## lec07

#### **Loss Function**

Dataset:  $\mathscr{D} = \{(X_1, y_1), (X_2, y_2), \dots, (X_n, y_n)\}$ 

Weight:  $W = (w_0, w_1, \dots, w_d)$ 

Loss Function:  $L(W, \mathcal{D})$ 

- 1. 根据 W 计算 Loss 值
- 2. 通过改变 W 最小化  $L(W, \mathscr{D})$ ,得到新的权重  $W' = (w'_0, w'_1, \ldots, w'_d)$
- 3. 根据 W' 计算 L,返回步骤 2

#### **Step Function**

9中

$$X=(x_k^{(1)},x_k^{(2)},\ldots,x_k^{(d)})^T, ext{for every } k=1,\ldots,n$$
  $a_k=b+\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_k^{(i)}$ 

对于单个训练对象  $(X_k, y_k)$ ,定义损失函数为

$$L(b, W, X_k, y_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } X \text{ misclassified} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

对于一个训练集 ②,定义损失函数为

$$L(b,W,X_k,y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n L(b,W,X_k,y_k)$$

这是一个分段常数函数,值为训练集中被错误分类的实例数量;导数为0,不能使用梯度下降法

#### 对于 $h(t) = \max(0, t)$ :

对于单个训练对象  $X_k$ ,定义损失函数为

$$L(b, W, X_k, y_k) = h(-y_k \cdot a_k)$$

对于一个训练集 ②,定义损失函数为

$$L(b,W,\mathscr{D}) = L(b,W,X_k,y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n h(-y_k\cdot a_k)$$

$$L = egin{cases} 0, & ext{if } X_k \ ext{被分类正确} \ -y_k \cdot a_k \geq 0 & ext{if } X_k \ ext{被分类错误} \end{cases}$$

### **Minimisation**

对于损失函数

$$L(b,W,\mathscr{D}) = L(b,W,X_k,y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n h(-y_k\cdot a_k)$$

使用梯度下降算法

$$\begin{pmatrix} b \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} b \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} - \mu \nabla_{b,w_1,\dots,w_d} L(b,W,\mathscr{D})$$
 
$$\nabla_{b,w_1,\dots,w_d} L(b,W,\mathscr{D}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \nabla_{b,w_1,\dots,w_d} L(b,W,X_k,y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n \nabla_{b,w_1,\dots,w_d} h(-y_k \cdot a_k)$$

其中  $\nabla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d}L(b,W,\mathcal{D})$  表示自变量  $b,w_1,\ldots,w_d$  在 L 上的偏导

# 计算 $\nabla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d}h(-y_k\cdot a_k)$

对于 h(t),显然 t<0 时,h'(t)=0;  $t\geq0$  时,虽然 h 在 t=0 时不可导,但是我们可以在此处人为设置 h'(0)=1,所以 h'(t)=1 则

$$h'(t) = egin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \ 1, & t \geq 1 \end{cases} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial b} = h'(-y_k \cdot a_k) \cdot rac{\partial}{\partial b} (-y_k \cdot a_k) = -y_k \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_i} = h'(-y_k \cdot a_k) \cdot rac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (-y_k \cdot a_k) = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_2} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_2} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a_k)}{\partial w_1} = -y_k \cdot x_k^{(i)} \ rac{\partial h(-y_k \cdot a$$

梯度下降算法:

$$egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n y_k \cdot egin{pmatrix} 1 \ x_k^{(1)} \ x_k^{(2)} \ dots \ x_k^{(d)} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### **Online Gradient Descent**

核心思想:每次错误分类后更新参数。上面的梯度下降算法一每次都需要计算整个数据集,太慢了对于单个错误分类实例  $(X_k,y_k)$ ,更新量变为:

$$egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} - \mu 
abla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d} L(b,W,X_k,y_k) \ \end{pmatrix} \ egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ \end{pmatrix} - \mu 
abla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d} h(-y_k \cdot a_k) \ dots \ \end{pmatrix}$$

### **Update Rule**

对于单个被错误分类的实例 (X,y),它拥有的激活分数是  $a=b+\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i$ ,则权重按照如下方式更新:

$$egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} - \mu 
abla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d} h(-y \cdot a)$$

$$abla_{b,w_1,\ldots,w_d}h(-y\cdot a)=-y\cdotegin{pmatrix}1\x_1\x_2\dots\x_d\end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow egin{pmatrix} b \ w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{pmatrix} + \mu \cdot y \cdot egin{pmatrix} 1 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_d \end{pmatrix}$$