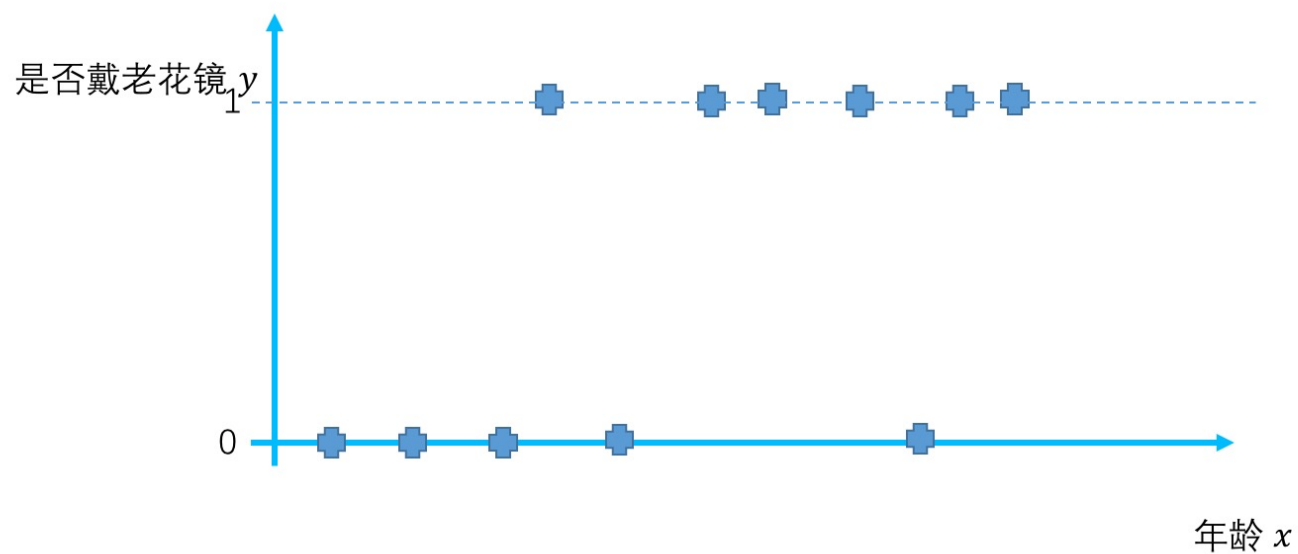




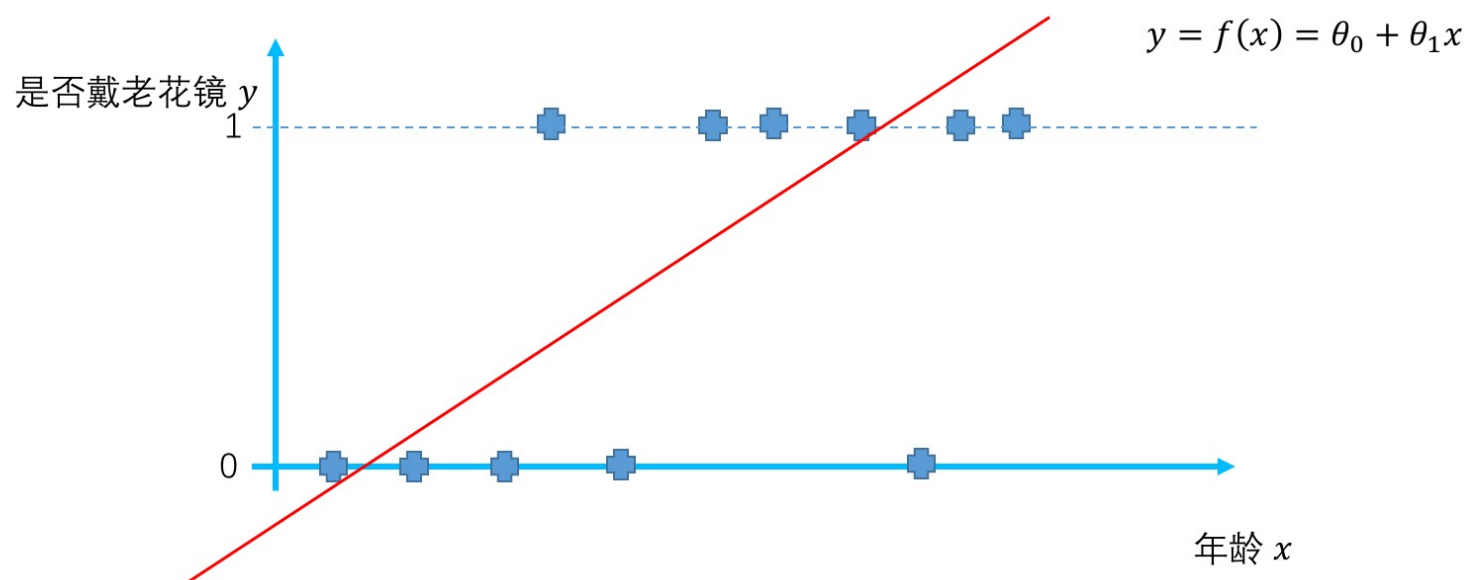
# 逻辑回归



