機器學習教學小計畫

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學習目標:

• 了解教學方式與進度

Module 0. 教學目的方 式與進度

目的方式與進度

資料探勘養成班教學目的

為何而學

機器學習利用正確有效的資料訓練模型,並利用驗證資料及測試資料調整其參數,持續改進模型,使其分類、分群、迴歸等演算法能被有效應用

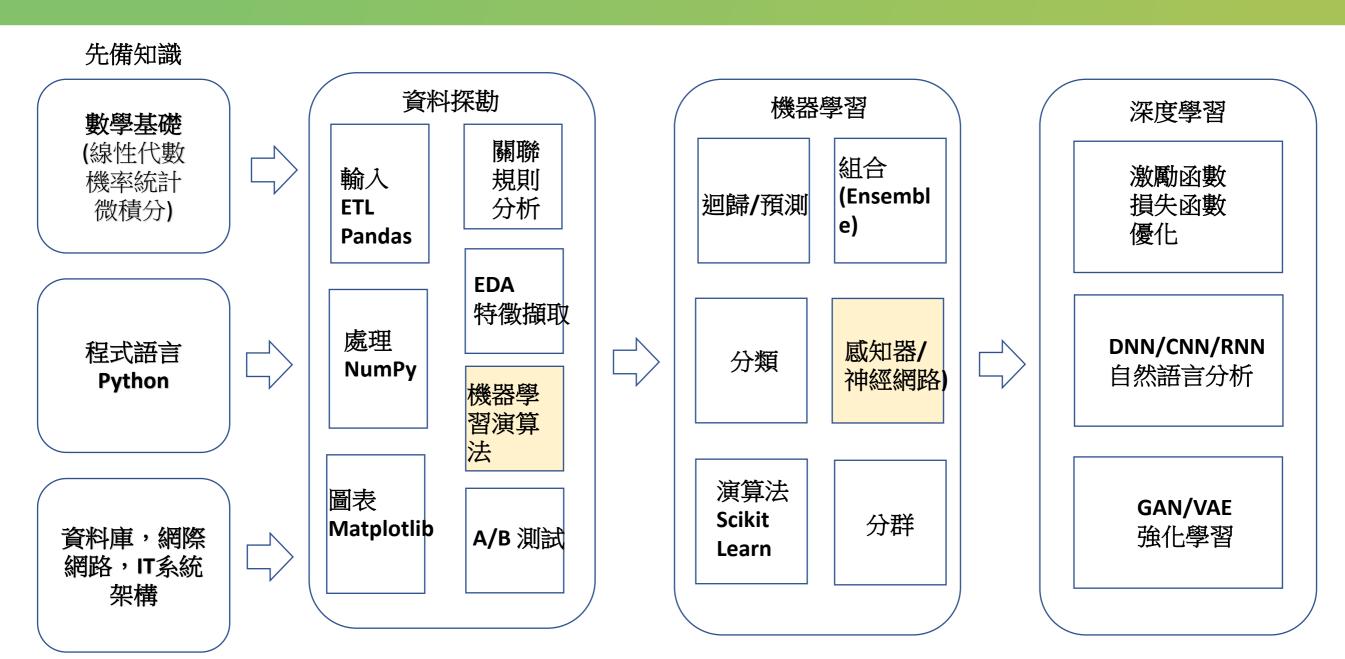
機器學習的一個分支:類神經網路,將成為未來深度學習的基礎。其他各演算法在各行各業也有其廣泛的應用領域。

