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# Requirements

使用SVM训练一个二分类器,使其能够根据样本的像素值分辨出 其label是0还是1

- 1. 考虑两种不同的核函数:i) 线性核函数; ii) 高斯核函数
- 2. 可以直接调用现成 SVM 软件包来实现
- 3. 手动实现采用 hinge loss 和 cross-entropy loss 的线性分类模型,并比较它们的优劣

# Overview of SVM model

SVM的一般理论、Hinge Loss角度的SVM、与cross-entropy loss比较

# **Fundamental Theory**

Maximum-Margin

1. 首先,最基本的线性回归想法是,如下的超平面把样本分为了2类:

 $Hyperplane: \{ec{x} | ec{w}^ op ec{x} + b = 0\}, \; normal \; vector: rac{ec{w}}{||ec{w}||}$ 

2. 然后,我们希望超平面分割的两个半空间中,训练样本点距离这个超平面的"余量"尽量地大,我们定义margin如下(某种意义上样本到超平面的"距离",利用超平面和法向量的性质就容易写出来):

$$margin = \min_{l} rac{y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{x}^{(l)} + b)}{||ec{w}||}$$

3. 我们的目标是**最大化margin**,引入放缩因子 $\kappa$ 后的 $\{\vec{x}|\kappa\vec{w}^{\top}\vec{x}+\kappa b=0\}$ 和  $\{\vec{x}|\vec{w}^{\top}\vec{x}+b=0\}$ 是平行的(其实是同一个),且其实margin值也一样,于是不妨 利用 $\kappa$ ,使得问题满足2个约束条件(如下)。所以构建出最原始的优化问题形式:

$$\max_{ec{w},b} \quad rac{1}{||ec{w}||} \min_{l} y^{(l)} (ec{w}^{ op} ec{x}^{(l)} + b),$$

$$egin{aligned} ext{s.t.} \quad y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{x}^{(l)}+b) &\geq 1, l=1,2...N, \ at\ least\ 1 ext{``} = ext{``}exists \end{aligned}$$

即,

$$egin{aligned} \min_{ec{w},b} & rac{1}{2}||ec{w}||^2,\ ext{s.t.} & y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{x}^{(l)}+b) \geq 1, l=1,2...N \end{aligned}$$

4. 该优化问题的 dual 形式如下(拉格朗日函数,然后分别对w、b求偏导(grad=0),代入):

$$egin{aligned} \max_{ec{a}} & g(ec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} ec{x}^{(i)^ op} \cdot ec{x}^{(j)}, \ & ext{s.t.} & ec{a} \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

#### Soft-Maximum-Margin

5. 但是,并不是所有的训练样本,都能被超平面理想地分割,于是我们引入松弛的  $\xi_n, \xi_n \geq 0$ ,所有样本都满足

$$y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{x}^{(l)}+b) \geq 1-\xi_l, \quad l=1,2...N$$

问题变成了

$$egin{align*} \min_{ec{w},b} & rac{1}{2}||ec{w}||^2+C\sum_{n=1}^N \xi_n, \ \mathrm{s.t.} & y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{x}^{(l)}+b)\geq 1-\xi_l, & \xi_l\geq 0, & l=1,2...N \end{cases}$$

然后对偶形式:

$$egin{aligned} \max_{ec{a}} & g(ec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} ec{x}^{(i)^ op} \cdot ec{x}^{(j)}, \ & ext{s.t.} & ec{a} \geq 0, & ec{a} \leq C, & \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

## **Support-Vector-Machine**

6. 为了处理非线性可分,或者希望映射到更高维的特征空间内,我们让

$$ec{x} 
ightarrow ec{\phi}(ec{x})$$

#### 然后就是SVM的形式了:

$$egin{align} \min_{ec{w},b,ec{\xi}} & rac{1}{2}||ec{w}||^2 + C\sum_{n=1}^N \xi_n, \ ext{s.t.} & y^{(l)}(ec{w}^ op ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(l)}) + b) \geq 1 - \xi_l, & \xi_l \geq 0, & l = 1, 2...N \ \end{array}$$

#### 分类器:

$$\hat{y} = ext{sign}(ec{w}^* \cdot ec{\phi}(ec{x}) + b^*)$$

#### 对偶形式:

$$egin{aligned} \max_{ec{a}} & g(ec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} [ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(i)})^ op \cdot ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(j)})], \ & ext{s.t.} \quad ec{a} \geq 0, \quad ec{a} \leq C, \quad \sum_{i=1}^N a_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

#### 分类器:

$$\hat{y} = ext{sign}\left(\sum_{l=1}^N a_l^* y^{(l)} \langle ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(l)}), ec{\phi}(ec{x}) 
angle + b^*
ight)$$

