机器学习 Machine learning

第三章 线性分类 Linear Classifier

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第三章 线性分类

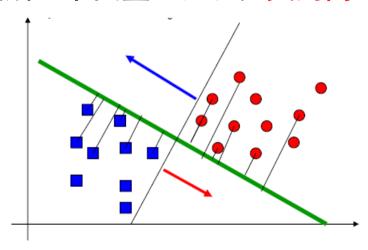
- 3.1 概述
- 3.2 基础知识
- 3.3 感知机
- 3.4 线性鉴别分析
- 3.5 logistic 模型

基本思想

求线性变换

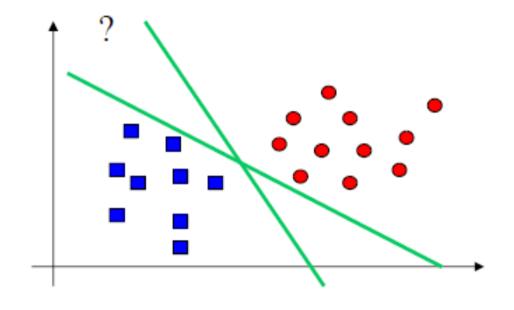
$$y = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}$$

使得样本集 $\{x_i\}$ 线性变换成一维变量 $\{y_i\}$ 后,类别间距大,类内间距小、



基本思想

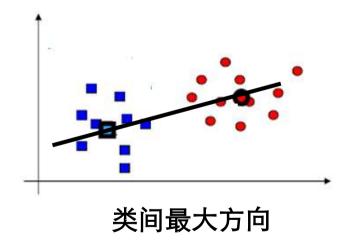
怎么找到这个方向?



基本思想

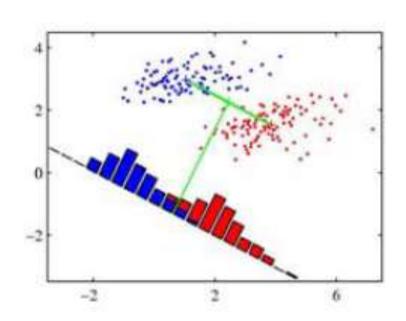
假设: 如果用各类的均值代表类别,类别间最大的方向

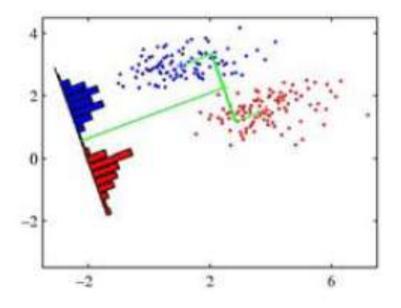
$$u_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i \in C_1}^{N_1} x_i$$
, $u_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i \in C_2}^{N_2} x_i$



基本思想

问题: 只考虑类间,有可能线性不可分





目标函数 (Fisher Criterion)

max
$$J(w) = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2}$$

类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$; 其中, m_i 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

第 k 类样本平均值(类心):

$$\boldsymbol{u}_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} \boldsymbol{x}_i$$

类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$; 其中, m_i 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

第 k 类样本平均值(类心):

$$\boldsymbol{u}_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} \boldsymbol{x}_i$$

两个类别的类心:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{|C_1|} \sum_{x_i \in C_1} x_i$$
 $u_2 = \frac{1}{|C_2|} \sum_{x_i \in C_2} x_i$

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类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$; 其中, m_i 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

样本 x_i 投影到 w 方向后,为 y_i : $y_i = w^T x_i$ 投影后的类心:

$$m_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} y_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \left(\frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} \mathbf{x}_i \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{u}_k$$

类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$; 其中, m_i 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

• 投影后两类的类心:

$$m_1 = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{u}_1$$
 $m_2 = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{u}_2$

• w 方向投影后,类间距 : $m_1 - m_2 = w^T (u_1 - u_2)$

$$(m_1 - m_2)^2 = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1 - m_2)^T$$

$$= w^T (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T w$$

$$= w^T S_b w$$

其中,类间散度矩阵: $S_b = (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T$

若考虑先验可以定义: $S_b = p(\omega_1)p(\omega_2)(\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)(\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)^T$

Chapter 3 Linear Classifier

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类别内的距离

样本投影后的类别内距离:投影后的各类样本方差 $S_1^2 + S_2^2$

- 样本 x_i 投影到 w 方向后为 y_i : $y_i = w^T x_i$
- 在投影方向 w 上, 第 k 类别内, 样本距离

$$S_k^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (y_i - m_k)^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{u}_k))^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\mathbf{w}^T \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i)^2$$

$$= \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\mathbf{w}^T \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i) (\mathbf{w}^T \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i)^T = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} \mathbf{w}^T \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}^T (\sum_{x_i \in C_k} \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T) \mathbf{w}$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_k^T) \mathbf{w}$$

其中, $X_k = [\widetilde{x}_1, \widetilde{x}_2, ... \widetilde{x}_i, ...]_{C_k}$ 第 k 类样本矩阵(\widetilde{x}_i 是列向量)