承先啟後

先備知識:數學概念,Python/R 程式語言,資料探勘

進階:深度學習及應用

資料科學知識示意地圖

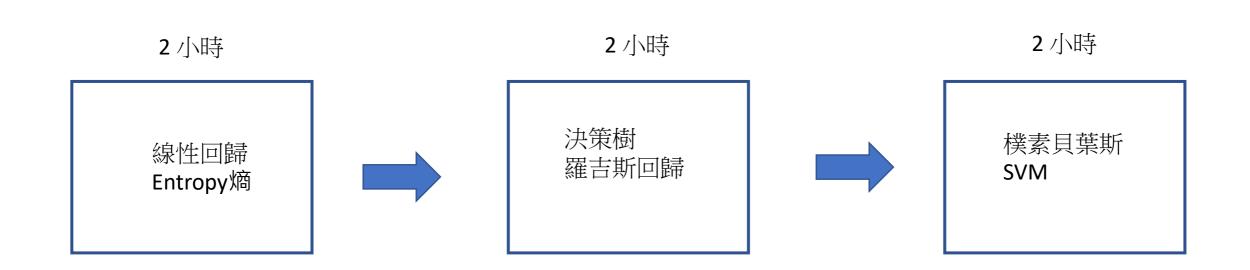


養成班教學進度

第一天(9月8日):迴歸與分類演算法 線性回歸探索 Entropy(熵)與決策樹 Log loss 與 羅吉斯迴歸 樸素+貝葉斯 支持向量機(SVM)

第二天(9月14日):神經網路,集成與分群類神經網路簡介 Ensemble集成演算法 Enron案例 分群演算法

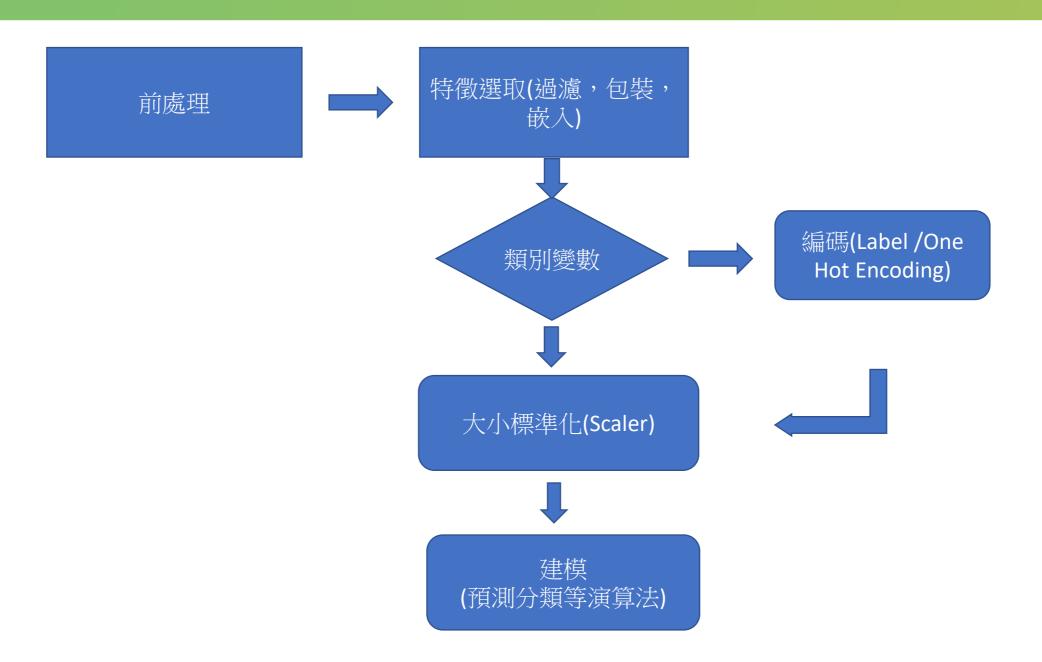
第一天



預習:回歸分類演算法

作業:作業一

從特徵到建模



線性迴歸之假設

- 1. 目標值(Y)的變異數不隨預測值X的不同而改變(才能用MSE計算)
- 2. 殘差(residuals)本身呈常態分佈:繪直方圖檢驗
- 3. 殘差 vs 目標值(or 預測值)是隨機分布/獨立的:繪散點圖檢驗

解釋力看R2 顯著與否看F

Entropy Calculator

線上Shannon Entropy 計算器

Shannon Entropy Calculator | Information Theory (omnicalculator.com)

Log 可以有底(Base)為2(Shannon),底為歐拉數 e (nat),或者底為10 (dit), Entropy Calculate 出來的值也會不同,但可輕易互換

Dit Value = $Log_{10} A = Log_2 A / Log_2 10 = Shannon Value * <math>Log_{10} 2$

Dit Value = Shannon Value * 0.301

ID3 – Pick Outlook first, if Sunny, then....

Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Windy	Play
Sunny	Med	High	False	Υ
Sunny	Cool	Normal	False	Υ
Sunny	Cool	Normal	True	N
Sunny	Med	Normal	False	Υ
Sunny	Cool	High	True	N

E(3,2) = 0.971

Entropy: 2/5 * E(2,0)+3/5*E(1,2) > 0

Temp	Play	Not Play	
Med	2	0	2
Cool	1	2	3
			5

Entropy: 2/5 * E(1,1)+3/5*E(2,1) > 0

Humidity	Play	Not Play	
High	1	1	2
Norm	2	1	3
			5

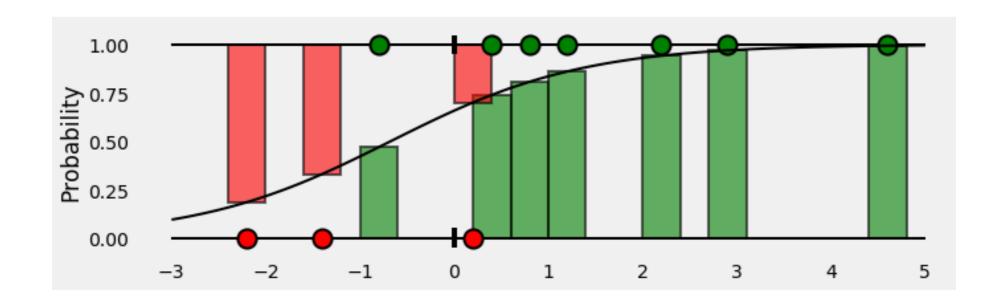
WindyPlayNot PlayFalse303True0225

Entropy: 3/5 * E(3,0) + 2/5 * E(0,2) = 0

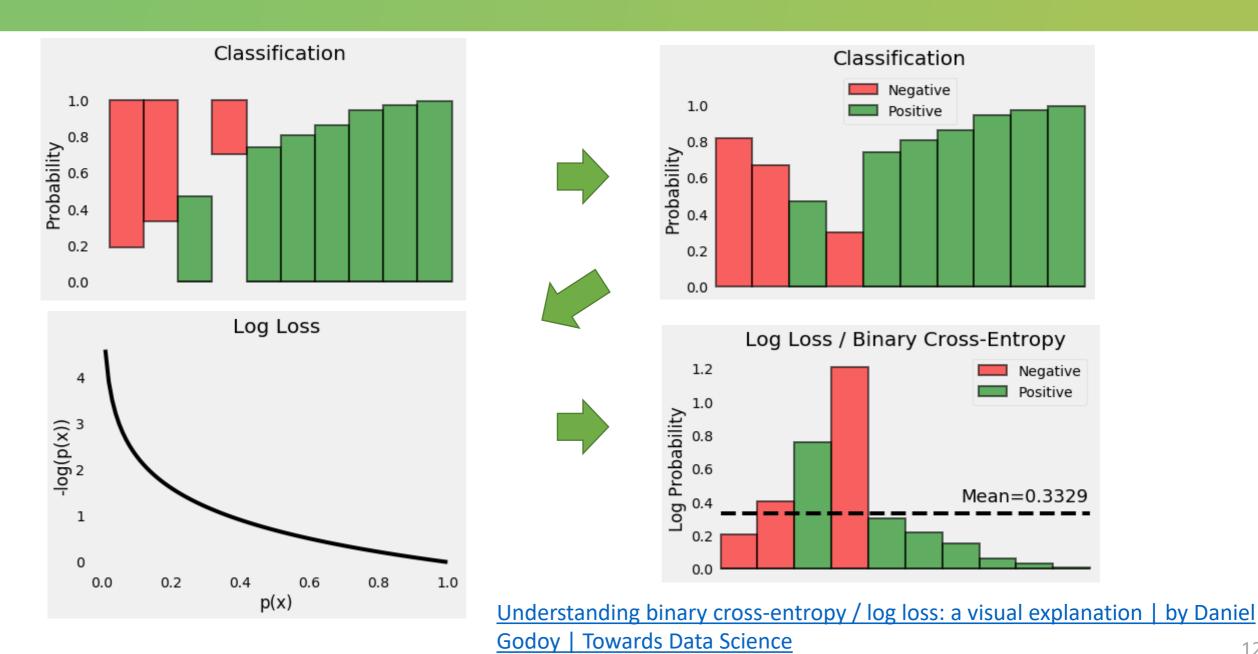
Pick Windy!

