机器学习笔记

Yuxuan Yuan & Lulu Cao2022.2.21

目录

1	Lec	ture 1	J
2	Lec	eture 2	4
	2.1	课堂回顾	4
	2.2	投影矩阵 & Normal Equation	5
	2.3	增加新的数据 (样本数 or 特征维度)	5
	2.4	人工智能的流派	5
	2.5	人脸识别	5
3	Lec	ture 3	7
4	Lecture 4		
	4.1	Example 1. Bernoulli	8
	4.2	Example 2. Gaussian	9
	4.3	Example 3. Linear Regression	9
	4.4	Example 4. Logistic Regression	9
5	Lecture 5		10
	5.1	Review: MLE / MAP / Bayesian	10
	5.2	Logistic Regression(逻辑斯蒂回归)	11
	5.3	Perceptron(感知机)	13
	5.4	Generative Classification Model	14
	5.5	NE VID	16

1 LECTURE 1 3

1 Lecture 1

2022.2.21 第一节课是在 C103 上的,啥也没带 oh lambda 含义

2 LECTURE 2 4

2 Lecture 2

2022.2.28 yyx 忘了记录板书 oh

2.1 课堂回顾

机器学习 =lambda : 机器 = 函数; 学习 = 拟合

Machine Learning = LAMBDA. Loss, Algorithm, Model, BigData, Application.

BigData $D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^N$, $\sharp \vdash x_n \in R^N$, $y \in R$

$$oldsymbol{y} = \left[egin{array}{c} y_1 \ y_2 \ dots \ y_N \end{array}
ight] \;, \quad oldsymbol{w} = \left[egin{array}{c} w_1 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_d \end{array}
ight] \;, \quad oldsymbol{X} = \left[egin{array}{c} oldsymbol{x}_1^{
m T} \ oldsymbol{x}_2^{
m T} \ dots \ oldsymbol{x}_N^{
m T} \end{array}
ight]$$

Model

$$y = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}$$

Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_2(oldsymbol{w}) = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(y_n - oldsymbol{w}^{ ext{T}} oldsymbol{x}_n
ight)^2$$

将上述式子矩阵化,

$$\mathcal{L}_{2}(\boldsymbol{w}) = \frac{1}{N} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w} - \boldsymbol{y})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w} - \boldsymbol{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} ((\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w})^{\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}}) (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w} - \boldsymbol{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{w} - \frac{1}{N} \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{w} - \frac{1}{N} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{w})^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} + \frac{1}{N} \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{w} - \frac{2}{N} \boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} + \frac{1}{N} \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y}$$

Algorithm 对损失函数求导,并令其等于 0

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_2}{\partial w} = \frac{2}{N} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{w} - \frac{2}{N} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} = 0$$
$$\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y}$$

矩阵求导相关

$$egin{array}{c|ccc} f(w) & rac{\partial f}{\partial w} \ \hline w^{
m T}oldsymbol{x} & oldsymbol{x} \ oldsymbol{x}^{
m T}w & oldsymbol{x} \ w^{
m T}w & 2w \ \hline w^{
m T}oldsymbol{C}w & 2oldsymbol{C}w \ \hline \end{array}$$

从而,

$$oldsymbol{w} = \left(oldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}oldsymbol{X}
ight)^{-1}oldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}oldsymbol{y}$$

2 LECTURE 2 5

2.2 投影矩阵 & Normal Equation

2.3 增加新的数据 (样本数 or 特征维度)

作为作业,当 X 增加一行 (样本数增加) 或者增加一列 (特征维度增加) 时,W 如何变化,写出更新后的 W 和更新前的 W 之间的增量表达式。

相关公式

• Sherman-Morrison 公式

$$\left(A + uv^T\right)^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1}uv^TA^{-1}}{1 + v^TA^{-1}u}$$

