{x}};\pmb{\beta})$, 则上式中的似然项可重写为:

$$p\left(y_i \mid oldsymbol{x}_i; oldsymbol{w}, b
ight) = y_i p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight) + (1-y_i) p_0\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight)$$

代入 $\ell(\boldsymbol{w},b)$ 取反,则接下来应该最小化下式:

$$\ell(oldsymbol{eta}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-y_i oldsymbol{eta}^{ ext{T}} \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i + \ln \left(1 + e^{oldsymbol{eta}^{ ext{T}} \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i}
ight)
ight)$$

此时为了避免过拟合加入惩罚项,从高斯分布考虑可以得到惩罚项应该为二次正则项:

$$\ell(oldsymbol{eta}) = rac{\lambda}{2}eta^Teta + \sum_{i=1}^m \left(-y_ioldsymbol{eta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i + \ln\left(1 + e^{oldsymbol{eta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i}
ight)
ight)$$

1. 数据生成与基本操作

(1) 数据的随机生成

numpy.random.multivariate_normal()函数是从多元正态分布中随机抽取样本的函数。多元正态分布、多重正态分布或高斯分布它是一维正态分布向更高维度的推广。这种分布由其均值和协方差矩阵来表示,在本次实验中,我随机生成的是二维正太函数,其中均值 mean 是一个包含两个元素的矩阵分别表示生成数据的 x 方向的均值和 y 方向的均值,然后是协方差 cov 如下所示,若满足朴素贝叶斯假设则 b 与 c 为0,即 x 与 y 独立,为对角矩阵;否则的话 b 与 c 不为0,那么就不满足朴素贝叶斯条件。

$$cov = \left\{ \begin{matrix} a, b \\ c, d \end{matrix} \right\}$$

(2) Sigmoid函数

初始态Sigmoid函数设置为如下形态,但当 x>0 时, e^x 增长过快很容易就导致数据过大,造成溢出,所以修改为当 x>0 时利用形态 $e^{-x}/(1+e^{-x})$ 来进行计算,就有效地避免了数据溢出。

```
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(x))

def sigmoid(x):
    if x <= 0:
        return 1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(x))
    else:
        z = np.exp(-x)
        return z / (1.0 + z)</pre>
```

(3) 将数据分为训练集和测试集

给定训练样本比例和总体数据集,按照标签将正例和负例都均匀地分成成比例的训练集、测试集,再将正负例的训练测试样本分别合起来返回给调用方。在这里主要调用了两个函数 [numpy.vstack] 和 [numpy.concatenate] 分别将两个矩阵在列和行上合并起来。

(4) 计算准确度

计算准确度即验证测试集成功分类的比例,按照划分结果,将 $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{x_i}>0$,即 $sigmoid(\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{x_i})<0.5$ 且标签为 1 或者 $sigmoid(\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{x_i})>0.5$ 且标签为 0 的测试结果视为正确分类,由此计算出测试集的分类准确度。

2. 梯度下降法

在这里,梯度下降法可以基于实验一的梯度下降法进行改动,基本上只需要改动损失函数 loss 和一阶导数 derivative 。对于一阶导数有:

$$rac{\partial \ell(oldsymbol{eta})}{\partial oldsymbol{eta}} = -\sum_{i=1}^m \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i \left(y_i - p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight)
ight) + \lambda eta$$

其中当 λ 为0时,则认为没有添加惩罚项。

3. 牛顿法

从最小化一个标量变量的函数的最简单情况开始,比如f(w),期望找到全局最小值f(x*)的自变量 w*的位置。假设 f 是平滑的,并且 w*是内部最小值,这意味着 w* 处的导数为零,二阶导数为正,当x逐渐接近最小值,可以进行泰勒展开,其中后半部分是泰勒级数展开余数的拉格朗日形式,如下:

$$f(w)pprox f\left(w^{st}
ight)+\left.rac{1}{2}(w-w^{st})^{2}rac{d^{2}f}{dw^{2}}
ight|_{w=w^{st}}$$

这里应该确保二阶导数必须是正的,以保证 f(w) > f(w0*)。换句话说,f(w) 在最小值附近接近二次。 牛顿法就是最小化我们真正感兴趣的函数的二次近似值。假设一个初始点 w_0 ,如果这接近最小值,我们可以在 w_0 附近进行二阶泰勒展开,仍然有:

$$f(w)pprox f\left(w_{0}
ight)+(w-w_{0})rac{df}{dw}igg|_{w=w_{0}}+rac{1}{2}(w-w_{0})^{2}rac{d^{2}f}{dw^{2}}igg|_{w=w_{0}}$$

