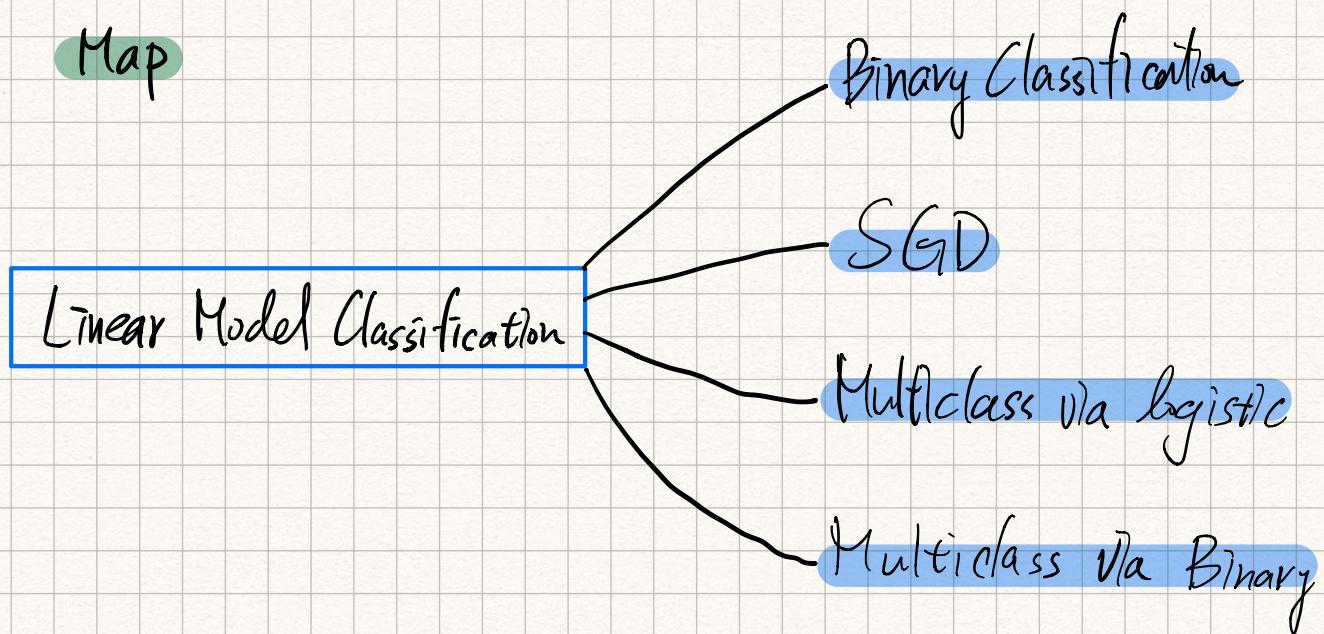


# Map



## Binary Classification

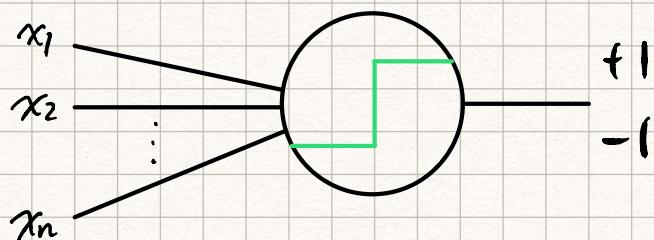
$s$ : score, 對所有特徵做線性組合所得的值

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i = w^T x$$

$h$ : hypothesis, 在二維平面上一個 hypothesis 可視為一條線  
而一個  $h$  可對應到一組  $w$

對 Binary classification 來說,  $h(x)$  是對  $S$  取得號碼

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = \text{sign}(s) = \text{sign}(w^T x)$$



$$\text{err}_{0/1}(w_i) = [h(x) \neq y] = [\text{sign}(w^T x) \neq y] = [s \neq y]$$

$\min_w \text{err}_{0/1} \rightarrow$  最佳化求解不好解, 故採 Pocket 的方式  
一直做到多很久或可接受為止

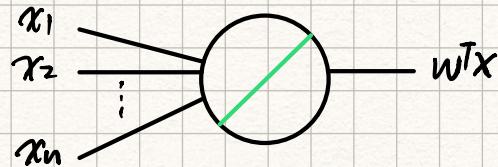
## linear regression

$$S = W^T X$$

$$h(x) = W^T X$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{err}(W) &= (h(x) - y)^2 \\ &= (S - y)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\min_w \text{err} \rightarrow W = X^T y$$

