统计学习实验三: Logistics Regression

王嗣萱 2018110601014

1 实验原理

1.1 Logistic 分布

Logistic 分布是一种连续型的概率分布,其分布函数和密度函数分别为:

$$F(x) = P(X \le x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x-\mu)/\gamma}}$$

$$f(x) = F'(X \le x) = \frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\gamma}}{\gamma(1 + e^{-(x-\mu)/\gamma})^2}$$
(1)

其中, μ 表示位置参数, γ 为形状参数。我们可以看下其图像特征:

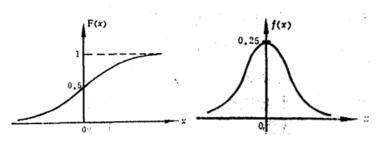


图 1: Logistic 分布

Logistic 分布是由其位置和尺度参数定义的连续分布。Logistic 分布的形状与正态分布的形状相似,但是 Logistic 分布的尾部更长,所以我们可以使用 Logistic 分布来建模比正态分布具有更长尾部和更高波峰的数据分布。在深度学习中常用到的 Sigmoid 函数就是 Logistic 的分布函数在 $\mu=0,\gamma=1$ 的特殊形式。

1.2 Logistic 回归

本次实验中考虑'0','1'的二分类问题,即一个伯努利分布。

Sigmoid 函数, 也称为逻辑函数 (Logistic function):

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \tag{2}$$

逻辑回归的假设函数形式如下:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x), g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$P(y = 1|x; \theta) = h_{\theta}(x)$$

$$P(y = 0|x; \theta) = 1 - h_{\theta}(x)$$
(3)

可以将其合并为一个表达式:

$$P(y|x;\theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{1-y}$$
(4)

logistic regression 的目标函数是根据最大似然思想求得的。似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (h_{\theta}(x^{i}))^{y^{i}} (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{i}))^{1-y^{i}}$$
(5)

对 $L(\theta)$ 求对数可以得到:

$$l(\theta) = -\log L(\theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y^{i} \log(h_{\theta}(x^{i})) + (1 - y^{i}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{i}))]$$
 (6)

使用 $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m}l(\theta) = -\frac{1}{N}logL(w)$ 作为 logistic regression 的损失函数

1.3 梯度下降

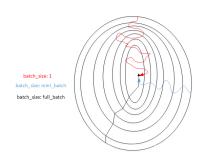


图 2: 梯度下降

批量梯度下降每次迭代时使用所有样本进行梯度的更新,每次更新的梯度就是所有的梯度和,故当目标函数为凸函数时,一定可以达到全局最优,但是由于每次需要使用所有样本,因此训练过程非常慢,并且当样本非常大时将耗费巨大的计算资源和时间。

随机梯度下降每次迭代随机使用一个样本,因此每轮迭代将非常快,但是由于单个样本不能代表全局样本的趋势,故可能无法收敛,同时使最优解的准确度下降,但由于其速度上有非常好的优势,故现在大多数样本较大的机器学习采用该策略。随机梯度下降通常来说使得参数在大体上趋向于最优的,通常会达到最优解附近。

mini-batch 梯度下降则是上述两种方法的折中,每次迭代采用 batch-size 个样本数据来对参数进行更新,故在该方法中 size 的选择通常是较为重要的,选择较好的 size 可以发挥批量梯度下降和随机梯度下降的优势,在较快的速度内完成迭代且最终有着不错的收敛效果。实际上当 size 选择为 1 的时候就是随机梯度下降,当 size 为 data-size 的时候则为批量梯度下降。

