

线性模型 Linear Model







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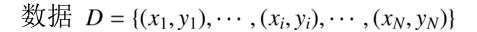


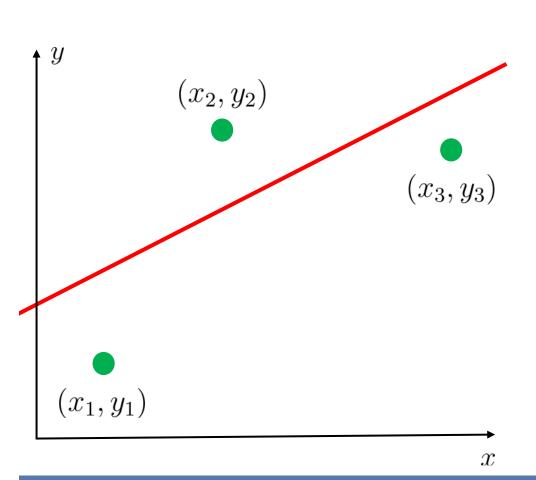


线性回归 Linear Regression



■ 一元线性回归



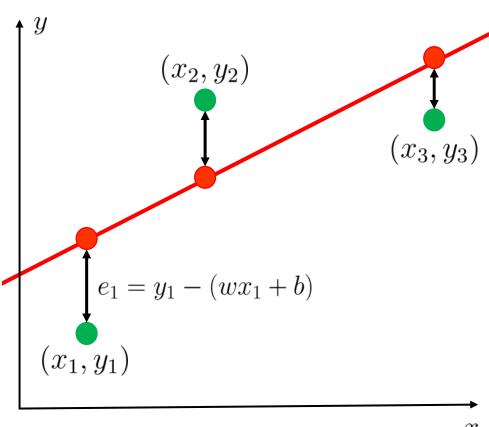


□ 一元线性函数

$$f(x) = wx + b$$



■ 一元线性回归



数据 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_i, y_i), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$

□ 一元线性函数

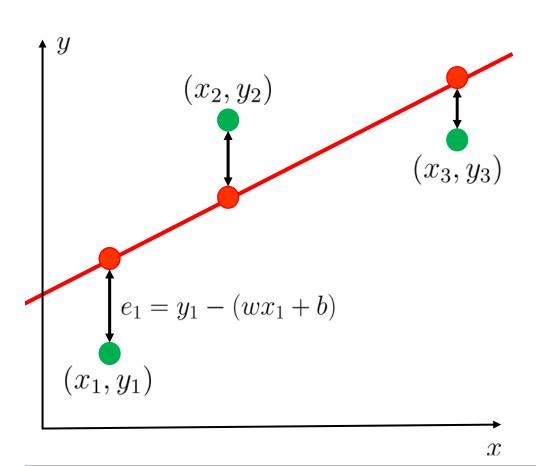
$$f(x) = wx + b$$

□均方和误差

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} e_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - wx_n - b)^2$$



■ 一元线性回归



数据 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_i, y_i), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$

□ 一元线性函数

$$f(x) = wx + b$$

□均方和误差

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} e_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - wx_n - b)^2$$

□最小二乘法求解

$$(w^*, b^*) = \arg\min_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$



- 一元线性回归—最小二乘法
 - □一元线性回归函数

$$f(x) = wx + b \implies wx_i + b \approx y_i$$

□最小二乘法

$$(w^*, b^*) = \arg\min_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

□最小化均方误差

$$E(w,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$



- 一元线性回归—最小二乘法
 - □最小化均方误差

$$E(w,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - wx_i - b)^2$$

□分别对w和b求导,并令导数等于0

$$\frac{\partial E(w,b)}{\partial w} = 2(w \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - b)x_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(w,b)}{\partial b} = 2(mb - \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - wx_i)) = 0$$



