

South China University of Technology

《机器学习》课程实验报告

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- 1. 实验题目:逻辑回归、线性分类与随机梯度下降
- 2. 实验时间: 2017 年 12 月 1 日
- 3. 报告人:潘文杰
- 4. 实验目的:
- 1. 对比理解梯度下降和随机梯度下降的区别与联系。
- 2. 对比理解逻辑回归和线性分类的区别与联系。
- 3. 进一步理解 SVM 的原理并在较大数据上实践。

5. 数据集以及数据分析:

实验使用的是LIBS VM Data 的中的 a9a 数据,包含 32561 / 16281(testing)个样本,每个样本有 123/123 (testing)个属性。

6. 实验步骤:

逻辑回归与随机梯度下降

- 1)读取实验训练集和验证集。
- 2)逻辑回归模型参数初始化,可以考虑全零初始化,随机初始化或者正态分布初始化。
- 3)选择 Loss 函数及对其求导,过程详见课件 ppt。
- 4)求得部分样本对 Loss 函数的梯度 G。
- 5)使用不同的优化方法更新模型参数(NAG, RMSProp, AdaDelta 和 Adam)。
- 6)选择合适的阈值,将验证集中计算结果大于阈值的标记为正类,反之为负类。 7)在验证集上测试并得到不同优化方法的 Loss 函数值

8)重复步骤 4-6 若干次,画出 L_{NAG} , $L_{RMSProp}$, $L_{AdaDelta}$ 和 L_{Adam} 随迭代次数的变化图。

线性分类与随机梯度下降

- 1)读取实验训练集和验证集。
- 2)支持向量机模型参数初始化,可以考虑全零初始化,随机初始化或者正态分布初始化。
- 3)选择 Loss 函数及对其求导,过程详见课件 ppt。
- 4)求得部分样本对 Loss 函数的梯度。
- 5)使用不同的优化方法更新模型参数(NAG, RMSProp, AdaDelta 和 Adam)。
- 6)选择合适的阈值,将验证集中计算结果大于阈值的标记为正类,反之为负类。
- 7)在验证集上测试并得到不同优化方法的 Loss 函数值

L_{NAG} , $L_{RMSProp}$, $L_{AdaDelta}$ 和 L_{Adam}

0

 L_{NAG} , $L_{RMSProp}$, $L_{AdaDelta}$ 和 L_{Adam} 随迭代次数的变化图。

7. 代码内容:

