Python 3 玩火转机器学习 liuyubobobo

梯度下降法 Gradient Descent

梯度下降洗

• 不是一个机器学习算法

- 是一种基于搜索的最优化方法
- 作用: 最小化一个损失函数
- 梯度上升法: 最大化一个效用函数

损失函数 J 在直线方程中,导数代表斜率

损失函数 J 在曲线方程中,导数代表切线斜率

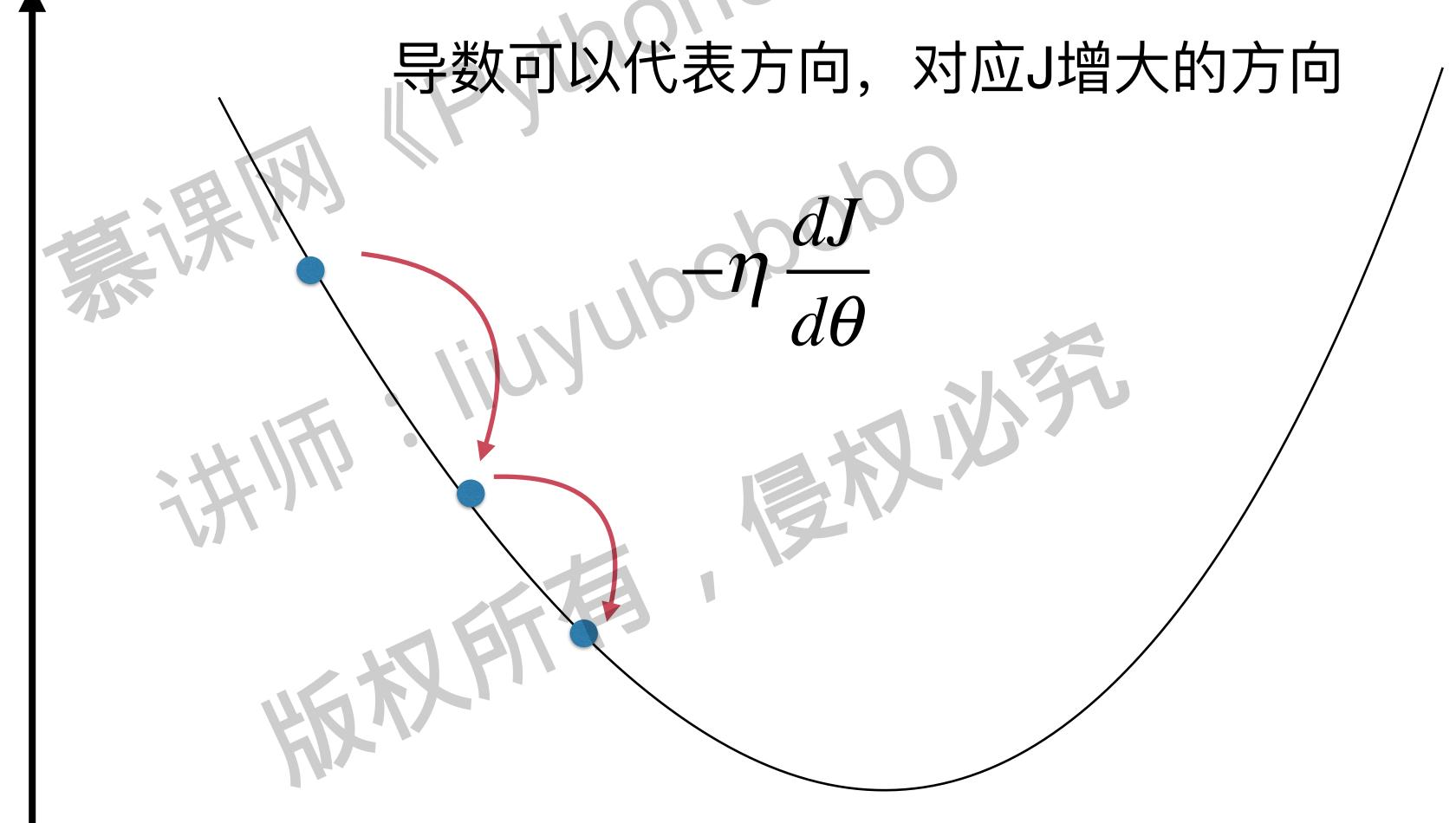
损失函数J 导数代表theta单位变化时,J相应的变化

损失函数 J 导数可以代表方向, 对应J增大的方向

损失函数J 导数可以代表方向, 对应J增大的方向

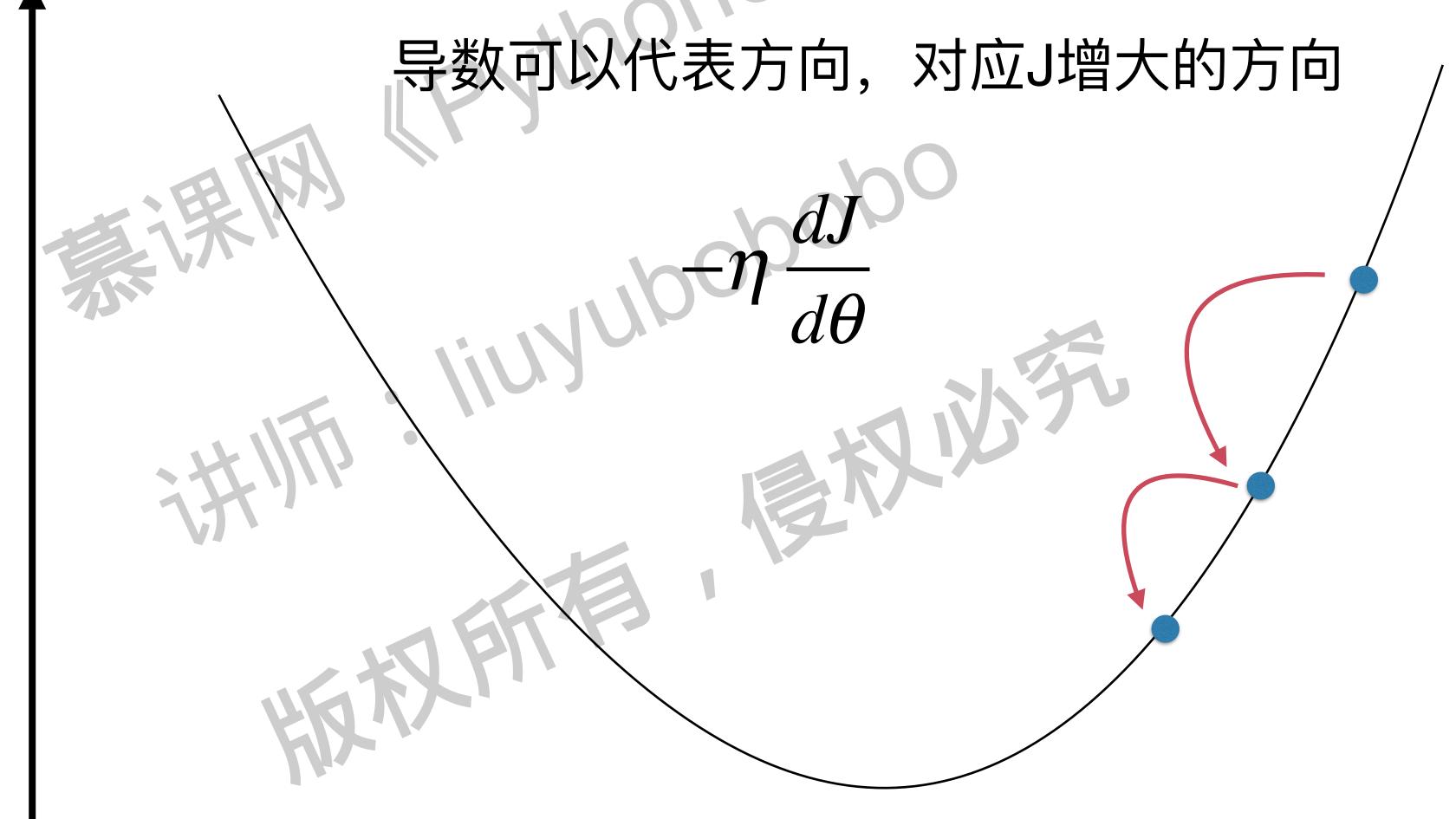
梯度下降法

损失函数J



梯度下降法

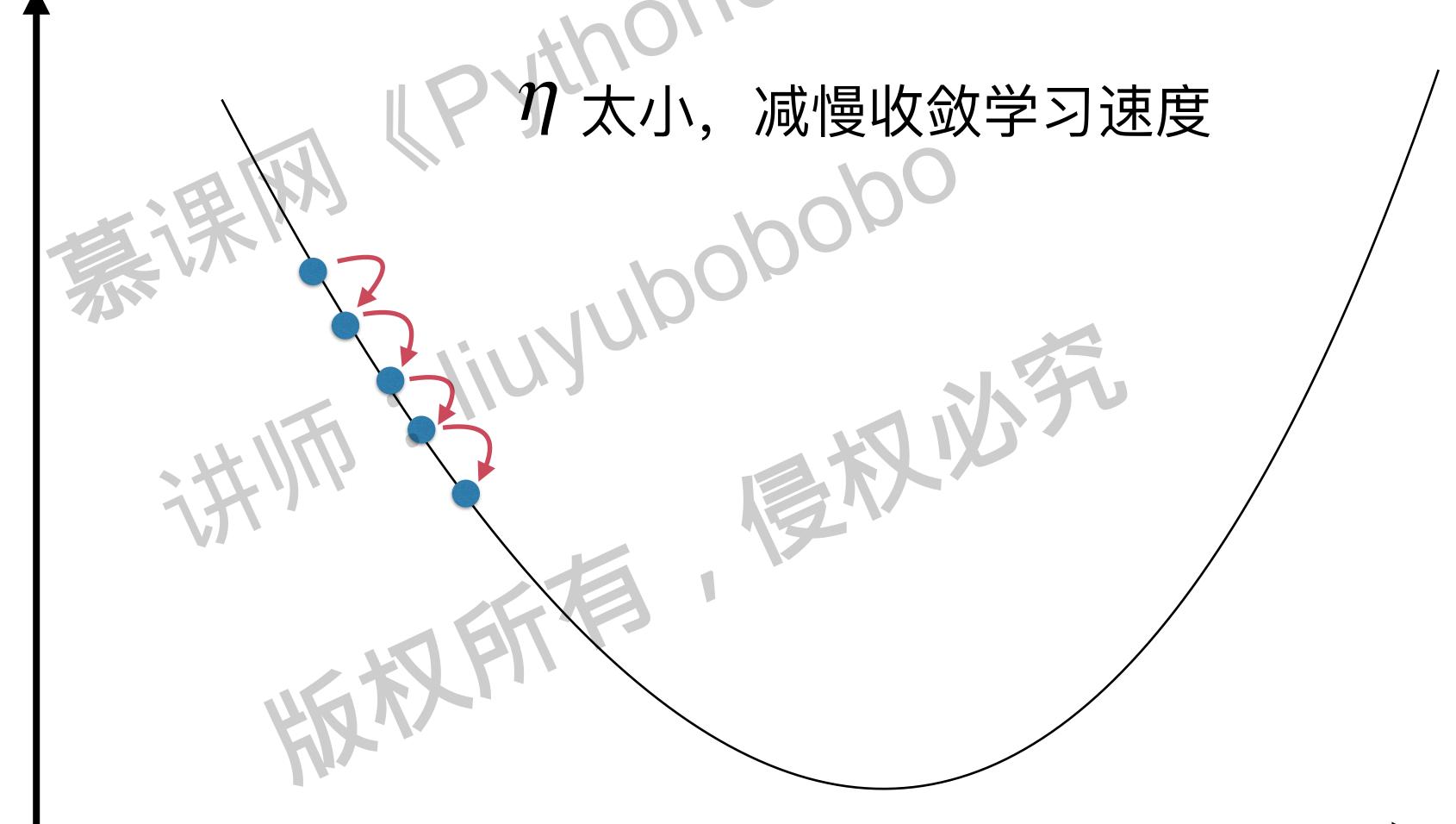
损失函数J



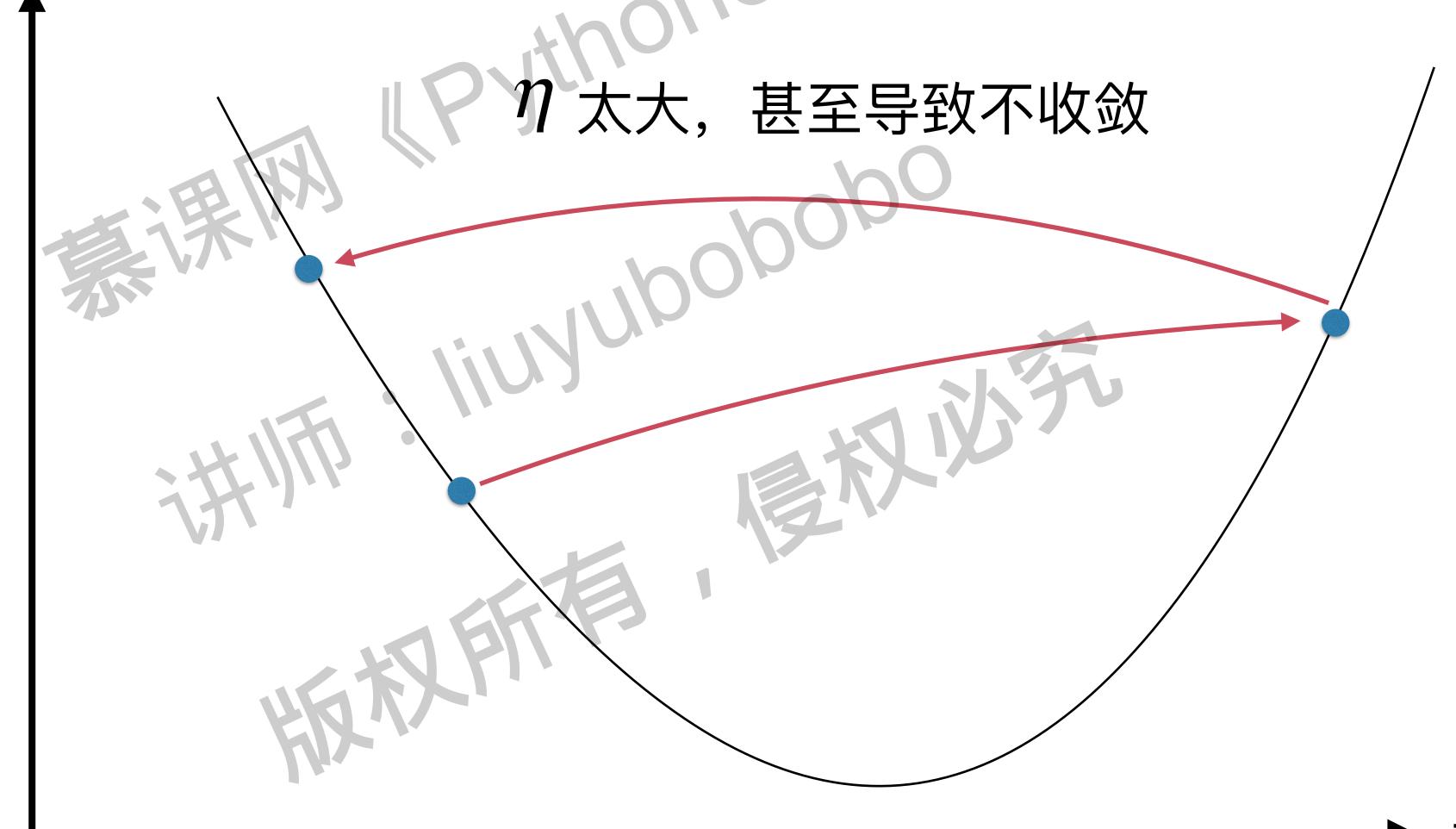