2 Python 代码实现

```
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import gzip as gz
x_{dim} = 28 * 28
y_dim = 2
W_{dim} = (y_{dim}, x_{dim})
b_dim = y_dim
alpha = 1e-6
batch_size = 5  # 5,17,85,745,12665
epochs_num = 1
def load_data(filename, kind):
  with gz.open(filename, 'rb') as fo:
  buf = fo.read()
  index = 0
  if kind == 'data':
  header = np.frombuffer(buf, '>i', 4, index)
  index += header.size * header.itemsize
  data = np.frombuffer(buf, '>B', header[1] * header[2] * header[3],
     index).reshape(header[1], -1)
  elif kind == 'lable':
  header = np.frombuffer(buf, '>i', 2, 0)
  index += header.size * header.itemsize
  data = np.frombuffer(buf, '>B', header[1], index)
  return data
def init_data():
  X_train = load_data('train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz', 'data')
  y_train = load_data('train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz', 'lable')
  X_test = load_data('t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz', 'data')
  y_test = load_data('t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz', 'lable')
  X_train = np.array(X_train[y_train <= 1, :])</pre>
  y_train = np.array(y_train[y_train <= 1])</pre>
  X_test = np.array(X_test[y_test <= 1, :])</pre>
  y_test = np.array(y_test[y_test <= 1])</pre>
  return X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test
```

```
def softmax(x):
  return np.exp(x) / np.exp(x).sum()
def loss(W, b, x, y):
  return -np.log(softmax(np.dot(W, x) + b)[y]) # 预测值与标签相同的
def L_Gra(W, b, x, y):
 W_G = np.zeros(W.shape)
 b_G = np.zeros(b.shape)
 S = softmax(np.dot(W, x) + b)
  W_{row} = W.shape[0]
 W_column = W.shape[1]
 b_column = b.shape[0]
 for i in range(W_row):
 for j in range(W_column):
 W_G[i][j] = (S[i] - 1) * x[j] if y == i else S[i] * x[j]
 for i in range(b_column):
 b_G[i] = S[i] - 1 \text{ if } y == i \text{ else } S[i]
 return W_G, b_G
def test_accurate(W, b, X_test, y_test):
 num = len(X_test)
  results = []
 for i in range(num):
 y_i = np.dot(W, X_test[i]) + b
 res = 1 if softmax(y_i).argmax() == y_test[i] else 0
 results.append(res)
 accurate_rate = np.mean(results)
  return accurate_rate
def mini_batch(batch_size, alpha, epoches, X_train, y_train, X_test,
  y_test):
 accurate_rates = []
  W = np.zeros(W_dim)
  b = np.zeros(b_dim)
 x_batches = np.zeros(((int(X_train.shape[0] / batch_size), batch_
```

```
size, 784)))
  y_batches = np.zeros(((int(X_train.shape[0] / batch_size), batch_
     size)))
  batches_num = int(X_train.shape[0] / batch_size)
  for i in range(0, X_train.shape[0], batch_size):
  x_batches[int(i / batch_size)] = X_train[i:i + batch_size]
  y_batches[int(i / batch_size)] = y_train[i:i + batch_size]
  print('Start training...')
  start = time.time()
  for epoch in range (epoches):
  for i in range(batches_num):
  W_gradients = np.zeros(W_dim)
  b_gradients = np.zeros(b_dim)
 x_batch, y_batch = x_batches[i], y_batches[i]
 for j in range(batch_size):
  W_g, b_g = L_Gra(W, b, x_batch[j], y_batch[j])
  W_gradients += W_g
  b_gradients += b_g
  W_gradients /= batch_size
 b_gradients /= batch_size
  W -= alpha * W_gradients
  b -= alpha * b_gradients
  accurate_rates.append(test_accurate(W, b, X_test, y_test))
  end = time.time()
  time_cost = (end - start)
  return W, b, time_cost, accurate_rates
def run(alpha, batch_size, epochs_num, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_
  W, b, time_cost, accuracys = mini_batch(batch_size, alpha, epochs_
     num, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test)
  print("Result: accuracy:{:.2%},time cost:{:.2f}".format(accuracys
     [-1], time_cost))
    plt.title('Model accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Iterations')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.plot(accuracys, 'm')
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test = init_data()
run(alpha, batch_size, epochs_num, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test
)
```

3 结果及图形展示

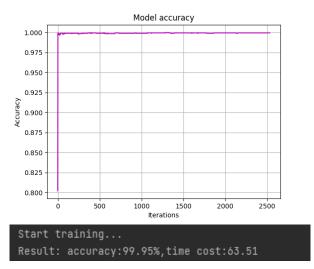


图 3: batch size = 5

由于"1""0"的差距很大,分类的准确率在前几次就已经达到了需求。

```
Start training...
Result: accuracy:99.91%,time cost:14.68
```

图 4: batch size = 85

```
Start training...
Result: accuracy:99.53%,time cost:11.54
```

图 5: 批量梯度下降

使用的小批量梯度下降和批量梯度下降,对于该二分类问题,二者准确率都足够高。

4 总结体会

通过这次实验,了解了逻辑回归在分类上的作用和成效,其中又对于梯度下降中的小批量梯度下降法(MBGD)有了进一步的了解,虽然对于这个二分类问题中,由于分

成的样本过多导致运行时间过长,但当样本更大时(扩展到十分类问题)MBGD的效率就会更高。