类别内的距离

样本投影后的类别内距离:投影后的各类样本方差 $S_1^2 + S_2^2$

• 在投影方向 w 上, 类别内距离

$$S_{1}^{2} + S_{2}^{2} = w^{T} (X_{1}X_{1}^{T})w + w^{T} (X_{2}X_{2}^{T})w$$

$$= w^{T} (X_{1}X_{1}^{T} + X_{2}X_{2}^{T})w$$

$$= w^{T} S_{w}w$$

其中, 类内散度矩阵:

$$S_{w} = X_{1}X_{1}^{T} + X_{2}X_{2}^{T}$$

若考虑先验可以定义: $S_w = p(\omega_1) X_1 X_1^T + p(\omega_2) X_2 X_2^T$

求解过程

max J(w) =
$$\frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2} = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

• 广义的 Rayleigh 商,可用 Lagrange 乘子求解, 假设: $w^T S_w w = c$

$$L(\mathbf{w}, \lambda) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w} - \lambda (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} - c)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 2S_b \mathbf{w} - 2\lambda S_w \mathbf{w} = 0$$

$$S_w^{-1}S_bw=\lambda w$$

• 最优解 $w \neq S_w^{-1}S_b$ 的特征向量

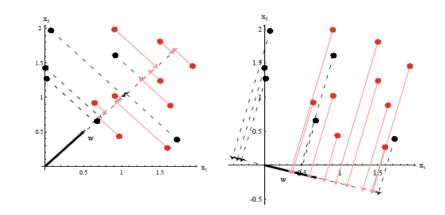
求解过程

实际并没有求特征值,因为 $S_b w$ 在 $u_1 - u_2$ 方向上

$$S_b w = (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T w = \beta(u_1 - u_2)$$

$$S_w^{-1}S_bw = \lambda w \implies S_w^{-1}\beta(u_1-u_2) = \lambda w$$

$$w = S_w^{-1}(u_1 - u_2)$$



Have a break!

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基本思想

假设 likelihood ratio 的对数为线性判别函数

$$\log\left(\frac{p(\boldsymbol{x}|\omega_i)}{p(\boldsymbol{x}|\omega_M)}\right) = \beta_{i,0} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i^T \boldsymbol{x}, \quad i = 1,2,...,M-1$$

$$\log\left(\frac{p(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})}{p(\omega_M|\mathbf{x})}\right) = w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x}, \quad i = 1,2,...,M-1$$

基本思想

多类问题

$$\ln\left(\frac{p(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \mid \boldsymbol{x})}{p(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{M} \mid \boldsymbol{x})}\right) = w_{i,0} + \boldsymbol{w}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}, \quad i = 1,...,M-1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(\omega_i \mid \boldsymbol{x}) = 1$$

$$p(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \exp(w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x})}, i = 1, ..., M-1$$
 (2)

基本思想

两类问题:

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_1 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$
, \mathbf{y}

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(v)} \\ p(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v)} \end{cases}$$

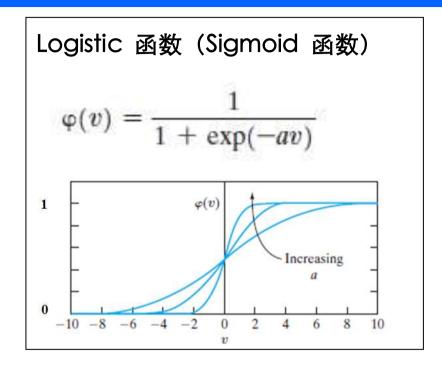
基本思想

两类问题:

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

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基本思想

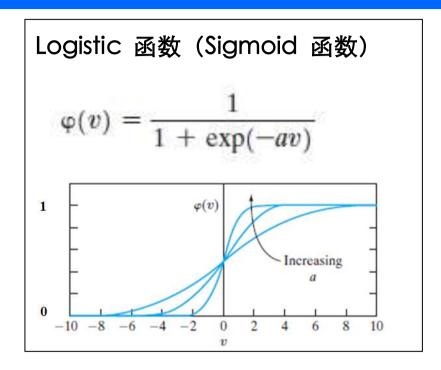
两类问题:

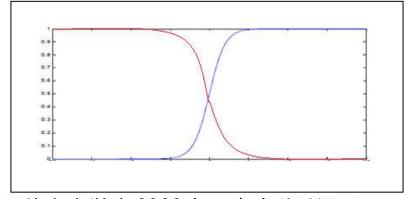
$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

$$\diamondsuit v = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0, \quad \mathbf{M}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(v)} \\ p(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v)} \end{cases}$$

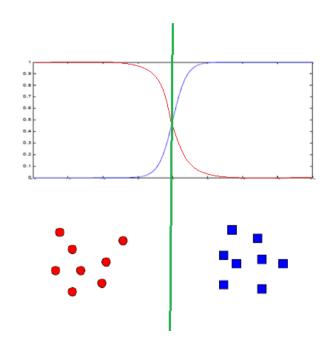
是两个对称函数





基本思想

求参数 \mathbf{w} 和 \mathbf{w}_0 ,相当于确定一个线性判别函数 $g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0$