梯度下降洗

- · η 称为学习率(learning rate)
- η 的取值影响获得最优解的速度
- 和取值不合适,甚至得不到最优解
- 和是梯度下降法的一个超参数

损失函数J



损失函数 J



梯度下降法 •并不是所有函数都有唯一的极值点

损失函数J



梯度下降洗

• 并不是所有函数都有唯一的极值点

解决方案:

- 多次运行,随机化初始点
- 梯度下降法的初始点也是一个超参数

目标: 使 $\sum_{i=1}^m (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$ 尽可能小

线性回归法的损失函数具有唯一的最优解

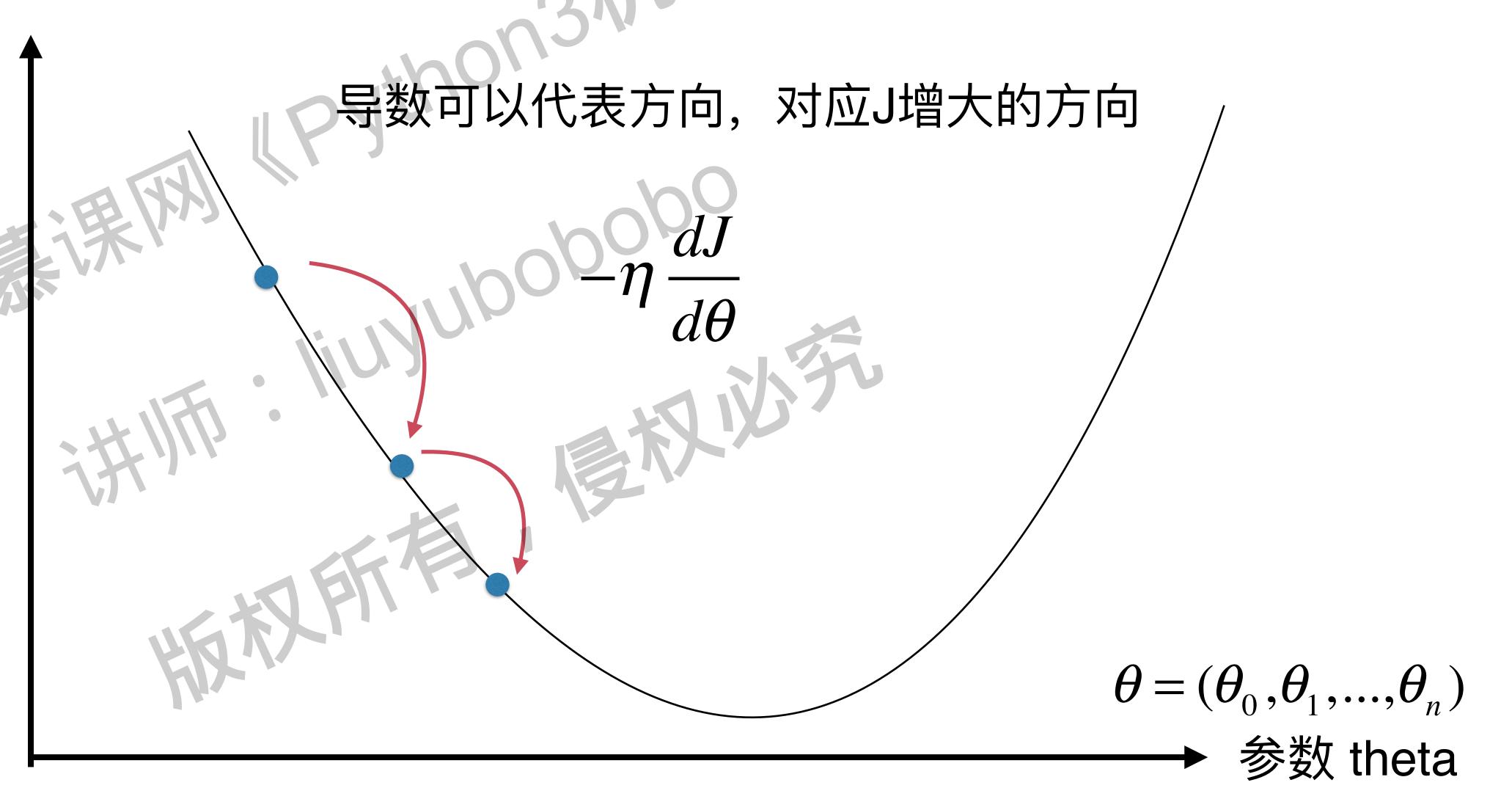
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多元线性回归中的梯度下降法