#### 核函数

7.  $\langle \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^{(n)}), \vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^{(m)}) \rangle$ 内积,如果我们希望特征空间,即 $\vec{\phi}$ 的维度数很大,甚至可以有无穷维,直接这样计算显然不合适,根据相关理论(Mercer Theorem等),直接用Kernel Function来表示它:

$$egin{aligned} \max_{ec{a}} & g(ec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} K(ec{x}^{(i)}, ec{x}^{(j)}), \ & ext{s.t.} & ec{a} \geq 0, \quad ec{a} \leq C, \quad \sum_{i=1}^N a_i y^{(i)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

#### 分类器:

$$\hat{y} = ext{sign}\left(\sum_{l=1}^N a_l^* y^{(l)} K(ec{x}^{(l)},ec{x}) + b^*
ight)$$

# **Hinge Loss**

8. 上面指出了,现在SVM的优化目标是

$$egin{align} \min_{ec{w},b,ec{\xi}} & rac{1}{2} \|ec{w}\|^2 + C \sum_{n=1}^N \xi_n, \ ext{s.t.} & y^{(l)} (ec{w}^ op ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(l)}) + b) \geq 1 - \xi_l, & \xi_l \geq 0, & l = 1, 2...N \ \end{cases}$$

- 需要minimize的公式,其实也是某种需要minimize的loss,我们就从loss function 的角度写一下,把  $||\vec{w}||$  项看作正则化项,然后对于后面  $\xi_n$  有关的,回想一下  $\xi_n$  的来源:
- 满足  $y^{(l)}(ec{w}^ opec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(l)})+b)\geq 1$  的样本不需要, $\xi_n$  是0;
- 不满足  $y^{(l)}(\vec{w}^{\top}\vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^{(l)})+b)\geq 1$  的样本需要  $\xi_n$  ,且  $y^{(l)}(\vec{w}^{\top}\vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^{(l)})+b)$  比1差的越元, $\xi_n$ 就要补偿的越大。
- 就定义这个函数,来表达对输入  $y^{(l)}(ec{w}^{ op}ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(l)})+b)$  时,相应的 $\xi_n$ :

$$E_{SV}(z) = \max(0, 1-z)$$

• 于是,SVM模型其实是在训练模型降低 hinge loss, hinge损失函数如下:

$$L(ec{w},b) = \sum_{\ell=1}^N E_{SV} \left[ y^{(\ell)} \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(\ell)}) + b 
ight) 
ight] + \lambda \|ec{w}\|_2^2$$

or

$$L(ec{w},b) = \sum_{\ell=1}^N E_{SV}\left(y^{(\ell)}h^{(\ell)}
ight) + \lambda \|ec{w}\|_2^2.$$

### **Cross-Entropy Loss**

类似于上面写出的hinge loss形式,传统的cross-entropy loss是:

$$L(ec{w},b) = -\sum_{n=1}^N \left[ ilde{y}^{(n)} \log \sigma(h^{(n)}) + (1- ilde{y}^{(n)}) \log \left(1-\sigma(h^{(n)})
ight) 
ight] + \lambda \|ec{w}\|^2, \ ilde{y} \in \{0,1\}$$

也即

$$L(ec{w},b) = \sum_{\ell=1}^N E_{LR}(y^{(\ell)}h^{(\ell)}) + \lambda \|ec{w}\|^2, \quad y \in \{-1,1\}$$

其中,

$$E_{LR}(z) = \log\left(1 + \exp(-z)\right)$$

# **Different Kernel Functions**

考虑两种不同的核函数:i) 线性核函数;ii) 高斯核函数

• 要maximize的拉格朗日对偶函数是:

$$g(ec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} K(ec{x}^{(i)}, ec{x}^{(j)})$$

分类器是:

$$\hat{y} = ext{sign}\left(\sum_{l=1}^N a_l^* y^{(l)} K(ec{x}^{(l)},ec{x}) + b^*
ight)$$

#### 线性核函数

$$K(ec{x}^{(i)},ec{x}^{(j)}) = ec{x}^{(i)}^ op ec{x}^{(j)}$$

## 高斯核函数(RBF 核函数)

$$K(ec{x}^i,ec{x}^j) = \exp\left(-rac{\|ec{x}^{(i)} - ec{x}^{(j)}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}
ight)$$

# Idea && Code

### 调用SVM软件包,考虑线性核函数和高斯核函数

根据scikit-learn.svm的documentation,使用其中的SVC类就好

```
∠ usayes
class SVM:
    def __init__(self, kernel, train_samples, train_labels):
        if kernel == "Gaussian":
            self.kernel = "rbf"
        elif kernel == "Linear":
            self.kernel = "linear"
        self.train_samples = train_samples
        self.train_labels = train_labels
        self.clf = SVC(kernel=self.kernel)
    1 usage
    def train(self):
        self.clf.fit(self.train_samples, self.train_labels)
    1 usage
    def predict(self, test_samples):
        """ return type is 'numpy.ndarray' """
        return self.clf.predict(test_samples)
    def evaluate(self, test_samples, test_labels):
        predictions = self.predict(test_samples)
        accuracy = np.mean(predictions == test_labels)
        print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.6%}")
        return accuracy
```