逻辑回归和随机梯度下降

```
# 实验:逻辑回归和随机梯度下降
## 1. 读取实验数据,划分训练集合验证集
import sklearn
from sklearn.externals.joblib import Memory
from sklearn.datasets import load symlight file
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from numpy import *
mem = Memory("./mycache")
@mem.cache
def getData():
   train X, train y = load symlight file('data/a9a', n features=12
3)
   test X, test y = load symlight file('data/a9a.t', n features=12
3)
   train_y = train_y.reshape(train_y.shape[0],1)
   test y = test y.reshape(test y.shape[0],1)
   train y[train y == -1] = 0
   test y[test y == -1] = 0
   return train_X, test_X, train_y, test_y
train_X, test_X, train_y, test_y = getData()
## 2.初始化模型参数
import numpy as np
m, n = np.shape(train X)
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
alpha = 0.03
maxIteration = 500
## 3.选择 Loss 函数
```

```
def getLoss(x, y, theta):
   return -(y * log(sigmoid(x * theta)) + (1 - y) * log(1 - sigmoi
d(x * theta)) ).sum() / x.shape[0]
def sigmoid(a):
   return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-a))
## 4.随机梯度下降函数训练
def getGradientSGD(w):
   random num = np.random.randint(0,m)
   return (train X[random num].T * (sigmoid(train X[random num] *
w) - train y[random num]))
train loss = []
evaluation loss = []
def SGD (theta):
   for i in range (0, maxIteration):
      gradient = getGradientSGD(theta)
      theta = theta - alpha * gradient
      train loss.append(getLoss(train X, train y, theta))
      evaluation loss.append(getLoss(test X, test y, theta))
SGD (theta)
## 5.绘制 Loss train 和 Loss validation 随迭代次数的变化图
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
## 6.使用不同的优化方法更新模型参数
### NAG
train loss nag, evaluation loss nag, train accr nag, evaluation accr
nag = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def NAG (theta):
  gama = 0.9
vt = 0
```

```
for i in range(0, maxIteration):
       gradient = getGradientSGD(theta - gama*vt)
       vt = gama*vt + alpha * gradient
       theta = theta - vt
       train loss nag.append(getLoss(train X, train y, theta))
       evaluation loss nag.append(getLoss(test X, test y, theta))
NAG (theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss nag, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss nag, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
### RMSProp
train loss RMSProp, evaluation loss RMSProp, train accr RMSProp, eva
luation_accr_RMSProp = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def RMSProp(theta):
   gama = 0.9
   vt = 0
   Egt = 0
   e=0.00000001
   learning rate = 0.3
   for i in range(0, maxIteration):
       gradient = getGradientSGD(theta - gama*vt)
       Egt = gama * Egt + ((1-gama)*(gradient**2)).sum()
       theta = theta - learning rate*gradient/math.sqrt(Egt + e)
       train loss RMSProp.append(getLoss(train X, train y, theta))
       evaluation loss RMSProp.append(getLoss(test X, test y, thet
a))
RMSProp(theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
```

```
plt.plot(train loss RMSProp, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss RMSProp, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
### AdaDelta
train loss adaDelta, evaluation loss adaDelta, train accr adaDelta,
evaluation accr_adaDelta = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def adaDelta(theta):
   rho = 0.9
   Egt=0
   Edt = 0
   e=0.0000001
   delta = 0
   learning rate = 2000
   for i in range (0, maxIteration):
       gradient = getGradientSGD(theta)
       Egt = rho * Egt + ((1-rho)*(gradient**2)).sum()
       delta = - math.sqrt(Edt + e) *gradient/math.sqrt(Egt + e)
       Edt = rho*Edt+((1-rho)*(delta**2)).sum()
       theta = theta + learning rate*delta
       train loss adaDelta.append(getLoss(train X, train y, theta))
       evaluation loss adaDelta.append(getLoss(test X, test y, thet
a))
adaDelta(theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss adaDelta, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation_loss_adaDelta,label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
### Adam
train loss adam, evaluation loss adam, train accr adam, evaluation a
ccr adam = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def adam(theta):
```

```
t = 0
   m = 0
   v = 0
   b1 = 0.9
   b2 = 0.995
   learning rate = 0.05
   for i in range(0, maxIteration):
      gradient = getGradientSGD(theta)
       t += 1
      m = b1 * m + ((1 - b1) * gradient).sum()
      v = b2 * v + ((1 - b2) * (gradient ** 2)).sum()
      mt = m / (1 - (b1 ** t))
      vt = v / (1 - (b2 ** t))
       theta = theta- learning_rate * mt / (math.sqrt(vt) + e)
       train loss adam.append(getLoss(train X, train y, theta))
       evaluation loss adam.append(getLoss(test X, test y, theta))
adam(theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss adam, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss adam, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
## 五种不同随机梯度下降方法对比
plt.plot(train loss, label="train loss")
plt.plot(train loss nag, label="train loss nag")
plt.plot(train_loss_adaDelta, label="train_loss_adaDelta")
plt.plot(train loss RMSProp, label ="train loss RMSProp")
plt.plot(train_loss_adam, label="train_loss_adam")
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
```

