拟合与优化

寻找正解

预备知识

课前

- Coursera吴恩达《机器学习》WEEK 2、3 https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning
- ·《数据挖掘导论》附录D、E 课后
- 网易公开课《机器学习》第2、3课 http://open.163.com/special/opencourse/ machinelearning.html

拟合的本质

不确定到确定的自然规律

•人类知识的演化

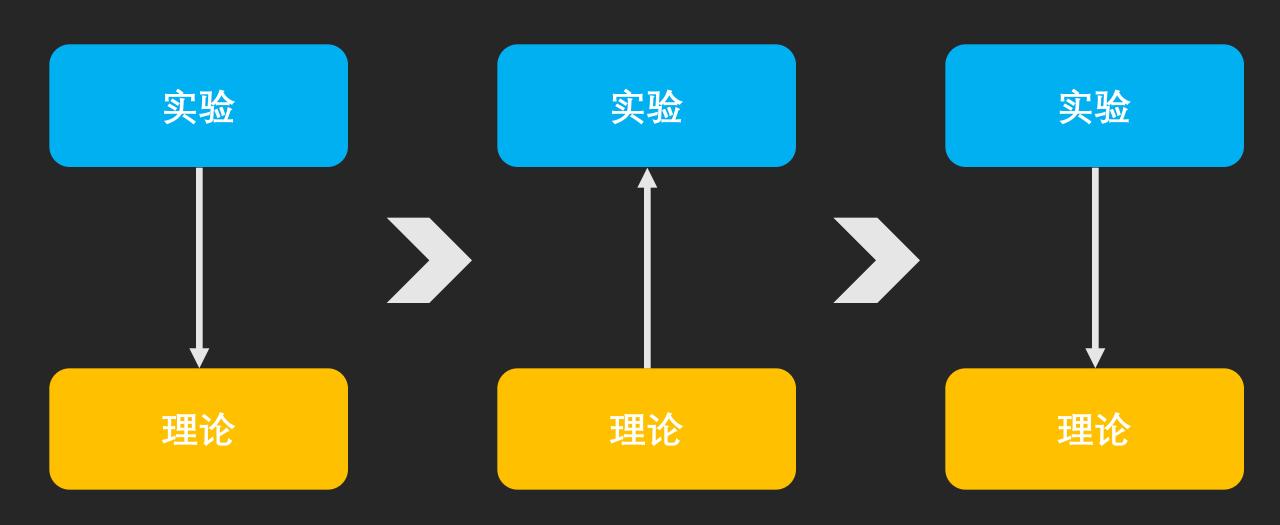
模糊 – 精确;经验性 – 理论基础

•数据的噪声掩盖了正解——不确定性

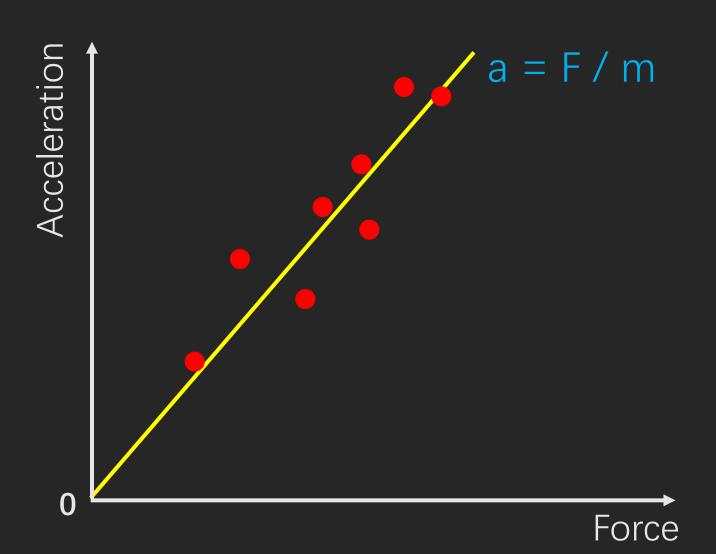
大数据让我们从噪声中挖掘出统计规律

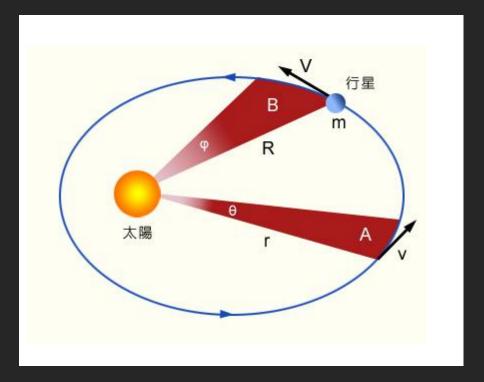
从而降低了不确定性

科学范式的转变



牛顿机与开普勒机





数学模型

线性成本函数:

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (y_i - \theta \cdot x_i)^2$$

非线性成本函数:

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1/2} \frac{1}{2} (y_i - h_{\theta}(x_i))^2$$

目标: min {Y}

为什么成本函数不在一次元?

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1/2} \frac{1}{2} (y_i - \theta \cdot x_i)$$

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1/2} |y_i - \theta \cdot x_i|$$

没有下限!



线性拟合的闭合解

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -(x^{(1)})^T - \\ -(x^{(2)})^T - \\ \vdots \\ -(x^{(m)})^T - \end{bmatrix} \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(X\theta - \vec{y})^T(X\theta - \vec{y})$$

$$X\theta - \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T \theta \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(m)})^T \theta \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \vec{y}$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{2} (X\theta - \vec{y})^T (X\theta - \vec{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\theta} \left(\theta^T X^T X \theta - \theta^T X^T \vec{y} - \vec{y}^T X \theta + \vec{y}^T \vec{y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\theta} \operatorname{tr} \left(\theta^T X^T X \theta - \theta^T X^T \vec{y} - \vec{y}^T X \theta + \vec{y}^T \vec{y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\theta} \left(\operatorname{tr} \theta^T X^T X \theta - 2 \operatorname{tr} \vec{y}^T X \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(X^T X \theta + X^T X \theta - 2 X^T \vec{y} \right)$$

$$= X^T X \theta - X^T \vec{y}$$

优化方法

- •梯度下降
- 一阶梯度下降
- •牛顿法
- 二阶梯度下降
- •加入动量的梯度下降

加速收敛

梯度下降

$$\theta = \theta - \alpha \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$\alpha - 学习速率$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} - 梯度$$

对线性拟合问题有

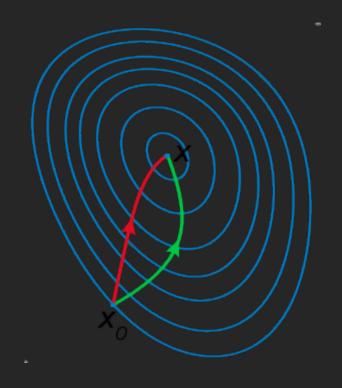
$$\theta_j := \theta_j + \alpha \left(y^{(i)} - h_\theta(x^{(i)}) \right) x_j^{(i)}$$

牛顿法

$$\theta = \theta - \alpha \cdot H^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

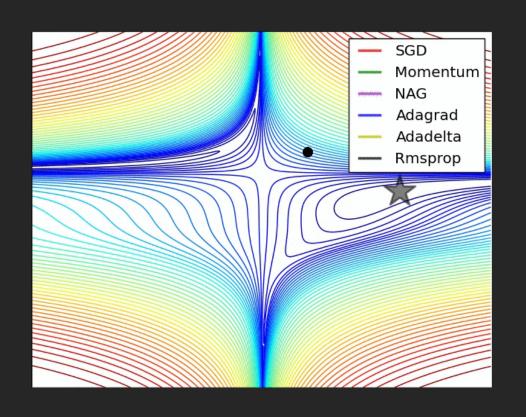
H – Hessian矩阵

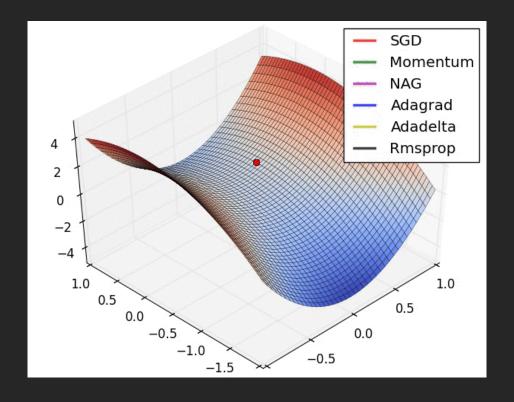
$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 \ell(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}$$