## 关于hinge loss的分类模型与SVM模型之间的关系

#### 理论角度分析

- 根据上面"Overview of SVM model"中的第8点想法,其实二者的训练目标/优化目标是意义一致的。
- 从优化(需要minimize)的目标公式来看,hinge loss显然公式没有SVM模型中的  $g(\vec{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \tfrac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N a_i a_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} K(\vec{x}^{(i)}, \vec{x}^{(j)})$ 那么复杂
- 但可以看到,SVM模型直接使用核函数计算,避开了在特征空间  $\vec{\phi}$  维度下的计算,于是,能够处理特征空间  $\vec{\phi}$  是极其高维的情况,或者说,甚至能够使用无穷维的  $\vec{\phi}$

- ,比如高斯核函数对应的  $ec{\phi}$  。
- SVM模型,处理 **样本维度**N 的计算就好。
- Thinge loss 的公式中, $h^{(\ell)}=\left(\vec{w}^T\vec{\phi}(\vec{x}^{(\ell)})+b\right)$ 需要在特征空间  $\vec{\phi}$  维度下计算,当 $\vec{\phi}$  维度数很大,计算就很复杂,或者说,没办法在有限计算资源下使用太高维度的 $\vec{\phi}$  。
- 只是线性模型,不需要非线性化时, $\vec{\phi}(\vec{x})$  取  $\vec{x}$  就好。
- SVM是通过求解QP优化问题来训练的,不像hinge loss的分类模型是通过反向传播 (梯度下降)来更新参数从而训练模型的。

实际训练效果角度分析

• 见下面的 Result && Analysis 部分

## 手动实现hinge loss和cross-entropy loss的线性分类模型

由于要手动实现线性分类模型,这里写一下训练过程中要用到的,两种Loss函数分别对w、b的偏导数(用于梯度下降更新)

- Note:实验中实现的是线性模型,所以下面的 $\vec{\phi}(\vec{x})$  取  $\vec{x}$  就好。
- 1. hinge loss对w的偏导数:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial ec{w}} = 2\lambda ec{w} + \sum_{n=1}^N lpha(ec{x}^{(n)})$$

其中,

$$lpha(ec{x}^{(n)}) = egin{cases} 0, & if & y^{(n)} \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}) + b 
ight) \geq 1 \ -y^{(n)} ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}), & if & y^{(n)} \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}) + b 
ight) < 1 \end{cases}$$

2. hinge loss对b的偏导数:

$$rac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} b(ec{x}^{(n)})$$

其中,

$$b(ec{x}^{(n)}) = egin{cases} 0, & if & y^{(n)} \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}) + b 
ight) \geq 1 \ -y^{(n)}, & if & y^{(n)} \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}) + b 
ight) < 1 \end{cases}$$

3. cross-entropy loss对w、b的偏导数:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial L}{\partial ec{w}} &= \sum_{n=1}^N ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(n)}) \left(\sigma(h^{(n)}) - ilde{y}^{(n)}
ight) + 2\lambda ec{w}, \quad ilde{y} \in \{0,1\} \ & rac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sigma(h^{(n)}) - ilde{y}^{(n)}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

上面的 h 是: $h^{(\ell)} = \left( ec{w}^T ec{\phi}(ec{x}^{(\ell)}) + b 
ight)$ 

- 实际代码实现时,对loss进行了除以样本数的取平均数操作。
- 大致代码如下:

```
def hinge_loss(labels: np.ndarray, samples: np.ndarray, weights: np.ndarray, bias, lamda):
         implementation of hinge loss
6
         :param labels: one-dim vector, (N, ), and each y in {-1, 1}
         :param samples: matrix, (N, m)
         :param weights: one-dim vector, (m, )
         :param bias: scalar
         :param lamda: regularization strength
13
         :return: hinge loss(a scalar) result of N samples
14
         predict = np.dot(weights, samples.T) + bias
         vec_yh = np.multiply(labels, predict)
         ESV_result = np.maximum(0, 1 - vec_yh)
         loss result = np.sum(ESV result) / len(labels) + lamda * np.sum(weights ** 2) # average
         return loss_result
```

```
def grad_hinge(labels: np.ndarray, samples: np.ndarray, weights: np.ndarray, bias, lamda):
          Partial derivative of the loss function with respect to w,b
 24
          :param labels: one-dim vector, (N, ), and each y in {-1, 1}
          :param samples: matrix, (N, m)
          :param weights: one-dim vector, (m, )
 28
 29
          :param bias: scalar
          :param lamda: regularization strength
          :return: (grad with respect to w, grad with respect to b)
          predict = np.dot(weights, samples.T) + bias
          compare_with_1_bool = np.multiply(labels, predict) < 1 # return a bool array</pre>
          compare_with_1 = compare_with_1_bool.astype(int) # return a int array
          compare_column = compare_with_1[:, np.newaxis] # add newaxis for later computing
          labels_column = labels[:, np.newaxis] # add newaxis for later computing
 38
          matrix_yx = - (samples * labels_column)
 39
          grad_w = 2 * lamda * weights + (np.sum(matrix_yx * compare_column, axis=0) / len(labels)) # average
 40
           grad_b = np.dot(-labels, compare_with_1)
 41
          return grad_w, grad_b
     def sigmoid(x):
45
         x can be scalar or vector, since "/" and 'np.exp' support broadcasting
46
47
48
         return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
     def cross_entropy_loss(labels: np.ndarray, samples: np.ndarray, weights: np.ndarray, bias, lamda):
         HHHH
53
         Implementation of cross entropy loss
54
55
         :param labels: one-dim vector, (N, ), and each y in {0, 1}
         <u>:param</u> samples: matrix, (N, m)
56
         :param weights: one-dim vector, (m, )
58
         :param bias: scalar
59
         :param lamda: regularization strength
60
         :return: result of CE loss(a scalar)
61
62
         predict = sigmoid(np.dot(weights, samples.T) + bias)
63
         result_no_regularize = - np.sum(labels * np.log(predict + 1e-9) + (1 - labels) * np.log(1 - predict + 1e-9))
         result = result_no_regularize / len(labels) + lamda * np.sum(weights ** 2) # average
64
65
         return result
66
```