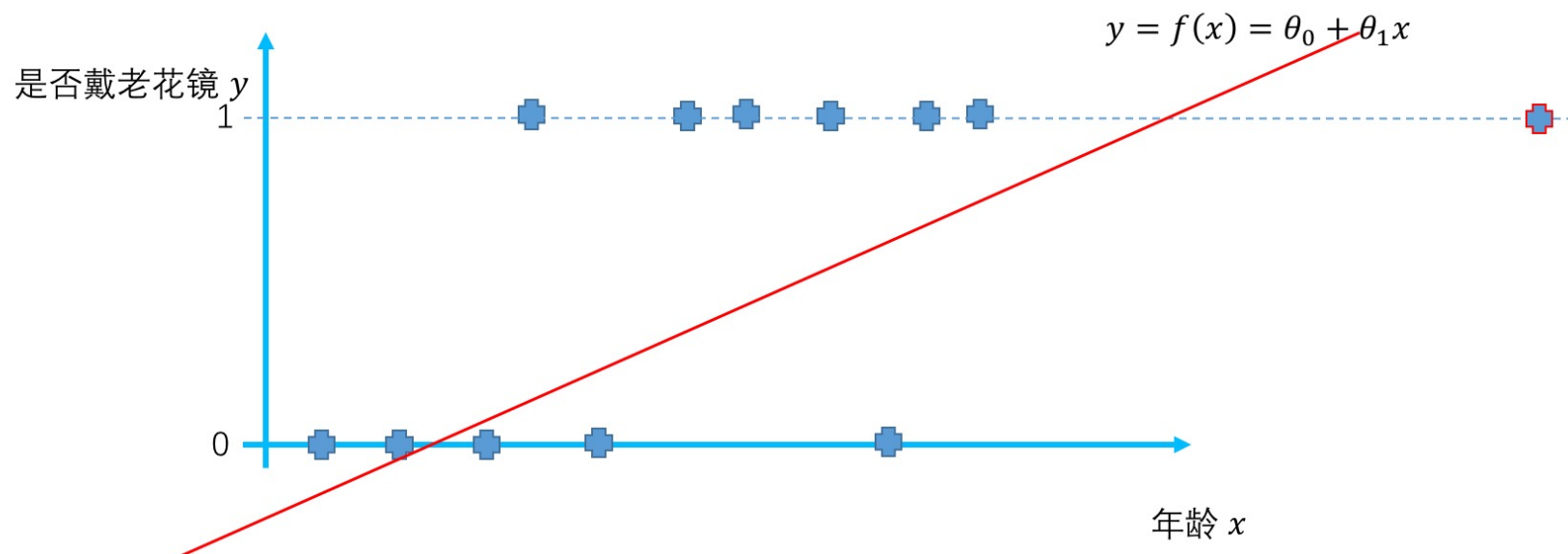
# 二元分类问题



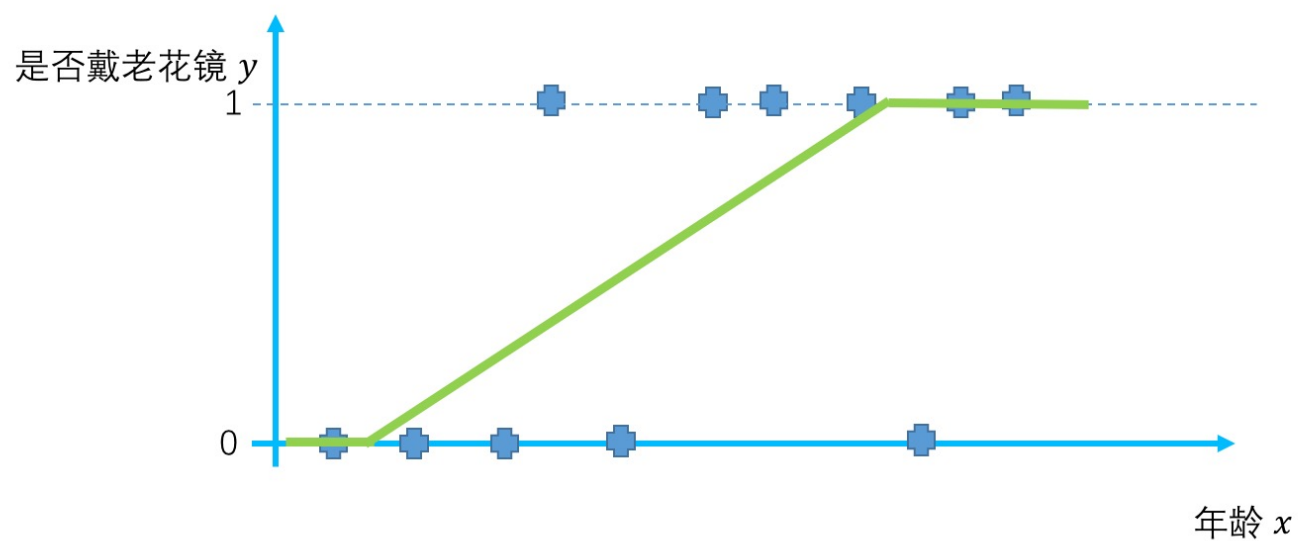
# 二元分类问题



## 二元分类问题 (对Outlier敏感)