有闭形式解 w^*, b^*



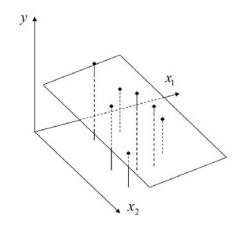
多元线性回归

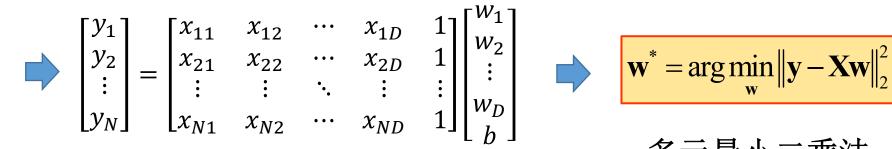
$$y_{1} \approx x_{11}w_{1} + x_{12}w_{2} + \dots + x_{1D}w_{D} + b$$

$$y_{2} \approx x_{21}w_{1} + x_{22}w_{2} + \dots + x_{2D}w_{D} + b$$

$$\dots$$

$$y_{N} \approx x_{N1}w_{1} + x_{N2}w_{2} + \dots + x_{ND}w_{D} + b$$







多元最小二乘法

W



■ 多元线性回归—最小二乘法

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

□误差

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}||_2^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$$

□最小二乘法求解

$$\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -2\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}) = 2\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - 2\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{y} = 0$$

□闭形式解

$$\mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

前提是 $\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}$ 可逆



■ 多元线性回归—最小二乘法

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

□误差

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}||_2^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$$

□最小二乘法求解

$$\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -2\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}) = 2\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - 2\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{y} = 0$$

□闭形式解

$$\mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \implies \mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

正则化、岭回归

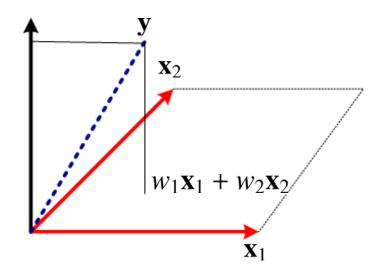


■ 最小二乘的几何解释—正交投影

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1D} & 1 \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2D} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \cdots & x_{ND} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_D \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = w_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + w_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + w_D \mathbf{x}_D$$

Y向数据X所张成的子空间的正交投影





■ 最小二乘的概率解释—高斯噪声假设

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1}w_1 + x_{1,2}w_2 + \dots + x_{1,D}w_D \\ \vdots \\ x_{N,1}w_1 + x_{N,2}w_2 + \dots + x_{N,D}w_D \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 零均值等方差高斯噪声假设

$$e_n \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2\right) \Rightarrow p\left(e_n\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{e_n^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

□ 最大似然估计

$$p(e_1, e_2, ..., e_N) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(e_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}\right)^N \exp\left(-\sum_{n=1}^{N} e_n^2 / 2\sigma^2\right)$$

□ 概率解释—假设误差服从零均值等方差的高斯噪声假设

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} p(e_1, e_2, ..., e_N; \mathbf{w}) \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} e_n^2 \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$



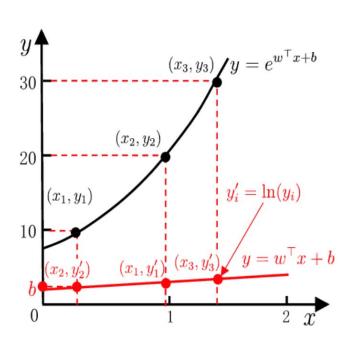
对数线性回归

$$y \approx \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b)$$

$$\ln y \approx \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$\mathbf{v} \approx \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

形式上仍是线性回归, 实质上已经是求取 输入空间到输出空间的非线性函数映射



■ 广义线性模型

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



$$y = g^{-1}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \Leftrightarrow y' = g(y) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

单调可微函数





逻辑斯蒂回归 Logistic Regression



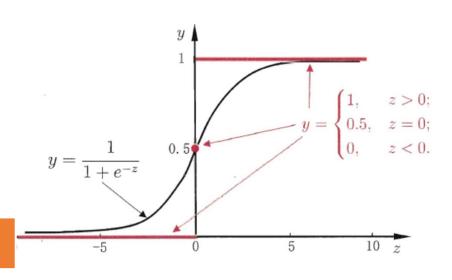
■ 能否用线性回归函数做分类?

