《数据仓库与数据挖掘》实验报告

姓名:	朱志儒	学号:	SA20225085	日期:	2020/11/30

上机题目:

基于梯度下降和随机梯度下降的线性回归算法实现

操作环境:

OS: Window 10

CPU: AMD Ryzen 5 3600X 6-Core Processor 4.25GHz

GPU: GeForce RTX 2070 super

一、基础知识:

1. 线性回归:

假设多元线性回归中有多个自变量 $(x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$,那么多元线性回归模型的假设函数可以写成:

$$h(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + ... + \beta_n x_n$$

损失函数:

$$J(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} [h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]^2$$

2. 梯度下降:

n 元实值函数 g(x)在 n 维空间中变化速度最快的方向:

$$\nabla_x g \triangleq (\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n})^t$$

第一步,初始化,设置算法相关参数/超参数,主要包括两个参数:算法停止准则T,当执行T次循环时,算法终止;下降步长,该序列一般为递减。

第二步,初始化,初态 X_0 ,初态 X_0 可设置为某个特殊值,也可以用随机值。第三步,循环迭代:

for
$$s = 1, 2, 3, ..., T$$

$$X_{s+1} = X_s - \lambda_s \nabla_X g(X_s)$$
, $\sharp \psi$,

$$\nabla_X g = (\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n})^t$$
 and $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^t$

end for

3. 随机梯度下降:

计算梯度方向时,只用了一个随机样本的信息,替代经典梯度下降算法要计算所有训练数据集对梯度方向的贡献。

即。

$$W_{s+1} = W_s - \lambda_s \frac{\sum_{(x,y) \in D_{train}} 2(W_s \cdot \phi(x) - y)\phi(x)}{|D_{train}|} \Longrightarrow W_{s+1} =$$

$$W_s - \lambda_s \nabla_W ((W_s \cdot \phi(x_i) - y_i)^2)$$

时间性能得到提升,不需要每次循环都载入一个训练数据集,付出的代价是更多的循环次数。

二、实验过程:

实验采用的数据集:

本实验使用 C++语言,采用二维数组存储数据集,采用长度为 39 的一维数组存储 w,其中,w0-w37 分别对应输入数据中的 v0-v37 的系数 w_i ,w38 表示的是偏移量 b。规定迭代次数为 1000 次,采用梯度下降算法更新数组 w,每次迭代后打印模型的 loss。

三、结果分析:

基于梯度下降的线性回归算法:

```
loss: 0.0605286
loss: 0.06052
loss: 0.0605115
loss: 0.060503
loss: 0.0604945
        数: 979
数: 980
                                                 loss: 0.0604861
loss: 0.0604776
loss: 0.0604692
        数: 982
数: 983
                                                 loss: 0.0604608
loss: 0.0604525
                                                 loss: 0.06044358
loss: 0.0604275
loss: 0.0604192
loss: 0.0604018
                                                loss: 0.0603946
loss: 0.0603864
loss: 0.0603782
loss: 0.0603701
loss: 0.060363
次数: 998 loss: 0.0
次数: 999 loss: 0.0
0.369548 w 1:
0.102488 w 7:
0.165503 w13:
0.00229798 w19:
-0.0484314 w25:
0.0191366 w31:
-0.0643518 w37:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   -0.00953977 w 5:

0.156489 w11:

-0.145218 w17:

0.0286429 w23:

0.0150232 w29:

w35:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          0. 351832
-0. 147061
0. 0498367
-0. 00168216
                                                                                                    0. 197901 w 2:

-0. 11807 w 8:

0. 0484207 w14:

-0. 0204678 w20:

0. 0335265 w26:

-0. 0595272 w32:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             w 9:
w15:
w21:
w27:

    0. 0631521
    w10:
    0. 156489
    w11:

    0. 0181929
    w16:
    -0. 145218
    w17:

    0. 0211816
    w22:
    0. 0286429
    w23:

    0. 593635
    w28:
    0. 00150232
    w29:

    0. 0207403
    w34:
    0. 000801273
    w35:

                                                                                                                                                                                            0. 0120913
0. 0488732
-0. 0310788
                                                                                                                                                                                     -0. 0152527
-0. 00696867
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         -0. 0733345
-0. 00517766
```