线性分类和随机梯度下降

```
# 实验: 线性分类和随机梯度下降
## 1. 读取实验数据,划分训练集合验证集
import sklearn
```

```
from sklearn.externals.joblib import Memory
from sklearn.datasets import load symlight file
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from numpy import *
mem = Memory("./mycache")
@mem.cache
def getData():
   train_X, train_y = load_svmlight_file('data/a9a', n_features=12
3)
   test X, test y = load symlight file('data/a9a.t', n features=12
3)
   train y = train y.reshape(train y.shape[0],1)
   test y = test y.reshape(test y.shape[0],1)
   train y[train y == -1] = 0
   test_y[test_y == -1] = 0
   return train X, test X, train y, test y
train X, test X, train y, test y = getData()
## 2.初始化 SVM 模型参数
import numpy as np
m, n = np.shape(train X)
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
maxIteration = 300
c = 0.5
learning rate = 0.01
## 3. 计算随机梯度下降函数和计算 Loss 函数
def getStochasticGradient(theta):
   index = (1 - train_y * (train_X * theta) < 0)</pre>
   y = train y.copy()
   y[index] = 0
   randomNum = np.random.randint(0, train X.shape[0])
   epsilon gradient = - ((train X) [randomNum].T * y[randomNum]).re
shape (123,1)
   gradient = theta + epsilon gradient
   return gradient
```

```
def getHingeLoss(theta,x,y):
   epsilon loss = 1 - y * x.dot(theta)
   epsilon loss[epsilon loss<0] = 0</pre>
   loss = 0.5 * np.dot(theta.transpose(), theta).sum() + epsilon 1
oss.sum()
   return loss/x.shape[0]
## 4.随机梯度下降训练
train loss, evaluation loss, train accr, evaluation accr = [],[],
[],[]
def gradientDescent(w):
   for i in range (maxIteration):
      gradient = getStochasticGradient(w)
      w -= learning rate*gradient
      train loss.append(getHingeLoss(w, train X, train y))
      evaluation loss.append( getHingeLoss(w, test X, test y))
gradientDescent(theta)
## 5.绘制 Loss train 和 Loss validation 随迭代次数的变化图
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot( train loss, label="train")
plt.plot( evaluation loss, label="evaluation" )
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
## 6.使用不同的优化方法更新模型参数
### NAG
train_loss_nag,evaluation_loss_nag,train_accr_nag,evaluation_accr
nag = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def NAG(w):
   vt = 0
   gama = 0.9
   for i in range (maxIteration):
      gradient = getStochasticGradient(w -gama*vt)
      vt = gama*vt + learning rate * gradient
```

```
w = w - vt
       train loss nag.append(getHingeLoss(w,train X,train y))
       evaluation loss nag.append( getHingeLoss(w,test X,test y))
NAG (theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss nag, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss nag, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
### RMSProp
train loss RMSProp, evaluation loss RMSProp, train accr RMSProp, eva
luation accr RMSProp = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def RMSProp(w):
   gama = 0.9
   vt = 0
   Eat = 0
   e=0.0000001
   learning rate = 0.3
   for i in range (0, maxIteration):
       gradient = getStochasticGradient(w - gama*vt)
      Eqt = qama * Eqt + ((1-qama)*(qradient**2)).sum()
       w -= learning rate*gradient/math.sqrt(Egt + e)
       train loss RMSProp.append(getHingeLoss(w,train X,train y))
       evaluation_loss_RMSProp.append( getHingeLoss(w,test_X,test_
y))
RMS Prop (theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss RMSProp, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss RMSProp, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
```

```
### AdaDelta
train loss adaDelta, evaluation loss adaDelta, train accr adaDelta,
evaluation accr adaDelta = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def adaDelta(w):
   rho = 0.9
   Eqt=0
   Edt = 0
   e=0.00000001
   delta = 0
   learning rate = 2000
   for i in range(0, maxIteration):
       gradient = getStochasticGradient(w)
       Egt = rho * Egt + ((1-rho)*(gradient**2)).sum()
       delta = - math.sqrt(Edt + e) *gradient/math.sqrt(Egt + e)
      Edt =rho*Edt+((1-rho)*(delta**2)).sum()
       w = w + learning rate*delta
       train loss adaDelta.append(getHingeLoss(w,train X,train y))
       evaluation loss adaDelta.append( getHingeLoss(w,test X,test
_y))
adaDelta(theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss adaDelta, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss adaDelta,label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
### Adam
train_loss_adam, evaluation_loss_adam, train_accr_adam, evaluation_a
ccr adam = [],[],[],[]
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
def adam(w):
   t = 0
   m = 0
   v = 0
```

```
b1 = 0.9
   b2 = 0.995
   learning rate = 0.05
   for i in range (0, maxIteration):
      gradient = getStochasticGradient(w)
      t += 1
      m = b1*m + ((1-b1)*gradient).sum()
      v = b2*v + ((1-b2)*(gradient**2)).sum()
      mt = m/(1-(b1**t))
      vt = v/(1-(b2**t))
      w = w- learning rate * mt/(math.sqrt(vt)+e)
      train loss adam.append(getHingeLoss(w,train X,train y))
      evaluation loss adam.append( getHingeLoss(w, test X, test y))
adam(theta)
plt.xlabel("Iterations")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(train loss adam, label="train")
plt.plot(evaluation loss adam, label="evaluation")
plt.legend(loc ='upper right')
## 五种不同随机梯度下降方法对比
plt.plot(train loss, label="train loss")
plt.plot(train loss nag, label="train loss nag")
plt.plot(train_loss_adaDelta, label="train_loss_adaDelta")
plt.plot(train loss RMSProp, label ="train loss RMSProp")
plt.plot(train loss adam, label="train loss adam")
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
```