假设:

$$\left. rac{df}{dw}
ight|_{w=w_0} = f'\left(w_0
ight), rac{d^2f}{dw^2}
ight|_{w=w_0} = f''\left(w_0
ight)$$

取关于w的导数,并假设在 w_1 点处将其设置为零,那么有:

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= f'\left(w_0
ight) + rac{1}{2}f''\left(w_0
ight)2\left(w_1 - w_0
ight) \ w_1 &= w_0 - rac{f'\left(w_0
ight)}{f''\left(w_0
ight)} \end{aligned}$$

与初始值 w_0 相比,值 w_1 应该更接近于最小值 w^* 。 因此,如果使用它对 f 进行二次近似,将会获得更好的近似值,因此我们可以迭代此过程,最小化一个近似值,然后使用它来获得新的近似值:

$$w^{n+1}=w^n-rac{f'(w^n)}{f''(w^n)}$$

真正的最小值 w^* 是一个不动点: 在收敛过程中,如果碰巧落在它上面,即 $f'(w^*)=0$ 则迭代结束;对于一般情况,如果 w_0 足够接近 w^* ,则 $w_n\to w^*$,并且有 $|w_n-w^*|=O(n^{-2})$,收敛速度非常快。接下来,对于目标函数 f,假设它是具有多个参数的函数 $f(w_1,w_2,\cdots,w_n)$,那么函数更新为:

$$w^{n+1} = w^n - H^{-1}\left(w^n\right) \nabla f\left(w^n\right)$$

将w替换为 β , f替换为l有, β 与l具体含义见前面表述:

$$oldsymbol{eta}^{t+1} = oldsymbol{eta}^t - \left(rac{\partial^2 \ell(oldsymbol{eta})}{\partial oldsymbol{eta} \partial oldsymbol{eta}^{\mathrm{T}}}
ight)^{-1} rac{\partial \ell(oldsymbol{eta})}{\partial oldsymbol{eta}}$$

关于一阶导数 ∇l 和二阶导数 (海森矩阵) H^{-1} 有:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \ell(oldsymbol{eta})}{\partial oldsymbol{eta}} &= -\sum_{i=1}^m \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i \left(y_i - p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight)
ight) + \lambdaeta \ rac{\partial^2 \ell(oldsymbol{eta})}{\partial oldsymbol{eta} \partial oldsymbol{eta} \partial oldsymbol{eta}^{\mathrm{T}}} &= \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i \hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i^{\mathrm{T}} p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight) \left(1 - p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i; oldsymbol{eta}
ight)
ight) \end{aligned}$$

其中从前文可知:

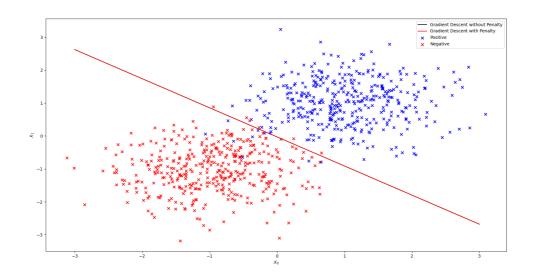
$$p_1\left(\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i;oldsymbol{eta}
ight) = rac{e^{oldsymbol{eta}^{ ext{T}}\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i}}{1+e^{oldsymbol{eta}^{ ext{T}}\hat{oldsymbol{x}}_i}}$$

对于一般情况,按照此迭代,假设一个忍耐值 tolerance 当一阶导数小于这个值时就认为函数收敛;而当迭代次数超过 max.iter 则认为不收敛。当然这里还暂时忽略了一些潜在的问题,例如:当收敛时落在一个点使得 $\ell^{''}(\beta)=0$,或者当出现 $\ell(\beta^{n+1})>\ell(\beta^n)$ 等各种特殊情况的处理。

四. 实验结果与分析

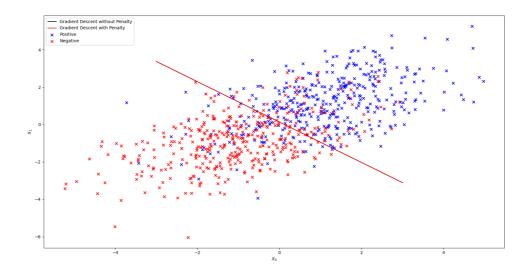
设置正例500、反例500,按照训练样本比例0.8生成分开二维特征数据,分别用梯度下降法和牛顿法进行训练,得到的结果与准确度如下所示。

