机器学习第五次作业

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题目1

题面:

从网上下载或自己编程实现 TSVM 算法 选择两个 UCI 数据集,将其中 30% 的样例用作测试样本,10%的样例用作有标记样本,60%的样例用作无标记样本。分别训练出利用无标记样本的 TSVM 以及仅利用有标记样本的 SVM,并比较其性能。

解:

选择最常用的 iris 数据集,将数据集标准化之后,将其中 30 个样例用作测试样本,10 个样例用作有标记样本,60 个样例用作无标记样本。以 sklearn 的 SVM 算法为基础建立 TSVM。模型训练好后,输出经过有标记的样本训练后对未标记样本的预测正确率、经过 TSVM 训练后,对未标记样本的预测正确率和经过 TSVM 训练后对测试样本的预测正确率。最后绘制散点图和分别由 SVM 和 TSVM 得到的超平面。代码如下:

```
1.
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import numpy as np
       import pandas as pd
       from sklearn import svm
       from sklearn.datasets import load iris
6.
       from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
7.
8.
9.
       def create_data():
10.
           iris = load_iris()
11.
           df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
12.
           df['label'] = iris.target
13.
           df.columns = ['sepal length', 'sepal width', 'petal length', 'petal widt
h', 'label']
14.
           data = np.array(df.iloc[:100, [0, 1, -1]])
           # 对数据进行标准化处理
15.
16.
           sc = MinMaxScaler()
17.
           sc.fit(data)
18.
           data = sc.transform(data)
```

```
19.
           data[:, -1] = data[:, -1] * 2 - 1
20.
           # 30 个测试样本
21.
           test = np.vstack((data[:15], data[50:65]))
           # 10 个有标记样本
22.
23.
           labeled_sample = np.vstack((data[15:20], data[65:70]))
24.
           # 60 个无标记样本
           unlabeled sample = np.vstack((data[20:50], data[70:]))
25.
           return test, labeled_sample, unlabeled_sample
26.
27.
28.
       test, labeled, unlabeled = create data()
29.
       clf = svm.SVC(C=1, kernel='linear')
30.
       # 有标记的样本训练 SVM
31.
       clf.fit(labeled[:, :2], labeled[:, -1])
32.
33.
       positive_labeled = labeled[5:]
       negative labeled = labeled[:5]
34.
35.
       plt.scatter(labeled[:5, :2][:, 0], labeled[:5, :2][:, 1], color='red', s=40,
label=-1)
36.
       plt.scatter(labeled[5:, :2][:, 0], labeled[5:, :2][:, 1], color='blue', s=40
, label=1)
       x_points = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
37.
38.
       y points = -
(clf.coef_[0][0] * x_points + clf.intercept_) / clf.coef_[0][1]
39.
       plt.plot(x_points, y_points, color='green')
40.
       plt.legend()
       # 伪标记
41.
42.
       fake_label = clf.predict(unlabeled[:, :2])
43.
       unlabeled positive x = []
44.
       unlabeled_positive_y = []
45.
       unlabeled_negative_x = []
46.
       unlabeled_negative_y = []
47.
       for i in range(len(unlabeled)):
           if int(fake_label[i]) == 1:
48.
49.
               unlabeled_positive_x.append(unlabeled[i, 0])
50.
               unlabeled_positive_y.append(unlabeled[i, 1])
51.
           else:
               unlabeled negative x.append(unlabeled[i, 0])
52.
53.
               unlabeled_negative_y.append(unlabeled[i, 1])
54.
55.
       plt.scatter(unlabeled_positive_x, unlabeled_positive_y, color='red', s=15)
56.
       plt.scatter(unlabeled_negative_x, unlabeled_negative_y, color='blue', s=15)
       print('经过有标记的样本训练后,对未标记样本的预测正确率为
{}'.format(clf.score(unlabeled[:, :2], unlabeled[:, -1])))
```

```
58.
59.
       Cu = 0.1
       Cl = 1 # 初始化 Cu, Cl
60.
       weight = np.ones(len(labeled) + len(unlabeled))
61.
       # 样本权重
62.
63.
       weight[len(unlabeled):] = Cu
       # 用于训练有标记与无标记样本集合
64.
65.
       train_sample = np.vstack((labeled[:, :2], unlabeled[:, :2]))
66.
       # 用于训练的标记集合
       train_label = np.hstack((labeled[:, -1], fake_label))
67.
68.
       unlabeled id = np.arange(len(unlabeled))
69.
70.
       while Cu < Cl:</pre>
71.
           clf.fit(train_sample, train_label, sample_weight=weight)
72.
           while True:
               # 通过训练得到的预测标记
73.
74.
               predicted_y = clf.decision_function(unlabeled[:, :2])
75.
               # 伪标记,这里为与预测的区分开,写为 real y
76.
               real_y = fake_label
77.
               epsilon = 1 - predicted_y * real_y
               positive_set, positive_id = epsilon[real_y > 0], unlabeled_id[real_y
78.
> 0]
               negative_set, negative_id = epsilon[real_y < 0], unlabeled_id[real_y</pre>
79.
< 01
               positive_max_id = positive_id[np.argmax(positive_set)]
80.
               negative_max_id = negative_id[np.argmax(negative_set)]
81.
82.
               epsilon1, epsilon2 = epsilon[positive_max_id], epsilon[negative_max_
id]
83.
               if epsilon1 > 0 and epsilon2 > 0 and round(epsilon1 + epsilon2, 3) >
= 2:
                   fake_label[positive_max_id] = -fake_label[positive_max_id]
84.
85.
                   fake_label[negative_max_id] = -fake_label[negative_max_id]
                   train_label = np.hstack((labeled[:, -1], fake_label))
86.
87.
                   clf.fit(train_sample, train_label, sample_weight=weight)
88.
               else:
89.
                   break
           # 更新 Cu
90.
91.
           Cu = min(2 * Cu, Cl)
92.
           # 更新样本权重
93.
           weight[len(unlabeled):] = Cu
94.
       # 绘图
95.
       x_points = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
       y points = -
(clf.coef_[0][0] * x_points + clf.intercept_) / clf.coef_[0][1]
```

```
97. plt.plot(x_points, y_points, color='yellow')
98. plt.savefig('运行结果.jpg')
99. plt.show()
100. # 打印结果
101. print('经过 TSVM 训练后,对未标记样本的预测正确率为
{}'.format(clf.score(unlabeled[:,:2], unlabeled[:,-1])))
102. print('经过 TSVM 训练后,对测试样本的预测正确率为
{}'.format(clf.score(test[:,:2], test[:,-1])))
```