Log Loss (Cross Entropy)計算

$$H_p(q) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \cdot log(p(y_i)) + (1 - y_i) \cdot log(1 - p(y_i))$$

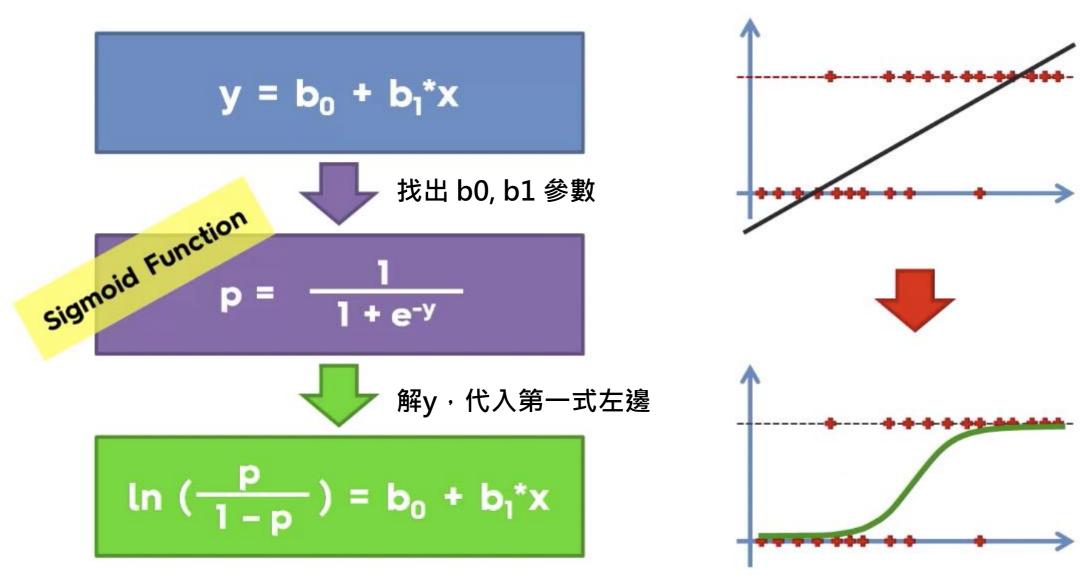


Log Loss (Cross Entropy) 計算



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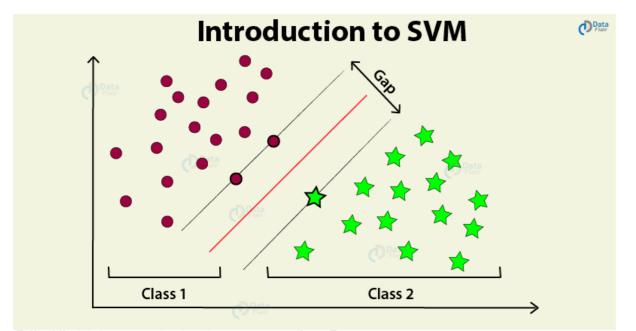
由Linear Regression 導出 Logistic Regression