$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

□ 分类函数:单位越界函数

$$y = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ 0.5, & z = 0 \\ 1, & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

不连续



□ 分类函数:对数几率函数(logistic function)

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

单调可微 任意阶可导



■ 逻辑斯蒂回归--广义线性回归特例

$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{1-y} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \qquad \left(\frac{y}{1-y} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}}{1-\frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}}{\frac{e^{-z}}{1+e^{-z}}} = e^z \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{1-y} = \ln \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$



概率解释

$$\ln \frac{y}{1-y} = \ln \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$p_{1}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = p(y = 1 | \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{$$

□贝叶斯决策理论

$$\ln \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x};\mathbf{w})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x};\mathbf{w})} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} > 0 & \to y=1 \\ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} < 0 & \to y=0 \end{cases}$$



■ 极大似然推导

□伯努利分布

y_n	1	0
p_n	$p^{1}(\mathbf{x}_{n};\mathbf{w})$	$p^{0}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n};\mathbf{w}\right)$

$$p^{1}(\mathbf{x}_{n};\mathbf{w})+p^{0}(\mathbf{x}_{n};\mathbf{w})=1$$

□最大似然估计

$$p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N; \mathbf{w}) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \left[p^1(\mathbf{x}_n; \mathbf{w}) \right]^{y_n} \left[p^0(\mathbf{x}_n; \mathbf{w}) \right]^{1-y_n}$$

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N; \mathbf{w}) \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} \left[-\ln p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N; \mathbf{w}) \right]$$



- 极大似然推导
 - □目标函数

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = -\ln p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N; \mathbf{w})$$

$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[y_n \ln p^1(\mathbf{x}_n; \mathbf{w}) + (1 - y_n) \ln p^0(\mathbf{x}_n; \mathbf{w}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \ln \left(1 + \exp \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n \right) \right) \right]$$



- 极大似然推导
 - □优化问题

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{w}} L(\mathbf{w})$$
$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n + \log \left(1 + \exp \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n \right) \right) \right]$$

□迭代求解

$$\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} - \eta \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w} \partial \mathbf{w}^T}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$$

梯度下降法
Gradient Descent Method

牛顿法 Newton Method





正则化 Regularization



- 一般的目标函数包含两部分:
 - □ 数据项 (Data Term): 回归/分类的目标,如误差尽可能小或分类尽可能准确等。
 - □ 正则化项 (Regularization Term): 对参数空间的限制/对解额外属性的 追求 (比如稀疏)。

数据项
$$O(\mathbf{x}) = D(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda R(\mathbf{x})$$
 正则化项

$$D(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, R(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$



■ 岭回归(Ridge Regression)

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$Data \ Term : \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$Regularization \ Term : \|\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$trade - off : \lambda$$

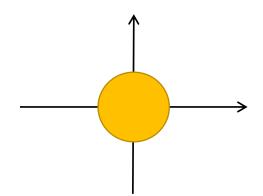
□ 正则化是对解空 间的一种限制

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} D(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda R(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} D(\mathbf{x})$$