• 分块矩阵求逆 设 A 是 $m \times m$ 可逆矩阵, B 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, C 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, D 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, $D - CA^{-1}B$ 是 $n \times n$ 可逆矩阵, 则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + A^{-1}B \left(D - CA^{-1}B \right)^{-1}CA^{-1} & -A^{-1}B \left(D - CA^{-1}B \right)^{-1} \\ - \left(D - CA^{-1}B \right)^{-1}CA^{-1} & \left(D - CA^{-1}B \right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.4 人工智能的流派

• 类比主义:核方法、SVM

• 连接主义: 神经网络

• 贝叶斯主义

• 符号主义: 决策树、专家系统

• 演化主义(优化算法): 遗传算法

• 行为主义:强化学习

2.5 人脸识别

设 D 为人脸的数据, $D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^N$, 其中 $x_n \in R^N$, $y \in [1, 100]$, $y_i = w^T x_i + \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sim W(0, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma^2 = 1$, 则 $y_i \sim W(w^T x_i, 1)$

方差一样, 所以一样胖; 均值不一样, 所以 location 不同

找到一个 w, 使得 y_i 出现的概率最大, 即 $P(y_i|w^Tx,1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}exp-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{y_i-w^Tx}{1})^2$

$$L = p\left(\boldsymbol{y} \mid \boldsymbol{X}, w, \sigma^{2}\right) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} p\left(y_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{x}_{n}, w, \sigma^{2}\right) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{N}\left(w^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_{n}, \sigma^{2}\right)$$

取对数,有

$$\log L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(y_n - f\left(\boldsymbol{x}_n; \boldsymbol{w}\right) \right)^2 \right\} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \log \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(y_n - f\left(\boldsymbol{x}_n; \boldsymbol{w}\right) \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{N}{2} \log 2\pi - N \log \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(y_n - f\left(\boldsymbol{x}_n; \boldsymbol{w}\right) \right)^2$$

 $w^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_n$ 替换模型中的决定性部分,对数似然表达式就呈现如下的形式: $\log L = -\frac{N}{2}\log 2\pi - N\log \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\left(y_n - w^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_n\right)^2$ 得到的最小二乘解,通过求导数、使其等于零以及求解拐点的方法,类似于 1.1.4 节所述的方式。对于 w (注意, $w^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x}_n = \boldsymbol{x}_n^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{w}$),

最小二乘法和极大似然估计是等价的

3 Lecture 3

2022.3.7

Outline

- 1. Least Square: MLE
 - 1.1 SGD
 - 1.2 Probalistic Graph Representation
 - $1.3~\mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]/cov[\hat{w}]$
 - 1.4 bias / variance
- 2. Revisted LS: Curve Fitting
 - 2.1 Model Selection
 - 2.2 Overfitting
- 3. How to solve overfitting
 - 3.1 Regularization (MAP)
 - 3.2 Bayesian Learning

4 Lecture 4

2022.3.14

使用 MLE/MAP/Bayes Learning 三种方法来求解参数,通过 4 个例子来加深。Example 4 没讲完。 其中 Example 3 的三种解法需要自己课后补充。

tips: to be added 三个图对应生成式模型、判别式模型、分布计算;一些前置 discrete continuous 的概率表变量分布;有积分的地方和是求谁的期望的地方,

Outline

- MLE / MAP / Bayesian
- Example 1. Bernoulli
- Example 2. Gaussian
- Example 3. Linear Regression
- Example 4. Logistic Regression

问题:

- 共轭分布是什么意思
- β 分布

4.1 Example 1. Bernoulli

Given dataset $D = \{\langle x_i \rangle\}_{i=1}^n, x_i \in \{0,1\}$ x_i 服从 Bernoulli 分布, $P(x_i = 1) = \theta$; 再假设 n_1 表示 $D \mapsto x_i = 1$ 的个数;

Method

1. MLE

$$P(D|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i; \theta)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta^{x_i} (1 - \theta)^{1 - x_i}$$

$$= \theta^{\sum_i x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n - \sum_i x_i}$$

$$= \theta^{n_1} (1 - \theta)^{n - n_1}$$

取对数以便计算,从而

$$\arg \max_{\theta} \ln P(D|\theta) = \arg \max_{\theta} n_1 \ln \theta + (n - n_1) \ln(1 - \theta)$$

