机器学习 assignment1 实验报告

21307347 陈欣宇

实验内容: 训练向量机 SVM 的 2 分类器

一、SVM 模型理论

SVM 是一种用于分类和回归问题的监督学习算法,主要目标是找到一个超平面 wx-b=0,其 中 w 是法向量、x 是输入特征向量、b 是偏置项、最大程度分离不同类别的数据点。

(1) 基本的优化问题如下: 最大化超平面与训练集最近的点的距离

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \min_{1 \le l \le N} \frac{y^{(l)}(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b)}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|}$$

s.t. $y^{(l)}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}^{(l)} + b) > 0$. 1 < l < N

(2) 取 $\mathbf{w}^* := c\mathbf{w}^*$ 、 $b^* := cb^*$,因为 $(c\mathbf{w}^*, cb^*)$ 同为最优解,使 $^{\min_{1 \le l \le N} y^{(l)}((c\mathbf{w}^*)^T\mathbf{x}^{(l)} + cb^*) = 1}$. 得 到简化优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|} & \min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2 = \min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad y^{(l)} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b) \geq 1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N \quad \Rightarrow \text{s.t.} \quad y^{(l)} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b) \geq 1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N \end{aligned}$$

(3) 通过 SVM 的对偶: 使用拉格朗日乘子法得到拉格朗日函数

$$L(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w} - \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_l(y^{(l)}(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b) - 1)$$

s.t. $\alpha_l > 0$, 1 < l < 0

通过计算梯度置零,得到下式

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{w} = \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_l y^{(l)} \mathbf{x}^{(l)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_l y^{(l)} = 0$$

代入得到 SVM 的对偶形式,将问题转化为求解最优α

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_{l} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y^{(i)} y^{(j)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)})^{T} \boldsymbol{x}^{(j)}$$

s.t. $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $1 \le i \le n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_l^* y^{(l)} \mathbf{x}^{(l)} \quad b^* = \frac{1}{N_S} \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, y) \in S} (y - |(\mathbf{w}^*)^T \mathbf{x})$$

再通过α求解 w 和 b:

最终可用于预测样本 x 类别:
$$\hat{y} = sign((\boldsymbol{w}^*)^T \boldsymbol{x} + b^*)$$

(4) 改进:对于无法找到超平面完美分隔样本集的情况,使用软间隔,引入松弛变量 (4) 为目标函数添加正则项。目标是使总 (4) 最小。优化问题改进如下:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w} + C \sum_{l=1}^{N} \xi_l$$
s.t. $y^{(l)} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b) \ge 1 - \xi_l, \quad 1 \le l \le N$

$$\xi_l \ge 0, \quad 1 \le l \le N$$

经过同样对偶得到:

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_{l} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y^{(i)} y^{(j)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)})^{T} \boldsymbol{x}^{(j)}$$

s.t.
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
, $1 \le i \le n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0$$

(5) 针对非线性的 SVM, 我们将原始样本 x 映射到更高维的特征空间,

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \ \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w} + C \sum_{l=1}^{N} \xi_l$$

s.t.
$$y^{(l)}(\boldsymbol{w}^T\phi(\boldsymbol{x}^{(l)}) + b) \ge 1 - \xi_l, \quad 1 \le l \le N$$

$$\xi_l \ge 0, \quad 1 \le l \le N$$

同样改写为对偶形式:

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_l - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} \phi(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)})^T \phi(\boldsymbol{x}^{(j)})$$

s.t.
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
, $1 \le i \le n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0$$

使用**核函数**代替 x、y 映射后的内积 $k(x,y) = \phi(x) T \phi(y)$, 得到:

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \alpha_{l} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} y^{(i)} y^{(j)} k(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(j)})$$

s.t.
$$C \ge \alpha_i \ge 0$$
, $1 \le i \le n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y^{(i)} = 0$$

相应的预测公式: (最终需要计算α和 b)

$$\begin{split} \hat{y} &= sign(\boldsymbol{w}^* \phi(\boldsymbol{x}) + b^*) \\ &= sign(\sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l^* y^{(l)} \phi(\boldsymbol{x}^{(l)})^T \phi(\boldsymbol{x}) + b^*) \\ &= sign(\sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l^* y^{(l)} k(\boldsymbol{x}^{(l)}, \boldsymbol{x}) + b^*) \end{split}$$