$$s.t. R(\mathbf{x}) \leq M$$

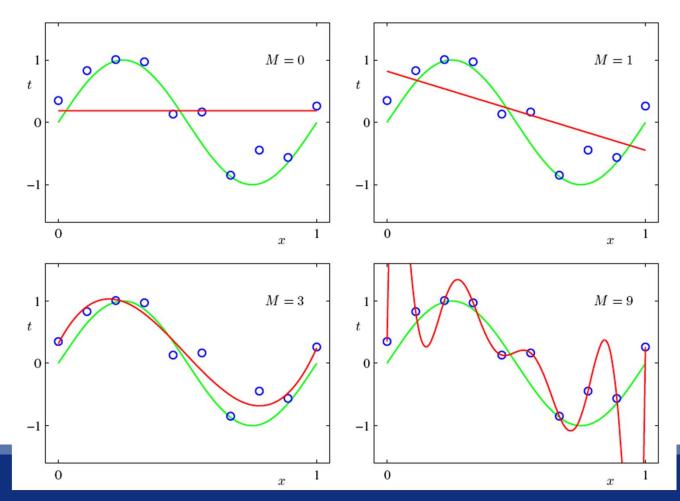




■ 最小二乘模型 $\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}||_2^2$

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x + \dots + w_M x^M$$

M: 超参数





■ 最小二乘模型 $\min_{x \to 2} ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}||_2^2$

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x + \dots + w_M x^M$$

M: 超参数

Table 1.1 Table of the coefficients w* for polynomials of various order. Observe how the typical magnitude of the coefficients increases dramatically as the order of the polynomial increases.

	M = 0	M = 1	M = 6	M = 9
w_0^{\star}	0.19	0.82	0.31	0.35
w_1^{\star}		-1.27	7.99	232.37
w_2^{\star}			-25.43	-5321.83
w_3^{\star}			17.37	48568.31
w_4^{\star}				-231639.30
w_5^{\star}				640042.26
w_6^{\star}				-1061800.52
w_7^{\star}				1042400.18
w_8^{\star}				-557682.99
w_9^{\star}				125201.43



■ 最小二乘模型 $\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}||_2^2$

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x + ... + w_M x^M$$

M: 超参数

□ 增加样本数量,防止过拟合

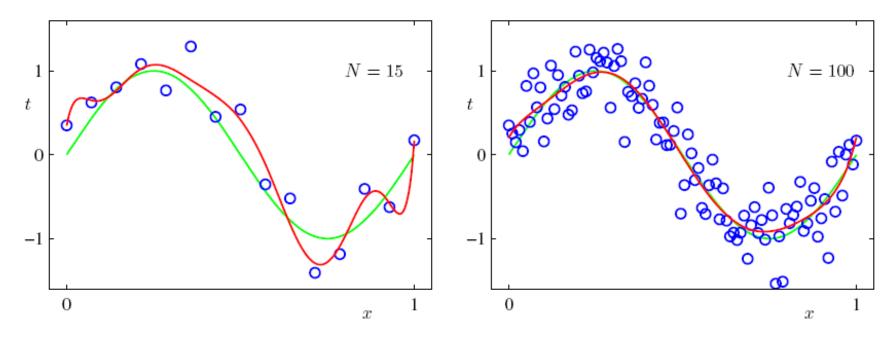


Figure 1.6 Plots of the solutions obtained by minimizing the sum-of-squares error function using the M=9 polynomial for N=15 data points (left plot) and N=100 data points (right plot). We see that increasing the size of the data set reduces the over-fitting problem.

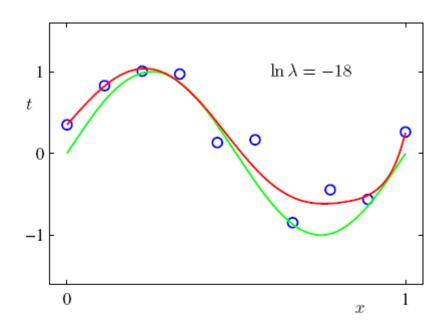


■ 岭回归
$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$y = w_0 + w_1 x + \dots + w_M x^M$$

M: 超参数

□ 正则化,控制模型复杂度



	$\ln \lambda = -\infty$	$\ln \lambda = -18$	$\ln \lambda = 0$
w_0^{\star}	0.35	0.35	0.13
w_1^{\star}	232.37	4.74	-0.05
w_2^{\star}	-5321.83	-0.77	-0.06
w_3^{\star}	48568.31	-31.97	-0.05
w_4^{\star}	-231639.30	-3.89	-0.03
w_5^{\star}	640042.26	55.28	-0.02
w_6^{\star}	-1061800.52	41.32	-0.01
w_7^{\star}	1042400.18	-45.95	-0.00
w_8^{\star}	-557682.99	-91.53	0.00
w_9^{\star}	125201.43	72.68	0.01

