所用的模型: 对数几率回归

$$\ln \frac{p(y=1 \mid \mathbf{x})}{p(y=0 \mid \mathbf{x})} = \mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

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

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

对于输入的 $\mathbf{x}$ , 计算 $\frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x})}$ 与设定的阈值比较,大于阈值的为正

类, 反之为反类

## 参数确定:

为了便于表示和计算,令 $\beta = (\omega; b), \hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{l}), p_i(\beta) = p(y = i \mid \hat{\mathbf{x}}; \beta), m$ 为样本数,利用最大化对数似然估计:

$$l(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ln p(y_i \parallel \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

等价于最小化:

$$l(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( -y_i \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i + \ln(1 + e^{\boldsymbol{\beta}^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i}) \right)$$

故所要求的参数向量为:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}^* = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} l(\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

利用梯度下降算法得到最优解:

(1) 取初值 β<sup>(0)</sup>=[0.1;0.1;0.1;0.1;0.1], 置 k=0;

(2) 计算
$$l(\beta^{(k)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (-y_i \beta^{(k)^T} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i + \ln(1 + e^{\beta^{(k)T} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i}))$$
;

(3) 计算梯度 
$$\frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(k)})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(k)}} = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}(y_{i} - p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(k)}))$$
,并且一维搜索确定 $\eta_{k}$ 得

$$\mathfrak{P}\lim_{\eta_k\geq 0}l(\mathbf{\beta}^{(k)}-\eta_k\times(\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{\beta}^{(k)})}{\partial \mathbf{\beta}^{(k)}}))$$

(4) 
$$\beta^{(k+1)} = \beta^{(k)} - \eta_k \times (\frac{\partial l(\beta^{(k)})}{\partial \beta^{(k)}})$$
,并计算  $l(\beta^{(k+1)})$ , 当  $\|l(\beta^{(k+1)}) - l(\beta^{(k)})\| < \varepsilon$ 

时,令
$$\beta^* = \beta^{(k)}$$
,停止迭代