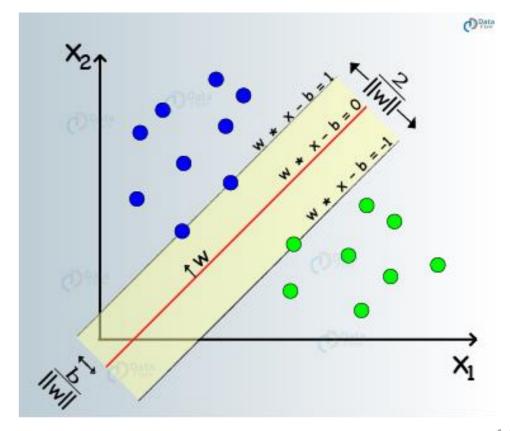


此公式即可預測p

SVM 步驟

- 1. 定義Class Label 為 1 and -1
- 2. 定義兩個Class 的支持超平面(Support Hyperplane)
- 3. 在兩支持超平面中間作為分類器(Classifier)
- 4. 定義目標函數為 margin = 2 / ||w||
- 5. 限制兩邊距離至少為1
- 6. 結合目標函數與限制式求解 w





SVM 說明

一個點 (x_0,y_0) 到一條線: Ax+By+c=0 的距離是: $|Ax_0+By_0+c|/sqrt(A^2+B^2)$,

所以H0 到 H1 的距離就是: |w•x+b|/||w||=1/||w||, 所以H1 到 H2 的全距是: 2/||w|| (1.目標函數)

求極大值就是求||w||極小值. 因為假設H1 和 H2之間無其他點,所以:

 $x_i \cdot w + b \ge +1$ when $y_i = +1$ $x_i \cdot w + b \le -1$ when $y_i = -1$

合併為: y_i (x_i •w-b) ≥ 1 (2.限制條件) 有了1與2,以Lagrange Multiplier方式求解

演算法:貝氏定理

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

教室裡有24人,8人熱愛運動,14人是男生,男生且熱愛運動有5人,假設某A喜歡運動,此人為男生的機率是多少?

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(熱愛運動| 男) = \frac{P(男 \cap 熱愛運動)}{P(男)} = \frac{5/24}{14/24} = 5/14$$

$$P(B|A)$$
 $= \frac{P(A) = \Phi(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{5/14 * 14/24}{8/24} = (5/24)/(8/24) = 5/8$

Laplace Smoothing

以Book, Price在 stmt class 為例

Before LS, Book = 2/15 = 0.1333

Laplace Smoothing = 該字出現次數+ 1

該條件總字數+文件集獨特字總數

After LS, Book = (2 + 1) / (15 + 21) = 3/36 = 0.8333 (被稀釋)

已存在者(book): 1/21 (最小可能數) < 3/36 (LS) < 2/15 (原來的值),

不存在者(Price): 當出現次為 0 時 至少有 1/(15+21)=0.0277 而非 0

第二天



預習: Perceptron, Ensemble Learning, Clustering

作業:作業二

感知器(Perceptron)與內積

```
#產生0/1的激活函數,其實就是 輸入(X)和權重(WEIGHT)的內積(DOT PRODUCT)
import numpy as np # for matrix multiplication
def booleanActivation(input, weights):
     # input and weights are arrays of values
     input = [1] + input # add bias input
     z = np.dot(input, weights).sum() # h w(x)
    if z > 0:
         return 1
    else:
         return 0
NOT(X): \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 * 1 + (-1)X = 1 - X. (IF X = 0 NOT(X) = 1, IF X=1, NOT(X) = 0)
OR(X): [1, X1, X2] \begin{vmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 * -0.5 + 1*X1 + 1*X2 以右邊的真值表描述
```

X1	NOT(X)
0	1
1	0

X1	X2	X1 or X2
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

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Adaboost 如何 assign weights (I)

```
#Sample weight = 1/N
#Where N = Number of records
#example是一個 Data Frame
#Initially assign same weights to each records in the dataset
example['probR1'] = 1/(example.shape[0])
#replace= True 取完放回,每次機率都一樣
#weights 是被取到的機率,剛開始1/N,每一筆可能不同
#simple random sample with replacement
random.seed(10)
example1 = example.sample(len(example), replace = True, weights = example['probR1'])
#example1 變成 X_train y_train, 建模訓練
#fitting the DT model with depth one
clf gini = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "gini", random state = 100, max depth=1)
clf = clf gini.fit(X train, y train)
```