8. 模型参数的初始化方法:

逻辑回归

```
m, n = np.shape(train_X)
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
alpha = 0.03
maxIteration = 500
```

线性分类

```
m, n = np.shape(train_X)
theta = np.ones((n, 1))
```

maxIteration = 300
c = 0.5
learning rate = 0.01

9.选择的 loss 函数及其导数:

逻辑回归

定义逻辑函数

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$

Label 为{0,1} Loss 函数为

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i log h_w(x_i) + (1 - y_i) log (1 - h_w(x_i)) \right]$$

其导数为

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = -y \frac{1}{h_w(x)} \frac{\partial h_w(x)}{\partial w} + (1-y) \frac{1}{1-h_w(x)} \frac{\partial h_w(x)}{\partial w}$$

线性分类

定义

$$\ell(y) = \max(0, 1 - t \cdot y)$$

Hinge loss 函数

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial w_i} = \begin{cases} -t \cdot x_i & \text{if } t \cdot y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

则 loss 函数为

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{2} ||w||^2 + C \sum_{i} \max(0, 1 - y_i(w_i^x + b))$$

10.实验结果和曲线图:

逻辑回归

1) Vanilla SGD

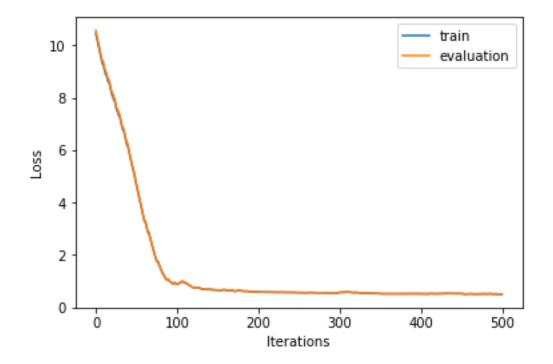
超参数选择:

alpha = 0.03
maxIteration = 500

预测结果(最佳结果):

0.495440805639

loss 曲线图:

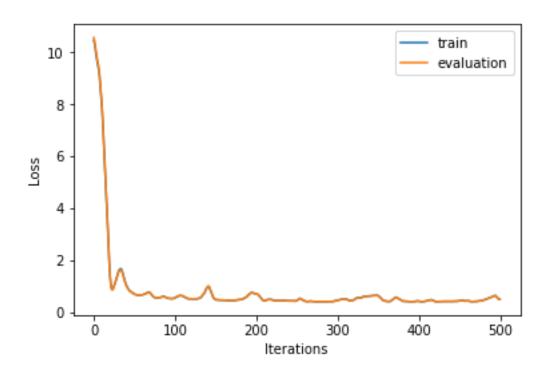


2) NAG

超参数选择:

alpha = 0.03
maxIteration = 500

预测结果(最佳结果):

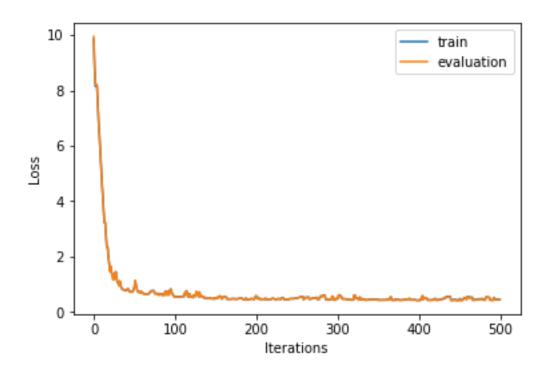


3) RMSProp

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 0.3
maxIteration = 500

预测结果(最佳结果):

