

Softmax 回归

摘要： Softmax 回归用于处理多分类问题，是 Logistic 回归的一种推广。这两种回归都是用回归的思想处理分类问题。这样做的一个优点就是输出的判断为概率值，便于直观理解和决策。下面我们介绍它的原理和实现。

1 原理

考虑 K 类问题，假设已知训练样本集 D 的 n 个样本 $\{(x_i, y_i) | i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ ，其中， $x_i \in R^d$ 为特征向量， y_i 为样本类别标签，和一般而分类问题不同，Softmax 回归采用了标签向量来定义类别，其定义如下：

$$y_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

标签向量为 0 - 1 的 K 维向量，若属于 k 类，则向量的 k 分量为 1，其他分量均为 0

为计算每个样本的所属类别概率，首先定义回归函数：

$$P(y_i = k | x_i, \theta) = \frac{e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \quad (2)$$

其中 θ_k 为第 k 类的回归参数。根据回归函数，样本 x_i 的概率：

$$P(x_i | \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_K) = \prod_{k=1}^K P(y = k | x, \theta)^{y_{ik}} \quad (3)$$

其中, $y_i = (y_{i1}, y_{i2}, \dots, y_{iK})^T$ 为 x_i 的标签向量。

对于给定样本 x_i ，样本属于类别 k 的概率为：

$$P(y_i = k | x_i, \theta) = \frac{e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \quad (4)$$

可将概率罗列成矩阵形式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(y_i = 1 | x_i, \theta) \\ P(y_i = 2 | x_i, \theta) \\ P(y_i = 3 | x_i, \theta) \\ \vdots \\ P(y_i = K | x_i, \theta) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_3^T x_i} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

假设样本

$$x = \{x_i | i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{m1} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

将 θ 写在一个矩阵里

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1^T \\ \theta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \theta_K^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{10} & \theta_{11} & \dots & \theta_{1n} \\ \theta_{20} & \theta_{21} & \dots & \theta_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \theta_{K0} & \theta_{K1} & \dots & \theta_{Kn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

我们采用极大似然法估计回归参数 θ 。我们的目标是期望所有样本的获得概率最大化，因此构造如下似然函数：

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m P(y_i = k | x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \quad (8)$$

对第 k 类回归参数，定义损失函数：

$$J(\theta) = -\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^m (-\theta_k^T x_i + \ln(\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i})) \quad (9)$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{10}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{K1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{Kn}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left[-\frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \ln(\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i})}{\partial \theta} \right] \quad (10)$$

引入符号函数

$$sign_i^k = \begin{cases} 1 & y_i = k \\ 0 & y_i \neq k \end{cases}$$

则 $\theta_k^T x_i = sign_i^1 \theta_1^T x_i + sign_i^2 \theta_2^T x_i + \dots + sign_i^K \theta_K^T x_i$

(11)

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta_{10}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta_{1n}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta_{K0}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial(\theta_k^T x_i)}{\partial \theta_{Kn}} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} sign_i^1 & sign_i^1 x_i^{(1)} & sign_i^1 x_i^{(2)} & \cdots & sign_i^1 x_i^{(n)} \\ sign_i^2 & sign_i^2 x_i^{(1)} & sign_i^2 x_i^{(2)} & \cdots & sign_i^2 x_i^{(n)} \\ \vdots & & & & \\ sign_i^K & sign_i^K x_i^{(1)} & sign_i^K x_i^{(2)} & \cdots & sign_i^K x_i^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} sign_i^1 \\ sign_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ sign_i^K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i^{(1)} & x_i^{(2)} & \cdots & x_i^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sign_i^1 \\ sign_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ sign_i^K \end{bmatrix} x_i^T \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \ln(\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i})}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} & e^{\theta_1^T x_i} x_i^{(1)} & \dots & e^{\theta_1^T x_i} x_i^{(n)} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} & e^{\theta_2^T x_i} x_i^{(1)} & \dots & e^{\theta_2^T x_i} x_i^{(n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} & e^{\theta_K^T x_i} x_i^{(1)} & \dots & e^{\theta_K^T x_i} x_i^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} \end{bmatrix} x_i^T
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

所以

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{sign}_i^1 \\ \text{sign}_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{sign}_i^K \end{bmatrix} \right] x_i^T \tag{14}$$

采用随机梯度下降，在 m 个样本中，随机挑选一个做梯度下降，

则

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{sign}_i^1 \\ \text{sign}_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{sign}_i^K \end{bmatrix} \right] x_i^T \tag{15}$$

对梯度加入权重：

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{\theta_j^T x_i}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_1^T x_i} \\ e^{\theta_2^T x_i} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\theta_K^T x_i} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{sign}_i^1 \\ \text{sign}_i^2 \\ \vdots \\ \text{sign}_i^K \end{bmatrix} \right] x_i^T + \lambda \theta_j \tag{16}$$

$$\{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m\} \quad \theta = \theta - \alpha * \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

2 算法

1. 训练样本集 D 的 n 个样本 $\{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$
2. 随机选取一个进行梯度下降
3. 迭代更新梯度 $\theta = \theta - \alpha * \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$
4. 输出迭代后的系数矩阵