#### 两种线性分类的预测器如下

1. 使用hinge loss的:

$$\hat{y} = ext{sign}(ec{w}^T ec{x} + b)$$

2. 使用cross-entropy loss的:

$$\hat{y} = egin{cases} 1, & if & ext{sigmoid}(ec{w}^Tec{x} + b) \geq 0.5 \ 0, & if & ext{sigmoid}(ec{w}^Tec{x} + b) < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

```
def hinge_predict(self, input_samples):
    """predict result in {-1, 1}"""
    predict = np.sign(np.dot(self.weights, input_samples.T) + self.bias)
    return predict

1usage

def sigmoid_predict(self, input_samples):
    """predict result in {0, 1}"""
    predict = sigmoid(np.dot(self.weights, input_samples.T) + self.bias)
    result = np.where(predict >= 0.5, 1, 0)
    return result
```

#### 训练过程

#### 数据预处理

- 1. 要先把csv文件,转换成样本的属性(像素值)向量 $ec{x}^{(\ell)}$ ,和对应的label  $ec{y}^{(\ell)}$ ,然后存好到向量和矩阵中
- 2. 进行normalization,考虑两种如下:
- 第一种(Standardization)是对每个特征维度,把所有样本减去该特征上的样本均值,并除以标准差(方差开根号),比如现在每一行是一个样本:

$$column^{(\ell)} = rac{column^{(\ell)} - mean^{(\ell)}}{standard(\ell)}$$

- 这样,每一列都被normalize成了  $\mu=0$ ,  $\sigma^2=1$  的分布
- 第二种(Min-Max Normalization)是对每个特征维度,把所有样本减去该特征上的最小值,并除以最大值与最小值之差,比如现在每一行是一个样本:

$$column^{(\ell)} = rac{column^{(\ell)} - min^{(\ell)}}{max^{(\ell)} - min^{(\ell)}}$$

• 这样,每一列的特征都被缩放到了[0,1]区间内,且最小值是0,最大值是1

```
def standardization(samples):
   mean = np.mean(samples, axis=0)
   std = np.std(samples, axis=0)
   \# "samples = (samples - mean) / std" leads to Nan when std = 0
   # samples = np.where(std == 0, 0, (samples - mean) / std) might lead to "RuntimeWarning"
   std_adjust = np.where(std == 0, 1, std)
    samples = (samples - mean) / std_adjust
    return samples
def min_max_normalization(samples):
   col_min = np.min(samples, axis=0)
   col_max = np.max(samples, axis=0)
   # still need to consider whether (col_max-col_min)==0
   # difference_adjust = np.where((col_max - col_min) == 0, 1, (col_max - col_min))
   # samples = (samples - col_min) / difference_adjust
   samples = np.where((col_max - col_min) == 0, 0.5, (samples - col_min) / (col_max - col_min))
   return samples
```

3. 随机初始化/零初始化权重向量 $ec{w}$ 和偏置b,且让 $ec{w} \sim N(\mu=0,\sigma^2=0.01^2)$ 

```
def para_initialize(self):
    """
    initialize weights and bias
    """
    np.random.seed(4219)
    self.weights = np.random.randn(self.samples.shape[1]) * 0.01 # normal distribution N(0.0.01^2)
    self.bias = 0.0 # still 0.0
```

