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CS 446/ECE 449 Machine Learning
Homework 4: Multiclass Logistic Regression

Due on Thursday February 27 2020, noon Central Time

1. [16 points] Multiclass Logistic Regression

We are given a dataset $\mathcal{D} = \left\{ \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0 \right), \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 1 \right), \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \right) \right\}$ containing three pairs (x, y) , where each $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ denotes a 2-dimensional point and $y \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.

We want to train by minimizing the negative log-likelihood the parameters w (includes bias) of a multi-class logistic regression classifier using

$$\min_w - \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{D}} \log p(y|x) \quad \text{where} \quad p(y|x) = \frac{\exp w_y^\top \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\sum_{\hat{y} \in \{0,1,2\}} \exp w_{\hat{y}}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}. \quad (1)$$

- (a) (2 points) How many parameters do we train, i.e., what's the domain of w ? Explain what w_y means and how it relates to w ?

Your answer:

w_0, w_1, w_2 . 3 weight vectors we need to train. $w_y: 3 \times 1$
 $w = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^9$ w_y is the y th class weight vector.
 w is the ~~k~~ weight vector concatenation.
class

- (b) (2 points) Alternatively, we can use the equivalent probability model

$$p(y|x) = \frac{\exp w^\top \psi(x, y)}{\sum_{\hat{y} \in \{0,1,2\}} \exp w^\top \psi(x, \hat{y})}.$$

Explain how we need to construct $\psi(x, y)$ such that $w^\top \psi(x, y) = w_y^\top \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \forall y \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.

Your answer:

$w = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\psi(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi(x)^\top \delta(y=0) \\ \phi(x)^\top \delta(y=1) \\ \phi(x)^\top \delta(y=2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta(y=0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \delta(y=1) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \delta(y=2) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$
s.t. $w^\top \psi(x, y) = w_y^\top \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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(c) (3 points) Alternatively, we can use the equivalent probability model

$$p(y|x) = \frac{\exp F(y, w, x)}{\sum_{\hat{y} \in \{0,1,2\}} \exp F(\hat{y}, w, x)} \quad \text{with} \quad F(y, w, x) = [\mathbf{W}x + b]_y,$$

where \mathbf{W} is a matrix of weights and b is a vector of biases. The notation $[a]_y$ extracts the y -th entry from vector a . What are the dimensions of \mathbf{W} and b and how does \mathbf{W} and b related to the originally introduced w ?

Your answer: $x: 2 \times 1$

$b: 3 \times 1$. $\mathbf{W}: 3 \times 2$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

b is the third elements of w_0, w_1, w_2
 \mathbf{W} is: every row of \mathbf{W} is the first and second element of w_y , \mathbf{W} the concatenation of w_y^T first two elements

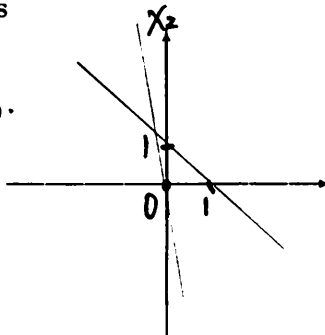
(d) (6 points) Assume we are given $\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1.5 & -1.5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$. Draw the datapoints, and the lines $[\mathbf{W}x + b]_y = 0 \forall y \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ in x_1 - x_2 -space and explain whether these weights result in correct prediction for all datapoints in \mathcal{D} ?

Your answer: Mark the axis

$$\mathbf{W} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y=0.$$

$$\mathbf{W} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + b = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y=1$$

$$\mathbf{W} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1.5 \end{pmatrix}, y=2$$



$$p(y=0|x) = \frac{\exp(3)}{\exp(3)} = 1$$

$$p(y=1|x) = \frac{\exp(1)}{\exp(1) + \exp(0.5)} = 0.62$$

$$p(y=0|x_2) = \frac{\exp(0)}{\exp(0) + \exp(0.5)} = 0.38$$

$$p(y=2|x) = \frac{\exp(1.5)}{\exp(1.5)} = 1.$$

Those weights can result in correct prediction for all datapoints

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- (e) (3 points) Complete **A4.Multiclass.py**. After optimizing, what values do you obtain for W , b and what probability estimates $p(\hat{y}|x)$ do you obtain for all points $x \in \mathcal{D}$ in the dataset and for all classes $\hat{y} \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. (**Hint:** a total of nine probability estimates are required.)

Your answer:

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 8.7387 & -1.6501 \\ -1.9086 & 9.0514 \\ -7.2685 & -6.9575 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -2.5121 \\ -2.5121 \\ 5.3407 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(\hat{y}|x) = \begin{pmatrix} 9.9969e-01 & 2.3663e-05 & 2.8741e-04 \\ 2.2595e-05 & 9.9969e-01 & 2.8805e-04 \\ 3.8835e-04 & 3.8680e-04 & 9.9922e-01 \end{pmatrix}$$