# Machine Learning Homework#2

--spam classification

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#### 實驗流程

本次作業以助教給的4001筆57維feature加上1維bias為training data,搭配每一筆資料的label為testing data,訓練出一個能夠辨識垃圾郵件的binary classification model,這次我分別應用logistic regression和deep neural network兩種方式以做比較。

## **Logistic Regression**

logistic regression 是一種常被應用於binary classification的迴歸方式,概念相當於一群資料中切出一條界線,將資料群分成兩類,並用cross-entropy cost function計算現在兩組資料預測結果的cost,回傳並更新參數,重複以上步驟使cos持續t降低,以下為公式推導及應用於程式上的方式:

```
classification function : f(x) = \sigma \left( \sum w_i x_i + b \right)

cross entropy function : L(x) = -\left[ y^n lnf(x^n) + (1 - y^n) * (1 - lnf(x^n)) \right]
```

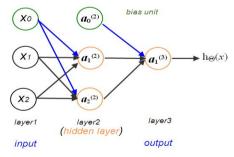
```
 f = (np.array(1+np.exp(-np.dot(train, w_list)), dtype= float))**(-1)  # classification function error= np.mean(-(target* np.log(f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* np.log(1-f+1e-30)))  #cross entropy function error= np.mean(-(target* np.log(f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* np.log(1-f+1e-30))  #cross entropy function error= np.mean(-(target* np.log(f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* np.log(1-f+1e-30))  #cross entropy function error= np.mean(-(target* np.log(f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* np.log(1-f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* np.log(1-f+1e-30)  #cross entropy function error= np.log(1-f+1e-30)+ (1-target)* n
```

logistic regression:  $\Delta w_i = -\eta (\Sigma - (y^n - f(x^n))x_i^n)$ 

```
def logistic_regression(x_list, yn_list, w_list): #regularization, x_list, y_list-> hole batch list
    gradient = np.dot(x_list.T* (- ), (yn_list- 1.0/ (1.0+ np.exp(-np.dot(x_list, w_list))))) / len(x_list)
    return gradient
```

### **Deep Neural Network**

neural network 是現今機器學習的主要趨勢,概念為將training feature乘上各自的weight投影到hidden layer上,經過一層或多層的hidden layer最後將classification的預測結果output出來計算和正確label之間的cost,透過backpropagation回傳cost並更新各層weight參數,這裡我只使用一層hidden layer,hidden layer中有64個node,每個neuron的activationfunction為sigmoid funtion,基本上每個neuron的運作方式和上述的logistic regression是相同的,以下為公式及程式上的應用:



#### Forword propagation:

 $a^{j}$ : activation of unit i in layer j

 $w^{j}$ : weight mapping from layer j to layer j+1

 $z_i$ : input of layer i+1

$$a^{1} = x$$
  
 $a^{2} = \sigma(z_{2}) = \sigma(a^{1}w^{1})$ ,  $a_{0}^{2} = 1$ 

```
###Forward propagation###
a = [train]
for l in range(len(weight)):
    z= np.dot(a[l], weight[l])
    activation= 1.0/ (1.0+ np.exp(-z))
    if l < len(weight)-1:
        activation.T[0].fill(1.0)
    a.append(activation)</pre>
```

```
a^3 = \sigma(z_3) = \sigma(a^2w^2)
```

# Back propagation:

 $\delta_i^l$ : error of node j in layer l

```
\delta^{3} = -\left[y/a^{3} - (1 - y)/(1 - a^{3})\right] * \left[a^{3} * (1 - a^{3})\right]
\delta^{2} = \delta^{3}.(w^{2})^{T} * \left[a^{2} * (1 - a^{2})\right]
w^{j} < -w^{j} - \eta * a^{j}.\delta^{j+1}
```

```
###Backward propagation###
error= -(target/(a[-1]+1e-30)-(1-target)/ (1-a[-1]+1e-30))* (a[-1]*(1-a[-1]))
deltas= [error]#* sigmoid_prime(a[-1])]
for l in range(len(a)-2, 0, -1):
    deltas.append(np.dot(deltas[-1],weight[l].T)*(a[l]*(1-a[l])))
deltas.reverse()
for i in range(len(weight)): # a1*delta2, a2*delta3
    g_sum[i]= adagrad(g_sum[i], np.dot(a[i].T,deltas[i]))
    weight[i]-= lr* np.dot(a[i].T,deltas[i])/ g_sum[i]
```

#### **Performance**

logistic regression best:

learning rate: 0.1 iteration: 5000 train set number: 3800 validation set number: 201 adaptive learning rate: adagrad

result: 0.93 (in public set)

DNN best:

learning rate: 0.15
iteration: 1500
train set number: 3000
validation set number: 1001
adaptive learning rate: adagrad

result: 0.96 (in public set)

比較起來,logistic regression的traing loss下降幅度較慢,且精確度相對較低,DNN的優勢在於其參數量大,參數更新也較為穩定且明確,精確度相對較高,每次iteration都會隨機抽取一段validation set,數量大約在train set數量的1/3~ 1/10,當validation loss減小幅度開始減緩後會記住目前validation loss最低的weight參數,以做為最終輸出的model參數,可以有效避免model的overfitting。

比較其餘參數調整的影響,兩種方法都是使用adaptive learning rate訓練速度較快,參數更新較不會震盪; DNN hidden layer的neuron數大約在32~64之間會得到較好的精確度,若持續增加neuron數不僅訓練速度緩慢,精確度也會下降,此外,增加hidden layer的數目,對精確度的提昇並不會很顯著; training iteration超過3000可能會有overfiitting的情況產生。