Adaboost 如何 assign weights(II)

判斷錯誤的 weight 將改變,供下一輪使用

```
#error calculation
e1 = sum(example['misclassified'] * example['probR1'])
#calculation of alpha (performance)
alpha1 = 0.5*log((1-e1)/e1)
#update weight
new_weight = example['probR1']*np.exp(-1*alpha1*example['Label']*example['pred1'])
#normalized weight
z = sum(new weight)
normalized_weight = new_weight/sum(new_weight)
#最後的預測
#final prediction
t = alpha1 * example['pred1'] + alpha2 * example['pred2'] + alpha3 * example['pred3'] + alpha4 * example['pred4']
#sign of the final prediction
np.sign(list(t))
```

Blending 步驟

- 1. The train set is split into two parts, viz-training and validation sets.
- 2.Model(s) are fit on the training set.
- 3. The predictions are made on the validation set and the test set.
- 4. The validation set and its **predictions are used as features** to build a new model.
- 5. This model is used to make final predictions on the test and metafeatures.

The difference between stacking and blending is that Stacking uses out-of-fold predictions for the train set of the next layer (i.e metamodel), and Blending uses a validation set (let's say, 10-15% of the training set) to train the next layer.

演算法中的正則化(Regularization)

目的:經由調整Loss Function (增加 L1, L2等)達到降低過適(Overfitting)。

L1: (LASSO)
$$||\mathbf{w}||_1 = |w_1| + |w_2| + ... + |w_N|$$

L2: (RIDGE)
$$\|\mathbf{w}\|_2 = (|w_1|^2 + |w_2|^2 + \ldots + |w_N|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\hat{y} = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_N x_N + b$$

Logistic Regression Loss Function: $L(y_hat,y) = y \log y_hat + (1 - y)\log(1 - y_hat)$

$$Loss = Error(y, \hat{y})$$

$$Loss = Error(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda \sum_{i = 1}^{N} |w_i| \qquad \text{Reg}$$

$$Loss = Error(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda \sum_{i = 1}^{N} |w_i|$$

可參考:

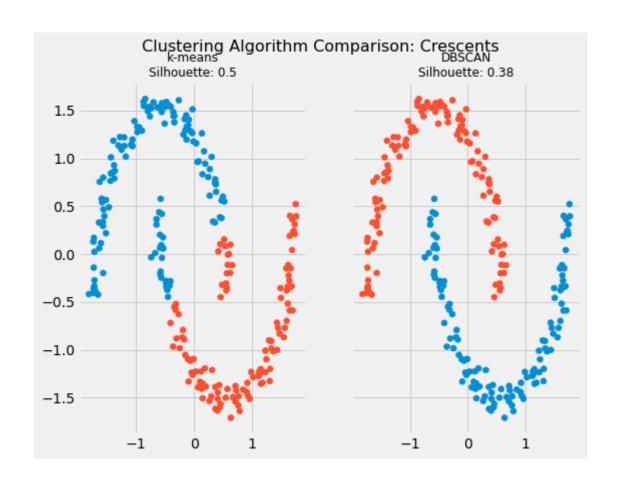
Regularization in Machine Learning - GeeksforGeeks

K-means 與 DBSCAN 之優劣

可以用SSE找出膝蓋點(Knee),建議 K-means 的 K 數

輪廓係數(silhouette coefficients)比較分群好壞 K-means =0.5, DBSCAN = 0.39

用ARI (Adjusted Rand Score) 比較 K-means 和 DBSCAN 如右圖 K-means = 0.47 DBSCAN = 1.0



機器學習演算法的優劣

https://www.itread01.com/content/1541334303.html

https://www.hackingnote.com/en/machine-learning/algorithms-pros-and-cons

https://www.ipshop.xyz/5950.html