L1, L2 norm L1, L2 regularization



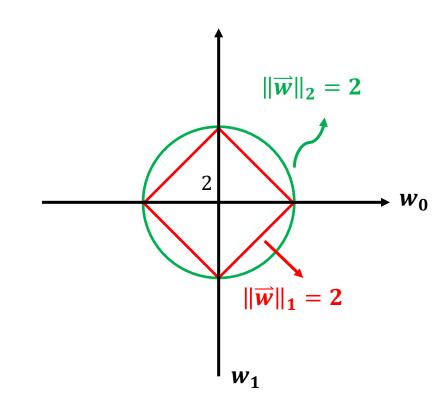
L1 norm & L2 norm

Vector Norms

來看一個簡單的例子:二維空間 $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}$

- **L1-Norm:**
 - $||\vec{w}||_1 = |w_0| + |w_1|$
- OL2-Norm:

$$||\vec{w}||_2 = \sqrt{w_0^2 + w^2}$$







L2 norm:歐氏距離

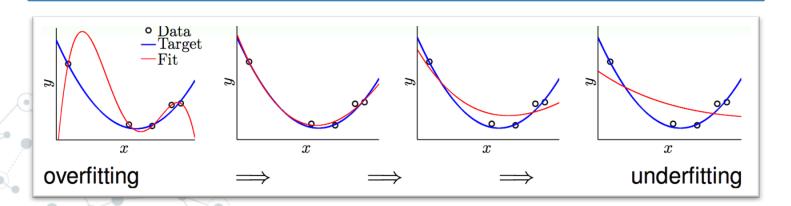
但在 L2 的實作上,我們通常在比較的是距離大小,因此常常省略開平方的動作,只看平方和,以節省計算。



L1 regularization & L2 regularization

Regularization 是為了防止模型過度學習、適配 (Overfitting)訓練資料。

- Mathematically speaking, it adds a *regularization term* in order to prevent the coefficients to fit so perfectly to overfit.
 - 在最佳化損失函數的問題上,額外加上 regularization term, 避免模型過於複雜而過度適配訓練資料。
 - 加入 regularization term 能使學習出來的模型變得平滑、較簡單。

