분류형 선형 모델

학습 내용

- 이진 분류의 알고리즘에 대해 알아봅니다.
- 심플한 데이터를 활용하여 이진 분류 알고리즘을 실습해 봅니다.
- 로지스틱 회귀 모델과 서포트벡터 머신에 대해 알아보며, 규제 매개변수 C에 대해 알아봅니다.
- 분류용 선형 모델에서는 결정경계가 입력의 선형 함수
- 이진 선형 분류기는 선, 평면, 초평면을 사용해서 두 개의 클래스를 구분하는 분류기

이진 분류를 위한 예측 방정식

- y = w[0] * x[0] + w[1] * x[1] + w[2] * x[2] + ... + w[p] * x[p] + b > 0
- 특성들의 가중치 합을 사용하는 대신, 예측한 값을 임계치 0과 비교.
- 0보다 작으면 클래스를 -1, 0보다 크면 1로 예측

이진 분류를 위한 잘 알려진 알고리즘

- 로지스틱 회귀(Logistic regression)
- 서포트 벡터 머신(support vector machine)

```
In [5]: ▶
```

```
# 한글
import matplotlib
from matplotlib import font_manager, rc
font_loc = "C:/Windows/Fonts/malgunbd.ttf"
font_name = font_manager.FontProperties(fname=font_loc).get_name()
matplotlib.rc('font', family=font_name)
matplotlib.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False

%matplotlib inline
```

라이브러리 불러오기

```
In [6]:
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
import mglearn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

데이터셋 로드

- 26개의 행과 2개의 열의 입력
- 26개의 출력

In [7]:

```
X, y = mglearn.datasets.make_forge()
print(X.shape, y.shape)
print(X[:5], y[:5]) # 5개 데이터
```

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warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)

데이터 셋을 이용하여 로지스틱 회귀와 서포트벡터 머신 구현

- LogisticRegression과 LinearSVC모델 생성
- 데이터 셋: forge 데이터 셋
- 모델: LogisticRegression과 LinearSVC모델

In [8]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10,3))

for model, ax in zip([LinearSVC(), LogisticRegression()], axes):
    clf = model.fit(X, y)
    mglearn.plots.plot_2d_separator(clf, X, fill=False, eps=0.5, ax=ax, alpha=0.7)
    mglearn.discrete_scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], y, ax=ax)
    ax.set_title(clf. __class__.__name__)
    ax.set_xlabel("특성 0")
    ax.set_ylabel("특성 1")

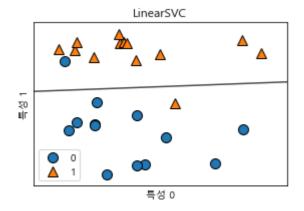
axes[0].legend()
```

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warnings.warn("Liblinear failed to converge, increase"

Out[8]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2bcfbac4f40>





- 위쪽은 클래스 1, 아래쪽은 클래스 0으로 분류.
 - 새로운 데이터가 **위쪽에 놓이면 클래스 1로 분류**
 - 새로운 데이터가 반대로 **직선 아래쪽에 놓이면 클래스 0으로 분류**
- 두개의 모델은 기본적으로 L2규제(계수를 0에 가깝게)를 이용

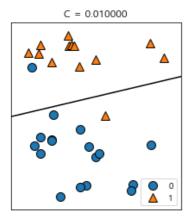
매개변수 C

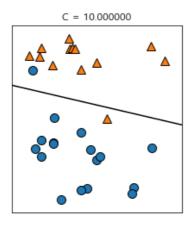
- LogisticRegression과 LinearSVC에서 규제의 강도를 결정하는 매개변수 C
 - C의 값이 높아지면 규제가 감소
 - 높은 C의 값을 지정하면 LogisticRegression과 LinearSVC 학습용 데이터 세트에 최대한 맞추게 됨.
 - C의 값이 낮추면 모델 계수 벡터(w)가 0에 가까워지도록 함.