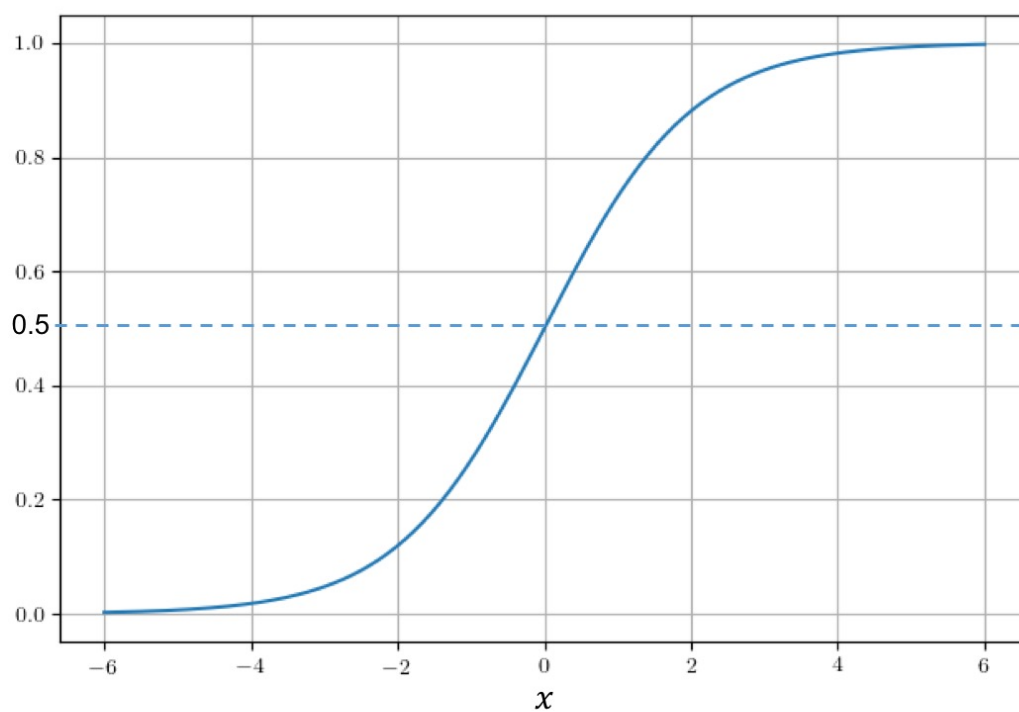
# 二元分类问题



# 逻辑函数

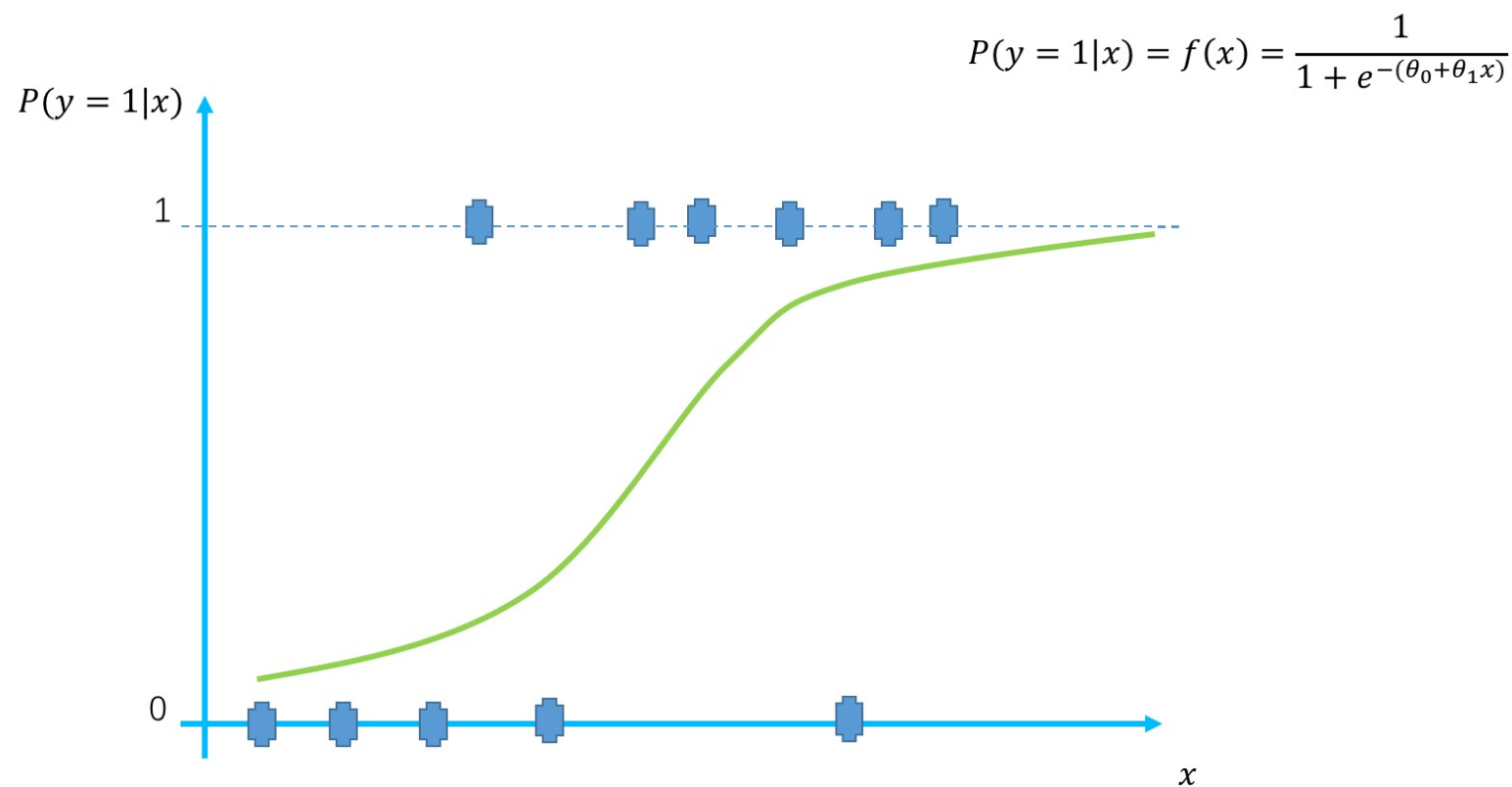
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-\infty}} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 0$$