基于随机梯度下降的线性回归算法:

```
迭代次数: 978 loss: 50.2992

迭代次数: 980 loss: 50.3007

迭代次数: 981 loss: 50.3007

迭代次数: 982 loss: 50.3003

迭代次数: 983 loss: 50.303

迭代次数: 984 loss: 50.303

迭代次数: 985 loss: 50.3045

迭代次数: 986 loss: 50.3053

迭代次数: 987 loss: 50.3068

迭代次数: 989 loss: 50.3068

迭代次数: 999 loss: 50.3076

迭代次数: 991 loss: 50.3098

迭代次数: 992 loss: 50.3098

迭代次数: 992 loss: 50.3113

迭代次数: 994 loss: 50.3113

迭代次数: 995 loss: 50.3121

迭代次数: 997 loss: 50.3136

迭代次数: 998 loss: 50.3136

迭代次数: 999 loss: 50.3136

宏代次数: 998 loss: 50.3144

迭代次数: 999 loss: 50.3151

w 0: 0.98042 w 1: 0.985419 w 2: 0.977222 w 3: 1.02567 w 4: 0.980732 w 5: 1.00635

w 0: 0.98042 w 1: 0.985419 w 2: 0.977221 w 9: 1.00071 w 10: 0.935954 w 11: 1.02135

w 0: 0.98045 w 11: 0.986419 w 2: 0.9972511 w 9: 1.00071 w 10: 0.935954 w 11: 1.02135

w 0: 0.980456 w 19: 1.04741 w 20: 1.02168 w 21: 1.03186 w 22: 1.00426 w 23: 1.00612

w 24: 0.987642 w 25: 1.00526 w 26: 1.01048 w 27: 0.996817 w 28: 0.970414 w 29: 0.980497

w 30: 0.98742 w 25: 1.00526 w 26: 1.01048 w 27: 0.996817 w 28: 0.970414 w 29: 0.980497

w 30: 0.988742 w 25: 1.00526 w 26: 1.01048 w 27: 0.996817 w 28: 0.970414 w 29: 0.980497

w 30: 0.988742 w 25: 1.00526 w 26: 1.01048 w 27: 0.996817 w 28: 0.970414 w 29: 0.980497

w 30: 0.984231 w 37: 1.01422 w 38: 1.01691
```