本实验用到的核函数

线性核函数: $k(x,y) = x^T y$. 将 SVM 等效为线性分类器

高斯核函数: $k(x,y) = e^{(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}||x-y||^2)}$, 称为 RBF 核函数

二、SVM 代码

数据预处理:

```
train= np.loadtxt(open('mnist_01_train.csv','rb'),delimiter=',',skiprows=1)
test= np.loadtxt(open('mnist_01_test.csv','rb'),delimiter=',',skiprows=1)
# 打乱数据
np.random.shuffle(train)
np.random.shuffle(test)
train_label = train[:,0]
train_data = train[:,1:]
test_label = train[:,0]
test_data = train[:,1:]
```

线性核 SVM 初始化与训练

```
LinearSvc = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='linear')
time_start = time.time()
model1 = LinearSvc.fit(train_data, train_label)
time_end = time.time()
print("time:\t%f"%(time_end-time_start))
print("train:\t%f"%(model1.score(train_data, train_label)))
print("test:\t%f"%(model1.score(test_data, test_label)))
```

高斯核 SVM 初始化与训练

```
RbfSvc = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='rbf',gamma='scale')
time_start = time.time()
model2 = RbfSvc.fit(train_data, train_label)
time_end = time.time()
print("time:\t%f"%(time_end-time_start))
print("train:\t%f"%(model2.score(train_data, train_label)))
print("test:\t%f"%(model2.score(test_data, test_label)))
```

其中 SVM 的实现直接调用 sklearn 的 SVM 包

time: 0.604422 train: 1.000000 test: 1.000000 time: 1.135073 train: 0.999921 test: 0.999921

训练结果:

	训练用时(s)	训练集准确率	测试机准确率
线性核	0.604422	1.000000	1.000000
高斯核	1.135073	0.999921	0.999921

高斯核的训练时间核准确率在这都略逊于线性核,是因为高斯 SVM 内部运算负责,消耗时间长,但同时也适用于更复杂的任务,对于简单的线性分类问题,使用线性核反而效果更好。

三、hinge loss 模型和 SVM 模型之间的关系

hinge loss 可以应用到 SVM 模型中去,其损失函数为

$$h(x) = x_{+} = \max(0, 1 - x)$$

用其构造线性模型的损失函数,得到:

$$L(\tilde{\boldsymbol{w}}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} h(y^{(l)}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{w}}^{T} \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{(l)}))$$

对 SVM 使用 hinge loss 和松弛变量 C 可得到最新的优化目标:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \ \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{w} + C \sum_{l=1}^{N} h(y^{(l)} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}^{(l)} + b))$$

四、比较采用 hinge loss 模型和 cross-entropy loss 模型

同在一个文件 linear_classify 中,数据预处理:

```
train= np.loadtxt(open('mnist_01_train.csv','rb'),delimiter=',',skiprows=1)
test= np.loadtxt(open('mnist_01_test.csv','rb'),delimiter=',',skiprows=1)
np.random.shuffle(train)
np.random.shuffle(test)
train_label=np.empty(train.shape[0])
train data=np.empty(shape=[train.shape[0],train.shape[1]])
test_label=np.empty(test.shape[0])
test data=np.empty(shape=[test.shape[0],test.shape[1]]);
# 标签 hinge{-1, 1} cross{0,1}
for i in range(train.shape[0]):
   train_label[i]=train[i][0]
   if train_label[i]==0 and func=='hinge':
       train label[i]=-1
   train_data[i]=train[i][:]
   train_data[i][0]=1
for i in range(test.shape[0]):
   test_label[i]=test[i][0]
   if test label[i]==0 and func=='hinge':
       test label[i]=-1
   test data[i]=test[i][:]
   test_data[i][0]=1
# 特征标准化
m,s = [],[]
for i in range(train data.shape[1]):
   m.append(np.mean(train data[:, i]))
   s.append(np.std(train_data[:,i]))
   if s[i] != 0:
       train_data[:, i] = (train_data[:,i]-m[i])/s[i]
       test_data[:, i] = (test_data[:,i]-m[i])/s[i]
```

训练过程:二者同用一个训练过程,通过 func 区分

```
mode = input("select 1--hinge loss 2--cross-entropy loss: ")
  func = ''
  if mode == '1':func = 'hinge'
  elif mode == '2':func = 'cross'
```