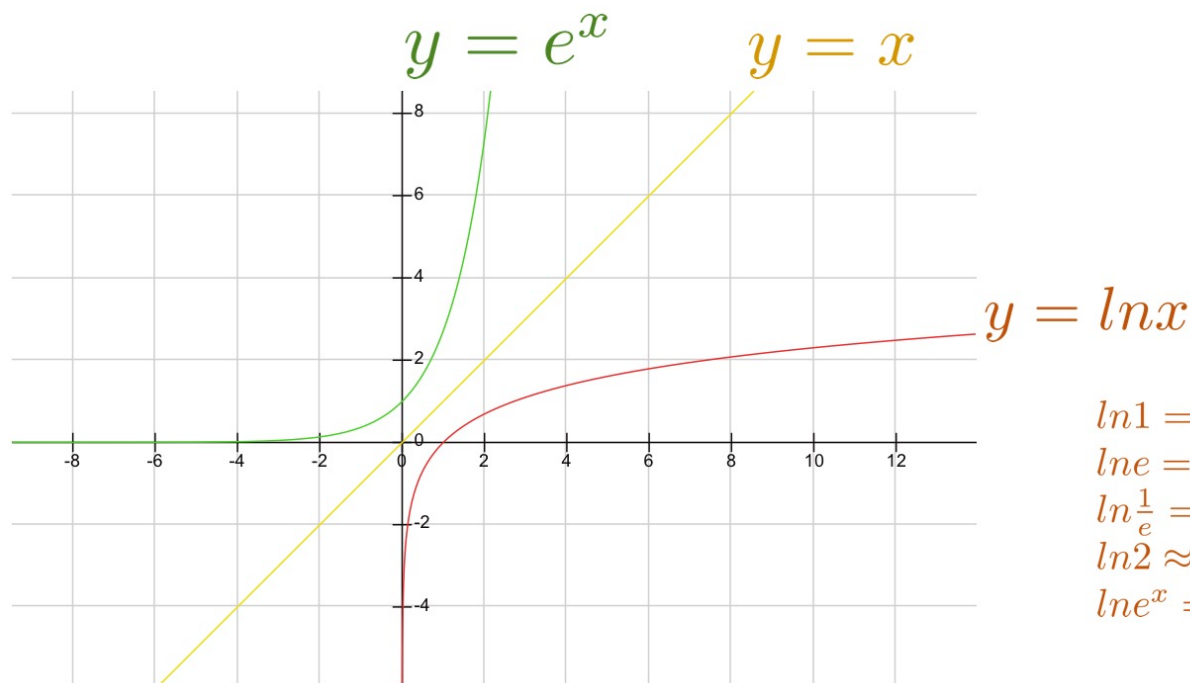
$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-\infty}} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

# 逻辑回归



# 指数与对数

$$\begin{aligned}e^0 &= 1 \\e^1 &= e \approx 2.72 \\e^{-1} &= \frac{1}{e} \\e^{0.693} &\approx 2 \\e^{\ln x} &= x\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\ln 1 &= 0 \\\ln e &= 1 \\\ln \frac{1}{e} &= -1 \\\ln 2 &\approx 0.693 \\\ln e^x &= x\end{aligned}$$



# 逻辑回归

- 解决二元 (0/1) 分类的问题
- $P(y = 1|x; \theta) = f(x; \theta) = \frac{1.0}{1.0 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$
- $\theta^T x = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3 + \dots$
- $\theta = [\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots]$
- $x = [1, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots]$
- 当 $P(y = 1|x)$ 的值大于0.5, 输出1 ; 否则输出0