Figure 1.7 Plots of M=9 polynomials fitted to the data function (1.4) for two values of the regularization parameters of no regularizer, i.e., $\lambda=0$, corresponding to $\ln\lambda=0$



■ 正则化项可以看作参数的先验 (从贝叶斯估计角度)

观测数据: X

模型参数: w

$$p(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{X}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{X})}{p(\mathbf{X})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{w})p(\mathbf{w})}{p(\mathbf{X})} \propto p(\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{w})p(\mathbf{w})$$

□ 最大后验概率(Maximum a Posteriori, MAP)

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\max_{\mathbf{w}} p(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{X}) = \arg\max_{\mathbf{w}} p(\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{w}) p(\mathbf{w})$$

□ 最大似然估计(Maximum Likelihood Estimation, MLE)

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\max_{\mathbf{w}} p(\mathbf{X} | \mathbf{w})$$

参数的先验概率 假设为常数,服从均匀分布



■ 最大似然估计(MLE) v.s. 最小二乘法

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$$

误差/残差: $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$
假设 $\mathbf{e} = [e_1, e_2, ..., e_N]$ 服从 $i.i.d$ 正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$
 $\mathbf{w} = [w_1, w_2, ..., w_d]$ 服从均匀分布先验.
 $p(\mathbf{w} | \mathbf{X}) \propto p(\mathbf{X} | \mathbf{w})$ $p(\mathbf{w})$
 $= p(\mathbf{e}) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(e_n)$
 $= \prod_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{e_n^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$
 $= \left\{\prod_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{e}\|_2^2\right)\right\} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{e}\|_2^2\right)$



■ 最大后验(MAP) v.s. 岭回归

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$$
 误差/残差: $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$ 假设 $\mathbf{e} = [e_1, e_2, ..., e_N]$ 服从 *i.i.d* 高斯正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 假设 $\mathbf{w} = [w_1, w_2, ..., w_D]$ 也服从 *i.i.d* 高斯正态分布 $N(0, \sigma_1^2)$
$$p(\mathbf{w} | \mathbf{X}) \propto p(\mathbf{X} | \mathbf{w}) p(\mathbf{w}) = p(\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{w}) = \begin{bmatrix} \prod_{n=1}^N p(e_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \prod_{d=1}^D p(w_d) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{e_n^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \right\} \left\{ \prod_{d=1}^D \exp\left[-\frac{w_d^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\propto \left\{ \prod_{n=1}^N \exp\left[-\frac{e_n^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \right\} \left\{ \prod_{d=1}^D \exp\left[-\frac{w_d^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}} p(\mathbf{w} | \mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{e}\|_2^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \right) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right) \exp\left[-\frac{\|\mathbf{e}\|_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 \right]$$

$$\propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 \right]$$

$$\left(ps : \lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right)$$



■ 最小二乘法(OLS) v.s. 岭回归(RR)

1.目标函数(Objective Function):

$$OLS: \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$RR: \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2}^{2}$$

2.解(Solution):

$$OLS: \mathbf{x} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$RR: \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

3.概率(Probability):