#### 训练模型

- 1. 对于基于不同loss函数的线性分类模型而言:重复epochs次数,用梯度下降方式更新(参数 = 参数 学习率\*Loss对参数求导),每个epoch内可以采用mini-batch方式。
- 2. 对于利用SVM包的模型而言:SVC调用 fit 方法可以直接实现整个参数训练过程,且 SVM是基于二次规划优化问题求解的。
- 3. 对于线性分类模型,最后可以利用matplotlib包绘制loss变化曲线。
- 4. 在main函数中,只需要依次调用这些方法就好:

```
def main():
   arguments = args()
   train_labels, train_samples_before = extract_data('mnist_01_train.csv')
   train_samples = standardization(train_samples_before)
   # train_samples = min_max_normalization(train_samples_before)
   test_labels, test_samples_before = extract_data('mnist_01_test.csv')
   test samples = standardization(test samples before)
   # test_samples = min_max_normalization(test_samples_before)
   if arguments.model == "linear":
       model = LinearClassifier(arguments.loss_func, train_samples, train_labels, arguments.learning_rate, arguments.
       model.para_initialize()
       model train()
       model.evaluate(test_samples, test_labels)
       model.plot loss()
    elif arguments.model == "SVM":
       model = SVM(arguments.kernel_func, train_samples, train_labels)
       model.evaluate(test_samples, test_labels)
```

#### 训练技巧(包括相关超参数的设置)

• **使用mini-batch**:每一个epoch内,把数据集按batch\_size划分为多个小批次,然后遍历所有批次,每次只使用小批次内的数据去更新参数:

```
def data_shuffle(samples, labels):
   indices = np.arange(len(labels))
   np.random.shuffle(indices)
   shuffled_samples = samples[indices]
   shuffled_labels = labels[indices]
   return shuffled_samples, shuffled_labels
```

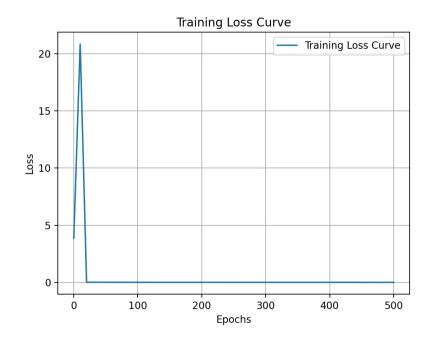
通过使用mini-batch,与没有mini-batch的代码训练效果相比,我发现,由于mini-batch更频繁地更新了模型的参数,此时模型收敛速度得到了明显的加快。

另外,使用了mini-batch后,我发现模型更加稳定了,学习率较大的时候,不会像之前不用mini-batch时出现Loss突然变成几十的情况。

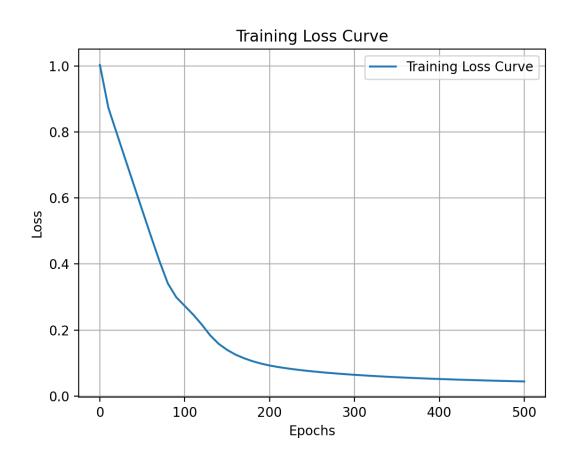
- 在数据预处理中, standardization的效果比min\_max\_normalization效果更好, 相同epochs内收敛到的Loss更小。
- **在进行log计算时,添加一个小的常数(如** 1e-9 )来确保数值运算的稳定性,防止出现比如  $\log (0)$ 导致的 NaN 或 -inf 错误。

```
result_no_regularize = - np.sum(labels * np.log(predict + 1e-9) + (1 - labels) * np.log(1 - predict + 1e-9)
```

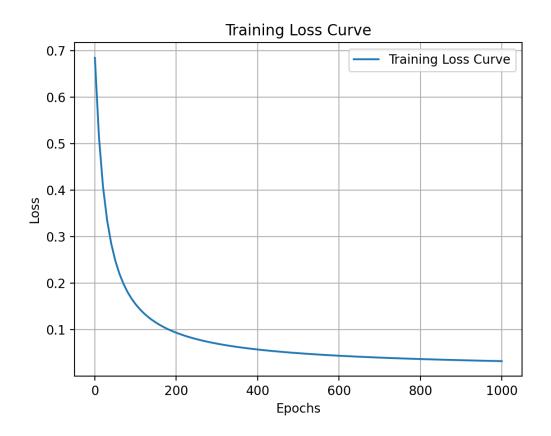
- normalization和standardization要注意处理除法分母为0的情况,否则会出现loss:
   Nan,或者导致可能的RuntimeWarning。
- 超参数的设置,要防止学习率过大、更新步长过长,比如,还没有使用mini-batch的时候,使用hinge loss的learning rate设置成1e-2时,训练loss会如下:



## • 改成1e-4就会好很多:



• 而对于cross-entropy,初步测试1e-3就挺好的:



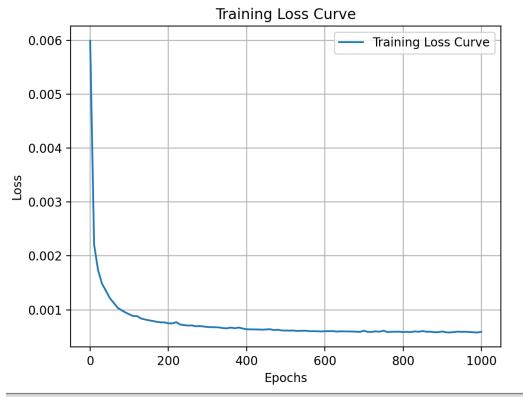
• 多次尝试后,在最终用了mini-batch的代码中,1000 epochs 训练比较合适的一些超参数设置是:(后续测试发现,其实100epochs就能达到一样的accuracy了)

```
python main.py --learning_rate 1e-3 --model "linear" --loss_func "hinge" --regular_strength
1e-3 --epochs 1000

python main.py --learning_rate 1e-2 --model "linear" --loss_func "hinge" --regular_strength
1e-3 --epochs 1000

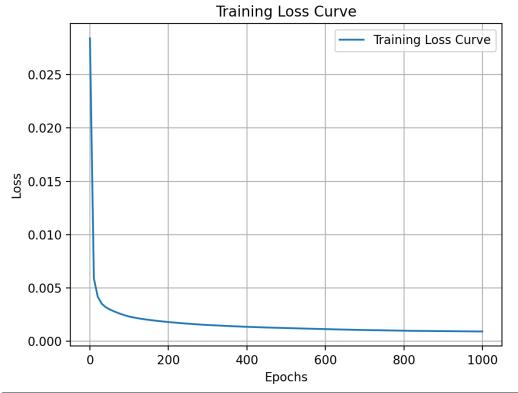
python main.py --learning_rate 1e-2 --model "linear" --loss_func "cross-entropy" --
regular_strength 1e-3 --epochs 1000
```

• 对于hinge loss,学习率1e-2最后的loss更小,但可以从曲线上看出来Loss还是会稍有抖动,如下:



Epochs 600, Loss: 0.0006017328847017977
Epochs 700, Loss: 0.0006114306222366303
Epochs 800, Loss: 0.0005861576923749647
Epochs 900, Loss: 0.0005978390391112246
Epochs 1000, Loss: 0.0005899729759066
Accuracy: 99.952719%

• 学习率1e-3最后的loss大一点,但更稳定,曲线是比较光滑的:



Epochs 600, Loss: 0.0011271464006935858 Epochs 700, Loss: 0.001039829538981689 Epochs 800, Loss: 0.000978301679720123 Epochs 900, Loss: 0.0009372693254934227 Epochs 1000, Loss: 0.0009055911885773684