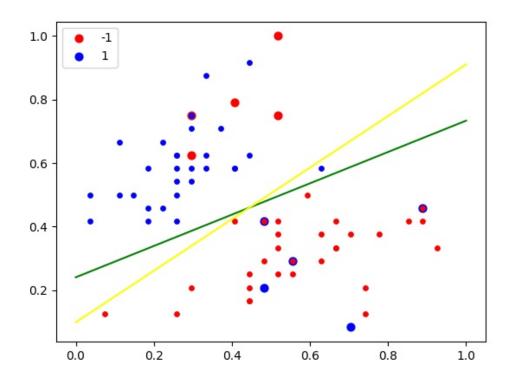


图 1 散点图与超平面

程序绘制的散点图和超平面如图 1 所示。其中,绿线是仅利用有标记样本的 SVM 得到的超平面,黄线是利用无标记样本的 TSVM 模型得到的超平面。

由实验结果可知,对于 iris 数据集,TSVM 通过利用未标记数据能提高最终分类的准确率,从 SVM 的 96.67%提高到了 TSVM 的 98.33%,并且预测标记与测试集的真实标记一致,预测正确率为 100%。

题面:

假设数据由混合专家(mixture of experts)模型生成,即数据是基于k个成分混合而得的概率密度生成: $p(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \cdot p(x|\theta_i)$,其中, $\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_k\}$ 是模型参数, $p(x|\theta_i)$ 是第i个混合成分的概率密度,混合系数 $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i = 1$ 。假设每个混合成分对应一个类别,但每个类别可能包含多个混合成分。试推导相应的生成式半监督学习算法。

解:

首先,我们假定:

- 数据X包含M=l+u个样本: $X=\{\mathbf{x}_j\}, j=1,\ldots,M$
- 所有样本中共有 $|\mathcal{C}|$ 个类别: c_i 表示样本的类别, $c_i \in \mathcal{C}$
- 混合模型含有N个混合成分, $\{m_j=i\}, i=1,\ldots,N$ 表示样本 \mathbf{x}_j 可能的混合成分, θ_i 表示对应混合成分的模型参数,则相应模型可以表示为 $f(\mathbf{x}_j\mid\theta_i)=p(\mathbf{x}_j\mid m_j=i,\theta_i)=p(\mathbf{x}_j\mid\theta_i)$