## 逻辑回归知识点

类别1的概率	$P = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\theta^T x)}}$
类别0的概率	$1 - P = \frac{1+e^{-\theta^T x}-1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{\theta^T x}}$
类别1与0概率比值	$\frac{P}{1-P} = e^{\theta^T x}$
类别1与0概率比值的自然对数	$\ln \frac{P}{1-P} = \theta^T x$

## 示例

年龄 ( $x_1$ )	年收入( $x_2$ )( 万元为单位)	是否买车 (1 表示是, 0表 示否)
20	3	0
23	7	1
31	10	1
42	13	1
50	7	0
60	5	0
28	8	?

## 示例

年龄 ( $x_1$ )	年收入( $x_2$ )(万元为单位)	是否买车 (1表示是, 0表示否)
20	3	0
23	7	1
31	10	1
42	13	1
50	7	0
60	5	0
28	8	?

$$P(Y = 1|x; \theta) = f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^\top x}}$$

$$\theta_0 = -0.04, \theta_1 = -0.20, \theta_2 = 0.92$$

$$\theta^\top x = -0.04 - 0.20 * 28 + 0.92 * 8 = 1.75$$

$$P(y = 1|x) = \frac{1.0}{1.0 + e^{-1.75}} = 0.85$$

## 模型训练

年龄 ( $x_1$ )	年收入( $x_2$ )( 万元为单位)	是否买车 (1 表示是, 0表 示否)
20	3	0
23	7	1
31	10	1
42	13	1
50	7	0
60	5	0

$$P(y = 1|x) = \frac{1.0}{1.0 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

如何根据左边的训练数据得到系数的值：

$$\theta_0 = -0.04, \theta_1 = -0.20, \theta_2 = 0.92$$



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# THANKS

贪心学院讲师：袁源

# Appendix



## 损失函数



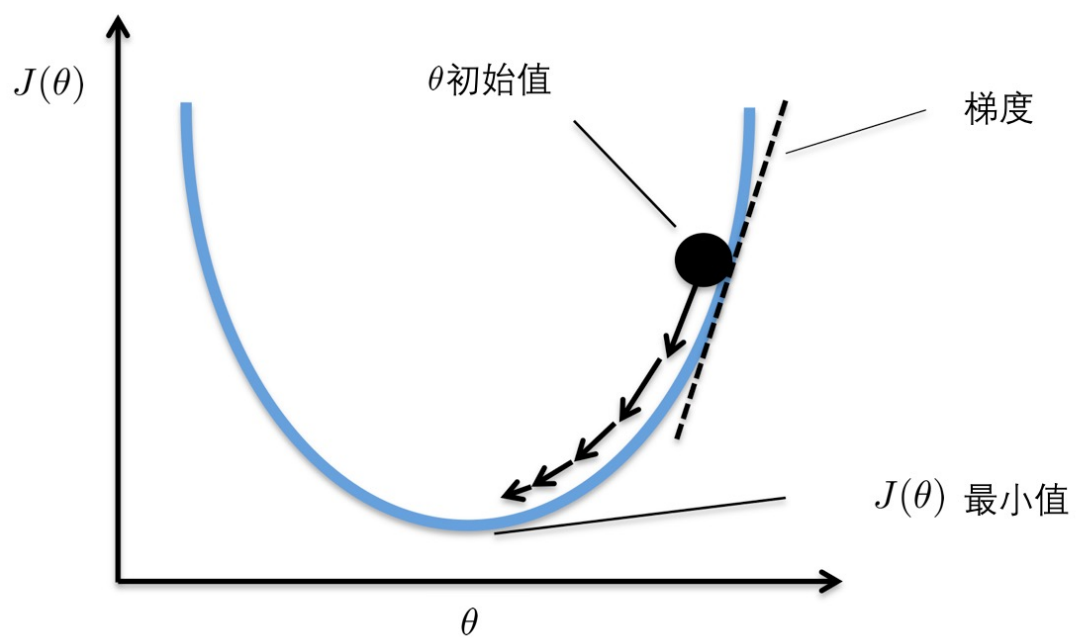
# 损失函数

$$P(Y = 1|x; \theta) = f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^\top x}}$$

$$J(\theta) = - \sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \ln(P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta)) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta))$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \sum_i x^{(i)} (f(x^{(i)}; \theta) - y^{(i)})$$