Accuracy: 99.952719%

• 比起hinge loss,交叉熵损失在面对较大的学习率时会更稳定一些,但loss会比 hinge loss更大。

### 主要关键代码(所有代码见Code文件夹)

• 这里仅给出上面截图没有出现的LinearClassifier类部分:

```
class LinearClassifier:
8
9
         Linear Classifier using hinge loss or cross-entropy loss
         def __init__(self, loss_func, samples, labels, lr, epochs, regu_strength, batch_size):
           self.loss_func = loss_func
            self.samples = samples
            if loss_func == "hinge":
14
                self.labels = np.where(labels == 0, -1, labels)
16
            elif loss_func == "cross-entropy":
                self.labels = labels
18
            else:
19
                raise ValueError("Invalid Loss Function")
            self.lr = lr
20
            self.epochs = epochs
            self.regu_strength = regu_strength
            self.batch_size = batch_size
            self.weights = np.zeros(samples.shape[1])
            self.bias = 0.0 # float
26
            self.training_loss = [] # for future drawing
```

```
28
      def para_initialize(self):
29
30
           initialize weights and bias
          np.random.seed(4219)
          \texttt{self.weights = np.random.randn(self.samples.shape[1]) * 0.01} \ \# \ normal \ distribution \ \textit{N(0.0.01^2)}
34
36
      def para_update(self, batch_labels, batch_samples):
38
          update weights and bias with gradient descendant method
39
40
          if self.loss_func == "hinge":
               \#\ grad\_w,\ grad\_b\ =\ grad\_hinge(self.labels,\ self.samples,\ self.weights,\ self.bias,\ self.\underline{regy}\_strength)
               grad_w, grad_b = grad_hinge(batch_labels, batch_samples, self.weights, self.bias, self.regu_strength)
          elif self.loss_func == "cross-entropy":
43
44
              # grad_w, grad_b = grad_cross_entropy(self.labels, self.samples, self.weights, self.bias, self.regu_strength)
               grad_w, grad_b = grad_cross_entropy(batch_labels, batch_samples, self.weights, self.bias, self.regu_strength)
46
          else:
              raise ValueError("Invalid Loss Function")
          self.weights = self.weights - self.lr * grad_w
49
          self.bias = self.bias - self.lr * grad_b
50
```

```
1 usage
52
     def curr_loss(self):
54
         <u>:return</u>: current loss of the model
56
         if self.loss_func == "hinge":
            loss_result = hinge_loss(self.labels, self.samples, self.weights, self.bias, self.regu_strength)
         elif self.loss_func == "cross-entropy":
58
59
            loss_result = cross_entropy_loss(self.labels, self.samples, self.weights, self.bias, self.regu_strength)
60
         else:
61
            raise ValueError("Invalid Loss Function")
62
         return loss_result
63
     1 usage
     def hinge_predict(self, input_samples):
64
65
         """predict result in {-1, 1}"""
         predict = np.sign(np.dot(self.weights, input_samples.T) + self.bias)
66
         return predict
68
     1 usage
69
     def sigmoid_predict(self, input_samples):
70
          """predict result in {0, 1}"
         predict = sigmoid(np.dot(self.weights, input_samples.T) + self.bias)
         result = np.where(predict >= 0.5, 1, 0)
         return result
75
       def train(self):
76
           HHHH
           train our model with weights already initialized, data already normalized
77
78
           using mini-batch
79
80
           for epoch in range(self.epochs + 1):
81
                # firstly shuffle our data
82
                shuffled_samples, shuffled_labels = data_shuffle(self.samples, self.labels)
83
84
                # then traverse every batch to update
85
                for j in range(0, len(self.labels), self.batch_size):
                    batch_samples = shuffled_samples[j: min(j+self.batch_size, len(self.labels))]
86
                    batch_labels = shuffled_labels[j: min(j+self.batch_size, len(self.labels))]
87
88
                    self.para_update(batch_labels, batch_samples)
89
                if epoch % 10 == 0:
90
                    curr_loss = self.curr_loss()
91
                    self.training_loss.append(curr_loss)
92
93
                    if epoch % 100 == 0:
                         print(f"Epochs {epoch}, Loss: {curr_loss}")
94
```

```
96
       def predict(self, test_samples):
           """predict result in {0, 1}"""
97
           if self.loss_func == "hinge":
98
               predict_0 = self.hinge_predict(test_samples)
               predict = np.where(predict_0 == -1, 0, 1)
           elif self.loss_func == "cross-entropy":
               predict = self.sigmoid_predict(test_samples)
           else:
               raise ValueError("Invalid Loss Function")
104
           return predict
      1 usage
      def evaluate(self, test_samples, test_labels):
108
109
          evaluate accuracy of our model on testing dataset
110
          test_predict = self.predict(test_samples)
           accuracy = np.mean(test_predict == test_labels)
           print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.6%}")
114
         return accuracy
      1 usage
     def plot_loss(self):
          """plot training loss curve"""
           epochs_points = [i * 10 for i in range(len(self.training_loss))]
119
           plt.figure()
      plt.plot( *args: epochs_points, self.training_loss, label="Training Loss Curve")
```

# **Result && Analysis**

实验结果、分析及讨论

# 不同核函数的SVM模型性能比较与分析

1. 使用高斯核函数

```
(SVMLab) PS E:\2024-1\ML\Assignment1\LAB1> python main.py --model "SVM" --kernel_func "Gaussian" Accuracy: 99.432624%
```

2. 使用线性核函数

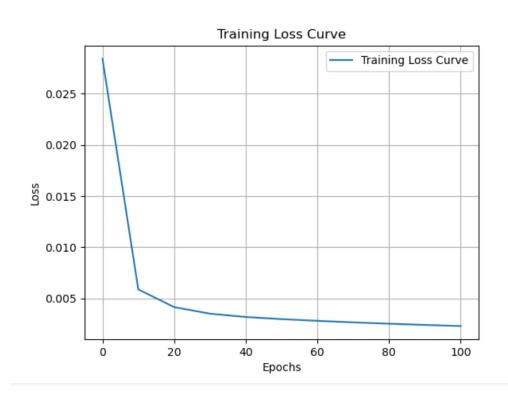
```
(SVMLab) PS E:\2024-1\ML\Assignment1\LAB1> python main.py --model "SVM" --kernel_func "Linear" Accuracy: 99.905437\%
```