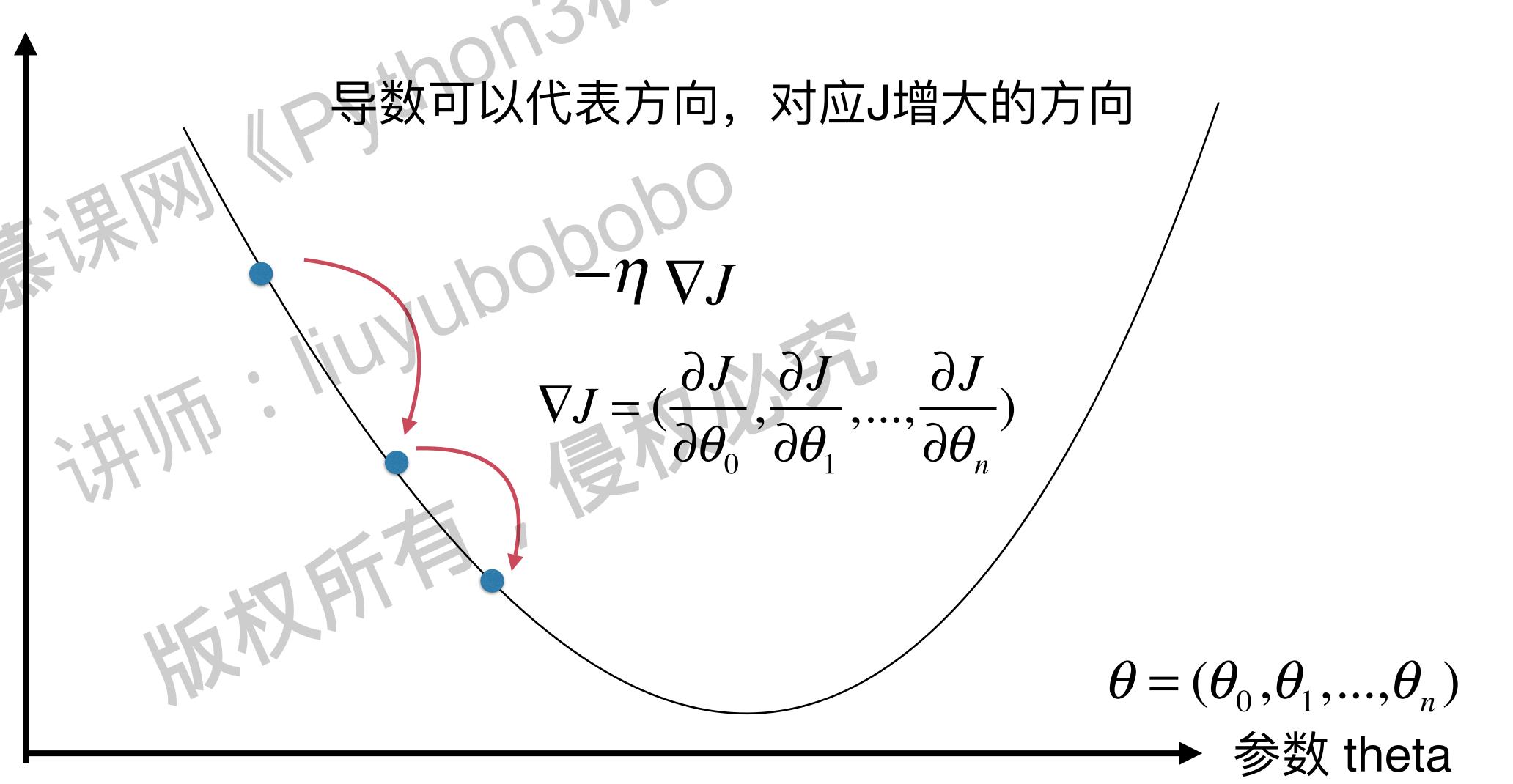
损失函数J

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$



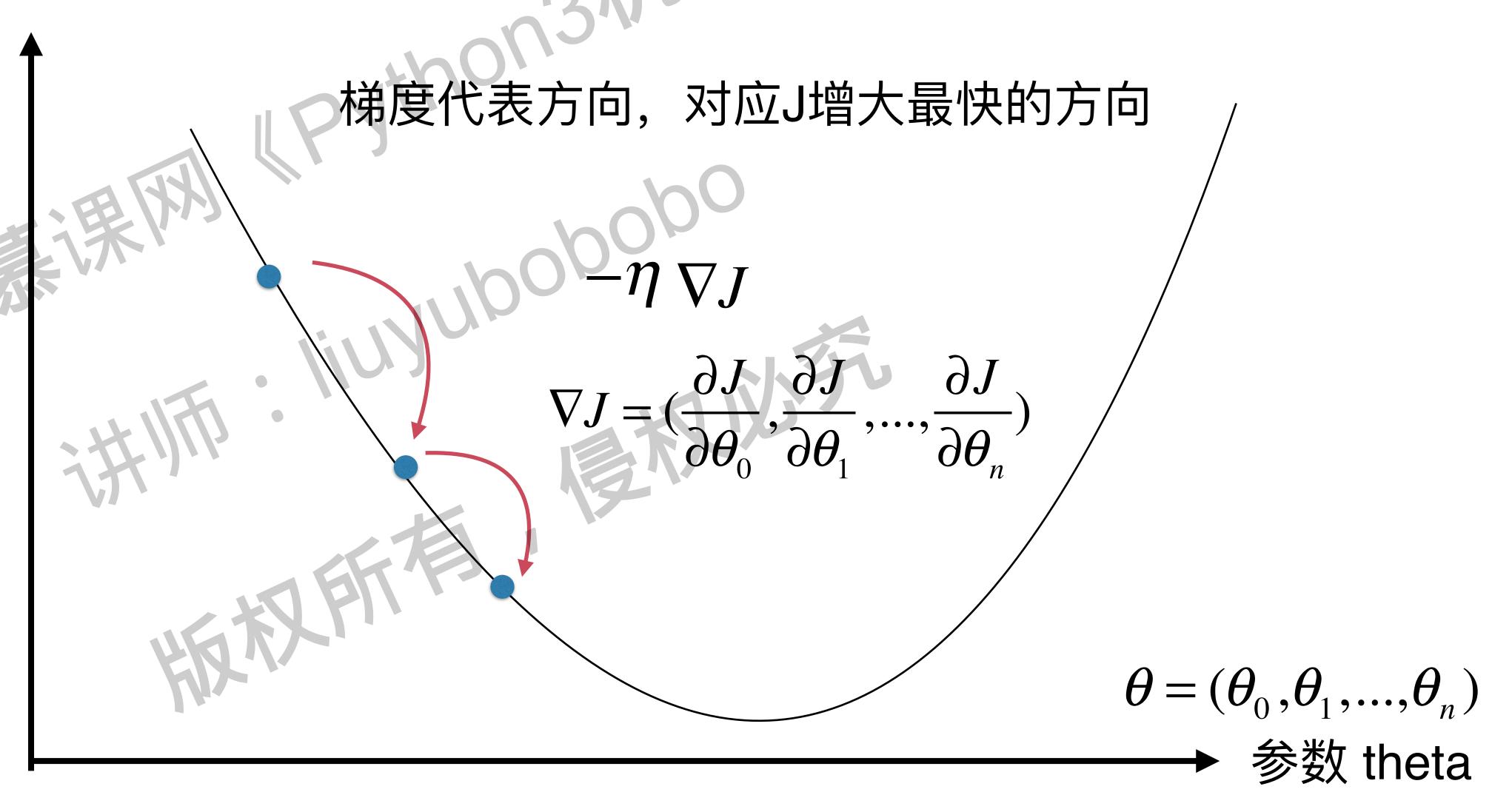
损失函数J

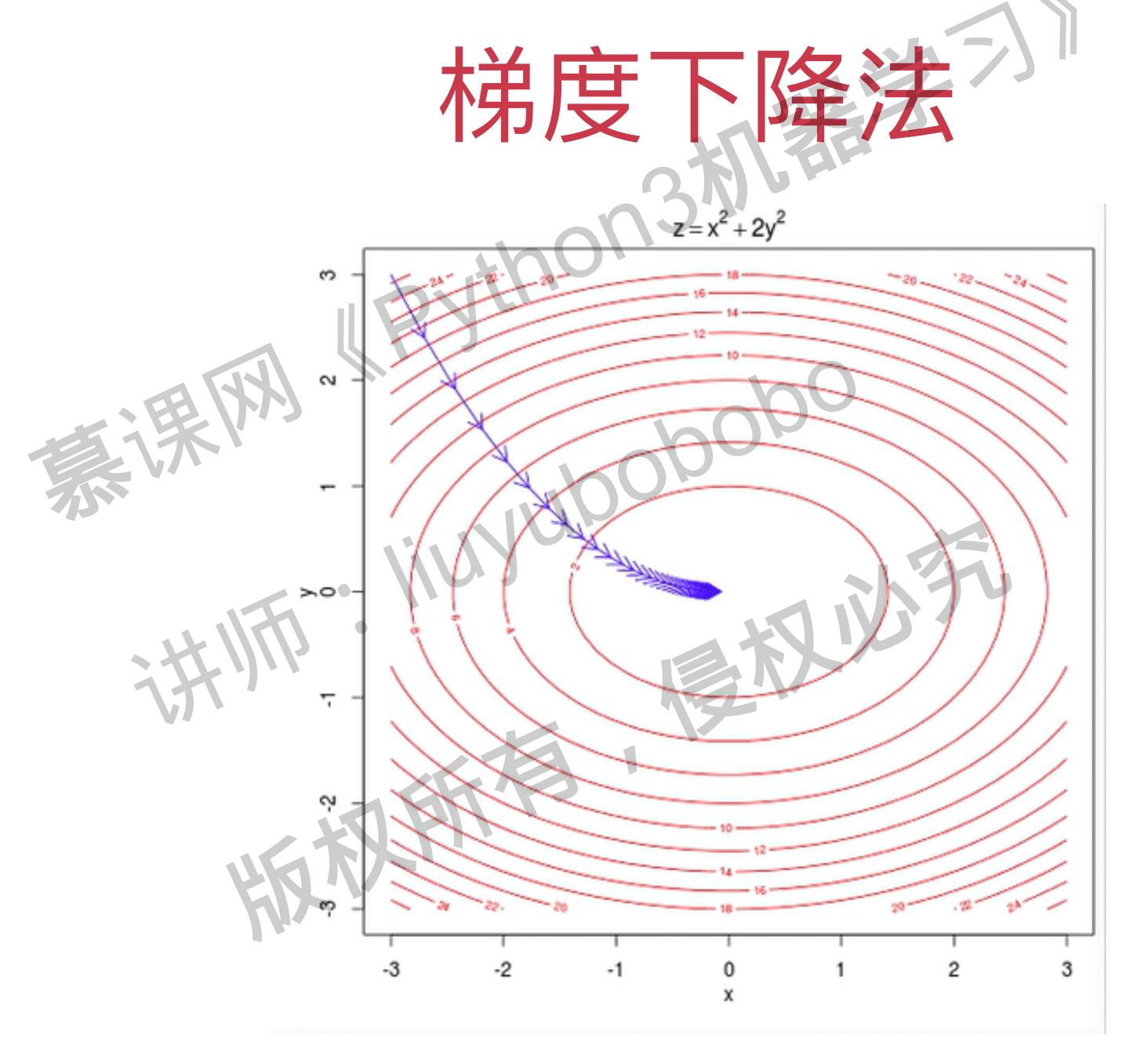
$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$