1. 梯度下降法



Methods	Number of iterations	$beta(b,w_0,w_1)$	Accuracy
Gradient Descent without Penalty	3266	[0.11219175 3.49767623 3.95767663]	0.96
Gradient Descent with Penalty	3259	[0.11190345 3.49486324 3.95409359]	0.96

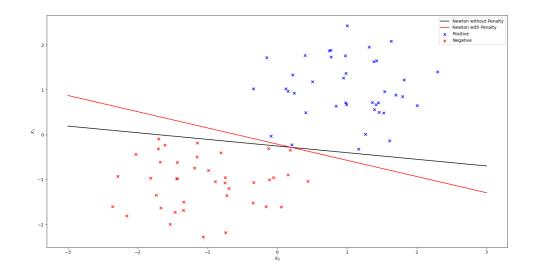
以上是两维独立数据的结果,可以看出惩罚项对拟合影响不太大,并且拟合次数、准确度等结果很相似。接下来考虑破坏各个维度之间的条件独立性,将协方差矩阵进行设置,使其不为对角阵,从结果来看不仅迭代次数降低了,同时影响到了准确度,这是因为非独立的条件使得正负例产生的交集变多。



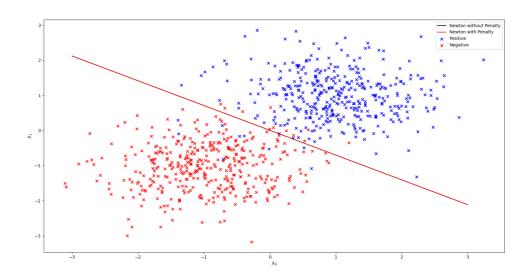
Methods	Number of iterations	$beta(b,w_0,w_1)$	Accuracy
Gradient Descent without Penalty	154	[-0.08929811 0.72853495 0.67408851]	0.79
Gradient Descent with Penalty	154	[-0.08929617 0.72852688 0.67408119]	0.79

2. 牛顿法

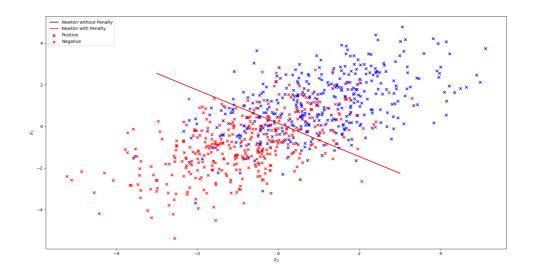
同上述表示,牛顿法运行结果如下,逻辑回归分类器在在满足朴素贝叶斯假设时分类良好,在不满足朴素贝叶斯假设时分类效果有较大影响,这是由于数据生成过时交集范围变大。在二维条件下,是否有惩罚项对分类效果影响也不大,但当减小训练集时,所得到的判别函数确实存在过拟合现象,加入正则项可以预防此现象的发生。如下,先是正负例分别只有50的牛顿法分类结果,再是与上述梯度下降相同数据集的分类结果。可以清晰地看到此时惩罚项对分类结果的影响。



Methods	Number of iterations	$beta(b,w_0,w_1)$	Accuracy
Newton Method without Penalty	20	[51.86001313 30.60262642 206.83661069]	0.95
Newton Method with Penalty	12	[3.74227712 6.5071256 18.01859339]	0.95



Methods	Number of iterations	$beta(b,w_0,w_1)$	Accuracy
Newton Method without Penalty	9	[-0.01531409 2.90311124 4.11291967]	0.97
Newton Method with Penalty	9	[-0.01532468 2.90128253 4.10963984]	0.97



Methods	Number of iterations	$beta(b,w_0,w_1)$	Accuracy
Newton Method without Penalty	6	[0.01268956 0.74630746 0.69016628]	0.81
Newton Method with Penalty	6	[0.01268935 0.74629886 0.69015811]	0.81

