# CLASSIFICATION: LOGISTIC REGRESSION

#### 1. Logistic Regression Model

Logistic distribution. Suppose X is a continuous random variable following logistic distribution. Then the distribution function and the density function take the forms as

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\{-(x - \mu)/\gamma\}},$$
  
$$f(x) = \frac{\exp\{-(x - \mu)/\gamma\}}{\gamma\{1 + \exp(-(x - \mu)/\gamma)\}^2},$$

where  $\mu$  is a position parameter and  $\gamma > 0$  is a shape parameter.

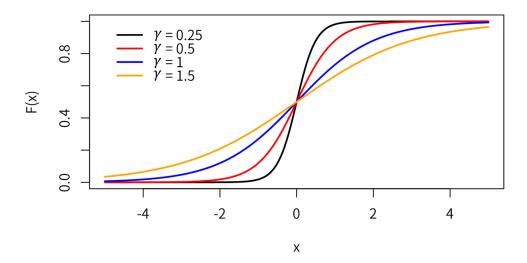


Figure 1: F(x) Curve with Different  $\gamma$ 

Output (class label): Y.

For binary responses  $(Y \in \{0, 1\})$ :

$$P(Y = 1|X = x) = \frac{\exp(x^{\top}\beta)}{1 + \exp(x^{\top}\beta)}.$$

Q: Could you give P(Y = 0|X = x)?

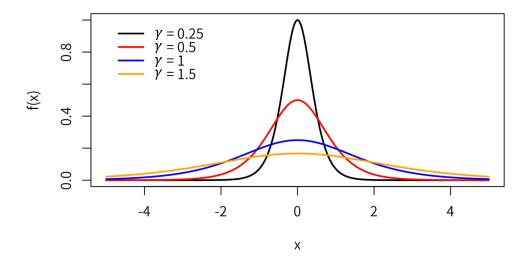


Figure 2: f(x) Curve with Different  $\gamma$ 

Log-odds:

$$\log\left(\frac{P(Y=1|X=x)}{P(Y=0|X=x)}\right) = x^{\mathsf{T}}\beta. \tag{1.1}$$

Particularly, if  $x^{\top}\beta \to +\infty$ , then  $P(Y=1|X=x) \to 1$ ; if  $x^{\top}\beta \to -\infty$ , then  $P(Y=1|X=x) \to 0$ .

### 2. Model Estimation

Suppose for the *i*th subject we observe  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ . Let  $p(x_i; \beta) = P(Y = 1 | X = x_i)$ . Maximum likelihood estimation:

$$\ell(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ y_i \log p(x_i; \beta) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p(x_i; \beta)) \right\}$$

Q: derive the blue part by yourself.

To maximize the log-likelihood, we set its derivatives to zero. The score equations are

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = ??? = 0$$

Optimization: Newton-Raphson algorithm

$$\beta^{new} = \beta^{old} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^\top}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta}.$$

where

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^{\top}} = ??? \tag{2.1}$$

Define **W** as a  $N \times N$  diagonal matrix of weights with the *i*th diagonal element  $p(x_i; \beta^{old})(1 - p(x_i; \beta^{old}))$  and  $\mathbf{p} = (p(x_1; \beta), \dots, p(x_N; \beta))^{\top}$ . Then we have,

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = ???$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell(\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^{\top}} = ???$$

Then the Newton step is

$$\beta^{new} = \beta^{old} + ???$$

This algorithm is then referred to as iteratively reweighted least squares.

Question\*: Write Newton-Raphson algorithm to estimate logistic regression by yourself.

Generate  $X = (1, X_1, X_2)$ , where  $X_j \sim N(0, I_N)$ .

Set true parameter  $\beta = (0.5, 1.2, -1)^{\top}$ .

Set N = 200, 500, 800, 1000.

Estimate  $\beta$  using NR algorithm for R=200 times. For each j, draw  $(\widehat{\beta}_j^{(r)}-\beta_j)$  in boxplot for N=200,500,800,1000. Submit your code (with detailed comments) + report your plot & findings in pdf.

Other algorithms can be found in the 附录 A & B 《统计机器学习》。

Comment:

(1)  $\widehat{\beta}$  converge in distribution to  $N(\beta, (\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X})^{-1})$ . The inference can be done.

(2) Likelihood Ratio Test:

$$LR = -2 \max_{\beta_0} \ell(\beta_0, \beta_1 = 0) + 2 \max_{\beta_0, \beta_1} \ell(\beta_0, \beta_1)$$
$$= DEV_0 - DEV_1$$

LR asymptotically (N is large enough) follows Chi-square distribution with degree of freedoms  $p_0$ , where  $p_0$  is number of parameters in  $\beta_1$ .

#### 3. Multi-nominal Logistic Regression Model

If  $Y \in \{1, \dots, K\}$ , then the multi-nominal logistic regression model takes the form,

$$P(Y = k|X = x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_k^{\top} x)}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \exp(\beta_k^{\top} x)}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K - 1.$$
 (3.1)

#### 4. Model Evaluation

	Predicted class			
		yes	no	Total
Actual class	yes	TP	FN	P
	no	FP	TN	N
	Total	P'	N'	P+N

Figure 3: Classification evaluation: Confusion matrix.

- 1. 总体衡量
- (1) Accuracy (精度):

$$\frac{TP+TN}{P+N}$$

(2) Error rate (错分率):

$$\frac{FP + FN}{P + N}.$$

2. 查准率、查全率与F1

Measure	Formula	
accuracy, recognition rate	$\frac{TP+TN}{P+N}$	
error rate, misclassification rate	$\frac{FP+FN}{P+N}$	
sensitivity, true positive rate, recall	$\frac{TP}{P}$	
specificity, true negative rate	$\frac{TN}{N}$	
precision	$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$	
F, F <sub>1</sub> , F-score, harmonic mean of precision and recall	$\frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$	
$F_{\beta}$ , where $\beta$ is a non-negative real number	$\frac{(1+\beta^2) \times precision \times recall}{\beta^2 \times precision + recall}$	

Figure 4: Evaluation measures.