损失函数 J

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$





目标: 使
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$
 尽可能小

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 X_1^{(i)} + \theta_2 X_2^{(i)} + \dots + \theta_n X_n^{(i)}$$

目标: 使
$$\sum_{i=1}^m (y^{(i)}-\theta_0-\theta_1X_1^{(i)}-\theta_2X_2^{(i)}-...-\theta_nX_n^{(i)})^2$$
 尽可能小

目标: 使
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y^{(i)} - \theta_0 - \theta_1 X_1^{(i)} - \theta_2 X_2^{(i)} - \dots - \theta_n X_n^{(i)})^2$$
 尽可能小

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_{0}} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_{n}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y^{(i)} - X_{b}^{(i)}\theta) \cdot (-1) \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y^{(i)} - X_{b}^{(i)}\theta) \cdot (-X_{1}^{(i)}) \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y^{(i)} - X_{b}^{(i)}\theta) \cdot (-X_{2}^{(i)}) \\ \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y^{(i)} - X_{b}^{(i)}\theta) \cdot (-X_{n}^{(i)}) \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{1}^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{2}^{(i)} \\ \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y^{(i)} - X_{b}^{(i)}\theta) \cdot (-X_{n}^{(i)}) \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{1}^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{n}^{(i)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$
...
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

目标: 使
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \theta_0 - \theta_1 X_1^{(i)} - \theta_2 X_2^{(i)} - ... - \theta_n X_n^{(i)})^2$$
 尽可能小

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2} \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_n} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{m}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$
...
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

目标: 使 $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$ 尽可能小

$$J(\theta) = MSE(y, \hat{y})$$

$$\nabla J(\theta)$$

有时取:
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0}$$
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1}$
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2}$
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$
...
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

目标: 使
$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})^2$$
 尽可能小

$$J(\theta) = MSE(y, \hat{y}) \qquad \nabla J(\theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{m}.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)})$$

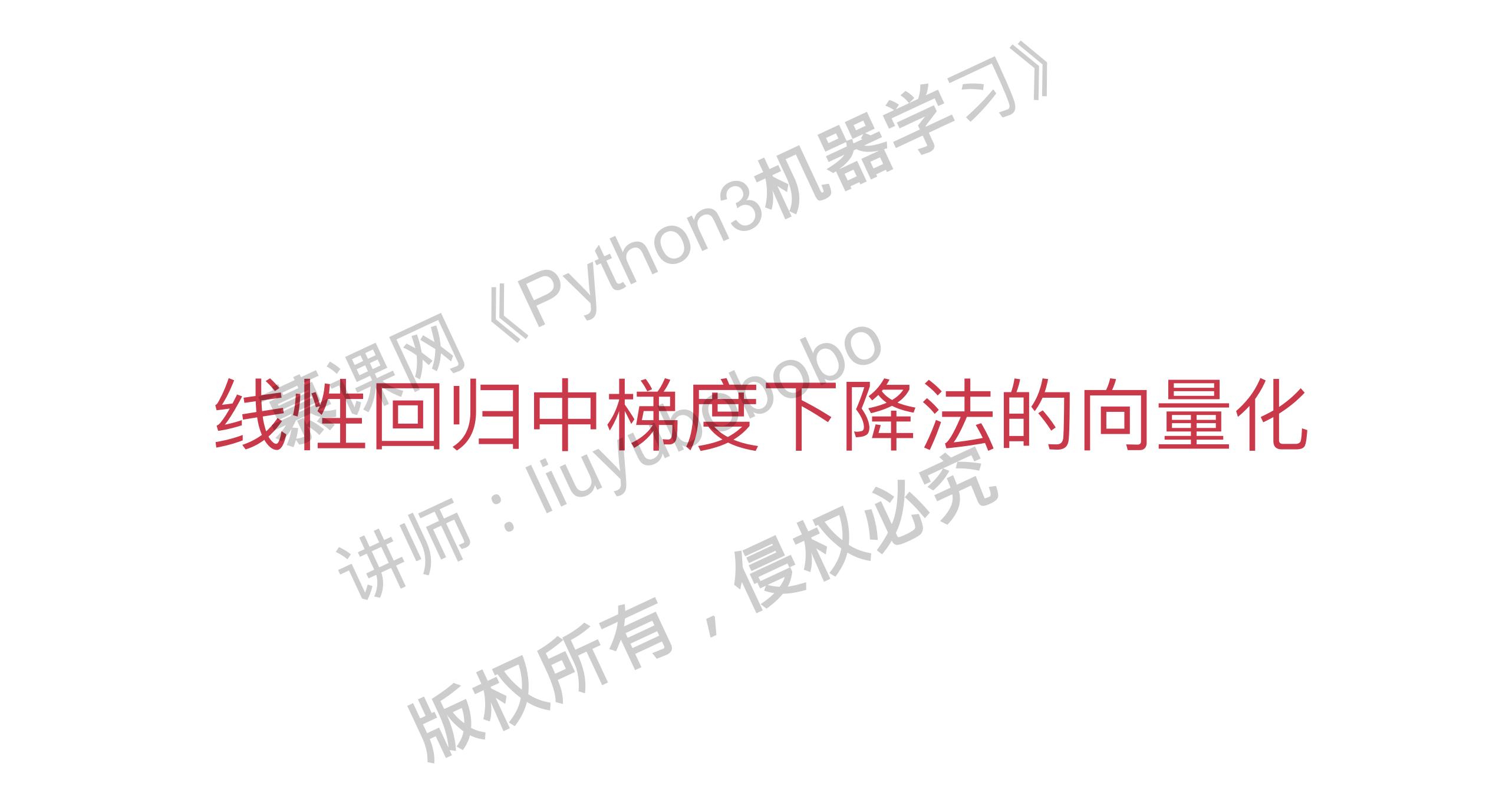
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$

• • •

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

实践。线性回归使用梯度下降法训练



m

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$
...
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_0^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

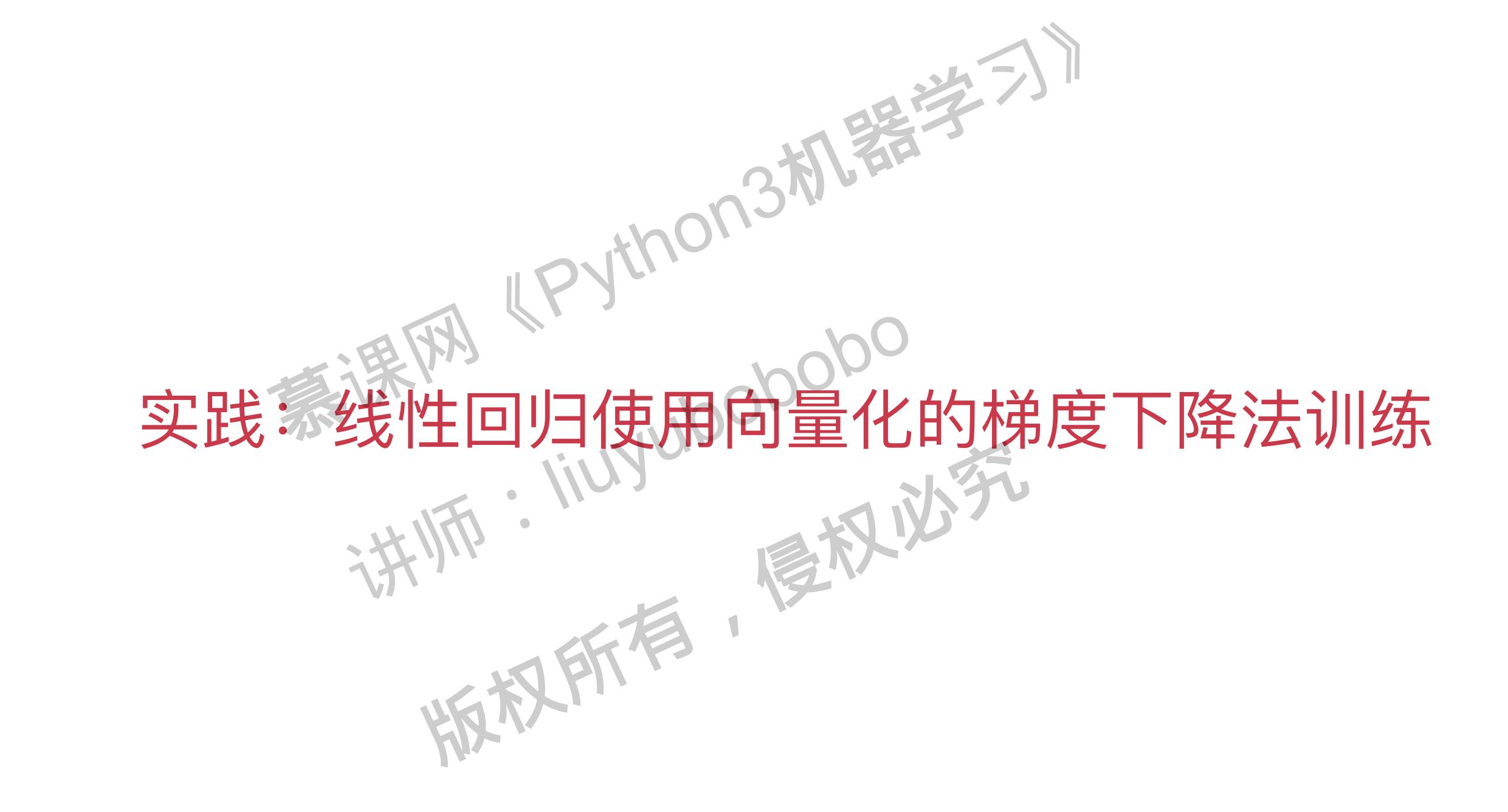
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$
...
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_0^{(i)} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{2}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_0^{(i)}$$

