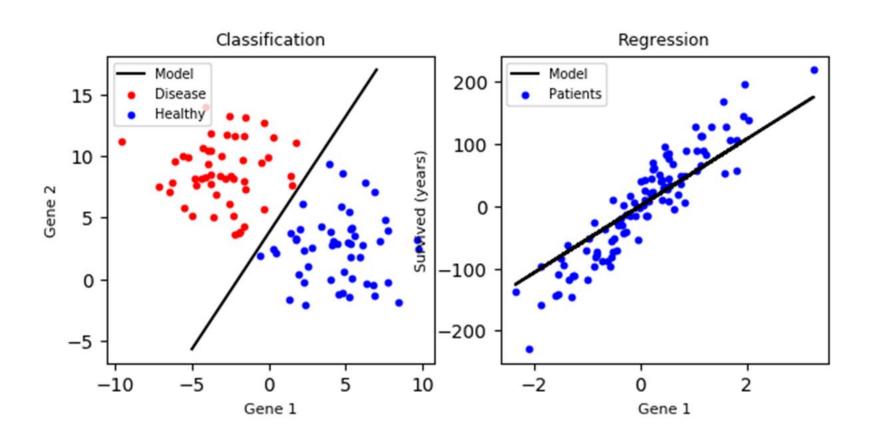


人工智能原理与算法 2. 线性回归模型

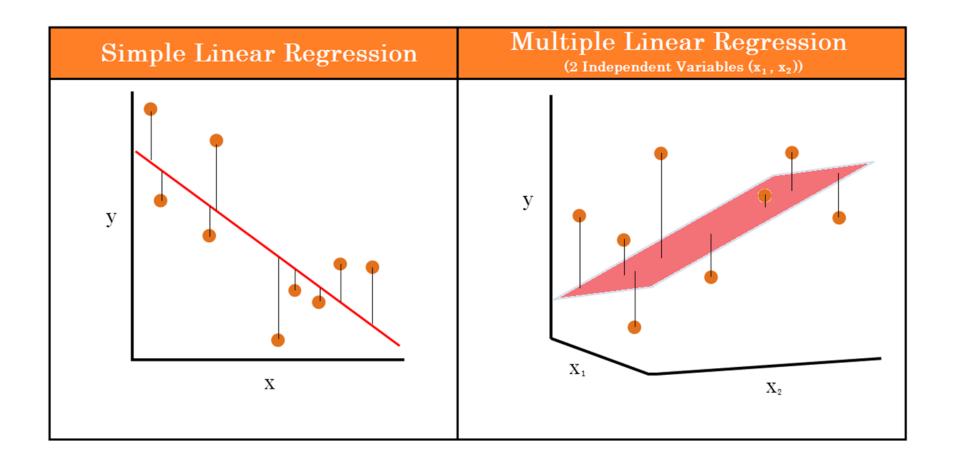
夏睿

2023.2.22

回归 vs. 分类



线性回归



输入、输出、关系

• 训练集

Living area (feet ²)	#bedrooms	Price (1000\$s)
2104	3	400
1600	3	330
2400	3	369
1416	2	232
3000	4	540
:	÷	:

一个训练样本 $(x^{(k)}, y^{(k)})$,其中 k表示样本索引

输入: 特征向量 $x = [x_1, x_2]^T$

输出:标量y

• 输入与输出的关系

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$$

线性回归模型

模型假设

模型参数

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \theta_{i} x_{i} + \theta_{0} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{x} \qquad \sharp \boldsymbol{\Phi} = [\theta_{0}, \theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{M}]^{\mathsf{T}}, \boldsymbol{x} = [1, x_{1}, \cdots, x_{M}]^{\mathsf{T}}$$

其中
$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = [\theta_0, \theta_1, \cdots, \theta_M]^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{x} = [1, x_1, \cdots, x_M]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