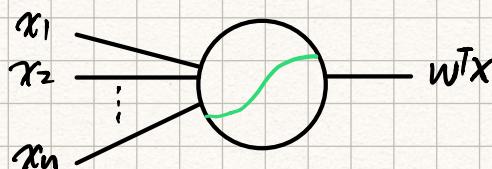


## logistic regression

$$S = W^T X$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

$$h(x) = \theta(s) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{W^T x}}$$



$$h(y|x) = \ln(1 + e^{y_s})$$

$$\text{err}(W) = \text{cross-entropy} = -\ln h(y|x) = \ln(1 + e^{-s})$$

$$\min_w \text{err} \rightarrow W \leftarrow W + \gamma_n x_n$$

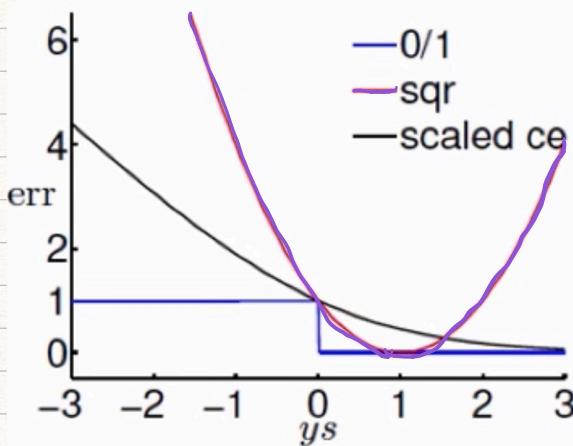
- 因为 binary classification 的 err 最佳化不好解，故想透过 linear regression to logistic regression 来协助求解。
- 要透过 linear regression to logistic regression 来协助求解，就需要把 error 和 error or. err 連結起来

$$1. \text{err}_{0/1} = [\text{sgn}(s) \neq y] = [\text{sgn}(y_s) \neq 1]$$

$$2. \text{err}_{sqe} = (s - y)^2 = (y_s - 1)^2$$

$$3. \text{err}_{sce} = -y \ln(h(x)) = -\ln(h(y_s))$$

將上述 3 個式子圖解.



$$\text{err}_{\text{sce}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{err}_{\text{ce}}$$

- 從圖中可以得知  $\text{err}_{0/1} \leq \text{err}_{\text{sqr}}, \text{err}_{0/1} \leq \text{err}_{\text{sce}}$ , 這就表示只要把  $\text{err}_{\text{sqr}}$  或  $\text{err}_{\text{sce}}$  估小,  $\text{err}_{0/1}$  也就會隨之下降

## SGD

什麼情況下需要 SGD? 想加快更新速度

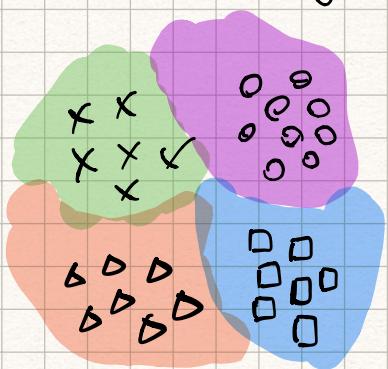
在做 GD 時總是要把所有的資料跑完才可以得到更新值

$$W_{t+1} \leftarrow W_t + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \cancel{\theta(s)} y_n x_n \rightarrow \partial(-y_n w^T x_n) \rightarrow -\nabla E_m(w)$$

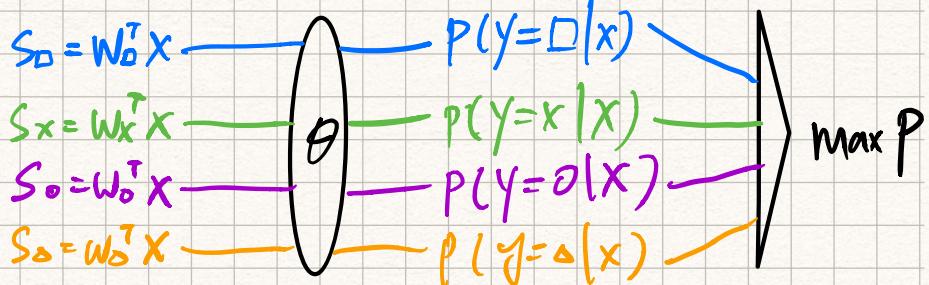
當資料量大時更新速度會變慢, 故以 PLA 為參考修改為一次更新一個點

## Multiclass via logistic

OVA = One Versus All



$$x = [x_1, x_2]$$



可能會遭遇到資料不平衡的問題

正的資料遠少於其他

Multiclass via Binary

OVO = One Versus One

概念有點像打比賽:  $C_2^4$

X v.s. □

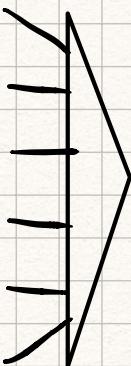
X v.s. ○

X v.s. △

□ v.s. ○

□ v.s. △

△ v.s. ○



勝場數  
多者勝

Q: 若有2隊有相同勝場數怎麼辦？