对 θ 求导

$$\frac{n_1}{\theta} - \frac{n - n_1}{1 - \theta} = 0$$

得到 $\theta = \frac{n_1}{n}$

2. MAP

Beta 分布 $Beta(\theta \mid a, b) P(\theta \mid D) \propto P()$

贝塔分布(Beta Distribution)是一个作为伯努利分布和二项式分布的共轭先验分布的密度函数。在概率论中,贝塔分布,也称 B 分布,是指一组定义在 (0,1) 区间的连续概率分布。

3. Bayesian

4.2 Example 2. Gaussian

Method

- 1. MLE
- 2. MAP
- 3. Bayesian

4.3 Example 3. Linear Regression

Given dataset $D = \{\langle x_i, y_i \rangle\}_{i=1}^n, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$, 假设 $X \mathcal{N}(\theta, \sigma^2)$, 则有 $P(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\{-\frac{(x-\theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$

Method

- 1. MLE
- 2. MAP
- 3. Bayesian

4.4 Example 4. Logistic Regression

Method

- 1. MLE
- 2. MAP 3. Bayesian

计算步骤 (流程) 总结

- 1. $P(D|\theta)$
- 2. $P(\theta)$
- 3. $P(\theta|D) \propto P(D|\theta)P(\theta)$
- 4. $\theta_{bayes} = \mathbb{E}[\theta|D]$
- 5. inference: $P(y_{new}|D, x_{new}) = \int p(y_{new}|x_{new}, \theta)p(\theta|D)$

其中
$$D = (X, Y)$$

5 Lecture 5

2022.3.21

Outline

1. Review: MLE / MAP / Bayesian Estimation

2. Logistic Regression

3. Perceptron

4. Generative Classification Model

x is continuous (GDA)

x is discrete (NB)

......

Data: $D = \langle x_i, y_i \rangle_{i=1}^n, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, y_i \in [0, 1, D] = (X, Y)$

Model: $P(x, y; \Theta)$ (生成式); $P(y|x; \Theta)$ (判别式); $P(x_i; \Theta)$ 无监督

Inference: Given x, D; Output y, P(y|x, D) = ?

Learning: Given D; Output Θ , $P(D|\Theta)$, $\Theta_{Bayes} = \mathbb{E}[\Theta|D]$

......

5.1 Review: MLE / MAP / Bayesian

三种方法,即 Learning 的三种方法

Learning

1. MLE

$$\hat{\Theta}_{MLE} = \underset{\Theta}{\arg\max} P(D|\Theta)$$

$$= \underset{\Theta}{\arg\max} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln P(blank; \Theta)$$

其中,blank 可以填入 $1)x_i, y_i; 2)y_i|x_i; 3)x_i; 即三种模型都可用 MLE 求解$

2. MAP

$$\begin{split} \hat{\Theta}_{MAP} &= \underset{\Theta}{\arg\max} P(\Theta|D) \propto P(D|\Theta)P(\Theta) \\ &= \underset{\Theta}{\arg\max} \ln P(blank;\Theta) + \ln P(\Theta) \end{split}$$

其中, $P(\Theta)$ 是先验, $P(D|\Theta)$ 是似然, 等式的最后 $\ln P(blank)$ 为数据项 (Data Term), $\ln P(\Theta)$ 为正则项 (Regularization Term, 或平滑项 (Smooth Term))。

* 当 $P(\Theta)$ 是均匀分布时, MLE = MAP。

3. Bayesian Estimation

(前提是 $P(\Theta|D)$ 即后验分布已知)

$$\hat{\Theta}_{Bayes} = \mathbb{E}[\Theta|D] = E_{\theta \sim P(\cdot|D)}[\Theta] = \int \Theta p(\Theta|D) d\Theta$$

Inference

利用上述三种方法做参数估计后的推理方法

1. MLE

Given $\hat{\Theta}_{MLE}$, x, D, ouput $P(y|x; \hat{\Theta}_{MLE})$.