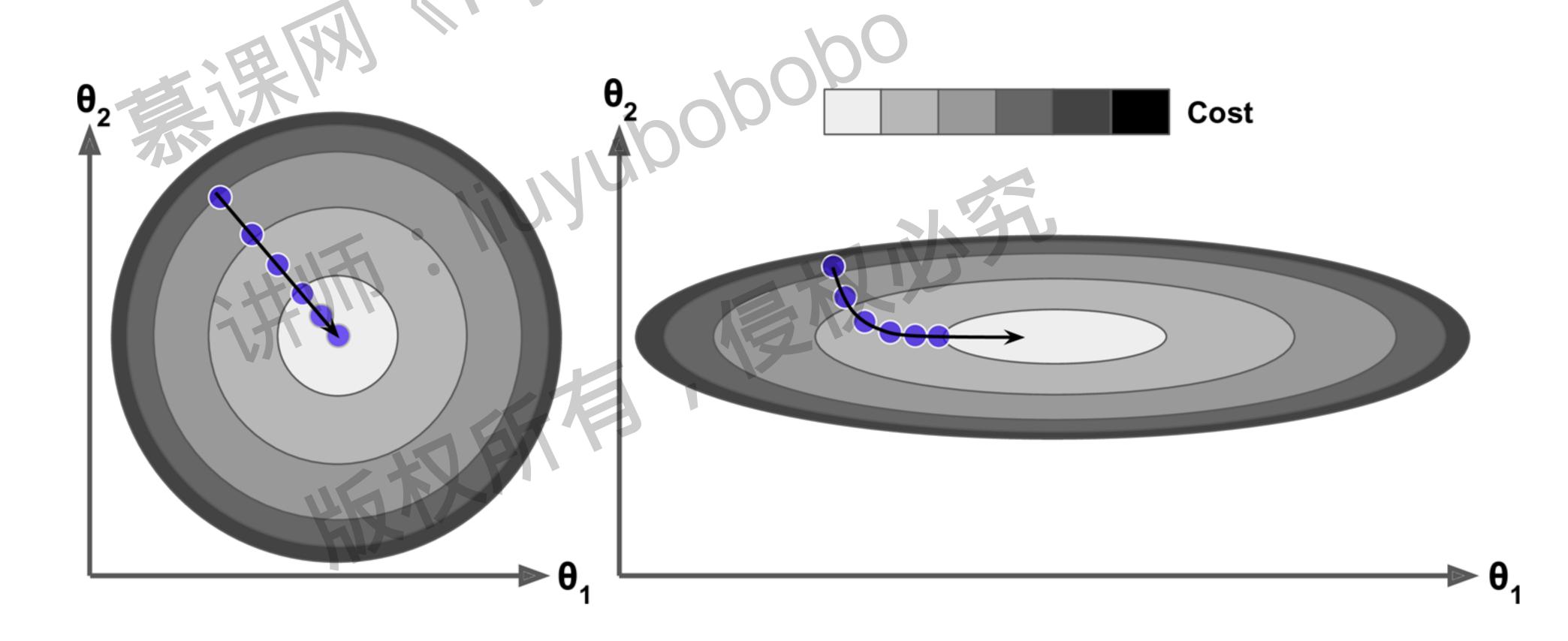
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$
...

$$= \frac{2}{m} \cdot X_b^T \cdot (X_b \theta - y)$$



梯度下降法与数据归一化

使用梯度下降法前,最好进行数据归一化



实践:数据归一化后,使用梯度下降法训练

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批量梯度下降法 Batch Gradient Descent

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_0^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)} \theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \cdot X_b^T \cdot (X_b \theta - y)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_0^{(i)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_1^{(i)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_2^{(i)}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_n^{(i)}$$

$$(X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{0}^{(i)}$$

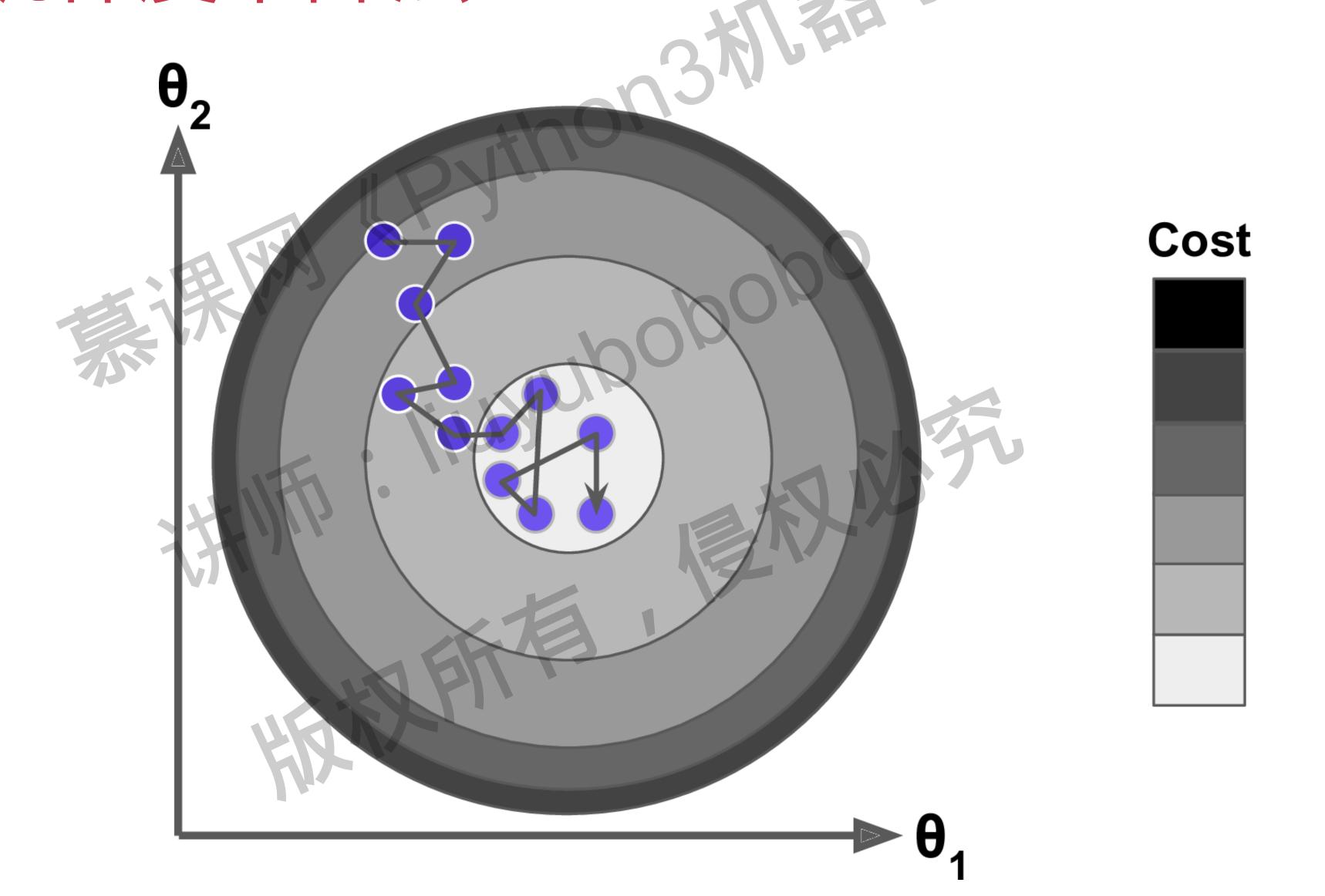
$$(X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{1}^{(i)}$$

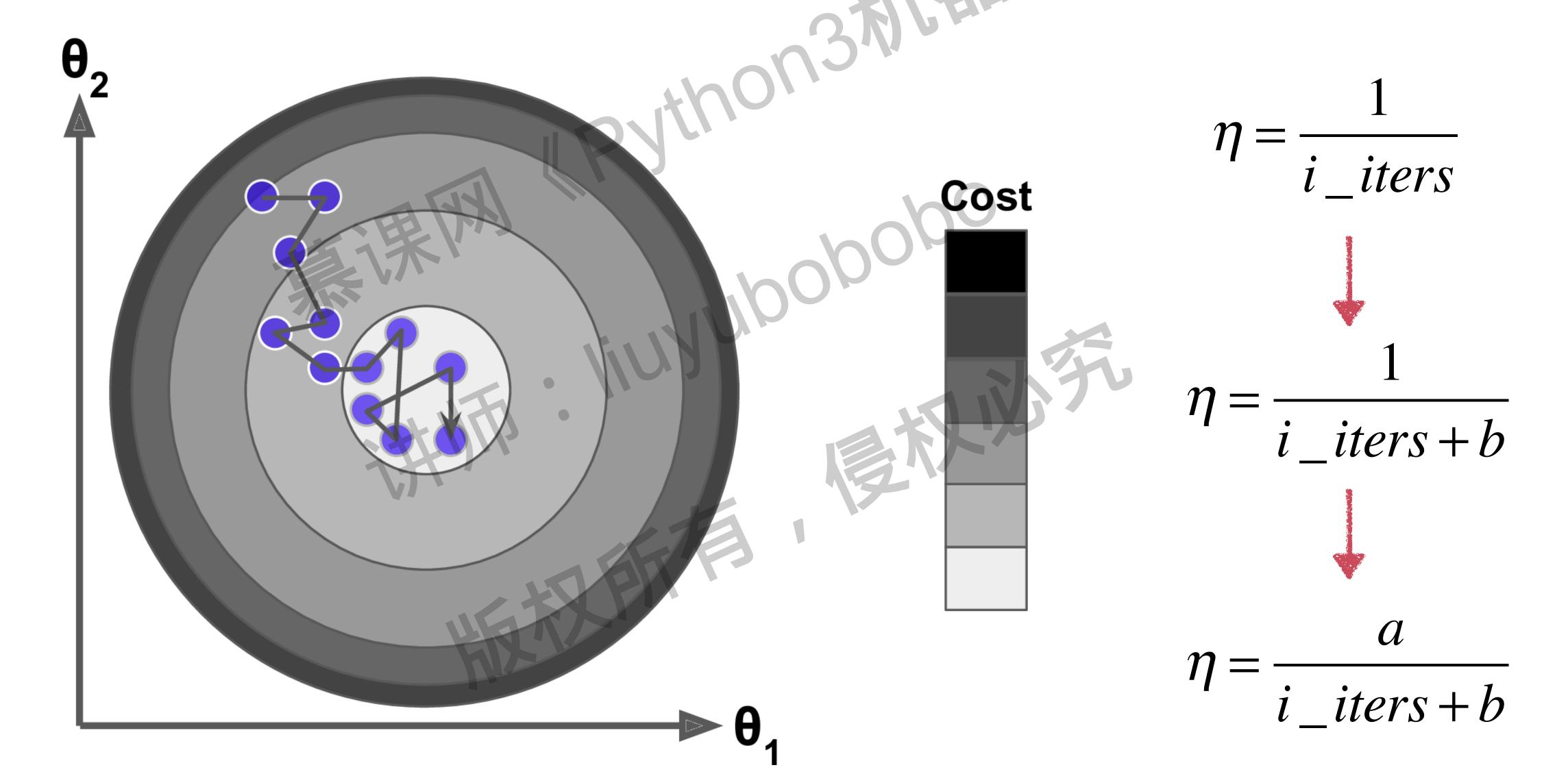
$$2 \cdot (X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{2}^{(i)}$$