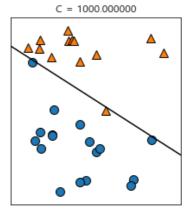
각기 다른 C값으로 만든 SVM 모델의 결정 경계

In [9]: ▶

mglearn.plots.plot_linear_svc_regularization()







- 왼쪽 그림은 아주 작은 C값으로 인해 규제가 많이 적용됨.
- 규제가 비교적 강해진 모델은 비교적 수평에 가까운 결정
- C값을 아주 크게한 오른쪽은 마침내 클래스의 0의 모든 데이터를 올바르게 분류함.

유방암 데이터셋을 활용한 LogisticRegression

In [10]: ▶

from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
cancer = load_breast_cancer()
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [11]:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(cancer.data, cancer.target,
                                                 stratify=cancer.target,
                                                 random_state=42)
# C의 기본값은 1
logreg = LogisticRegression(C=1).fit(X_train, y_train)
print("훈련 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("테스트 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

훈련 세트 점수: 0.941 테스트 세트 점수 : 0.965

C:\Users\UJ\anaconda3\Iib\site-packages\Usklearn\Iinear_model_logistic.py:762: Conve rgenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1): STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-lear n.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression (h ttps://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression) n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

- 기본값 C=1이 훈련세트와 테스트 양쪽이 95%로 정확도로 꽤 휼륭함.
 - 단, 훈련세트와 테스트 세트의 성능이 매우 비슷하므로 과소적합으로 판단됨.
 - 。 모델의 제약을 풀기 위해 C를 증가시켜봄.

In [12]: H

```
logreg100 = LogisticRegression(C=100).fit(X_train, y_train)
print("훈련 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg100.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("테스트 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg100.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

훈련 세트 점수 : 0.951 테스트 세트 점수 : 0.958

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STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-lear n.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression (h ttps://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression) n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

- 훈련 세트 점수가 증가 -> 복잡도가 높은 모델일 수록 성능이 좋음.
 - C의 값이 증가되면 복잡도가 증가
 - C의 값이 감소되면 제약이 많아 단순해짐

In [13]: ▶

```
logreg001 = LogisticRegression(C=0.01).fit(X_train, y_train)

print("훈련 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg001.score(X_train, y_train)))

print("테스트 세트 점수 : {:.3f}".format(logreg001.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

훈련 세트 점수 : 0.937 테스트 세트 점수 : 0.930

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Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression (h
ttps://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

```
In [14]: ▶
```

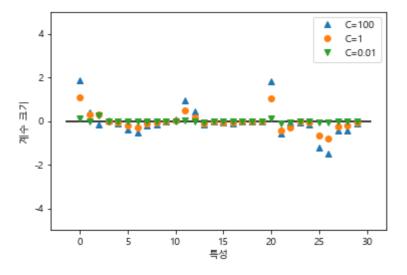
```
plt.plot(logreg100.coef_.T, '^', label="C=100")
plt.plot(logreg.coef_.T, 'o', label="C=1")
plt.plot(logreg001.coef_.T, 'v', label="C=0.01")

xlims = plt.xlim()
plt.hlines(0, xlims[0], xlims[1])

plt.ylim(-5, 5)
plt.xlabel("특성")
plt.ylabel("계수 크기")
plt.legend()
```

Out[14]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2bcfbc1ba90>



• C의 값이 **클수록 규제를 풀고**, C의 값이 **적을수록 많은 규제**가 이루어진다.

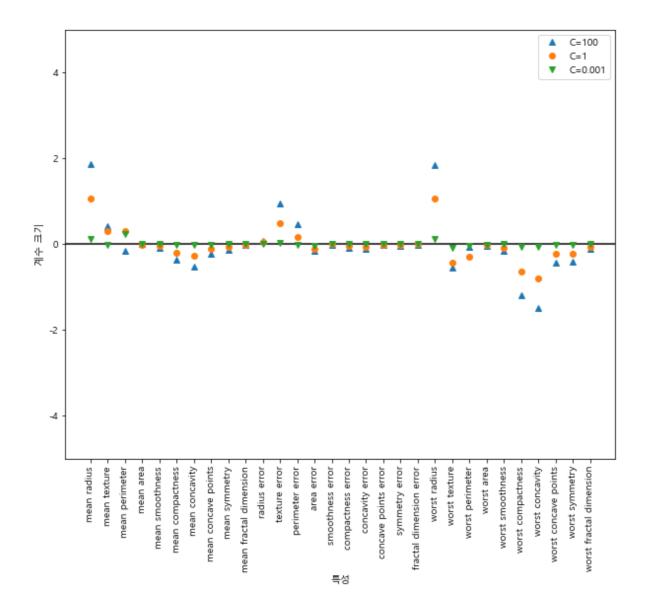
• 로지스틱 회귀(LogisticRegression)은 기본으로 L2규제를 적용하고 있음. (0에 가깝게, 0으로 만들지 않음.)