# 损失函数





# 梯度下降法

# 梯度下降法

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \sum_i x^{(i)} (f(x^{(i)}; \theta) - y^{(i)})$$

$$\theta = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \theta - \alpha \sum_i x^{(i)} (f(x^{(i)}; \theta) - y^{(i)})$$

新的值      旧的值      学习率      特征的值      预测类别1的概率      已知类别的值

The diagram illustrates the gradient descent update formula:  $\theta = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \theta - \alpha \sum_i x^{(i)} (f(x^{(i)}; \theta) - y^{(i)})$ . Annotations with orange arrows point to specific parts of the formula: '新的值' (new value) points to the first  $\theta$ ; '旧的值' (old value) points to the  $\theta$  after the minus sign; '学习率' (learning rate) points to  $\alpha$ ; '特征的值' (feature value) points to  $x^{(i)}$ ; '预测类别1的概率' (probability of class 1) points to  $f(x^{(i)}; \theta)$ ; and '已知类别的值' (known class value) points to  $y^{(i)}$ .

## 系数的意义

$$P(Y = 1|x; \theta) = f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$\text{概率比值} odds = \frac{p}{1-p} = e^{\theta^T x}$$

系数 $\theta_j$ 意味着，假设原来的 $odds$ 为 $\lambda_1$ ，若对应的特征 $x_j$ 增加1，假设新的 $odds$ 为 $\lambda_2$ ，那么  $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \equiv e^{\theta_j}$

## 模型训练

年龄 ( $x_1$ )	年收入( $x_2$ ) (万元为单位)	是否买车 (1表示是, 0表示否)
20	3	0
23	7	1
31	10	1
42	13	1
50	7	0
60	5	0

$$P(Y = 1|x; \theta) = \frac{1.0}{1.0 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

如何根据左边的训练数据得到系数 $\theta$ 的值：

$$\theta_0 = -0.04, \theta_1 = -0.20, \theta_2 = 0.92$$

系数 $\theta_2 = 0.92$ 意味着，如果年收入增加1万，一个人买车和不买车的概率的比值与之前的比值相比较，增加 $e^{0.92} = 2.5$ 倍

系数 $\theta_1 = -0.20$ 意味着，如果年龄增加1岁，一个人买车和不买车的概率的比值与之前的比值比较降低 $e^{-0.20} = 0.82$ 倍

## 应用场景

- 垃圾邮件分类
- 广告点击预测
- 医疗效果预测

## 似然函数

$$P(Y = 1|x; \theta) = f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^\top x}}$$

$$P(Y = 0|x; \theta) = 1 - P(Y = 1|x; \theta)$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, y^{(i)}=1} P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta) \cdot \prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, y^{(i)}=0} P(Y = 0|X = x^{(i)}; \theta)$$

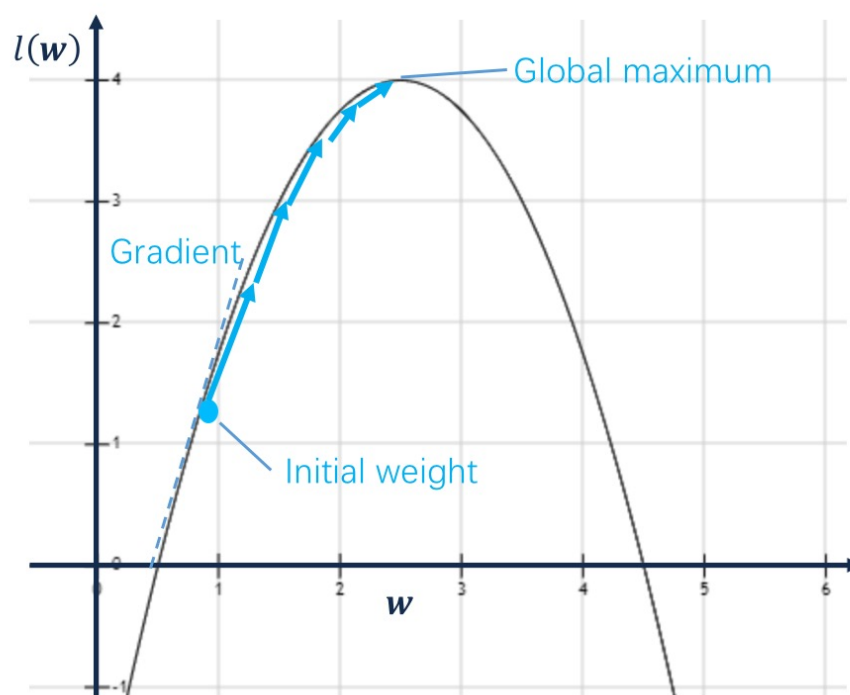
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, y^{(i)}=1} P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta) \cdot \prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, y^{(i)}=0} (1 - P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta))$$