OLS: MLE

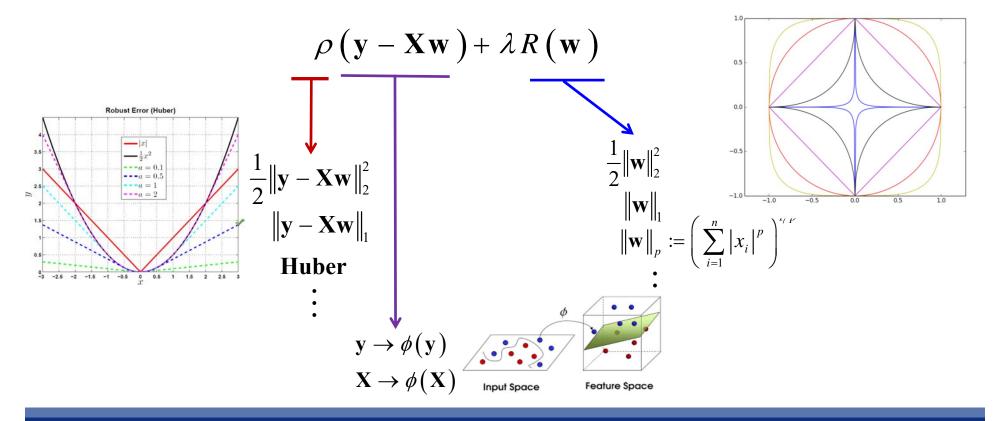
RR: MAP

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- ► L1&L2正则化详解

 https://www.bilibili.com/video/
 av77106463?from=search&sei
 d=4369320229005019988



$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} \implies \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + \dots + x_{1D}w_D \\ \vdots \\ x_{N1}w_1 + x_{N2}w_2 + \dots + x_{ND}w_D \end{bmatrix}$$





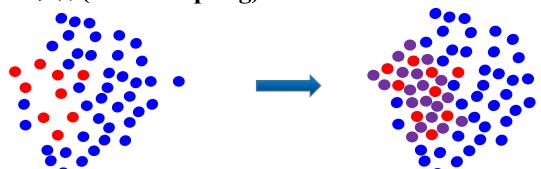


类别不平衡问题 Class-Imbalance

类别不平衡问题

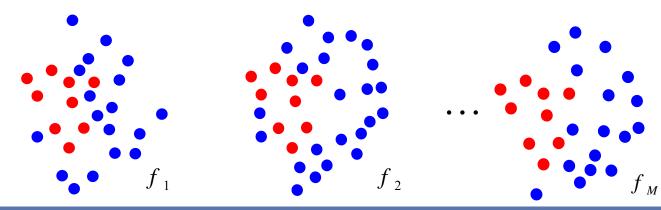


- 类别不平衡
- □ 过采样(over-sampling)



- ✓ 样本复制
- ✓ 样本插值
- ✓ 样本生成 (GAN)

□ 降采样(under-sampling)



- 集成学习 $f = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} f_{M}$
- ✓ EasyEnsemble^[2]
- ✓ BalanceCascade^[2]

类别不平衡问题



■ 加权损失函数

□ 一般损失函数

$$L(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{N} L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w})$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N^+} \frac{1}{N} L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w}) + \sum_{n=1}^{N^-} \frac{1}{N} L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w})$$

□ 加权损失函数

$$L(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \rho_n L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w})$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N^+} \rho_n^+ L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w}) + \sum_{n=1}^{N^-} \rho_n^- L(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n; \mathbf{w})$$

$$\rho^+ = \frac{N^-}{N}, \rho^- = \frac{N^+}{N} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{\rho^+}{\rho^-} = \frac{N^-}{N^+}$$

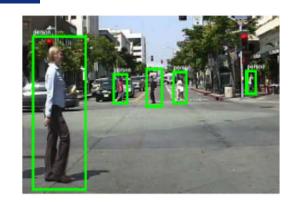
类别不平衡问题



■ Focal Loss

□ 交叉熵损失

$$CE(p_t) = -\log(p_t) \qquad p_t = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } y = 1\\ 1 - p & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} CE(p_n^t) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} y_n \log(p_n) + (1 - y_n) \log(1 - p_n)$$

□ Focal Loss[1] 解决目标检测问题中训练集正负样本极度不平衡情况

$$FL(p_t) = -(1-p_t)^{\gamma} \log(p_t)$$

- ✓ 自适应样本加权
- ✓ 容易分类样本权重降低
- ✔ 促进分类器学习更关注困难样本