3. UCI实验数据

(1) Cervical Cancer Behavior Risk Data Set

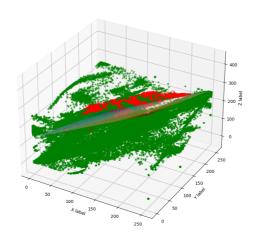
该数据集包含 19 个关于宫颈癌行为风险的属性,类标签为**ca_cervix**,值为 1 和 0,分别表示有和没有宫颈癌的受访者。该数据集包括18个属性,来自八个变量,分别是:**behavior** (sexualRisk, eating, personalHygine); **intention**(aggregation, commitment); **attitude** (consistency, spontaneity); **norm** (significantPerson, fulfillment); **perception** (vulnerability, severity); **motivation** (strength, willingness); **socialSupport** (emotionality, appreciation, instrumental); **empowerment** (knowledge, abilities, desires)。训练结果与准确度如下:

Methods	Iterations	beta(b,w)	Accuracy
Newton Method without Penalty	21	[65.28172977 -4.97324863 4.40331064 -2.15781802 -1.1690409 -1.89339197 6.68911897 3.01668879 2.22863228 -2.75609484 3.44211169 -9.4991092 -2.87701841 4.40045041 -2.43220015 -4.18802602 2.6645648 -3.45533425 0.5878001 -3.28302278]	1.0
Newton Method with Penalty	14	[0.26003302 -0.02594259 2.16159946 -0.77710536 -1.0931356 -0.54213705 1.45851991 2.51249146 0.85542644 -0.94760722 -0.29091714 -2.72642556 -0.0612657 0.93096871 -0.49151131 -1.51004841 1.4617037 -1.85228891 -0.36097548 -1.28503274]	0.92857
Gradient Descent without Penalty	7171	[0.12610426 0.14312901 1.17905612 -0.41636272 -0.59202367 -0.28563031 0.658336 1.33356021 0.28689991 -0.48189438 -0.29346668 -1.32757603 -0.03234814 0.4270257 -0.1347684 -0.68640519 0.77571812 -0.8883878 -0.37785854 -0.77284104]	0.92857
Gradient Descent with Penalty	7112	[0.12560722 0.14273005 1.17487291 -0.41462575 -0.58962038 -0.28452748 0.65589416 1.32822214 0.28549159 -0.48020473 -0.29259047 -1.32230554 -0.03250953 0.42533177 -0.13403129 -0.68333912 0.77277757 -0.88480299 -0.37688107 -0.77029605]	0.92857

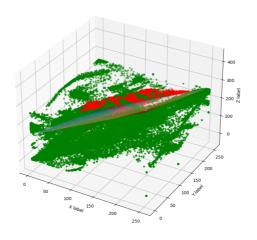
(2) Skin Segmentation Data Set

皮肤分割数据集是在 B、G、R 颜色空间上构建的。皮肤和非皮肤数据集是使用来自不同年龄、性别和种族的人脸图像的皮肤纹理生成的。皮肤数据集是通过从 FERET 数据库和 PAL 数据库获得的各个年龄组(年轻、中年和老年)、种族组(白人、黑人和亚洲人)和性别的人脸图像中随机采样 B、G、R 值来收集的。总学习样本数量为 245057; 其中50859个是皮肤样本,194198个是非皮肤样本。对应到数据文件,前三列是B、G、H特征值,第四列是类标签。

此处考虑到数据集的庞大,首先是梯度下降法,设 tolerance 为 e^{-5} ,即当 loss 小于这个值时就认为函数收敛,按照此处一步步地梯度下降计算,运行将近一个小时,由之前牛顿法的表述可以看出当数据很大时,惩罚项对分类结果影响不大,所以在此时先暂时忽略,那么有以下结果。首先给出梯度下降运行结果,准确度大约达到 92%:



然后是牛顿法运行结果,大约迭代7次,准确度约为92%,与梯度下降法很相近:



五. 结论

- 牛顿法循环迭代的时间代价相比梯度下降法很低,主要是由于梯度下降迭代次数很高,而牛顿法一般只需要30次以内的迭代次数就能找到最小值;
- 牛顿法的计算过程中涉及求海森矩阵的逆,如果矩阵奇异,则不再适用,除此以外还有许多特殊情况没有进一步处理,例如当收敛时落在一个点使得 $\ell^{''}(\beta)=0$,或者当出现 $\ell(\beta^{n+1})>\ell(\beta^n)$ 等各种特殊情况;

