山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

机器学习(双语) 课程实验报告

学号: 姓名: 班级:

实验题目: Experiment 2: Logistic Regression and Newton's Method

实验学时: 4 实验日期: 2022/10/5

实验目的:

1. 实现实验指导书中逻辑回归及牛顿法的相关内容;

- 2. 学习使用 MATLAB、Python 等工具进行实验;
- 3. 理解体会逻辑回归、牛顿法等基本概念。

硬件环境:

Inter (R) Core (TM) i7-8750H

RAM: 16.0 GB

软件环境:

Visual Studio Code

版本: 1.67.2 (user setup)

OS: Windows_NT x64 10.0.19044

Python 3.9.7

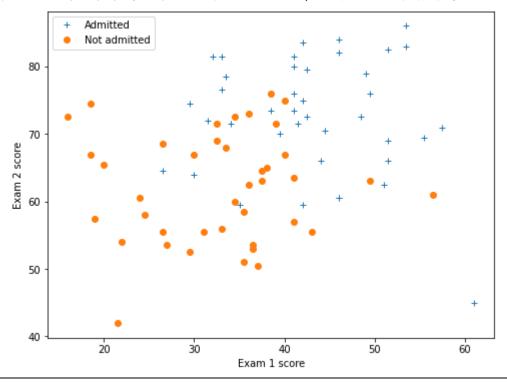
numpy 1.20.3

matplotlib 3.4.3

实验步骤与内容:

1. 数据集表示:

本次实验的数据集为多位学生在两次考试上的得分,来预测其是否被录取:

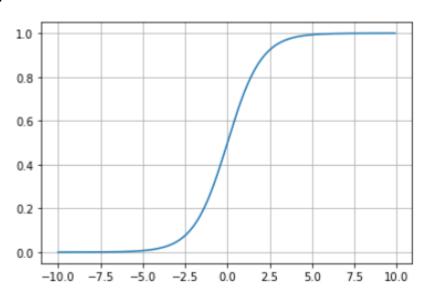


2. 逻辑回归的假设函数:

$$h_{ heta}(x) = g(heta^T x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{- heta^T x}} = P(y = 1 | x; heta)$$

当假设函数的值大于等于 0.5 时,预测该学生会被录取,小于 0.5 时,预测该学生不会被录取。

其中 g(·)为 sigmoid 函数,实现: 其函数图像:



由此得到假设函数:

$$J(heta) = \prod_{i=1}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}} (1-h_ heta(x^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}}$$

3. 本实验的似然函数:

为便于优化,将其转换为对数似然函数:

$$L(heta) = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [y^{(i)} log(h_{ heta}(x^{(i)})) + (1-y^{(i)}) log(1-h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}))]$$

要最大化上式,即最小化其负值:

$$\min_{ heta} L(heta) = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [-y^{(i)} log(h_{ heta}(x^{(i)})) - (1-y^{(i)}) log(1-h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}))]$$

该式的梯度:

$$abla_{ heta} L = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

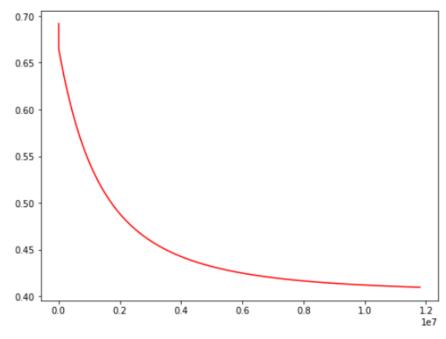
对数似然函数的负值形式的实现:

梯度下降:

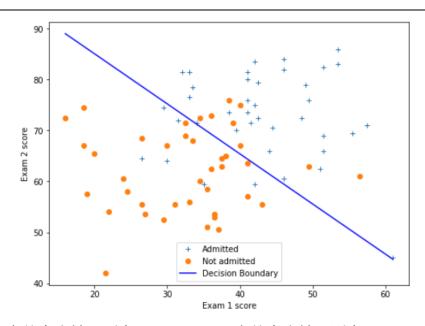
```
def descendGradient(learning_rate, theta, X, Y):
    theta_record = [] #记录theta
                       # 记录损失
   L_{record} = []
    temp = L(theta, X, Y)
    iterations = 0
    while True:
        theta_record.append(theta.tolist())
       theta = theta - (learning_rate/m) * np.dot(X.T, (h(theta, X)-Y))
       cost = L(theta, X, Y)
       L_record.append(cost.tolist())
        iterations += 1
        if abs(temp - cost) < 1e-9:
           break
        temp = cost
    theta_record = np.array(theta_record).reshape(-1, len(theta))
    L_{record} = np. array(L_{record}). reshape(-1)
    return theta, theta_record, L_record, iterations
```

4. 设置学习率为 1e-4, 初始 theta 全为 0, 当两次对数似然函数的结果的差的绝对值小于 1e-9 时停止训练。

绘制对数似然函数的下降曲线:



表示出预测边界:



在图中蓝线上方的点会被预测为 admitted, 下方的点会被预测为 not admitted。

此处回答这部分的问题:

1) 收敛需要的迭代次数: 11804233

```
array([[-13.52535717],
[ 0.127088 ],
[ 0.12908398]])
```

- 2) 收敛后的 theta:
- 3) 似然函数的变化过程已显示在上文中;
- 4) 预测边界也显示在上文中;
- 5) 对于在两次考试中分别得到 20、80 分的同学进行预测, 其未被 admitted 的概率为: array([0.6585588])

该概率大于 0.5, 预测结果为该同学不会被 admitted。

$$heta^{(t+1)} = heta^{(t)} - H^{-1}
abla_{ heta} L$$

5. 以下使用牛顿法进行预测:

$$H = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{ heta}(x^{(i)})(1-h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}))x^{(i)}(x^{(i)})^T]$$

其中:

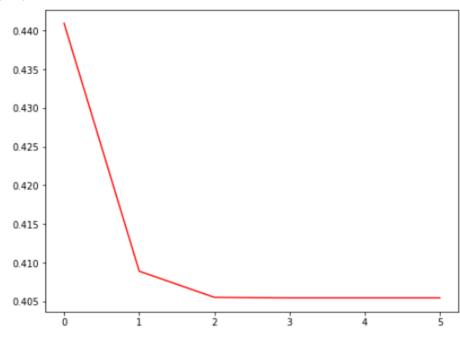
似然函数的实现:

```
def H(theta, x):
    m, n = x.shape
    temp = (x.T).dot(np.diag(h(theta, x).reshape(-1))).dot(np.diag(1-h(theta, x).reshape(-1))).dot(x)
    return (1./m) * temp
```

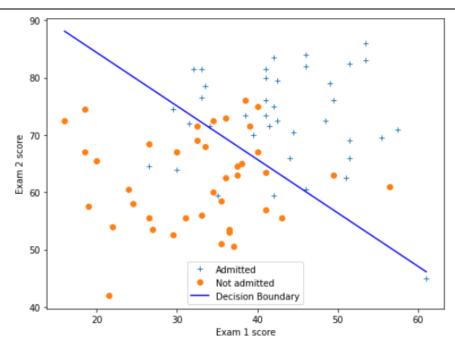
牛顿法的实现:

```
def newton_method(theta, X, Y):
    theta_record = [] # 记录theta
    L_record = []
                            #记录损失
    temp = L(theta, X, Y)
    iterations = 0
    while True:
          theta_record.append(theta.tolist())
          # print(theta_record)
         \texttt{theta} = \texttt{theta} - \texttt{np.linalg.inv} (\texttt{H}(\texttt{theta}, \ \texttt{X})) . \\ \texttt{dot}((1. / \texttt{m}) * (\texttt{X.T}) . \\ \texttt{dot}(\texttt{h}(\texttt{theta}, \ \texttt{X}) - \texttt{Y}))
         cost = L(theta, X, Y)
         L_record.append(cost.tolist())
         iterations += 1
          if abs(temp - cost) < 1e-9:
              break
          temp = cost
     theta_record = np.array(theta_record).reshape(-1, len(theta))
    L_{record} = np.array(L_{record}).reshape(-1)
    return theta, theta_record, L_record, iterations
```