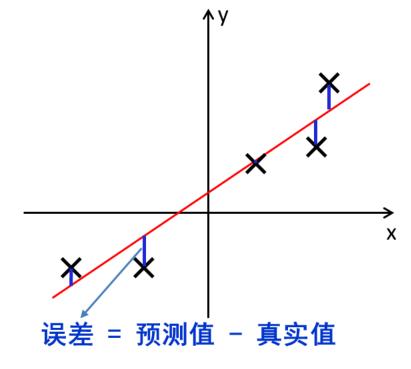
学习准则(损失函数)

均方误差(Mean Squared Error, MSE)

$$L_{lr}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}) - y^{(k)})^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (\boldsymbol{\theta}^{T} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)} - y^{(k)})^{2}$$



 $\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \min L_{lr}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$



最小均方误差(Minimum Mean Squared Error) 也称为最小二乘法(Least Square, LS)

LS问题求解

• 引入矩阵表示

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)})^{\mathrm{T}} - \\ -(\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)})^{\mathrm{T}} - \\ \vdots \\ -(\boldsymbol{x}^{(N)})^{\mathrm{T}} - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

从而得到

$$\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \vdots \\ \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(N)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\theta} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{y}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h(\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}) - \boldsymbol{y}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ h(\boldsymbol{x}^{(N)}) - \boldsymbol{y}^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 矩阵形式的损失函数

$$L_{lr}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(h(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}) - y^{(k)} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{N} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{y})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{y})$$

LS解析解

• 基于矩阵形式求导

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} L_{lr}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{1}{N} (\boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{y})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} (\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y})$$

$$= \frac{2}{N} (\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y})$$

$$\frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{x})}{\partial (\boldsymbol{x})} = (\boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) \boldsymbol{x}$$

矩阵求导性质: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix_calculus

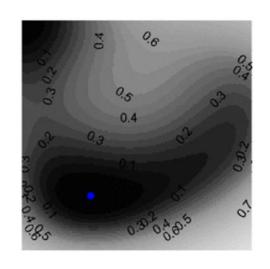
$$\frac{\partial \left(\boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{x}\right)}{\partial \left(\boldsymbol{x}\right)} = \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{b}$$

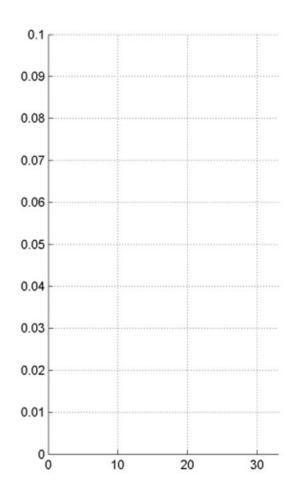
• 求导置零获得解析解

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = (\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{X})^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{y}$$

逆矩阵常常难以计算,甚至不可逆!

梯度下降算法示意图





梯度下降算法

• 梯度下降是求函数 $L(\theta)$ 最小值的一阶迭代优化算法

- 主要思想:
 - 梯度反方向是函数值下降最快的方向
- 优化过程:
 - 从初始位置开始(即初始参数 $oldsymbol{ heta}^{(0)}$)
 - 在当前位置 $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}$,重复直到收敛
 - 计算当前位置梯度: $\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} L(\boldsymbol{\theta})|_{\boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}}$
 - 沿梯度反方向移动到下一个位置: $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)} \alpha \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} L(\boldsymbol{\theta})|_{\boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}}$, 其中 α 是学习率
 - t = t + 1

线性回归的梯度下降

• 梯度

$$\frac{dL_{lr}(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{d}{d\theta} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)}) \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta} (h(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)})$$

$$= \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)}) \frac{d}{d\theta} (\theta^{T} x^{(k)})$$

$$= \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)}) x^{(k)}$$
误差·输入

• 梯度下降(GD) 优化

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} - \alpha \frac{d}{d\boldsymbol{\theta}} L_{lr}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \boldsymbol{\theta} - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{N} (h(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}) - y^{(k)}) \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}$$