$$...$$

$$(X_{b}^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)}) \cdot X_{n}^{(i)}$$

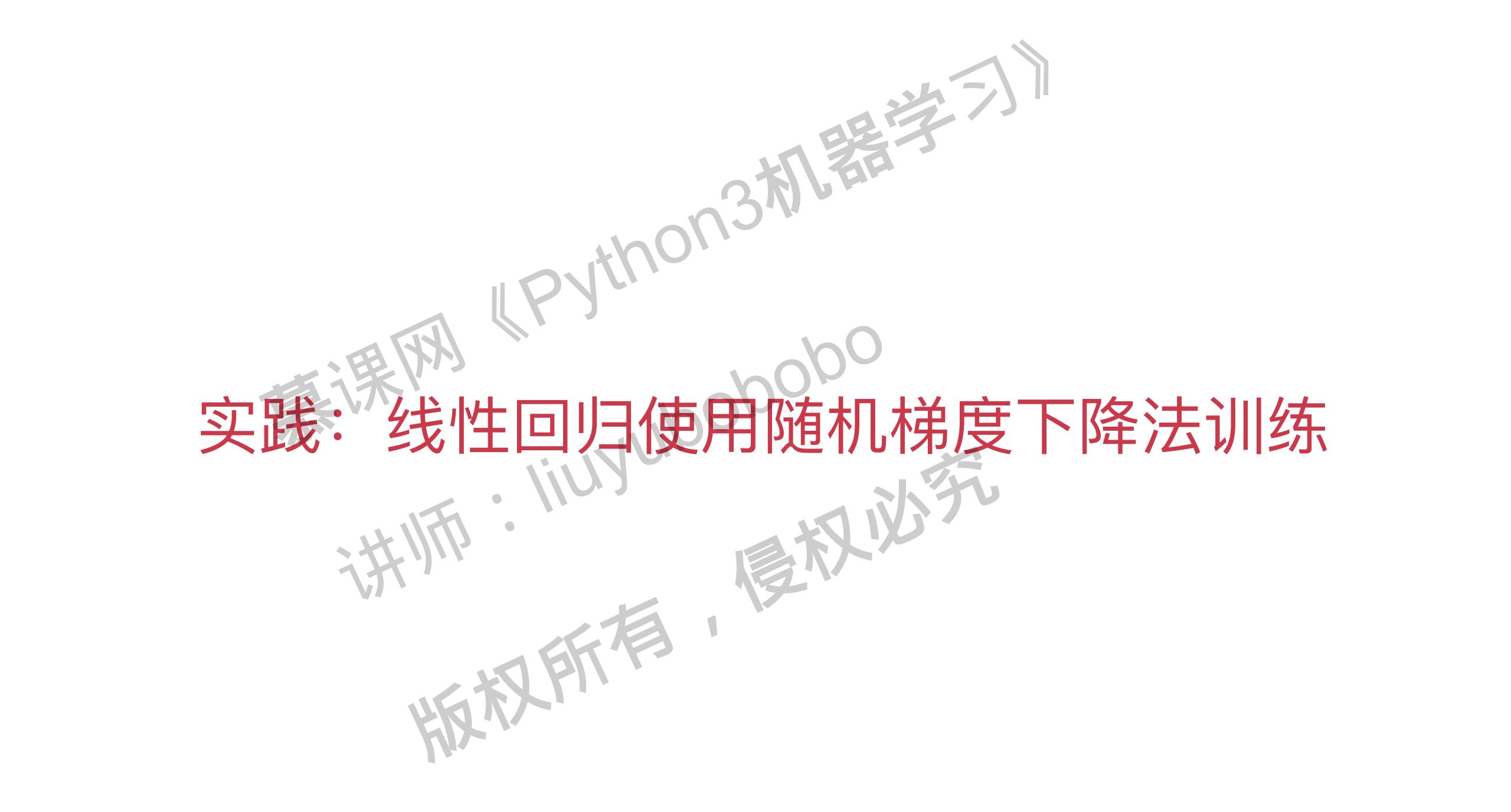
$$= 2 \cdot (X_b^{(i)})^T \cdot (X_b^{(i)}\theta - y^{(i)})$$