举例, 在 Logistic Regression 中, $P(y=1|x;\hat{\Theta}_{MLE}) = \sigma(\hat{\Theta}_{MLE}^Tx)$

2. MAP

Given $\hat{\Theta}_{MAP}, x, D$, output $P(y|x; \hat{\Theta}_{MAP})$.

举例,在 Logistic Regression 中, $P(y=1|x;\hat{\Theta}_{MAP}) = \sigma(\hat{\Theta}_{MAP}^T)$

3. Bayes Estimation

Given $x, D, P(\Theta|D)$, ouput $P(y|x; \hat{\Theta}_{MAP})$.

$$P(y|x;D) = \int p(y,\Theta|x;D)d\Theta$$
$$= \int p(\Theta|x;D)p(y|\Theta,x;D)d\Theta$$

等式最后的 $p(\Theta|x;D)$ 为后验分布, $p(y|\Theta,x;D)$ 为模型。能这么做的前提是假设 x_{new} 与 Θ 无关。 如果求 y=1,有

$$p(y|\Theta, x; D) = \int p(\Theta|D)\sigma(\Theta^T x)dx (= \mathbb{E}_{\Theta \sim P(\cdot|D)}[\sigma(\Theta^T x)]$$
$$\approx \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}} \sum_{i=1}^{\mathcal{L}} \sigma((\Theta^{(i)})^T x)$$

其中有假设 x_{new} 与 Θ 相互独立; $\Theta^{(i)} \sim P(\Theta|D))), i = 1, ..., \mathcal{L}$, 上面公式使用了抽样技术 (Sampling) 来求期望。

5.2 Logistic Regression(逻辑斯蒂回归)

补点图概率图模型(可观测量用灰色阴影)

Learning

1.MLE

$$P(y_i|x_i;\Theta) = \sigma(\Theta^T x_i)^{y_i} (1 - \sigma(\Theta^T x_i))^{1 - y_i}$$

$$lnP(D|\Theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_i \ln \sigma_i + (1 - y_i) \ln(1 - \sigma_i)\}$$
$$= \mathcal{L}_D(\Theta)$$

其中
$$\sigma_i = \sigma(a_i) = \sigma(\Theta^T x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\Theta^T x_i}}$$
,从而

$$\Theta^* = \underset{\Theta}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \mathcal{L}_D(\Theta)$$

到这里, 求解 Θ* 方法有求偏导数并等于 0 来计算解析解, 但无法做到, 原因如下, 利用链式法则算一下偏导数

$$\nabla_{\Theta} \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial \sigma_{i}} \frac{\partial \sigma_{i}}{\partial a_{i}} \frac{\partial a_{i}}{\partial \Theta}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{y_{i}}{\sigma_{i}} - \frac{1 - y_{i}}{1 - \sigma_{i}}) \sigma_{i} (1 - \sigma_{i}) x_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \sigma_{i}) x_{i}$$

试试,几乎无法求得解析解。

第二种方法,尝试二阶导数 $\nabla_{\Theta}(\nabla_{\Theta}\mathcal{L}_D(\Theta))$,令 $\nabla_{\Theta}\mathcal{L}_D(\Theta) = g$,

Algorithm 1 A1: Gradient Ascent for Logistic Regression

Input: X, Y;

Output: Θ ;

1: init: $\Theta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I}), \epsilon$

2: **Loop:**

3: $q = \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \sigma)$

4: $\Theta^{t+1} := \Theta^t + \eta g$

5: **until** $||\Theta^{t+1} - \Theta^t|| \le \epsilon$

6: return Θ ;

Hessian Matrix of the Loss Function $\mathcal{L}_D(\Theta)$

Newton $\Theta^{t+1} := \Theta^t + H^{-1}g$ todo

2.MAP

$$P(\Theta) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \alpha^{-1}I)$$

$$P(D|\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_i^{y_i} (1 - \sigma_i)^{1 - y_i}$$

$$P(\Theta|D) \propto \mathcal{N}(0, \alpha^{-1}I) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_i^{y_i} (1 - \sigma_i)^{1 - y_i}$$