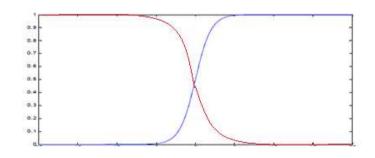
$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

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学习过程

学习目标:

标签 ω_1 类的x, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_2|x)$ 越小, 标签 ω_2 类的x, $p(\omega_2|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越小,



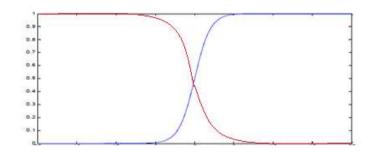
等价于

标签 ω_1 类的x, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越小, 标签 ω_1 类的x, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越小,

学习过程

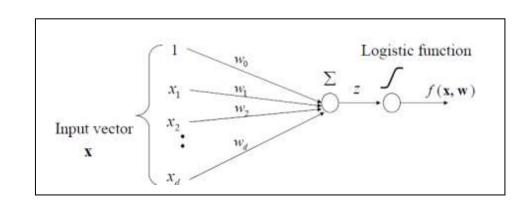
优化准则:

标签 ω_1 类的x, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大标签 ω_2 类的x, $p(\omega_2|x)$ 越大



等价于

标签 ω_1 类的x, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大标签 ω_1 类的x, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大



多分类的一般学习过程

最大似然求取参数 $\theta = \{w_i, w_{i,0}\}_{i=1,...,M-1}$

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \ln \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{N_1} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(1)} | \omega_1; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \prod_{k=1}^{N_2} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(2)} | \omega_2; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \dots \prod_{k=1}^{N_M} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(M)} | \omega_M; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right\}$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)}|\boldsymbol{\omega}_m;\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{p(\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)})P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_m|\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)};\boldsymbol{\theta})}{P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_m)}$$

将(1)(2)带入后

$$L(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_1} \ln P(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}_k^{(1)}) + \sum_{k=1}^{N_2} \ln P(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x}_k^{(2)}) + \ldots + \sum_{k=1}^{N_M} \ln P(\omega_M | \mathbf{x}_k^{(M)}) + C$$

$$C = \ln \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{N} p(\mathbf{x}_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^{M} P(\omega_M)^{N_M}}$$
忽略先验的最大后验估计,就是最大似然估计

Chapter 3 Linear Classifier

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学习过程

最大 $L(\theta)$ 问题转化为最小 $-L(\theta)$

求得
$$\nabla L(\theta) = \frac{-\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$
, 采用梯度下降方法,

求解 $\theta = \{w_i, w_{i,0}\}_{i=1,...,M-1}$; m 类与其他 m-1 类别的线性决策函数。

Have a break!

两类问题,

Discriminant functions:

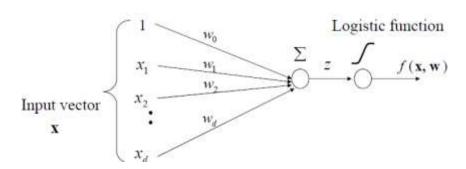
$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$
 $g_0(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$

Sigmoid function:

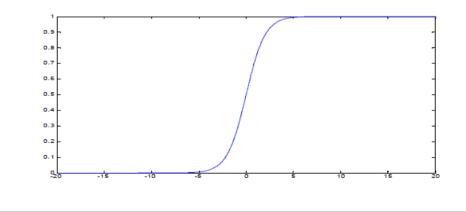
$$g(z) = 1/(1 + e^{-z})$$

单层神经元、Logistic 激活函数



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

- Is also referred to as a sigmoid function
- · Replaces the threshold function with smooth switching
- takes a real number and outputs the number in the interval [0,1]



模型理解

- Probabilistic interpretation

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$
$$p(y = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = 1 - p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})$$

Decision boundary: $g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g_0(\mathbf{x})$

the boundary it must hold:

$$\log \frac{g_o(\mathbf{x})}{g_1(\mathbf{x})} = \log \frac{1 - g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} = 0$$

模型理解

线性决策界:

$$\log \frac{g_o(\mathbf{x})}{g_1(\mathbf{x})} = \log \frac{\frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}}{\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}} = \log \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = 0$$

简化公式的表达

$$p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}}{1 + e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b)}}$$

$$p(y = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}} = 1 - p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x})$$

$$p(y_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}_{i}; \mathbf{w}, b) = y_{i}p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}) + (1 - y_{i})p_{0}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$p(y_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}_{i}; \mathbf{w}, b) = y_{i}p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}) + (1 - y_{i})(1 - p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}))$$

最大化的似然估计:

$$\ell(oldsymbol{w},b) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln p(y_i \mid oldsymbol{x}_i; oldsymbol{w},b)$$

或者

小结

1. 掌握基础知识:

线性模型的基本表达、向量相似计算、常用的统计量;

2.重点掌握线性分类模型:感知器、线性鉴别;

了解logistic鉴别;

3. 掌握随机梯度下降优化方法.

参考文献

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- 3. 周志华, 机器学习, 清华大学出版社, 2016.