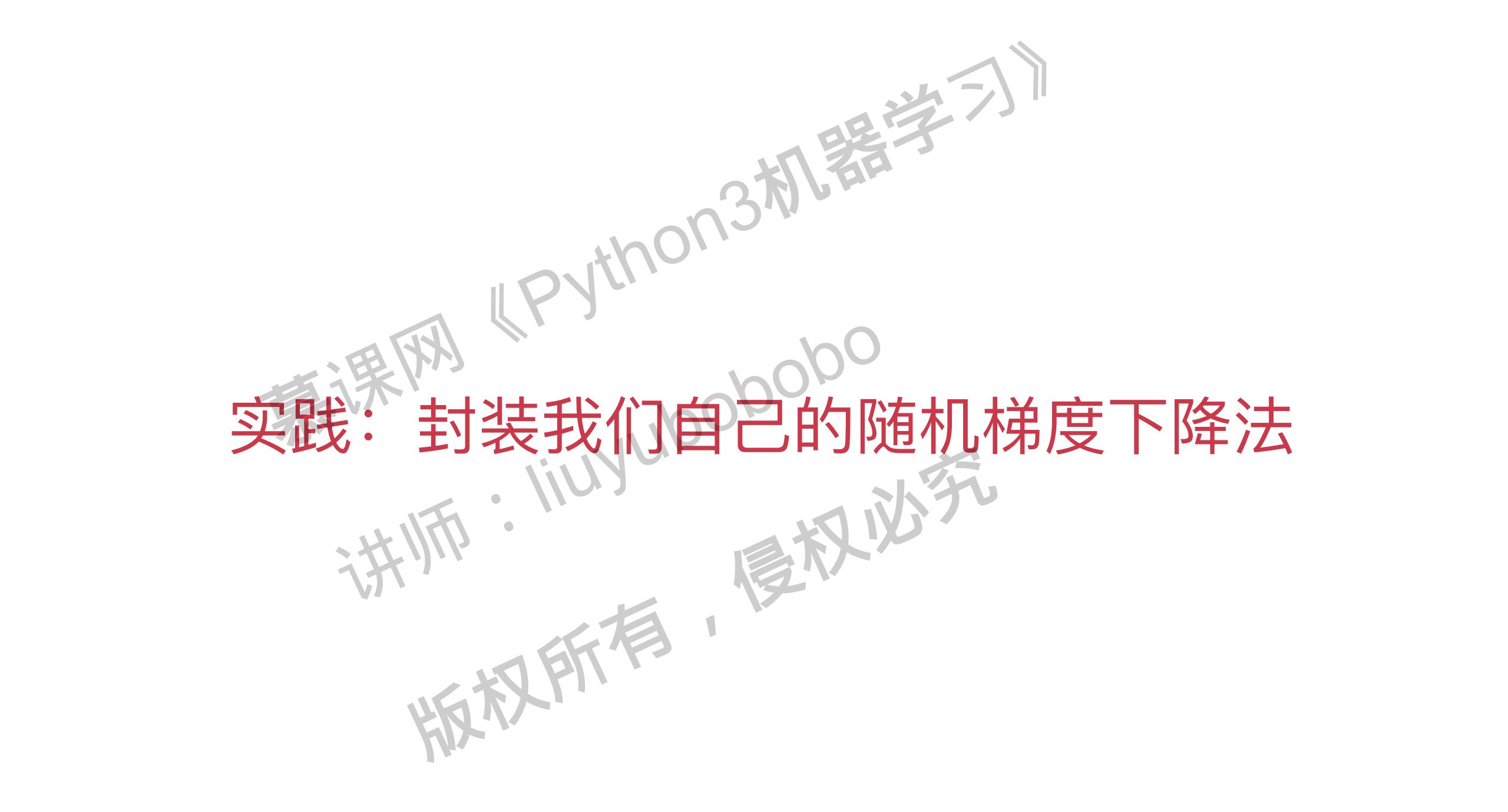


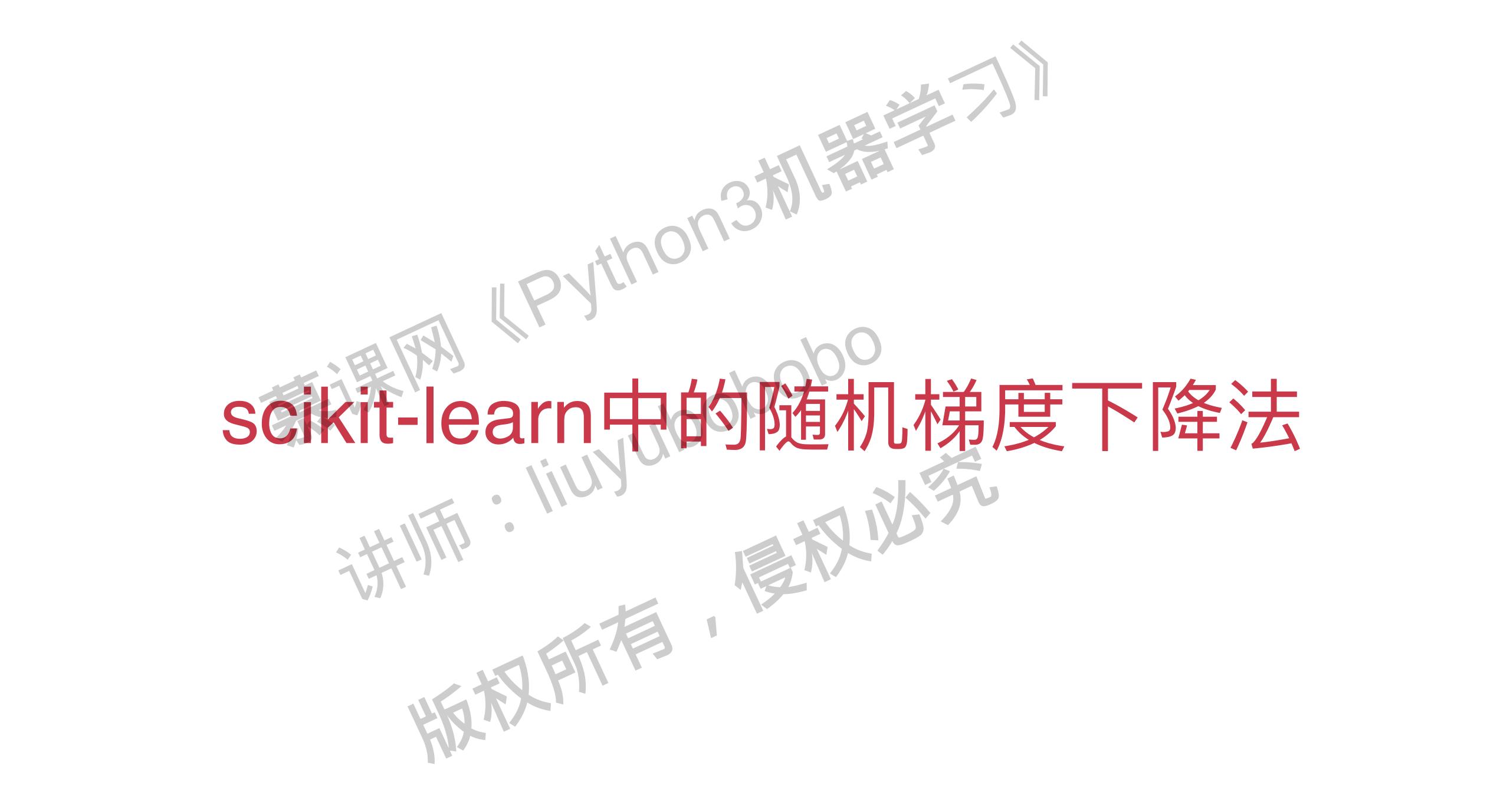


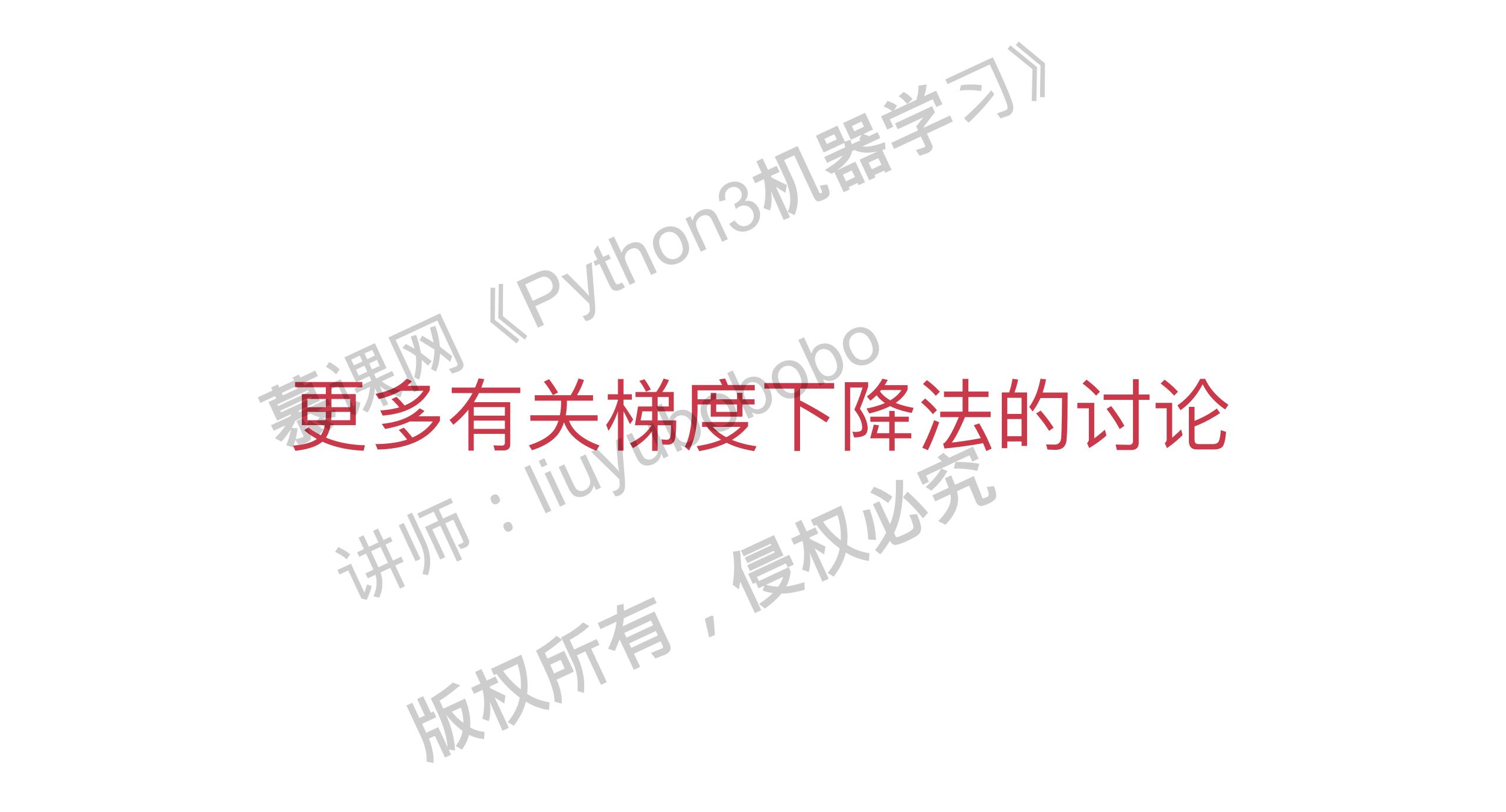
模拟退火的思想

$$\eta = \frac{t_0}{i_iters + t_1}$$

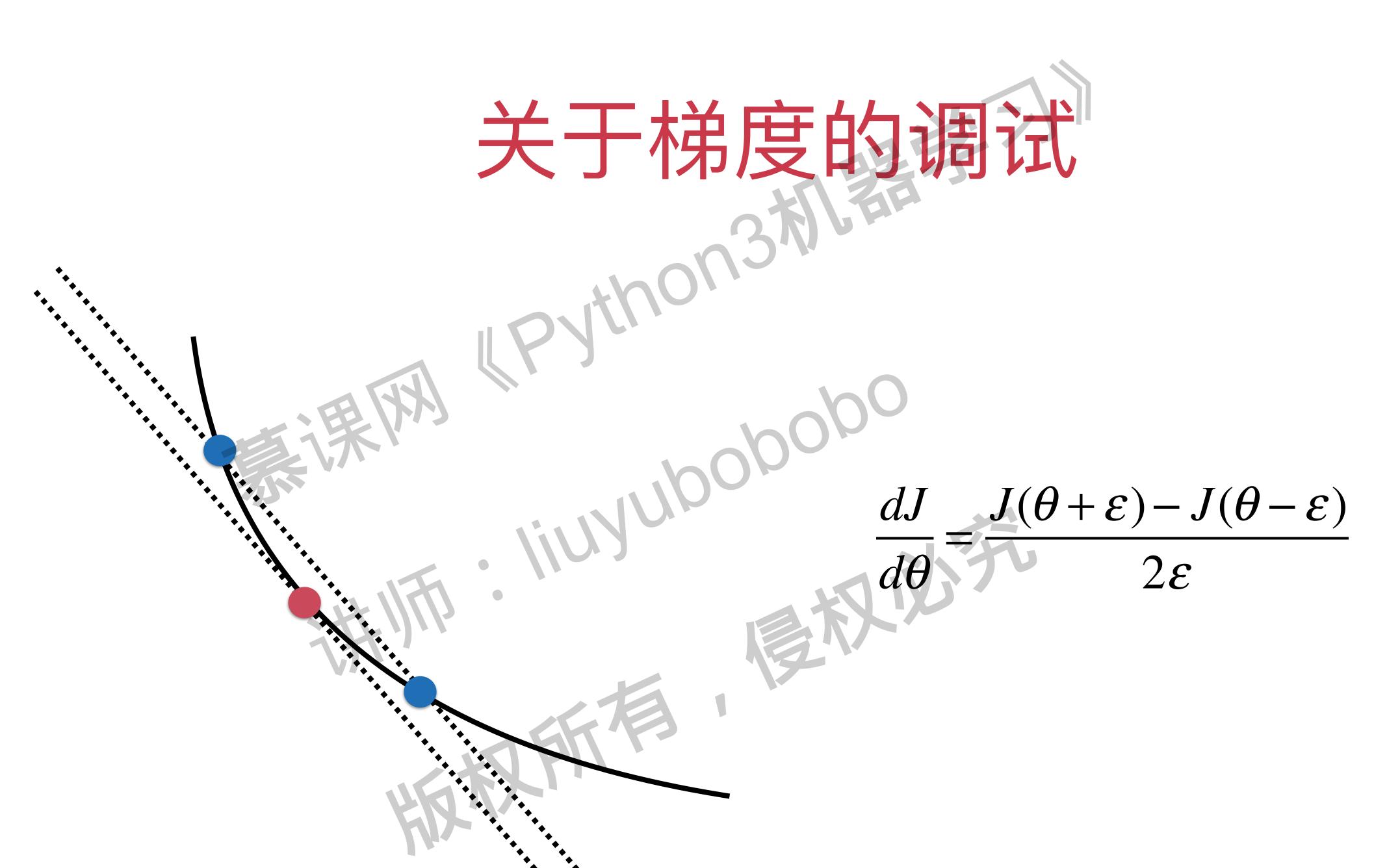








关于梯度的调试



关于梯度的调试

$$\theta = (\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = (\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_n})$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = \frac{J(\theta_0^+) - J(\theta_0^-)}{2\alpha}$$

$$\theta = (\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_0^+ = (\theta_0 + \varepsilon, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_0^- = (\theta_0 - \varepsilon, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_0^- = (\theta_0 - \varepsilon, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0} = \frac{J(\theta_0^+) - J(\theta_0^-)}{2\varepsilon}$$