根据 MAP,有

$$\begin{split} \Theta^* &= \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\Theta} \ln P(\Theta|D) \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\Theta} \ln P(D|\Theta) + \ln P(\Theta) \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\Theta} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \ln(\sigma_i) + (1-y_i) \ln (1-\sigma_i) - \frac{1}{2} (\Theta^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} \Theta) \end{split}$$

则

$$\nabla_{\Theta} \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta}$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \sigma_{i}) x_{i} - \Theta \Sigma^{-1}$$

这里定 $\alpha^{-1}I = \Sigma$, 不影响结果。 类似算法A1, 写个A2

Algorithm 2 A2: (MAP) Gradient Ascent for Logistic Regression

Input: X, Y;

Output: Θ ;

1: init: $\Theta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I}), \epsilon$

2: **Loop:**

 $g = \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \sigma) - \Theta^t \Sigma^{-1}$

 $\Theta^{t+1} := \Theta^t + \eta g$

5: **until** $||\Theta^{t+1} - \Theta^t|| \le \epsilon$

6: **return** Θ ;

3. Bayesian Estimation

类似算法A1, 写个A3

Algorithm 3 A3: Bayesian Estimation

Input: X, Y;

Output: Θ ;

1: init: todo

2: **Loop:**

todo

todo

5: until todo 6: return Θ ;

5.3 Perceptron(感知机)

写个历史表

- 1943 M-P —-神经元模型
- 1957 Rosenblatt —-Perceptron;
- 1982 BP 算法 (Computational Graph 计算图)
- 2006 Hinton —-预训练 pretain、DNN
- 2012 AlexNet.... 图像不太懂...

Model

计算方法: $y = sgn(\mathbf{W}^T x + b)$

其中;

$$\begin{cases} y = +1, \mathbf{W}^T x + b > 0, \\ y = -1, \mathbf{W}^T x + b < 0 \end{cases}$$

Loss 计算

$$\mathcal{L}_D(W) = \sum_{x_i, y_i \in M} \frac{|y_i(W^T x_i + b)|}{||W||}$$

其中 $M = \{(x_i, y_i)|y_i(W^Tx + b) < 0\}$,可令 ||W|| = 1,上式可写成,

$$\mathcal{L}_D(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n \max\{0, -y_i(W^T x_i + b)\}\$$

* 当 max 中的第二项变为 $1 - y_i(W^T x_i + b)$ 时,损失函数变成 SVM 的损失函数。 这里求一下偏导数,对于单个样本 (x_i, y_i)

$$\frac{\partial (-y_i(W^T x_i + b))}{\partial W} = -y_i x_i$$

也可以写成一个算法形式

Algorithm 4 A4: Perceptron GD

Input: X, Y;

Output: $\Theta = \{W, b\};$

1: init: W, b

2: **Loop:**

3: **if** $y_i(W^Tx_i + b) < 0$ **then**

4: $W^{t+1} \leftarrow W^t - \eta \nabla_W \mathcal{L}_D(W)$

5: 等价于 $W^{t+1} \leftarrow W^t + \eta y_i x_i$

6: end if

7: until 训练集中没有误分类点

8: return Θ ;

5.4 Generative Classification Model

y 是离散的

x 是连续的

Given $\{(x_i,y_i)\}_{i=1}^n=D=(X,Y), x\in\mathbb{R}^d$ 。 假设 $y_i=0,1$,即 y_i 服从 Bernoulli 分布, x_i 服从高斯分布 $x_i|y_i\sim\mathcal{N}(\mu_k,\Sigma_k)$,model 描述如下

$$\begin{split} P(x_i, y_i; \Theta) &= P(y_i; \Theta) P(x_i | y_i; \Theta) \\ &= \mathrm{Bernoulli}(y_i | p) \prod_{y=0}^{1} \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)^{\mathbf{1}\{k=y\}} \end{split}$$

