Logistic Regression

用于分类,主要是得到预测结果的概率值:

$$f(x) = P(y|x) \in [0,1]$$

给定数据集 $D = \left\{ (\overrightarrow{x_1}, y_1), (\overrightarrow{x_2}, y_2), ..., (\overrightarrow{x_n}, y_n) \right\}, y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ **预测函数:**

$$s(z) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-z)}$$

$$z = \sum w_i \overrightarrow{x_i} = \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x})}$$

Error function 通过极大似然估计得到:

目标函数 f(x)下,产生D的概率:

$$P_f(D) = P(\overrightarrow{x_1}) f(\overrightarrow{x_1}) P(\overrightarrow{x_2}) f(\overrightarrow{x_2}) \dots P(\overrightarrow{x_n}) f(\overrightarrow{x_n})$$

预测函数h(x)下,产生D的概率:

$$P_h(D) = P(\overrightarrow{x_1})h(\overrightarrow{x_1}) P(\overrightarrow{x_2})h(\overrightarrow{x_2}) \dots P(\overrightarrow{x_n})h(\overrightarrow{x_n})$$

若h 与f 很接近,则 $P_h(D)$ 与 $P_f(D)$ 很接近,称 $P_h(D)$ 为似然。

f既然产生了D,可以想成"f产生D 的概率极大"(所以f产生了D);

因此,最佳的h,与f最接近的h,其产生D的概率也该是极大的。

所以,要求最大似然 $max\ likelihood(h)$,从而得到最佳的预测函数 $arg\ max\ P_h(D)$.

$$P_{h}(D) = P(\overrightarrow{x_{1}})P(y_{1}|\overrightarrow{x_{1}})P(\overrightarrow{x_{2}})P(y_{2}|\overrightarrow{x_{2}}) \dots P(\overrightarrow{x_{n}})P(y_{n}|\overrightarrow{x_{n}})$$

$$\therefore P(y_{i}|\overrightarrow{x_{i}}) = \begin{cases} h(\overrightarrow{x_{i}}), & \text{for } y_{i} = +1\\ 1 - h(\overrightarrow{x_{i}}), & \text{for } y_{i} = -1 \end{cases}$$

又 :: logistic函数有性质: 1 - h(x) = h(-x)

$$\therefore P(y_i | \overrightarrow{x_i}) = \begin{cases} h(x), & \text{for } y_i = +1 \\ h(-x), & \text{for } y_i = -1 \end{cases} = h(y_i x_i)$$

$$\therefore P_h(D) = P(\overrightarrow{x_1}) h(y_1 \overrightarrow{x_1}) P(\overrightarrow{x_2}) h(y_2 \overrightarrow{x_2}) \dots P(\overrightarrow{x_n}) h(y_n | \overrightarrow{x_n})$$

$$\therefore P(\overrightarrow{x_i})$$
固定,所以上式 $\propto \prod h(y_i \overrightarrow{x_i})$

$$\therefore \max_{h} P_h(D) \propto \prod h(y_i \overrightarrow{x_i})$$

∵ 每个h 对应一个参数 \overrightarrow{w} , ∴ $\max_{\overrightarrow{w}}$ likelihood $(\overrightarrow{w}) \propto \prod_{\overrightarrow{w}} s(y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i})$

:: 连乘不容易求解,所以取对数变成连加: $\max_{\overrightarrow{w}} ln \prod s(y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i}) = \max_h \sum ln \ s(y_i \overrightarrow{w} \overrightarrow{x_i})$

:似然最大,即误差最小,目的也是求误差函数,所以*max*变为*min* 加一个负号:

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w}} \frac{1}{N} \sum -\ln s \left(y_i \overrightarrow{w} \overrightarrow{x_i} \right)$$

$$\therefore s(z) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-z)} \text{ 代入上式得到: } \min_{\overrightarrow{w}} \frac{1}{N} \sum ln \Big(1 + exp \Big(-y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} \Big) \Big)$$

其中,定义交叉熵错误 $cross\ entropy\ error: err(\overrightarrow{w},\overrightarrow{x_i},y_i) = ln(1 + exp(-y_i\overrightarrow{w}^T\overrightarrow{x_i}))$

综上, error function:
$$\frac{1}{N} \sum ln \left(1 + exp \left(-y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum err(\overrightarrow{w}, \overrightarrow{x_i}, y_i)$$

如何解min error function得到最佳 \overrightarrow{w} : 梯度及梯度下降

$$E(\overrightarrow{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum ln \Big(1 + exp \Big(-y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i} \Big) \Big)$$

$$\nabla E(\overrightarrow{w}) = \frac{\partial E(\overrightarrow{w})}{\partial w_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum \Big(\frac{1}{\square} \Big) (exp(\triangle)) (-y_i \overrightarrow{x_i})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum \Big(\frac{exp(\triangle)}{1 + exp(\triangle)} \Big) \Big(-y_i \overrightarrow{x_i} \Big)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum s(\triangle) \Big(-y_i \overrightarrow{x_i} \Big)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum s(-y_i \overrightarrow{w}^T \overrightarrow{x_i}) \Big(-y_i \overrightarrow{x_i} \Big)$$

因为 $E(\overrightarrow{w})$ 是连续,可微的凸函数,所以令 $\nabla E(\overrightarrow{w}) = 0$,可解的最佳 \overrightarrow{w} 。

另外有迭代优化方法来得到最佳证:

1. 设置权值向量 \overrightarrow{w} 初始值为 $\overrightarrow{w_0}$,设迭代次数为t, t=0,1,2,...;

2. 计算梯度
$$\nabla E(\overrightarrow{w}_t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum s(-y_i \overrightarrow{w}_t^T \overrightarrow{x_i})(-y_i \overrightarrow{x_i});$$

3. 更新
$$\overrightarrow{w}$$
: $\overrightarrow{w_{t+1}} = \overrightarrow{w_t} - \eta \nabla E(\overrightarrow{w_t})$

4. 直到
$$\nabla E(\overrightarrow{w_t}) \approx 0$$
 或迭代次数足够多