- 总体来说,牛顿法与梯度下降法都可以得到很好的结果,但是梯度下降法的迭代收敛的速度更慢。
- 是否满足朴素贝叶斯对结果有一定的影响,当然这取决于正负例的均值中心的临近程度,如果很相 近就算是满足朴素贝叶斯准确率也会很低,所以在看准确率时不能只看是否满足朴素贝叶斯的条件,这是一个较为复杂的事情。
- 当数据集很大时,是否有惩罚项对分类效果影响不大,但当减小训练集时,所得到的判别函数确实存在过拟合现象,加入正则项可以预防此现象的发生。

六. 参考文献

- [1] https://numpy.org/devdocs/reference/random/generated/numpy.random.multivariate_norma_l.html
- [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newton%27s method in optimization
- [3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newton%27s method#Code
- [4] http://www.stat.cmu.edu/~cshalizi/350/lectures/26/lecture-26.pdf
- [5] https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Skin+Segmentation
- [6] https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Cervical+Cancer+Behavior+Risk

七. 附录: 源代码 (带注释)

数据处理 与基本操作 operation.py

```
import math
import numpy as np
def sigmoid(x):
   "Numerically stable sigmoid function."
   if x <= 0:
       return 1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(x))
   else:
       z = np.exp(-x)
       return z / (1.0 + z)
# def sigmoid(x):
# return 1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(x))
def Data(naive=True, N_1=500, N_0=500):
   """随机生成一组正例和一组负例,特征是二维的,可以选择条件是否满足朴素贝叶斯
       naive (bool, optional): 是否满足朴素贝叶斯条件, True表示满足(即条件独立).
Defaults to True.
       N_1 (int, optional): 正例数量. Defaults to 500.
       N_O (int, optional): 负例数量. Defaults to 500.
   Returns:
       array: 返回生成的特征数组x和标签y(1或0)
   mean_1 = [1, 1]
   mean_0 = [-1, -1]
   cov_naive = [[0.5, 0], [0, 0.5]]
   cov_Not_naive = [[2, 1], [1, 2]]
   y = np.zeros(N_1+N_0).astype(np.int32)
   # 满足朴素贝叶斯假设
```

```
if naive:
       cov = cov_naive
   # 不满足朴素贝叶斯假设
   else:
       cov = cov_NOT_naive
   x_1 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mean_1, cov, size=N_1)
   x_0 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mean_0, cov, size=N_0)
   x = np.vstack((x_1, x_0))
   y = np.zeros(N_1+N_0).astype(np.int32)
   y[:N_1] = 1
   y[N_1:] = 0
   return x, y
def SplitData(x, y, trainRate=0.8):
   """划分测试集和训练集
   Args:
       x (array): 全部数据的特征集
       y (array):一维数组,全部数据的标签,1或0
       trainRate (float, optional): 训练样本要占全部数据的比例. Defaults to 0.8.
       array: 训练样本和测试样本的特征和标签矩阵
   N_1 = x[y == 1].shape[0]
   trainNum_1 = int(math.ceil(N_1 * trainRate))
   N_0 = x[y == 0].shape[0]
   trainNum_0 = int(math.ceil(N_0 * trainRate))
   # 训练集
   Train_x = np.vstack((x[:trainNum_1], x[N_1:N_1+trainNum_0]))
   Train_y = np.concatenate((y[:trainNum_1], y[N_1:N_1+trainNum_0]))
   # 测试集
   Test_x = np.vstack((x[trainNum_1:N_1], x[N_1+trainNum_0:]))
   Test_y = np.concatenate((y[trainNum_1:N_1], y[N_1+trainNum_0:]))
   return Train_x, Train_y, Test_x, Test_y
def x2xPlus(x):
   """在初始数据集之前加上一列1,使其符合beta的计算要求
       x (array): 从数据中直接获取的特征,每一行都代表一个数据的各个特征
   Returns:
       array: 相较于x在前面多出了一列1
   xPlus = np.column_stack((np.ones(x.shape[0]).T, x))
   return xPlus
def accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta):
   """ 计算训练结果的准确度,查看测试数据在分类面的哪一边与标签是否符合
   Args:
       Test_x (array): 特征数据,在这里Test_x的第一列包含1,这主要是为了配合beta的计算而
设置的
       Test_y (array): 一维标签,正例为1,负例为0
       beta (array): 一维数组, (b, w0, w1, ..., wn)
   Returns:
       [float]:测试集中分类成功比例,即准确度
   columns = len(Test_x)
   count = 0
```

```
for i in range(columns):
    if sigmoid(beta @ Test_x[i]) < 0.5 and Test_y[i] == 1:
        count += 1
    elif sigmoid(beta @ Test_x[i]) > 0.5 and Test_y[i] == 0:
        count += 1
return count / columns
```