In [15]: H

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.plot(logreg100.coef_.T, '^', label="C=100")
plt.plot(logreg.coef_.T, 'o', label="C=1")
plt.plot(logreg001.coef_.T, 'v', label="C=0.001")
plt.xticks(range(cancer.data.shape[1]), cancer.feature_names, rotation=90)
xlims = plt.xlim()
plt.hlines(0, xlims[0], xlims[1])
plt.xlim(xlims)
plt.ylim(-5, 5)
plt.xlabel("특성")
plt.ylabel("계수 크기")
plt.legend()
```

Out [15]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2bcfbc95580>



L1규제 적용한 로지스틱 회귀 모델의 계수

• penalty의 매개변수를 이용하여 모든 특성을 사용할지(L2), 일부 특성만 사용할지(L1)을 결정

In [18]:

```
for C, marker in zip([0.001, 1, 100], ['o', '^', 'v']):
          Ir_I1 = LogisticRegression(C=C,
                                                                           penalty="none",
                                                                            solver='lbfgs',
                                                                           max_iter=100).fit(X_train, y_train)
          print("C={:.3f} 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 훈련 정확도: {:.2f}".format(
                        C, Ir_I1.score(X_train, y_train)))
          print("C={:.3f} 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 테스트 정확도: {:.2f}".format(
                        C, Ir_I1.score(X_test, y_test)))
          plt.plot(lr_l1.coef_.T, marker, label="C={:.3f}".format(C))
plt.xticks(range(cancer.data.shape[1]), cancer.feature_names, rotation=90)
x = p \cdot x \cdot m()
plt.hlines(0, xlims[0], xlims[1])
plt.xlim(xlims)
plt.xlabel("특성")
plt.ylabel("계수 크기")
plt.ylim(-5, 5)
plt.legend(loc=3)
C=0.001 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 훈련 정확도: 0.94
C=0.001 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 테스트 정확도: 0.95
C=1.000 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 훈련 정확도: 0.94
C=1.000 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 테스트 정확도: 0.95
C=100.000 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 훈련 정확도: 0.94
C=100.000 인 I1 로지스틱 회귀의 테스트 정확도: 0.95
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erWarning: Setting penalty='none' will ignore the C and I1_ratio parameters
     warnings.warn(
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vergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
 Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
          https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-lea
rn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
          https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
   (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)
     n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
C:\Users\UJearn\UIinear_mode\U_logistic.py:762: Con
vergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
          https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-lea
rn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
          https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
   (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)
     n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
C:\Users\UJ\anaconda3\Iib\Usite-packages\Usklearn\Iinear_model\_logistic.py:1320: Us
erWarning: Setting penalty='none' will ignore the C and I1_ratio parameters
     warnings.warn(
C:\Users\UJ\anaconda3\Iib\site-packages\sklearn\Iinear_model\_logistic.py:762: Con
```

```
vergenceWarning: Ibfgs failed to converge (status=1): STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

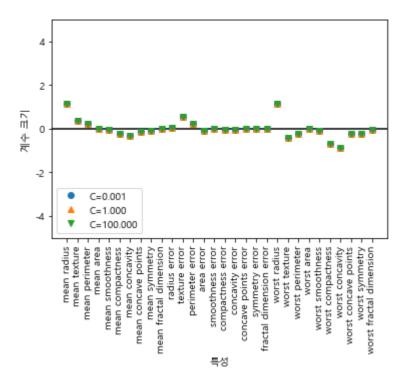
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
 https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression(https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

Out[18]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2bcfbd896d0>



history

- · Machine Learning with sklearn @ DJ,Lim
- date: 2020/12/02 -- version 03