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

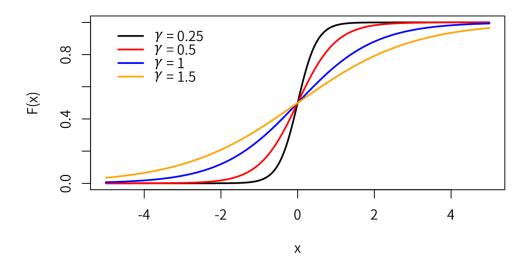


图 1: F(x) Curve with Different γ

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)?

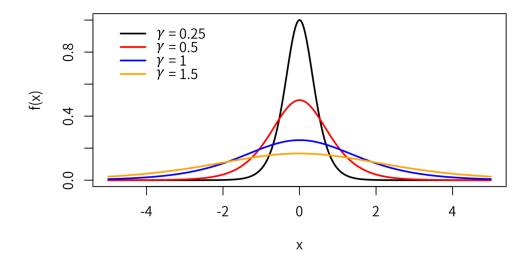


图 2: f(x) Curve with Different γ

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 β 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 $N(\beta, (\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{WX})^{-1})$. 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 β_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

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

图 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 ₁ , F-score, harmonic mean of precision and recall	$\frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$	
F_{β} , where β is a non-negative real number	$\frac{(1+\beta^2) \times precision \times recall}{\beta^2 \times precision + recall}$	

图 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:

$$\begin{aligned} precision &= \frac{TP}{TP + FP}, \\ recall &= \frac{TP}{TP + FN}. \end{aligned}$$

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_{β} 度量:

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

 F_{β} 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).

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

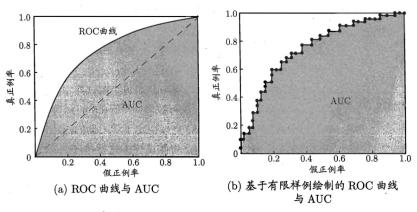


图 2.4 ROC 曲线与 AUC 示意图

图 5: ROC 和 AUC.

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:

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

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)

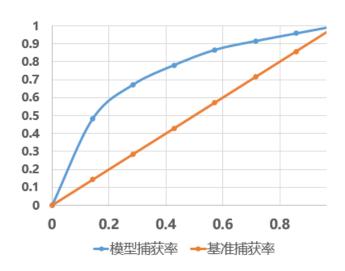


图 6: 成本收益曲线.

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。

6. 广义线性模型

1. 指数分布族

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

 θ : 典型参数, 与 y 的均值 μ 有关

 ψ : 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: $g(\mu) = x^{\mathsf{T}}\beta$, 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: $\log(\mu) = x^{\mathsf{T}}\beta$.