5 LECTURE 5 15

关于 $P(x_i|y_i;\Theta)$ 部分细述如下,

$$P(x|y=1;\Theta) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$

$$P(x|y=0;\Theta) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

从而有

$$P(x|y;\Theta) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)^{\mathbf{1}\{y=1\}} \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_0, \Sigma_0)^{\mathbf{1}\{y=0\}}$$

记 $\Theta = (p, \mu_0, \Sigma_0, \mu_1, \Sigma_1)$,则有

$$P(D;\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i, y_i; \Theta)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} (p^{y_i} (1-p)^{1-y_i}) \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)^{\mathbf{1}\{y=1\}} \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_0, \Sigma_0)^{\mathbf{1}\{y=0\}}$$

取对数,有

$$\ln P(D;\Theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \ln p + (1-y_i) \ln(1-p) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{1}\{y=1\} \ln \mathcal{N}(x_i|\mu_1,\Sigma_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{1}\{y=0\} \ln \mathcal{N}(x_i|\mu_0,\Sigma_0)$$

Learning time !!!!! MLE

根据 $\hat{\Theta}_{MLE} = \underset{\Theta}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \ln P(D; \Theta)$,假设 Σ_0, Σ_1 已知,设 $M_1 = \{(x_i, y_i) | y_i = 1\}, M_0 = \{(x_i, y_i) | y_i = 0\}$,求 p, μ_0, μ_1 。

$$\mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta) = \ln P(D; \Theta)$$

$$\ln \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma) = -\frac{d}{2} \ln (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^{T} \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial p} = \sum_{i=1} w^{n} (\frac{y_{i}}{p} - \frac{1 - y_{i}}{1 - p}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial \mu_{0}} = \sum_{(x_{i}, y_{i}) \in M_{0}} \Sigma^{-1} (x_{i} - \mu_{0}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\Theta)}{\partial \mu_{1}} = \sum_{(x_{i}, y_{i}) \in M_{1}} \Sigma^{-1} (x_{i} - \mu_{1}) = 0$$

解得

$$p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{n}$$

$$\mu_0 = \frac{\sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in M_0} x_i}{|M_0|}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{\sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in M_1} x_i}{|M_1|}$$

Infering time!!!

Given x, y = ?, $p, \mu_0, \mu_1, \Sigma_0, \Sigma_1$ are known.

$$P(y = 1|x) \propto P(y = 1)P(x|y = 1)$$
$$= p\mathcal{N}(x|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$
$$P(y = 0|x) \propto P(y = 0)P(x|y = 0)$$
$$= (1 - p)\mathcal{N}(x|\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$$

若 P(y=1|x) > P(y=0|x), 则 y=1。

5.5 作业

$$g(x) = \ln \frac{P(y=1|x)}{P(y=0|x)}$$
$$= \ln \frac{p\mathcal{N}(x|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)}{(1-p)\mathcal{N}(x|\mu_0, \Sigma_0)}$$

设 $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_0$, 则 g(x) 是线性平面,可写作 $g(x) = w^T x + b$, 即 Gaussian Discriminative Analysis(GDA), 求 w, b

$$\begin{split} g(x) &= \ln \frac{p}{1-p} + (\frac{1}{2}((x-\mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_0) - (x-\mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_1))) \\ &= \ln \frac{p}{1-p} + \frac{1}{2}((x^T - \mu_0^T) \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_0) - (x^T - \mu_1^T) \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_1))) \\ &= \ln \frac{p}{1-p} + \frac{1}{2}(x^T \Sigma^{-1}x - x^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_0 - \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}x + \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_0 + x^T \Sigma^{-1}x + x^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_1 + \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}x - \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_1) \\ &= \ln \frac{p}{1-p} + \frac{1}{2}(2(\mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}x - \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}x) + \mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_0 - \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_1) \\ &= (\mu_1 - \mu_0)^T \Sigma^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}\mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_0 - \frac{1}{2}\mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_1 + \ln p - \ln (1-p) \end{split}$$

即 (结合: w 记得算一下转置, Σ 是对称矩阵等内容)

$$w = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_0)$$
$$b = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_0 - \frac{1}{2}\mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_1 + \ln p - \ln (1 - p)$$

x 是离散的