同样设置 theta 全为 0, 两次似然函数的差的绝对值小于 1e-9 时结束迭代, 得到似然 函数下降图像:



6. 绘制出预测边界:



同样,位于预测边界上方的点预测为 admitted,下方的预测为 not admitted。

此处回答牛顿法部分的问题:

- 1) 达到收敛时 theta 的值:
- 2) L 的下降过程已显示在上文中;
- 3) 决策边界也已显示在上文中;
- 4) 对于在两次考试中分别得到 20、80 分的同学进行预测, 其未被 admitted 的概率为: array([0.66802186])
- 5) 两种方法相比较,牛顿法的下降速度更快,不过相对来说计算量更大,因而在参数较少时可通过选用牛顿法来更快地得到最优结果,而在参数较多时应使用梯度下降法进行训练。

该概率大于 0.5,故预测该同学不会被 admitted。

结论分析与体会:

- 1. 在实验前,需要充分理解使用 mat lab、python 等工具,才能更好地进行实验,实现实验中的各个步骤。
- 2. 在实验中,需要理解掌握课上所学知识,结合实验指导书,才能更好地完成实验;
- 3. 逻辑回归、牛顿法,是机器学习中的基本概念,需要认真做好实验,理解体会其内容, 为将来的学习打下基础。

附录:程序源代码

%%

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# %%
x = np.loadtxt('data2/ex2x.dat') # 载入数据
y = np.loadtxt('data2/ex2y.dat')
# %%
# 整理数据
m = y.shape[0]
x = np.hstack((np.ones((m, 1)), x.reshape(-1, 2)))
y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
# %% [markdown]
# 3. Plot the Data
# %%
pos = [i for i in range(y.shape[0]) if y[i] == 1]
neg = [i for i in range(y.shape[0]) if y[i] == 0]
# %%
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(x[pos, 1], x[pos, 2], '+', Label='Admitted')
plt.plot(x[neg, 1], x[neg, 2], 'o', label='Not admitted')
plt.xlabel('Exam 1 score')
plt.ylabel('Exam 2 score')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# %% [markdown]
# 4. Logistic Regression
# %% [markdown]
# 假设函数:
# $$
# h \theta(x)=g(\theta^Tx)=\frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^Tx}}=P(y=1|x;\theta)
# $$
# %%
def sigmoid(z):
   return 1. / (1. + np.exp(-z))
# %%
temp = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)
plt.plot(temp, sigmoid(temp))
plt.grid()
```

```
plt.show()
# %%
def h(theta, x):
   return sigmoid(np.dot(x, theta))
# %% [markdown]
# 似然函数:
# $$
# J(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m}(h \beta(x^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}}(1-
h_\theta(x^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}}
# $$
# 对数似然函数:
# $$
# L(\theta)=\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}[y^{(i)}log(h_\theta(x^{(i)}))+(1-
y^{(i)})log(1-h \theta(x^{(i)}))]
# $$
# 要最大化上式,即最小化其负值:
# $$
# \mathop{min}\limits_{\theta}L(\theta)=\frac{1}{m}\sum {i=1}^{m}[-
y^{(i)}log(h_\theta(x^{(i)}))-(1-y^{(i)})log(1-h_\theta(x^{(i)}))]
# $$
# 该式的梯度:
# $$
# \nabla \theta L=\{frac\{1\}\{m\}\} \cup \{i=1\}^{m}(h \mid theta(x^{(i)})-i\}
y^{(i)})x^{(i)}
# $$
# %%
def L(theta, x, y):
   m = y.shape[0]
   return (1./m) * (np.dot(-y.T, np.log(h(theta, x))) - np.dot((1-y.T),
np.log(1-h(theta, x))))
# %%
def descendGradient(learning rate, theta, X, Y):
   theta_record = [] # 记录theta
   L_record = [] # 记录损失
   temp = L(theta, X, Y)
   iterations = 0
   while True:
       theta record.append(theta.tolist())
       theta = theta - (learning_rate/m) * np.dot(X.T, (h(theta, X)-Y))
```