动量的作用

$$\Delta \theta_{t} = \gamma \cdot \Delta \theta_{t-1} + \alpha \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$





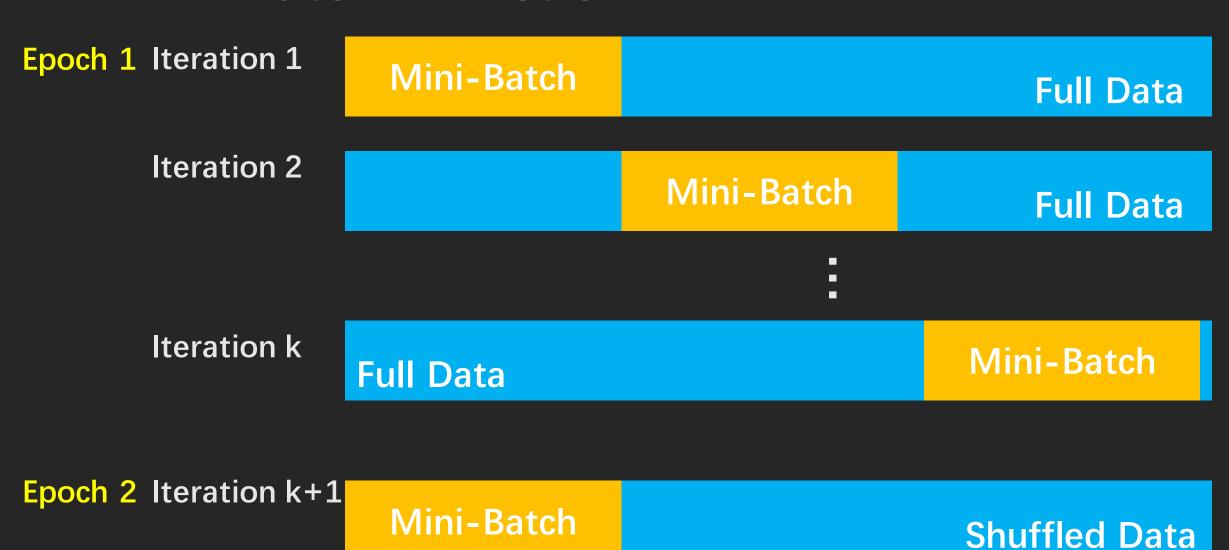
用多少数据优化参数?

On-Line

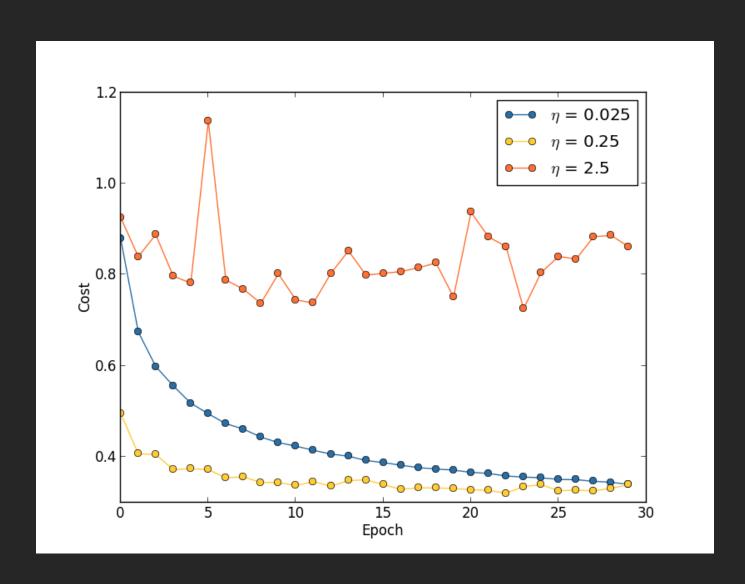
Mini-Batch

Full-Batch

Mini-Batch in Action



学习速率的重要性



学习速率的选择

•人工调节学习速率

人工观察成本函数的变化(Human Intelligence)

•可变的学习速率

例如: Every k iterations, set $\alpha = \alpha * 0.9$.

Early Stopping

在正确的时间做正确的事情

Next Class - 拟合与优化(真枪实弹)

课前

• 学习Python的基本语法

https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/index.html

•了解Python的Scikit-Learn和TensorFlow机器学习框架

http://scikit-learn.org/

https://www.tensorflow.org/