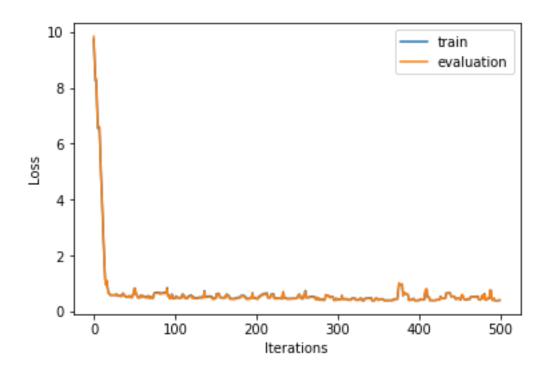


4) AdaDelta

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 2000
maxIteration = 500

预测结果(最佳结果):

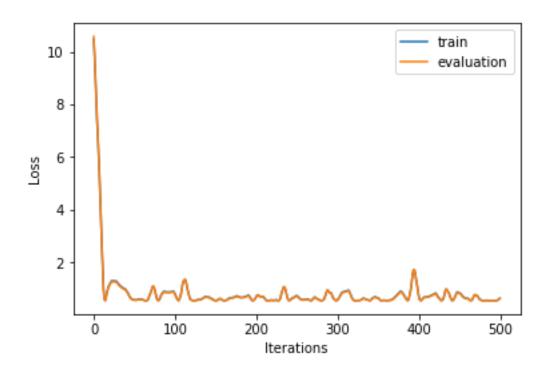


5) Adam

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 0.05
maxIteration = 500

预测结果(最佳结果):



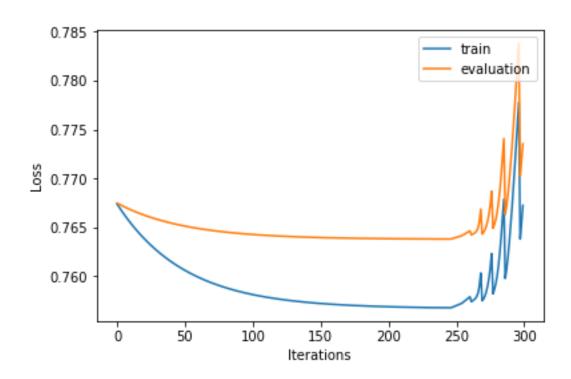
线性分类

1) Vanilla SGD

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 0.01
maxIteration = 300

预测结果(最佳结果):

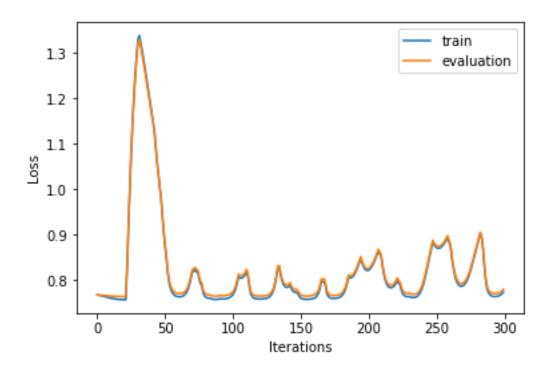


2) NAG

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 0.01
maxIteration = 300

预测结果(最佳结果):

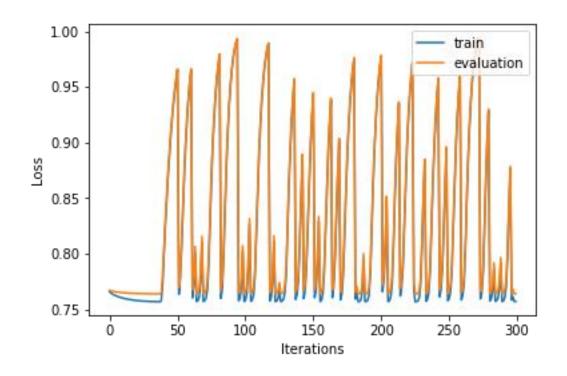


3) RMSProp

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 0.3
maxIteration = 300

预测结果(最佳结果):