在"抓坏蛋"的分类任务中,我们更关心"预测的坏蛋是否是真的坏蛋",以及"有多少坏蛋被挑出来了";而不在乎"是否把好人预测成了好人"。这种情况下,precision(查准率)和recall(查全率)更能代表这类需求的性能度量。它们定义如下:

$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP},$$
 
$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}.$$

这里涉及阈值选择,一般阈值越高,则查准率高;阈值越低,查全率高。

F1度量(precision和recall的调和平均):

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times P \times R}{P + R}$$

有时候precision和recall的重要程度不同。 比如,在癌症筛查中,可以允许误诊,但是希望能够尽量准确查出癌症,此时,查全率更重要,在一些营销场景中,

由于每一次营销都要付出成本,因此希望查准率更高。  $F_{\beta}$ 度量:

$$F_{\beta} = \frac{(1+\beta^2) \times P \times R}{(\beta^2 \times P) + R} \tag{4.1}$$

 $F_{\beta}$ 是加权调和平均:

$$\frac{1}{F_{\beta}} = \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} \left(\frac{1}{P} + \frac{\beta^2}{R}\right) \tag{4.2}$$

#### 3. ROC曲线及AUC

之前叙述的方法依赖于阈值(threshold)的设定,因此,阈值设置的好坏往往影响评估度量的差异。这显然是不合理的。

事实上,根据预测概率,我们可以对样本进行排序。直观上,如果一个分类器,能够尽量多的把正样本排序在负样本之前,那么这个分类器具有很好的分类能力。这个排序情况与阈值的设置无关。ROC曲线正是从这个角度出发设计的。

ROC全称是(Receiver Operating Characteristic)[受试者工作特征曲线]。这个名字很怪,跟它历史有关: ROC是由二战中的电子工程师和雷达工程师发明的,用来侦测战场上的敌军载具(飞机、船舰),也就是信号检测理论。

ROC曲线的横轴是"假正例率"(False Positive Rate, FPR),纵轴是"真正例率"(True Positive Rate, TPR).

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}, \quad FPR = \frac{FP}{TN + FP}.$$

一般采用采取ROC曲线下的面积AUC(Area Under Curve)来判断分类器性能的优劣。

AUC取值只与排序有关。假设有 $m^+$ 个正例和 $m^-$ 个负例,令 $D^+$ 与 $D^-$ 分别表示正例、反例集合。定义排序"损失"如下:

$$\ell_{rank} = \frac{1}{m^+ m^-} \sum_{x^+ \in D^+} \sum_{x^- \in D^-} \left( I(f(x^+) < f(x^-)) + \frac{1}{2} I(f(x^+) = f(x^-)) \right) \tag{4.3}$$

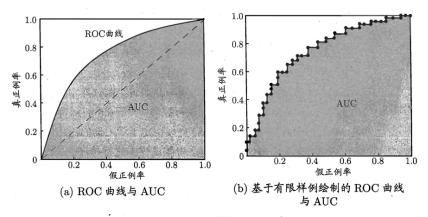


图 2.4 ROC 曲线与 AUC 示意图

Figure 5: ROC和AUC.

理解: 若正例的预测值小于反例,则记一个"罚分",若相等,则记0.5个罚分。

$$AUC = 1 - \ell_{rank}. (4.4)$$

3. 成本收益曲线

成本的度量(覆盖率):

$$\frac{TP + FP}{P + N}.$$

收益的度量(捕获率): Recall(也就是查全率)

4. 多次度量

由于每次抽样时测试集存在随机性,一般重复K次试验后取平均值作为度量。

# 5. 类别不均衡

- 1. 设置阈值  $\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} > \frac{m^+}{m^-}$ ,则预测为正例(不再使用1作为cutoff)
- 2. 过采样(Oversampling): 例如: SMOTE算法,对正例x进行插值产生新正例
- 3. 欠采样(Undersampling): 例如: EasyEnsemble算法,将反例划分为几个子集,分别学习,在利用集成学习的方式汇总结果。

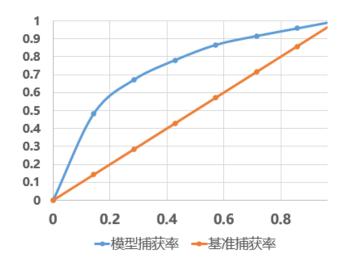


Figure 6: 成本收益曲线.

### 6. 广义线性模型

#### 1. 指数分布族

$$f(y|\theta,\psi) = \exp\left\{\frac{yb(\theta) - c(\theta)}{a(\psi)} + d(y,\psi)\right\}.$$

 $\theta$ : 典型参数, 与y的均值 $\mu$ 有关

 $\psi$ : 刻度参数,与方差有关

举例:正态分布

$$f(y|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

泊松分布:

$$f(y|\mu) = \frac{\exp(-\mu)\mu^y}{y!}$$

- 2. 广义线性模型 (Generalized Linear Model)
- (1) 因变量y的分布为指数族分布,均值为µ
- (2) 系统成分:  $\eta = x^{\mathsf{T}}\beta$ .

(3) 链接函数:  $g(\mu) = x^{\top}\beta$ , 其中 $g(\cdot)$ 为一对一、连续可导的变换。

对于逻辑回归(二项分布n=1):logit链接函数

$$x^{\top} \beta = \log \left( \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \right) \tag{6.1}$$

对于计数变量: 对数链接函数:  $\log(\mu) = x^{\mathsf{T}}\beta$ .