$$J(\theta) = -\ln L(\theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \ln(P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta)) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - P(Y = 1|X = x^{(i)}; \theta))$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \sum_i x^{(i)} (f(x^{(i)}; \theta) - y^{(i)})$$



## 梯度法求函数取得最大值对应的参数值



# 似然函数

$$p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w}) = h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^{(i)}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w}_0 X_0^{(i)} + \mathbf{w}_1 X_1^{(i)} + \mathbf{w}_2 X_2^{(i)} + \dots)}} \quad \mathbf{X}_0^{(i)} \equiv 1$$

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \log h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) + (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}))$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{y}^{(i)} - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})) \mathbf{X}_j^{(i)}$$

# 似然函数

$$p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w}) = h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^{(i)}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w}_0 X_0^{(i)} + \mathbf{w}_1 X_1^{(i)} + \mathbf{w}_2 X_2^{(i)} + \dots)}} \quad X_0^{(i)} \equiv 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mathbf{w}) &= p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{X}; \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i=1}^m p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i=1}^m p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w})^{y^{(i)}} p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 0 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w})^{1-y^{(i)}} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w})^{y^{(i)}} (1 - p(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1 | \mathbf{X}^{(i)}; \mathbf{w}))^{1-y^{(i)}} = \prod_{i=1}^m (h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}} (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = \log L(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}))$$

$$\log AB = \log A + \log B; \quad \log A^B = B \log A$$

## 似然函数，对权值求偏导

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \log h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) + (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}))$$

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(z)}{\partial z} = h(z)(1 - h(z))$$

$$h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^{(i)}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \frac{1}{h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})} + (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \frac{1}{1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})} \right) \frac{\partial h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \frac{1}{h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})} + (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \frac{1}{1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})} \right) h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})) \frac{\partial \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^{(i)}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \mathbf{y}^{(i)} (1 - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})) + (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)}) \right) \mathbf{X}_j^{(i)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{y}^{(i)} - h_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{X}^{(i)})) \mathbf{X}_j^{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

## 多元分类

$$h_{\mathbf{w}}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} P(y=1|x; \mathbf{w}) \\ P(y=2|x; \mathbf{w}) \\ \vdots \\ P(y=K|x; \mathbf{w}) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(w^{(j)\top} x)} \begin{bmatrix} \exp(w^{(1)\top} x) \\ \exp(w^{(2)\top} x) \\ \vdots \\ \exp(w^{(K)\top} x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w^{(1)} & w^{(2)} & \dots & w^{(K)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 多元分类:似然函数及其导数

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K 1 \left\{ y^{(i)} = k \right\} \log \frac{\exp(w^{(k)\top} x^{(i)})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(w^{(j)\top} x^{(i)})}$$

$$\nabla_{w^{(k)}} l(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ x^{(i)} \left( 1 \{ y^{(i)} = k \} - P(y^{(i)} = k | x^{(i)}; w) \right) \right]$$

$$P(y^{(i)} = k | x^{(i)}; \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\exp(w^{(k)\top} x^{(i)})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(w^{(j)\top} x^{(i)})}$$