关于梯度的调试

$$\theta = (\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = (\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_n})$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0} = \frac{J(\theta_1^+) - J(\theta_1^-)}{2}$$

$$\theta = (\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_1^+ = (\theta_0, \theta_1 + \varepsilon, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_2^- = (\theta_0, \theta_1 - \varepsilon, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_1 = (\theta_0, \theta_1 - \varepsilon, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{J(\theta_1^+) - J(\theta_1^-)}{2\varepsilon}$$

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梯度下降洗

・批量梯度下降法 Batch Gradient Descent

- 随机梯度下降法 Stochastic Gradient Descent
- 小批量梯度下降法 Mini-Batch Gradient Descent

随机。

·跳出局部最优解

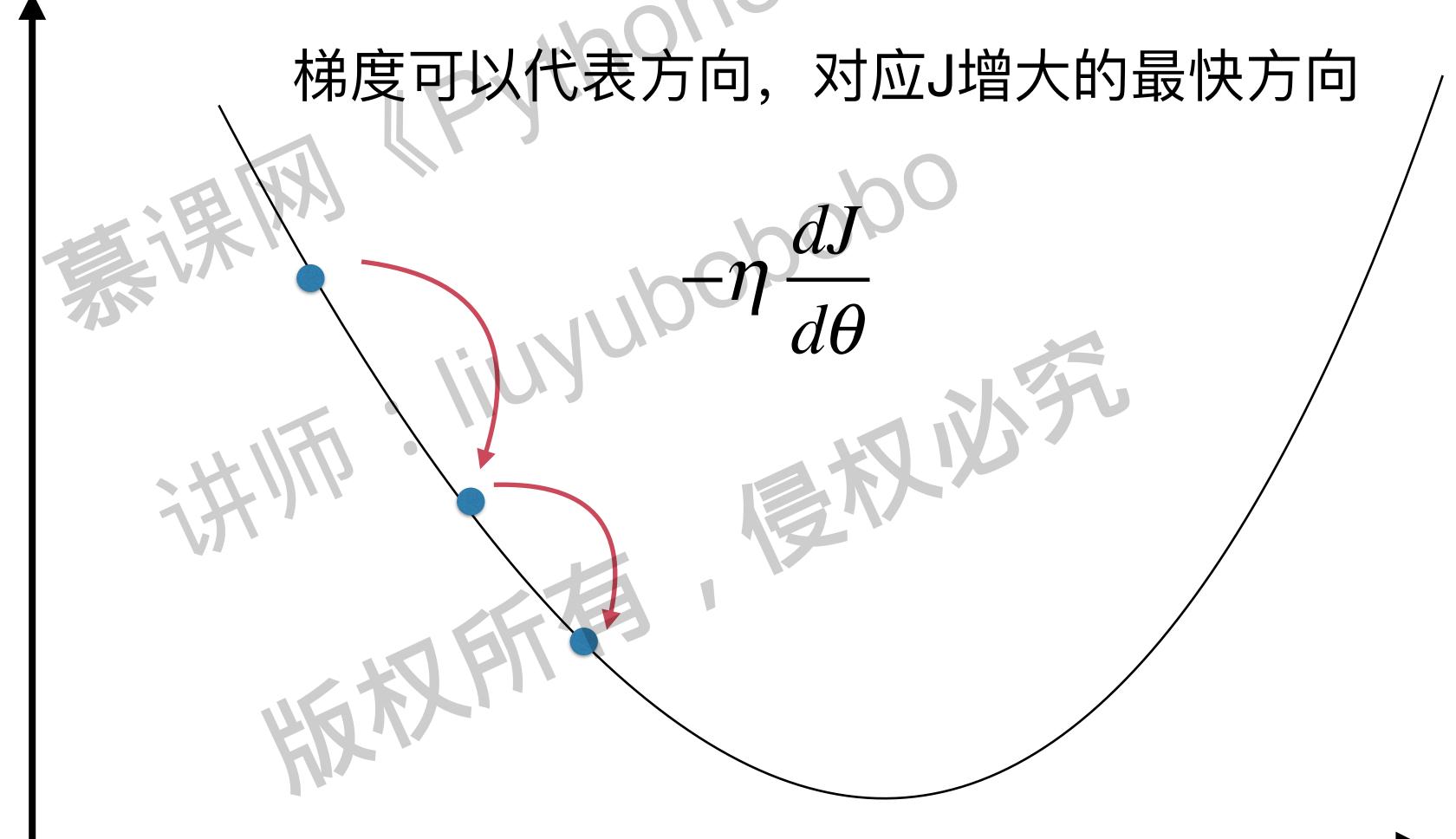
• 更快的运行速度

• 机器学习领域很多算法都要使用随机的特点:

随机搜索;随机森林

梯度上升港

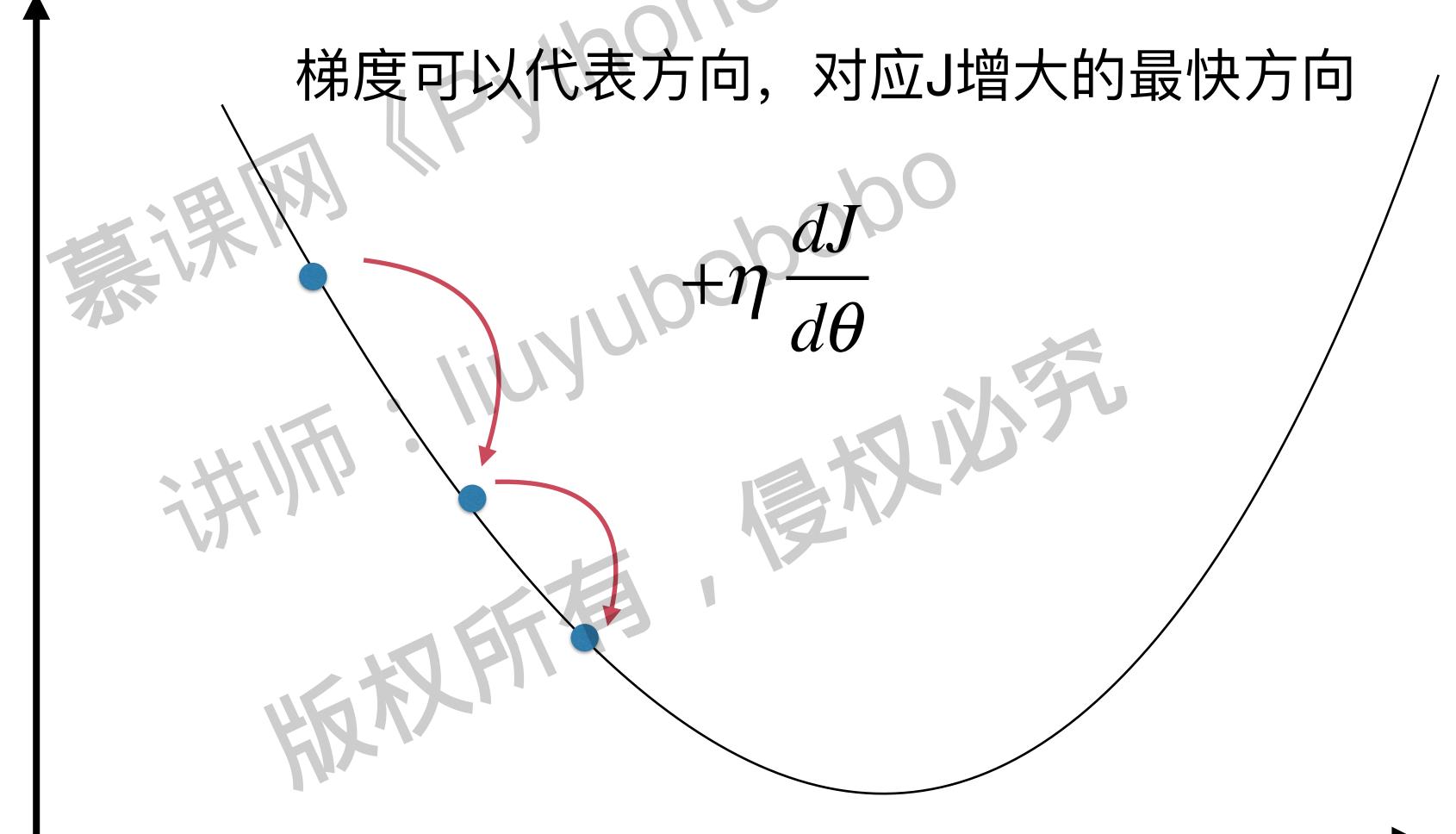
目标函数f



参数 theta

梯度上升法

目标函数f



参数 theta

梯度上升法 Python3

梯度可以代表方向,对应
$$J$$
增大的最快方向 $+\eta \, rac{dJ}{d heta}$

梯度下降洗

• 不是一个机器学习算法

- 是一种基于搜索的最优化方法
- 作用: 最小化一个损失函数
- 梯度上升法: 最大化一个效用函数

其他。

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