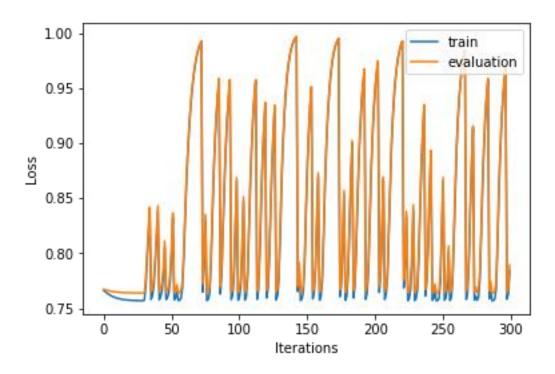


4) AdaDelta

超参数选择:

learning_rate = 2000
maxIteration = 300

预测结果(最佳结果):

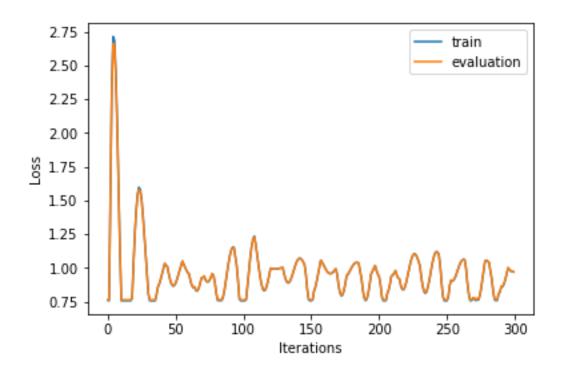


5) Adam

超参数选择:

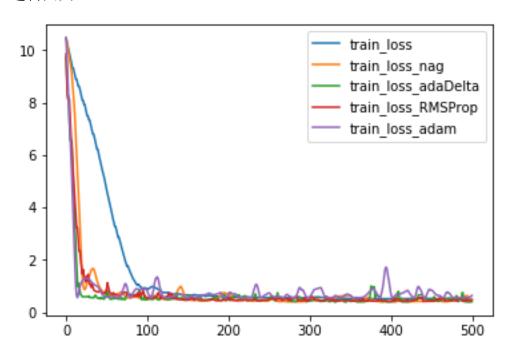
learning_rate = 0.05
maxIteration = 300

预测结果(最佳结果):



11.实验结果分析:

逻辑回归:

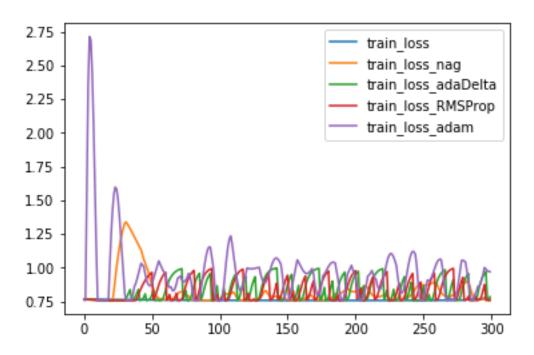


对比分析五种不同的梯度下降可以得出以下结论:

1) 就该问题,在当前数据集上,train_loss 下降较为缓慢,而其他几种方式都下降得比较快

2) RMSProp 方法具有最好的效果,而 Adam 方法结果较差。

线性分类:



对比分析五种不同的梯度下降可以得出以下结论:

- 1) 就该问题,在当前数据集上,train_loss_adam的波动较大,较不稳定快
- 2) RMSProp 方法具有最好的效果,而 Adam 方法结果较差。

12.对比逻辑回归和线性分类的异同点:

相同:

逻辑回归和线性分类都可以总结成为一种流程即

- 1.选择一个合适的模型
- 2.选合适的 loss 函数
- 3.通过各种方法(这里是梯度下降的方法)求出最好的模型参数

差异:

逻辑回归致力于解决连续性问题,而线性分类致力于解决离散性问题。他们的输出具有较大的差异。

13.实验总结:

在本次实验中,我使用 python 实现逻辑回归、线性分类和随机梯度下降算法,这加深了对逻辑回归、线性分类和随机梯度下降算法的理解,有了更深的体会。此外,还实现了多种不同的梯度下降方式,并且尝试对比他们的优势和劣势,对这几种方法有了更加深入的认识。