牛顿法 Newton.py

```
import numpy as np
from numpy.matrixlib.defmatrix import matrix
from operation import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import prettytable as pt
# 牛顿法
class Newton(object):
   def __init__(self, x, y, beta_0, hyper=0, tolerance=1e-6, max_iter = 50):
       """牛顿法初始化变量
       Args:
           x (array): 在原始特征array前加了一列的数组
           y (array): 训练样本的标签
           beta_0 (array): 初始化beta, 一般是0
           hyper (int, optional): 惩罚项的系数,即lambda. Defaults to 0.
           tolerance (float, optional): 容忍度,即当一阶导数均小于这个值时认为收敛.
Defaults to 1e-6.
           max_iter (int, optional): 最多迭代次数,超过这个值认为不收敛. Defaults to
50.
       .....
       self.x = x
       self.y = y
       self.beta_0 = beta_0
       self.hyper = hyper
       self.tolerance = tolerance
       self.max_iter = max_iter
       self.\_row = len(x)
       self.\_col = len(x.T)
   def __derivative(self, beta):
       """求一阶导数
       Args:
           beta (array): 特征值的系数
       Returns:
           array: 根据beta求出的导数值
       ans = np.zeros(self.__col)
       for i in range(self.__row):
           ans += (self.x[i] * (self.y[i] - sigmoid( - beta @ self.x[i].T)))
       return - ans + self.hyper * beta
   def __hessian(self, beta):
       """求二阶导数,即海森矩阵
       Args:
           beta (array): 特征值系数
       Returns:
```

```
array: 根据beta得到的二阶导数
        ans = np.eye(self.__col) * self.hyper
        for i in range(self.__row):
            temp = sigmoid(beta @ self.x[i].T)
           m = np.mat(self.x[i]).T
            ans += np.array(m * m.T) * temp * (1 - temp)
        return ans
    def fit(self):
        k = 0
        beta = self.beta 0
        while k <= self.max_iter:</pre>
            gradient = self.__derivative(beta)
            if np.linalg.norm(gradient) < self.tolerance:</pre>
            hess = self._hessian(beta)
            beta_t = beta - np.linalg.inv(hess) @ gradient
            beta = beta_t
            k += 1
        return k, beta
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # x, y = Data(naive=False)
   x, y = Data()
   xPlus = x2xPlus(x)
   Train_x, Train_y, Test_x, Test_y = SplitData(xPlus, y)
   beta_0 = np.zeros(xPlus.shape[1])
   hyper = np.exp(-6)
   # 无惩罚项(正则项)的牛顿法
    newton = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0)
   k_newton, beta_newton = newton.fit()
    accuracy_newton = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_newton)
    # 带惩罚项(正则项)的牛顿法
   newton_penalty = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0, hyper=hyper)
    k_newton_penalty, beta_newton_penalty = newton_penalty.fit()
   accuracy_newton_penalty = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_newton_penalty)
    # 训练样本
    type1_x = Train_x[Train_y==1][:,1]
    type1_y = Train_x[Train_y==1][:,2]
    type0_x = Train_x[Train_y==0][:,1]
    type0_y = Train_x[Train_y==0][:,2]
    plt.scatter(type1_x, type1_y, marker="x", c="b", label="Positive")
    plt.scatter(type0_x, type0_y, marker="x", c="r", label="Negative")
   # 无惩罚项的结果图
   x_results = np.linspace(-3, 3)
   y_results = - (beta_newton[0] +beta_newton[1] * x_results) / beta_newton[2]
   plt.plot(x_results, y_results, color="k", label='Newton without Penalty')
    # 带惩罚项的结果图
   y_results_penalty = - (beta_newton_penalty[0] +beta_newton_penalty[1] *
x_results) / beta_newton_penalty[2]
    plt.plot(x_results, y_results_penalty, color="r", label='Newton with
Penalty')
    plt.xlabel("$x_0$")
```

```
plt.ylabel("$X_1$")
  plt.legend(loc='best')
  plt.show()

  tb = pt.PrettyTable()
    tb.field_names = ["Methods", "Number of iterations", "beta(b, w0, w1)",
"Accuracy"]
    tb.add_row(["Newton Method without Penalty", k_newton, beta_newton,
accuracy_newton])
    tb.add_row(["Newton Method with Penalty", k_newton_penalty,
beta_newton_penalty, accuracy_newton_penalty])
    print(tb)
```