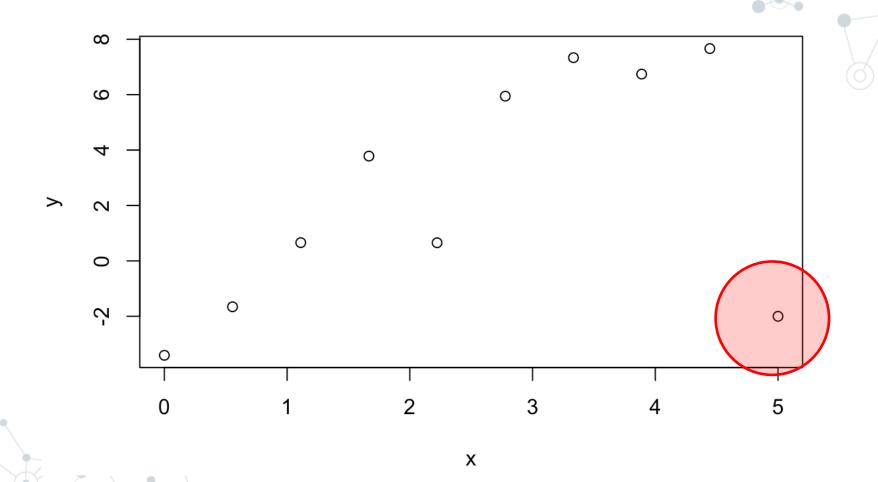


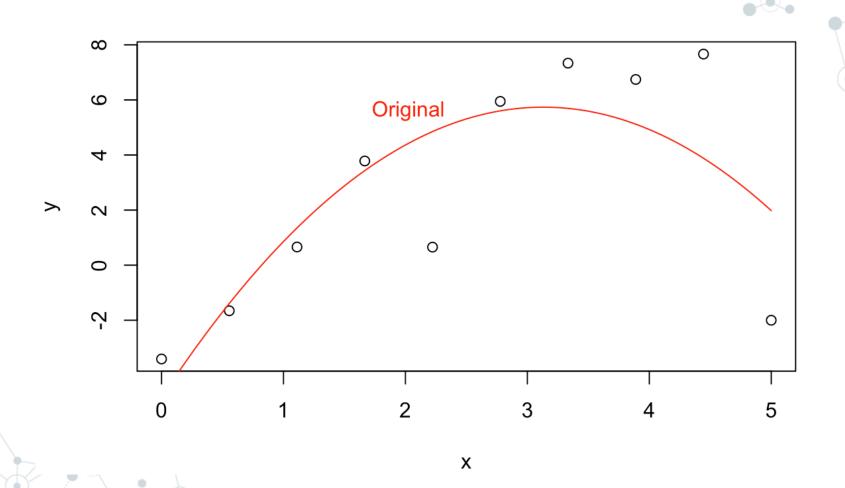
Regularization 為何能避免模型過於複雜而過度學習?

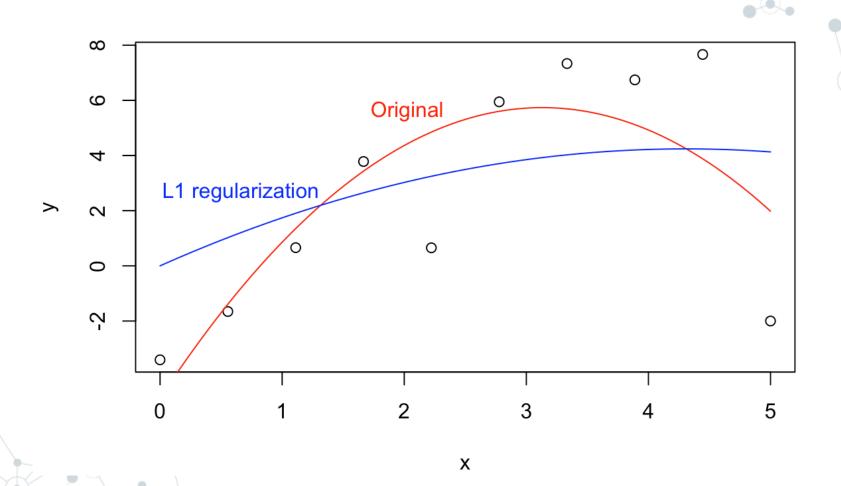
- O Hypothesis w in H_{10} : $w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + \cdots + w_{10} x^{10}$
 - 簡單來說,高次多項式的模型一定比較複雜,容易過度適配訓練資料。
 - 所以我們希望讓模型變得較簡單、平滑一點。
 - **→** 那可以額外加上什麼條件限制嗎?
- $\bigcirc H(C) \equiv \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^{10+1}, while \|w\|^2 \le C \}$
- Regression with

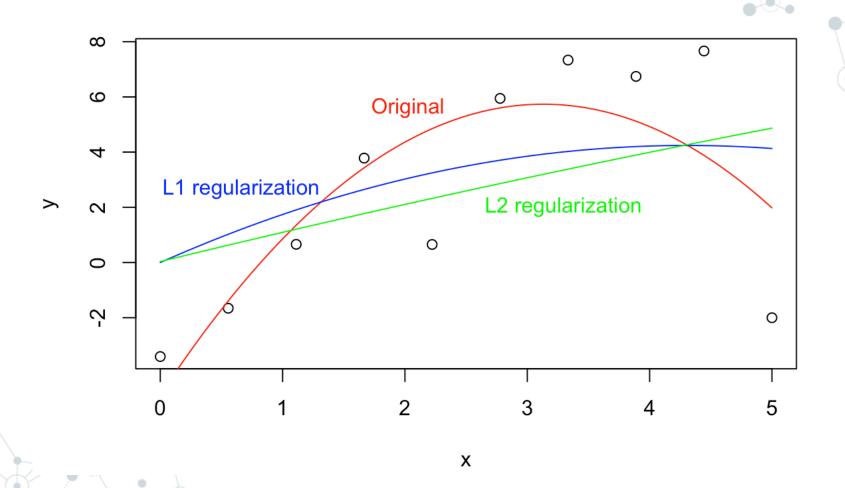
$$H(C)$$
: $\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{10+1}} E_{in}(w)$ s.t. $\sum_{q=0}^{10} w_q^2 \le C$

- 條件限制的用意:C 是設定好的上限,我們希望 w_q 權重值可以限制在某範圍內,當 w_q 值接近或等於零時, w_q^2 便會很小。
- → 多項式函數的次方項影響較輕微 → 多項式函數模型較平滑。