初始化 W, 进入 epochs 循环, descent 计算 loss 和梯度更新, 记录训练过程的 loss 和 acc 最后输出测试集 acc 和训练用时, 画出 loss 和 acc 曲线

```
# 设置参数矩阵
   np.random.seed(0)
   W = np.random.rand(train data.shape[1],1)
   loss_show=[]
   acc_show=[]
   start=time.time()
   for i in range(epochs):
       W,loss = descent(func, W, train_data, train_label,learning_rate)
       loss_show.append(loss)
       acc_test = acc(func,test_data,test_label,W)
       acc_show.append(acc_test)
       if i%10==0:
           print("epochs:%d\tloss:%f\tacc:%f"%(i,loss,acc(func,train_da
ta,train label,W)))
   end=time.time()
   print('test acc:%f\ttrain time:%f
s'%(acc(func, test_data, test_label, W), end-start))
   draw(loss_show,"loss")
   draw(acc show, "accuary")
```

其中 descent 函数:

```
def descent(func, w, train data, train label,learning rate):
   if func=='hinge':
       a = np.dot(train_data,w)
       dw=np.zeros(w.shape[0])
       for j in range(a.shape[0]):
           a[j]=a[j]*train_label[j] #wx*y
           if a[j]<1:
              dw-=train data[j]*train label[j] # -x*y
       dw/=train_data.shape[0] # -x*y/N
       dw = np.reshape(dw, (-1,1))
       w-=learning_rate*dw # w-= -x*y/N
       loss = np.zeros(train data.shape[0])
       for j in range(loss.shape[0]):
           if a[j]<1:
               loss[j]=1-a[j]
       loss=sum(loss)/train_data.shape[0]
       return w,loss
   elif func=='cross':
       a = np.dot(train_data, w)
       # a = multi(train_data,w)
       dw=np.zeros(w.shape[0])
```

```
loss = 0.0
for i in range(a.shape[0]):
    a[i,0] = sigmoid(a[i,0])
    if int(train_label[i]) == 1:
        loss += np.log(a[i,0])
    else:
        if a[i,0]<1:
        loss += np.log(1-a[i,0])
    dw -= train_data[i]*(train_label[i]-a[i,0])
dw /= train_data.shape[0]
dw = np.reshape(dw, (-1,1))
w -= learning_rate*dw
loss *= -(1/train_data.shape[0])
return w,loss</pre>
```

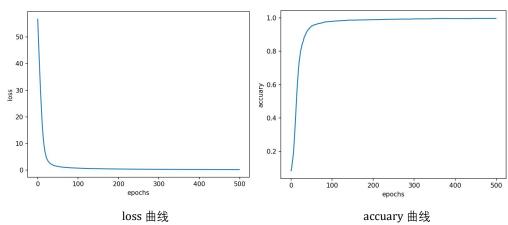
acc 函数:

```
def acc(func,x,y,w):
    p=np.dot(x,w)
    if func=='hinge':
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            if p[i]>=0:p[i]=1
            else:p[i]=-1
    elif func=='cross':
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            if p[i]>=0:p[i] = 1
            else:p[i] = 0
    count=0
    for i in range(y.shape[0]):
        if y[i]==p[i]:count+=1
    return count/y.shape[0]
```

hinge loss 结果:

epochs:500 test acc:0.996690

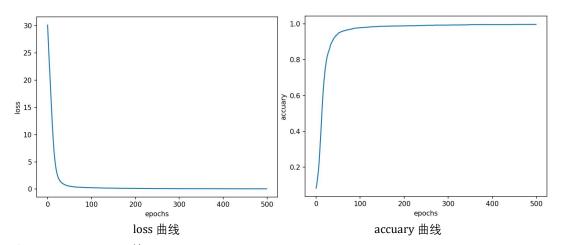
train time:40.854105 s



cross-entropy loss 结果:

epochs:500 test acc:0.996690

train time:46.933101 s



在 epochs=500,C=0.05 情况下:

	训练用时	测试集准确率	训练集准确率
hinge	40.854105 s	0.996690	0.994473
cross-entropy	46.933101 s	0.996690	0.994157

可以看出 cross-entropy 的在相同 epochs 下的训练用时较长,这是因为 cross-entropy 中涉及较多的对数和指数运算,导致训练速度较慢。二者在准确度和收敛速度上没有太大差别,从具体数据来看, hinge loss 的收敛速度稍快于 cross-entropy loss, 总的来看, 采用 hinge loss 的训练效果更好