梯度下降法 gradient_descent.py

```
import numpy as np
from operation import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import prettytable as pt
# 梯度下降
class GradientDescent(object):
   def __init__(self, x, y, beta_0, hyper=0, rate=0.1, tolerance=1e-6):
       """梯度下降法初始化数据
       Args:
           x (array): 在原始特征array前加了一列的数组
           y (array): 训练样本的标签
           beta_0 (array): 初始化beta, 一般是0
           hyper (int, optional): 惩罚项的系数,即lambda. Defaults to 0.
           rate (float, optional): 学习率,即梯度下降步长. Defaults to 0.1.
           tolerance (float, optional): 容忍度,即当一阶导数均小于这个值时认为收敛.
Defaults to 1e-6.
       .....
       self.x = x
       self.y = y
       self.beta_0 = beta_0
       self.hyper = hyper
       self.rate = rate
       self.tolerance = tolerance
       self.\_row = len(x)
       self.\_col = len(x.T)
   def __loss(self, beta):
       ans = 0.5 * self.hyper * beta @ beta.T
       for i in range(self.__row):
           ans -= self.y[i] * beta @ self.x[i].T
           ans += np.log(1 + np.exp(beta @ self.x[i].T))
       return ans / self.__row
   def __derivative(self, beta):
       ans = np.zeros(self.__col)
       for i in range(self.__row):
           ans += self.x[i] * (self.y[i] - (1.0 - sigmoid(beta @ self.x[i].T)))
       return (-1 * ans + self.hyper * beta) / self.__row
```

```
def fit(self):
       losses = []
       loss_0 = self.__loss(self.beta_0)
       losses.append(loss_0)
       k = 0
       beta = self.beta_0
       while True:
           der = self.__derivative(beta)
           beta_t = beta - self.rate * der
           loss = self.__loss(beta_t)
           losses.append(loss)
           if np.abs(loss - loss_0) < self.tolerance:</pre>
            else:
               k += 1
               if loss > loss_0:
                   self.rate *= 0.5
               loss_0 = loss
               beta = beta_t
       return k, beta, losses
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 获取数据,默认为正例500,负例500,且满足朴素贝叶斯假设(互不相关)
   # x, y = Data()
   x, y = Data(naive=False)
   xPlus = x2xPlus(x)
   Train_x, Train_y, Test_x, Test_y = SplitData(xPlus, y)
   beta_0 = np.zeros(xPlus.shape[1])
   hyper = np.exp(-6)
   # 无惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降法
   gradient_descent = GradientDescent(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0)
   k_gradient, beta_gradient, losses_gradient = gradient_descent.fit()
    accuracy_gradient = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_gradient)
    # 带惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降法
   gradient_descent_penalty = GradientDescent(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0,
hyper=hyper)
    k_gradient_penalty, beta_gradient_penalty, losses_penalty =
gradient_descent_penalty.fit()
    accuracy_gradient_penalty = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_gradient_penalty)
    # 画出二维参数的样本
   type1_x = Train_x[Train_y==1][:,1]
    type1_y = Train_x[Train_y==1][:,2]
    type0_x = Train_x[Train_y==0][:,1]
   type0_y = Train_x[Train_y==0][:,2]
   plt.scatter(type1_x, type1_y, marker="x", c="b", label="Positive")
   plt.scatter(type0_x, type0_y, marker="x", c="r", label="Negative")
    # 无惩罚项的结果图
   x_results = np.linspace(-3, 3)
   y_results = - (beta_gradient[0] +beta_gradient[1] * x_results) /
beta_gradient[2]
    plt.plot(x_results, y_results, color="k", label='Gradient Descent without
Penalty')
```

```
# 带惩罚项的结果图
   y_results_penalty = - (beta_gradient_penalty[0] +beta_gradient_penalty[1] *
x_results) / beta_gradient_penalty[2]
    plt.plot(x_results, y_results_penalty, color="r", label='Gradient Descent
with Penalty')
   plt.xlabel("$x_0$")
    plt.ylabel("$X_1$")
   plt.legend(loc='best')
   plt.show()
   tb = pt.PrettyTable()
   tb.field_names = ["Methods", "Number of iterations", "beta(b, w0, w1)",
"Accuracy"]
    tb.add_row(["Gradient Descent without Penalty", k_gradient, beta_gradient,
accuracy_gradient])
    tb.add_row(["Gradient Descent with Penalty", k_gradient_penalty,
beta_gradient_penalty, accuracy_gradient_penalty])
    print(tb)
```