从上述的两个方法的结果可以知道,基于梯度下降的线性回归算法的 loss 比基于随机梯度下降的线性回归算法的要小,也就是说前者的拟合效果更好。这是因为随机梯度下降每次更新 w 数组时只使用一个随机样本,所以找到局部最优解的效率较低。本次实验规定迭代次数为 1000,可能还没找到局部最优解训练就结束了,所以若要达到与梯度下降算法同样的效果,就需要增加迭代次数。

```
算法源代码 (C/C++/JAVA 描述):
            基于梯度下降的线性回归算法:

    double predict(double* x, double* w, int m) {

               2.
                       double y = w[m];
               3.
                       for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)</pre>
               4.
                           y += x[i] * w[i];
                       return y;
               5.
               6. }
               7.
               8. void gradient_descent(double** x, double* y, double* w, dou
                   ble lambda, int n, int m) {
附录
               9.
                       double* difference = new double[n];
                     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
               10.
               11.
                           difference[i] = predict(x[i], w, m) - y[i];
               12. double* errors = new double[m + 1];
               13.
                       for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)
                           errors[i] = 0;
               14.
                       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
               15.
                                                        //w[m]
               16.
                           errors[m] += difference[i];
                       for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) //w[0] \sim w[m-1]
               17.
                           for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
               18.
               19.
                               errors[i] += difference[j] * x[j][i];
```

```
20.
       for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)</pre>
           w[i] -= lambda * 2.0 / n * errors[i];
21.
22.
     delete[] difference;
23.
       delete[] errors;
24. }
25.
26. void train(double** x, double* y, double* w, double lambda,
   int n, int m, int iter) {
       for (int i = 0; i < iter; ++i) {</pre>
27.
         gradient_descent(x, y, w, lambda, n, m);
28.
29.
           double loss = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
30.
               loss += (predict(x[i], w, m) - y[i]) * (predict
   (x[i], w, m) - y[i]);
32.
          cout << "迭代次数:
  " << i << " " << "loss: " << loss << endl;
33.
34. }
35.
36. void save_w(double* w, int m) {
       ofstream outfile("w1.txt");
37.
38.
     for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
39.
           outfile << w[i] << ' ';
40.}
41.
42. void init_w(double* w, int m) {
       ifstream infile("w1.txt");
43.
     if (!infile)
44.
           for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
45.
46.
               w[i] = 1;
47.
       else
48.
         for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
               infile >> w[i];
49.
50.}
51.
52. int main() {
       int n = 2888, m = 38;
53.
54. double** x_array = new double*[n];
55.
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
           x_array[i] = new double[m];
56.
57.
       double* y_array = new double[n];
58. ifstream infile("data_train.txt");
       string head[39];
59.
       for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)</pre>
60.
```

```
61.
               infile >> head[i];
   62.
           for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
   63.
              for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j)
   64.
                   infile >> x_array[i][j];
   65.
               infile >> y_array[i];
   66.
   67.
           double* w = new double[m + 1];
        init_w(w, m);
   68.
           double lambda = 0.01;
   69.
   70. int iter = 10000;
   71.
          train(x_array, y_array, w, lambda, n, m, iter);
   72. save_w(w, m);
          for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i) {</pre>
   73.
   74.
               cout << "w" << setw(2) << i << ": " << setw(12) <<</pre>
      w[i] << " ";
   75.
               if (i % 6 == 5)
                  cout << endl;</pre>
   76.
   77.
           }
   78.
           return 0;
   79.}
基于随机梯度下降线性回归算法:
   1. double predict(double* x, double* w, int m) {
   2.
         double y = w[m];
          for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)</pre>
   3.
   4.
             y += x[i] * w[i];
   5.
          return y;
   6. }
   7.
   8. void random_gradient_descent(double** x, double* y, double*
    w, double lambda, int n, int m) {
   9.
           srand(time(NULL));
   10.
         int index = rand() % (n + 1);
           double difference = predict(x[index], w, m) - y[index];
   11.
   12. double* errors = new double[m + 1];
   13.
           for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)</pre>
   14.
             errors[i] = 0;
   15.
           errors[m] = difference;
           for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)</pre>
   16.
               errors[i] += difference * x[index][i];
   17.
   18.
           for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)</pre>
   19.
               w[i] -= lambda * 2.0 / n * errors[i];
```

```
20.
       delete[] errors;
21. }
22.
23. void train(double** x, double* y, double* w, double lambda,
    int n, int m, int iter) {
24. for (int i = 0; i < iter; ++i) {
           random_gradient_descent(x, y, w, lambda, n, m);
          double loss = 0;
26.
           for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
27.
               loss += (predict(x[i], w, m) - y[i]) * (predict
28.
 (x[i], w, m) - y[i]);
           cout << "loss: " << loss << endl;</pre>
29.
30. }
31. }
32.
33. void save_w(double* w, int m) {
       ofstream outfile("w2.txt");
34.
       for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
35.
         outfile << w[i] << ' ';
36.
37. }
38.
39. void init_w(double* w, int m) {
40. ifstream infile("w2.txt");
       if (!infile)
41.
          for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
42.
               w[i] = 1;
43.
44.
       else
45.
           for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
          infile >> w[i];
46.
47. }
48.
49. int main() {
50. int n = 2888, m = 38;
       double** x_array = new double* [n];
51.
52. for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
53.
           x_array[i] = new double[m];
54. double* y array = new double[n];
       ifstream infile("data_train.txt");
55.
56.
    string head[39];
57.
       for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; ++i)</pre>
58.
          infile >> head[i];
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
59.
60.
           for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j)</pre>
61.
               infile >> x_array[i][j];
```

```
infile >> y_array[i];
62.
63.
64. double* w = new double[m + 1];
65.
      init_w(w, m);
66. double lambda = 0.01;
67.
      int iter = 10000;
68. train(x_array, y_array, w, lambda, n, m, iter);
      save_w(w, m);
69.
70. for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i) {
         cout << "w" << setw(2) << i << ": " << setw(12) <<
71.
   w[i] << " ";
      if (i % 6 == 5)
72.
73.
              cout << endl;</pre>
74.
75.
       return 0;
76.}
```