在此处:

$$\begin{split} LL(D_l \cup D_u) &= \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_i, c_j) \in D_l} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_j, c_j \mid \theta) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta) \\ &= \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_i, c_j) \in D_l} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(c_j \mid \mathbf{x}_j, m_j = i, \theta_i) p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid m_j = i, \theta_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid m_j = i, \theta_i) \\ &= \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_i, c_j) \in D_l} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(c_j \mid \mathbf{x}_j, m_j = i, \theta_i) f(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i f(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) \end{split}$$

我们采用广义混合模型(The Generalized Mixture Model, GM),采用高斯分布作为混合成分,来推导 EM 算法的更新参数。

显然,此时:

$$f(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) = p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) = p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

则第一个式子变为:

$$LL(D_l \cup D_u) = \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_i, c_j) \in D_l} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(c_j \mid \mathbf{x}_j, m_j = i, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

代入 GM 公式,得:

$$LL(D_l \cup D_u) = \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_i, c_j) \in D_l} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \beta_{c_j \mid i} p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u} \ln \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

我们的目的是要求得最优的 α_i , $\beta_{c,|i}$, μ_i , Σ_i 使上式取得最大值。

对于混合系数 α_i ,除了要最大化 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$,还应满足隐含条件: $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i = 1$, 因此考虑对 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$ 使用拉格朗日乘子法,变为优化: $LL(D_l \cup D_u) + \lambda(\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i - 1)$,代入 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$ 的计算式,得到:

$$\frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \alpha_i} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} \frac{\beta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot \beta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} + \lambda = 0$$

令:

$$p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) = rac{lpha_i \cdot eta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^N lpha_i \cdot eta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}$$

同时,将高斯模型代入方程,得:

$$p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) = \frac{\alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}$$

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \alpha_i \cdot \lambda$$

令上式对所有高斯混合成分求和:

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} \sum_{i=1}^N p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} \sum_{i=1}^N p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + lpha_i \cdot \lambda \ &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} 1 + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} 1 + \lambda \ &= M + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

 $令\lambda = -M$,将其带入上式,得:

$$lpha_i = rac{1}{M} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in Dl} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i)
ight)$$

对于高斯分布,其偏导具有如下性质:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\partial \mu_i} &= p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}) \\ \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\partial \Sigma_i} &= p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-2} \cdot \left((\mathbf{x} - \mu_i) (\mathbf{x} - \mu_i)^\top - \Sigma_i \right) \end{split}$$

求偏导,得:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \mu_i} &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} \frac{\alpha_i \cdot \beta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot \beta_{c_j \mid i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} \frac{\alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j) \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j) \\ &= \Sigma_i^{-1} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot (\mu_i - \mathbf{x}_j)\right) \end{split}$$

继续计算:

$$\begin{split} \mu_i &= \frac{1}{M\alpha_i} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} \mathbf{x}_j \cdot p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} \mathbf{x}_j \cdot p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \right) \\ &\frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \Sigma_i} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} \frac{\alpha_i \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-2} \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top - \Sigma_i \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} \frac{\alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} \cdot \Sigma_i^{-2} \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top - \Sigma_i \right) \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-2} \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top - \Sigma_i \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i^{-2} \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top - \Sigma_i \right) \\ &\Sigma_i = \frac{1}{M\alpha_i} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top \right) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)(\mathbf{x}_j - \mu_i)^\top \right) \end{split}$$

对于混合系数 $\beta_{k|i}$,除了要最大化 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$,还应满足隐含条件: $\beta_{k|i} \geq 0$, $\sum_{k=1}^{|C|} \beta_{k|i} = 1$, 因此考虑对 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$ 使用拉格朗日乘子法,变为优化: $LL(D_l \cup D_u) + \lambda(\sum_{k=1}^{|C|} \beta_{k|i} - 1)$,代入 $LL(D_l \cup D_u)$ 的计算式,得到:

$$\frac{\partial LL(D_l \cup D_u)}{\partial \beta_{k|i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l \wedge c_j = k} \frac{\alpha_i \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot \beta_{c_j|i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} + \lambda = 0$$

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in Dl \wedge c_j = k} rac{lpha_i \cdot eta_{k|i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\sum\limits_{i = 1}^N lpha_i \cdot eta_{c_j|i} \cdot p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)} + eta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda \ &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in Dl \wedge c_j = k} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + eta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l \wedge c_j = k} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} eta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda \ &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i) + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = -\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$

最终得到:

$$eta_{k|i} = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l \wedge c_j = k} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}{\displaystyle\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l} p(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i)}$$