UCI皮肤实例 skin.py

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from operation import *
from newton import *
from gradient_descent import *
def GetData():
   data_set = pd.read_csv("./data/Skin_NonSkin.csv")
   x = data_set.drop('y', axis=1)
   y = data_set['y']
   new_y = np.copy(y)
   new_y[y==2] = 0
   return x, new_y
if __name__ == '__main__':
   x, y = GetData()
   xPlus = x2xPlus(x)
   Train_x, Train_y, Test_x, Test_y = SplitData(xPlus, y)
   # 无惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降
   beta_0 = np.zeros(xPlus.shape[1])
   # newton = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0, hyper=np.exp(-6))
   # k, beta = newton.fit()
   # print(accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta))
    # 带惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降
    # gradient_descent = GradientDescent(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0,
hyper=np.exp(-6))
   # k, beta, losses = gradient_descent.fit()
    # print(k, beta)
   # accuracy_gradient = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta)
   # 0.9199959192001632
    newton = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0)
    k, beta = newton.fit()
```

```
accuracy_newton = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta)
    print(k, accuracy_newton)
    x_results = np.arange(0, 250, 0.25)
    y_results = np.arange(0, 250, 0.25)
    x_results, y_results = np.meshgrid(x_results, y_results)
    z_results = - (beta[0] + beta[1] * x_results + beta[2] * y_results) /
beta[3]
    data_1 = x[y==1]
    data_0 = x[y==0]
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
    ax.scatter(data_1['B'],data_1['G'],data_1['R'],c='r',marker='^')
    ax.scatter(data_0['B'], data_0['G'], data_0['R'], c='g', marker='*')
    ax.plot_surface(x_results, y_results, z_results, rstride = 1, cstride = 1,
cmap = plt.get_cmap('coolwarm'))
   ax.set_xlabel('x label')
    ax.set_ylabel('Y label')
   ax.set_zlabel('z label')
   # plt.savefig('./skin.jpg')
    plt.show()
```

宫颈癌实例 sobar.py

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from operation import *
from newton import *
from gradient_descent import *
import prettytable as pt
def GetData():
   data_set = pd.read_csv("./data/sobar-72.csv")
   x = data_set.drop('ca_cervix', axis=1)
   y = data_set['ca_cervix']
   return x, y
if __name__ == '__main__':
   x, y = GetData()
   xPlus = x2xPlus(x)
   Train_x, Train_y, Test_x, Test_y = SplitData(xPlus, y)
   beta_0 = np.zeros(xPlus.shape[1])
   hyper = np.exp(-6)
   # 无惩罚项(正则项)的牛顿法
   newton = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0)
    k_newton, beta_newton = newton.fit()
   accuracy_newton = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_newton)
   # 带惩罚项(正则项)的牛顿法
    newton_penalty = Newton(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0, hyper=hyper)
    k_newton_penalty, beta_newton_penalty = newton_penalty.fit()
```

```
accuracy_newton_penalty = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_newton_penalty)
    # 无惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降法
   gradient_descent = GradientDescent(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0)
    k_gradient, beta_gradient, losses_gradient = gradient_descent.fit()
    accuracy_gradient = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_gradient)
    # 带惩罚项(正则项)的梯度下降法
    gradient_descent_penalty = GradientDescent(Train_x, Train_y, beta_0,
hyper=hyper)
    k_gradient_penalty, beta_gradient_penalty, losses_penalty =
gradient_descent_penalty.fit()
    accuracy_gradient_penalty = accuracy(Test_x, Test_y, beta_gradient_penalty)
   tb = pt.PrettyTable()
    tb.field_names = ["Methods", "Number of iterations", "beta(b, w0, w1)",
"Accuracy"]
    tb.add_row(["Newton Method without Penalty", k_newton, beta_newton,
accuracy_newton])
   tb.add_row(["Newton Method with Penalty", k_newton_penalty,
beta_newton_penalty, accuracy_newton_penalty])
    tb.add_row(["Gradient Descent without Penalty", k_gradient, beta_gradient,
accuracy_gradient])
    tb.add_row(["Gradient Descent with Penalty", k_gradient_penalty,
beta_gradient_penalty, accuracy_gradient_penalty])
    print(tb)
```