```
cost = L(theta, X, Y)
       L record.append(cost.tolist())
       iterations += 1
       if abs(temp - cost) < 1e-9:
           break
       temp = cost
    theta record = np.array(theta record).reshape(-1, len(theta))
    L record = np.array(L record).reshape(-1)
    return theta, theta record, L record, iterations
# %%
learning rate = 0.0001
theta = np.zeros((x.shape[1], 1))
# %%
theta 0, theta record 0, L record 0, iterations 0 =
descendGradient(learning rate, theta, x, y)
# %%
iterations 0
# %%
theta 0
# %%
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(range(0, len(L_record_0)), L_record_0, 'r')
plt.show()
# %%
boundary_xs = np.array([np.min(x[:, 1]), np.max(x[:, 1])])
boundary_ys = (-1./\text{theta}_0[2]) * (theta_0[0] + theta_0[1] * boundary_xs)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(x[pos, 1], x[pos, 2], '+', Label='Admitted')
plt.plot(x[neg, 1], x[neg, 2], 'o', label='Not admitted')
plt.plot(boundary_xs, boundary_ys, 'b-', label='Decision Boundary')
plt.xlabel('Exam 1 score')
plt.ylabel('Exam 2 score')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# %%
1 - h(theta_0, np.array([1, 20, 80]))
```

```
# %% [markdown]
# ### Newton's Method
# %% [markdown]
# $$
# \theta^{(t+1)}=\theta^{(t)}-H^{-1}\nabla \theta L
# $$
# In logistic regression, the Hessian is:
# $$
# H = \frac{1}{m}\sum^{m}_{i=1}[h_\theta(x^{(i)})(1-
h \theta(x^{(i)}))x^{(i)}(x^{(i)})^T]
# $$
# %%
def H(theta, x):
   m, n = x.shape
   temp = (x.T).dot(np.diag(h(theta, x).reshape(-1))).dot(np.diag(1-
h(theta, x).reshape(-1))).dot(x)
   return (1./m) * temp
   # temp = np.zeros((n, n))
   # for i in range(m):
        temp += h(theta, x[i]) * (1-h(theta, x[i])) * x[i].reshape(-1,
1).dot(x[i].reshape(1, -1))
# %%
def newton method(theta, X, Y):
   theta_record = [] # 记录theta
   L_record = [] # 记录损失
   temp = L(theta, X, Y)
   iterations = 0
   while True:
       theta record.append(theta.tolist())
       # print(theta record)
       theta = theta - np.linalg.inv(H(theta,
X)).dot((1./m)*(X.T).dot(h(theta, X)-Y))
       cost = L(theta, X, Y)
       L record.append(cost.tolist())
       iterations += 1
       if abs(temp - cost) < 1e-9:
           break
       temp = cost
    theta record = np.array(theta record).reshape(-1, len(theta))
```

```
L_record = np.array(L_record).reshape(-1)
    return theta, theta record, L record, iterations
# %%
theta = np.zeros((x.shape[1], 1))
theta 1, theta record 1, L record 1, iterations 1 = newton method(theta,
x, y)
# %%
theta 1
# %%
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(range(0, len(L_record_1)), L_record_1, 'r')
plt.show()
# %%
boundary xs = np.array([np.min(x[:, 1]), np.max(x[:, 1])])
boundary_ys = (-1./\text{theta}_1[2]) * (theta_1[0] + theta_1[1] * boundary_xs)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(x[pos, 1], x[pos, 2], '+', Label='Admitted')
plt.plot(x[neg, 1], x[neg, 2], 'o', label='Not admitted')
plt.plot(boundary xs, boundary ys, 'b-', label='Decision Boundary')
plt.xlabel('Exam 1 score')
plt.ylabel('Exam 2 score')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# %%
1 - h(theta_1, np.array([1, 20, 80]))
# %%
```