- 1. 发现,这里是使用线性核函数的SVM模型表现更好,在测试集上表现的准确率会比使用高斯核的模型更高一些。
- 2. 分析原因:高斯核更适用于处理<u>非线性可分、</u>更复杂的数据情况,但此时可能我们的数据更偏向于<u>线性可分</u>,所以线性核就可以很好地拟合了、且泛化性能好;高斯核反而可能导致在训练集上稍微过拟合,从而泛化性能稍弱,在测试集上的准确率小于高斯核的。
- 3. 此外,其实准确率还可能与SVC类中参数C、gamma的设置选择有关。
- 4. 另外,训练时发现,使用高斯核函数的模型出结果要更久一些,也就是使用高斯核函数的模型所需训练时间更长。
- 5. 分析原因:高斯核函数比线性核函数的表达式更复杂一点,所需计算更多。

SVM模型和 hinge loss,cross-entropy loss实现的模型的比较与分析

1. 使用hinge loss的线性二分类模型:

python main.py --learning\_rate 1e-3 --model "linear" --loss\_func "hinge" --regular\_strength
1e-3 --epochs 100



```
(SVMLab) PS E:\2024-1\ML\Assignment1\LAB1> python main.py --learning_rate 1e-3 --model "linear" --loss_func "hinge" --regular_strength 1e-3 --epochs 100

Epochs 0, Loss: 0.02841984791950114

Epochs 20, Loss: 0.0041555411575420025

Epochs 40, Loss: 0.00318926566915081

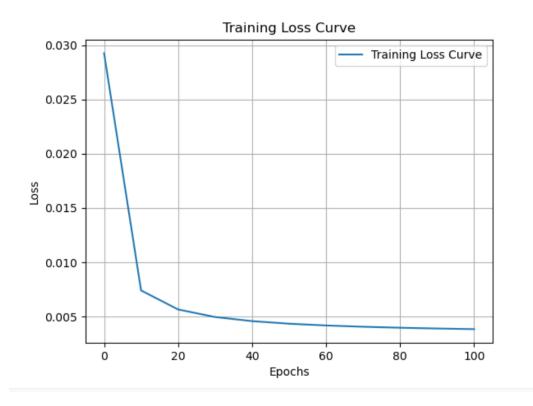
Epochs 60, Loss: 0.002814085027011993

Epochs 80, Loss: 0.002305287837142966

Accuracy: 99.952719%
```

#### 2. 使用cross-entropy loss的线性二分类模型:

```
python main.py --learning_rate 1e-2 --model "linear" --loss_func "cross-entropy" --
regular_strength 1e-3 --epochs 100
```



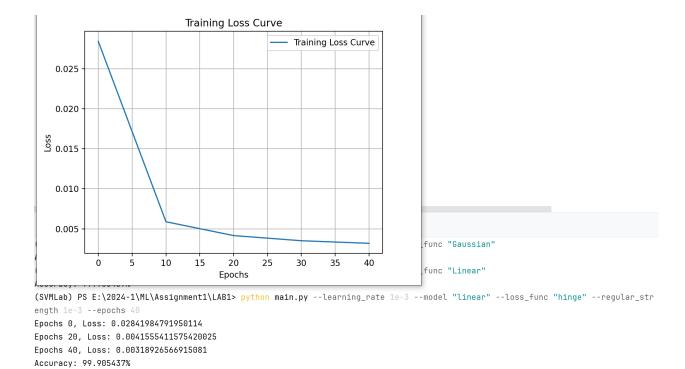
```
(SVMLab) PS E:\2024-1\ML\Assignment1\LAB1> python main.py --learning_rate 1e-2 --model "linear" --loss_func "cross-entropy" --reg ular_strength 1e-3 --epochs 100
Epochs 0, Loss: 0.029275589416401012
Epochs 20, Loss: 0.005655548164427508
Epochs 40, Loss: 0.004579249319680917
Epochs 60, Loss: 0.004178693779189645
Epochs 80, Loss: 0.0039688536304814045
Epochs 100, Loss: 0.003840023399188348
Accuracy: 99.952719%
```

两种线性二分类模型,在100epochs的训练后,就都能有较小的loss和较高的预测准确率了。

• 相比较之下,在学习率相应地恰当选取、模型的loss稳定时,同样的100 epochs训练轮数内,二者预测准确率相同,hinge loss的下降幅度更大,最后的loss更小一些。

#### 再与SVM模型比较:

- 线性核函数的SVM模型得到99.905437%的预测准确率大概需要3秒
- 高斯核函数的SVM模型得到99.432624%的预测准确率大概需要6秒
- 而hinge loss的线性模型得到9.905437%的预测准确率大概需要6~十几秒 (20epochs/40epochs)



• 可见,直接使用线性核SVM,在现在的数据集情况下会更高效一些。

## Conclusion

- 通过梳理SVM模型理论、调用SVM软件包、手动实现hinge loss和cross-entropy loss的线性分类模型,以及相关数据标准化预处理、mini-batch技巧的实现,我对 SVM、二分类机器学习模型更加熟悉了。
- 本来想仿照Adam方式进行参数更新,但发现Adam的真正实现要比课件上多一些细节,要考虑训练初期的偏差修正问题,还需进一步探究。