用一個簡單的線性迴歸來說明:

最小平方法 $OLS: \min_{\overrightarrow{w}} ||\overrightarrow{y} - A\overrightarrow{w}||_2^2$

- **L1** regularization:
 - $\min_{\mathbf{w}} \|\vec{y} A\vec{w}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\vec{w}\|_1$

Lasso Regression

L2 regularization:

$$\min_{\vec{w}} ||\vec{y} - A\vec{w}||_2^2 + \lambda ||\vec{w}||_2^2$$

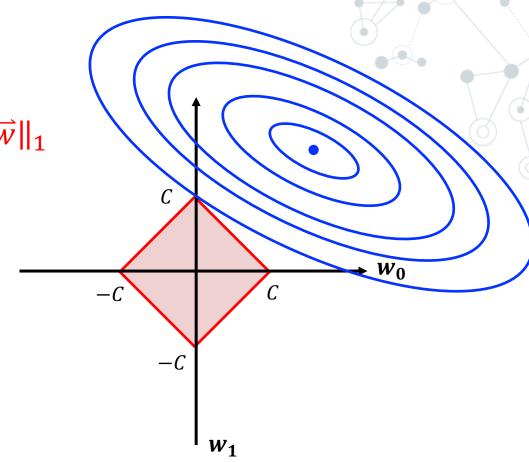
Ridge Regression

L1 regularization

- **L1** regularization:
 - $\min_{\overrightarrow{w}} ||\overrightarrow{y} A\overrightarrow{w}||_2^2 + \lambda ||\overrightarrow{w}||_1$

等同於:

- $\min_{\overrightarrow{w}} \|\overrightarrow{y} A\overrightarrow{w}\|_2^2$,
- $|s.t.||\overrightarrow{w}||_1 \leq C$



- L1 regularization 最佳化問題的解,常常會發生在 $\|\vec{w}\|_1 = C$ 的菱形頂點上。
- → Sparsity in solution: w 裡面的分量有很多是0,只有少數有值。

L2 regularization

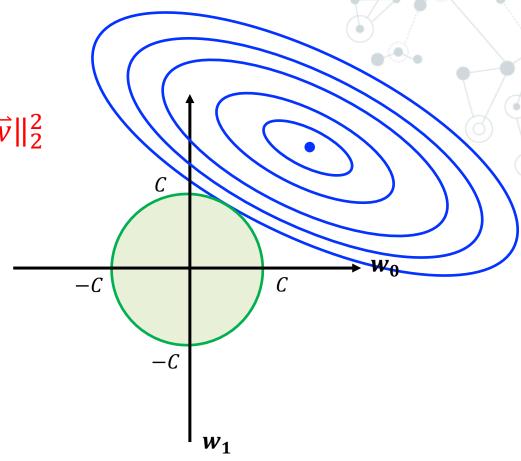
L2 regularization:

$$\min_{\overrightarrow{w}} ||\overrightarrow{y} - A\overrightarrow{w}||_2^2 + \lambda ||\overrightarrow{w}||_2^2$$

等同於:

 $\min_{\overrightarrow{w}} \|\overrightarrow{y} - A\overrightarrow{w}\|_2^2,$

 $|s.t.||\overrightarrow{w}||_2^2 \leq C$



L1, L2 regularization 最佳化問題:當 C 越小時(對應於:λ 越大),
 regularization 越強烈,懲罰越多,模型越平滑。

Comparison

L2 regularization	L1 regularization
L2 norm	L1 norm
differentiable everywhere	not differentiable everywhere
easy to optimize	sparsity in solution (i.e. built-in feature selection)

weight-decay regularization

Interpretability: 模型容易解釋

Summary

- Regularization can be used with <u>any ML classification</u> technique that's based on a mathematical equation.
 - Examples include logistic regression, probability classification and neural networks.
- The major advantage of using regularization is that it often leads to a more accurate model.
 - 避免模型過度學習
- The major disadvantage is that it introduces an additional parameter value that must be determined, the regularization weight.
 - λ值必須事先給定

簡單來說…

Regularization 就是一種避免模型過度適配 (Overfitting) 的手段,在 Python 套件中常常 以懲罰項(Penalty)表示。

Thanks!