从概率角度解读线性回归模型

• 假设一个具有高斯噪声的线性模型

假设 $E \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$



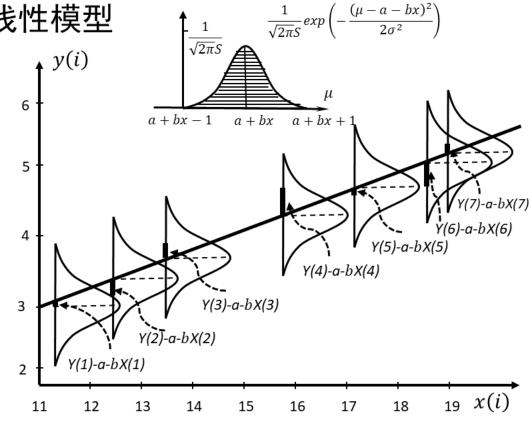
$$p(e;\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{e^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

x 为一个确定性取值

$$y = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} + e \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}, \sigma^2)$$



$$p(y|\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x})^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$



对于给定的取值x, y服从 $\theta^T x$ 为期望、 σ^2 为方差的高斯分布

最大似然估计(MLE)

似然函数

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(y^{(k)} | \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(y^{(k)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)})^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$

• 对数似然

$$l(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \log \prod_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(y^{(k)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(y^{(k)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$

$$= N\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(y^{(k)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}\right)^{2}$$

• 最大化对数似然函数

MLE = LS

$$\max l(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \Leftrightarrow \min \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} (y^{(k)} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)})^{2}$$

回归任务的性能评估

Mean Squared Error (MSE)

$$MSE_{te} = \frac{1}{N_{te}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left(h\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{te}^{(k)}\right) - y_{te}^{(k)} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{N_{te}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*T} \boldsymbol{x}_{te}^{(k)} - y_{te}^{(k)} \right)^2$$

Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

$$MAE_{te} = \frac{1}{N_{te}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left| h\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{te}^{(k)}\right) - y_{te}^{(k)} \right| = \frac{1}{N_{te}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left| \boldsymbol{\theta}^{*T} \boldsymbol{x}_{te}^{(k)} - y_{te}^{(k)} \right|$$

R Squared (R²)

$$R^{2}_{te} = 1 - \frac{SS_{residual}}{SS_{total}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left(y_{te}^{(k)} - h\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{te}^{(k)}\right) \right)^{2}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_{te}} \left(y_{te}^{(k)} - \bar{y}_{te} \right)^{2}}$$

作业#1: 南京房价预测

• 给定南京平均房价历史数据

Year x = [2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013]

Price y = [2.000, 2.500, 2.900, 3.147, 4.515, 4.903, 5.365, 5.704, 6.853, 7.971, 8.561, 10.000, 11.280, 12.900]

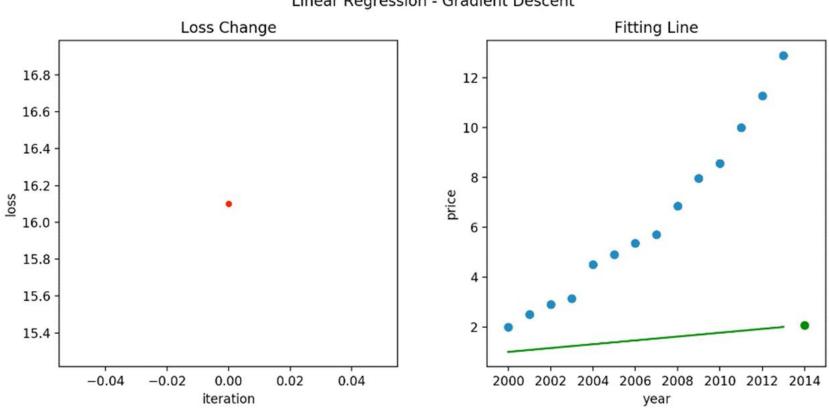
http://www.nustm.cn/member/rxia/ml/data/Price.zip

• 假设:房价和年度呈线性关系

• 任务:基于下列两种方法编程实现线性回归:1)解析解;2) 梯度下降法,获得x和y的关系,并预测2014年的南京房价

Demo

Linear Regression - Gradient Descent





本讲结束 欢迎提问