机器学习基础

--原理、方法与实践

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• 四次课

- → 1.定义、前沿成果、基础方法
- 2. 基础方法讲解与实践
 - 回顾
 - 逻辑回归 (logistic regression)
 - 凸优化的一阶方法, 二阶方法
 - 正则化
 - 随机梯度下降
 - 梯度提升树(gradient boosting decision trees) 、k-means
- 3. 神经网络原理讲解与实践
 - Multi-layer perceptron: tensorflow
 - 反向传播、激活函数、dropout及其他相关知识点
 - Convolutional neural network: keras
 - Recurrent neural network: keras
- 4. 强化学习方法介绍与实践
 - Alpha go论文介绍
 - Policy gradient

- 机器学习定义
 - 对于某类任务T和(对任务的)性能指标P,一个计算机程序能够从经验E里学习,也就是说,基于经验E,(计算机程序)在任务T上的性能指标P有所提升。 -- Tom Mitchell
 - TPE
 - 学习:从经历(历史数据)里面找到道理,来做的更好

- 机器学习就是不直接编程而让计算机有学习(解决问题)的能力 -- Arthur Samuel
 - 自动从**数据**中发现**规律**,并使用规律**解决问题**
 - 使用优化方法找到模型基于数据的最适合的参数,使用得到的参数通过模型完成任务

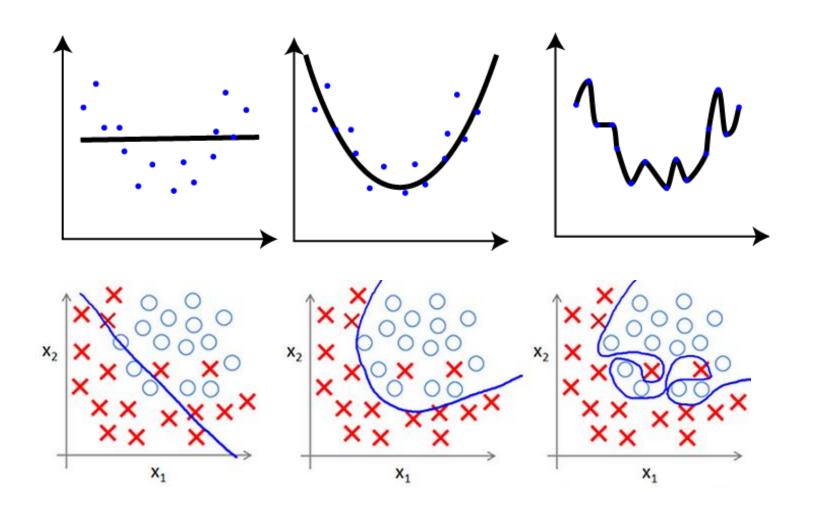
• 对于某类任务T和性能指标P,一个计算机程序能够从经验E里学习,也就是说,基于经验E,在任务T上的性能指标P有所提升。

- 怎么保证提升
- 内在规律存在并被有效发现
- 一定程度的统计不变性

一种典型监督学习做法

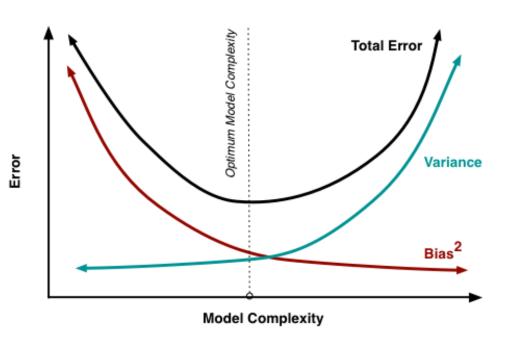
- 现有数据分为训练数据集与测试数据集(严格分开, 8:2或7:3)
- →选择合适模型
- 根据训练数据得到模型的合适的参数
- 在测试数据上对模型进行验证

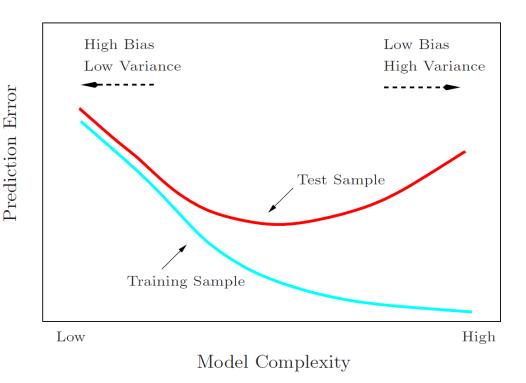
- 模型拟合能力:欠拟合与过拟合
 - 模型复杂度上升 → 模型拟合训练数据的能力越强 & 模型在训练数据上的表现与在测试数据上的表现越难一致



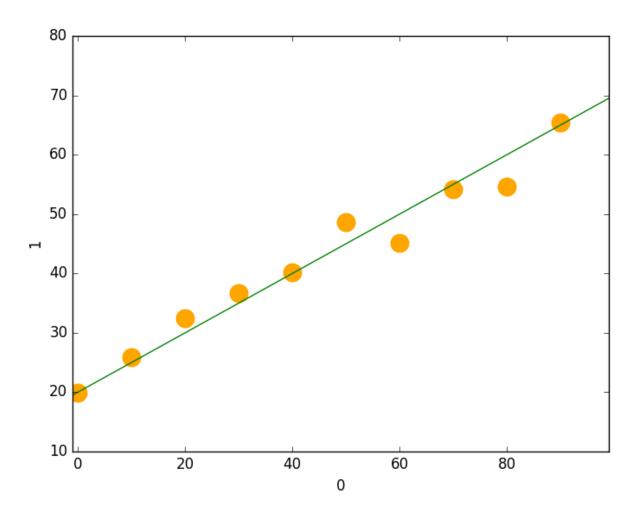
- 模型泛化:偏差(bias)与方差(variance)
 - 偏差: 在训练数据上预测与实际标签的偏差
 - 预测的准确性
 - 方差:不同训练数据集训练出来的模型,预测间的差异
 - 预测的稳定性

图片来自网络





• y = 0.5x + 20 + noise

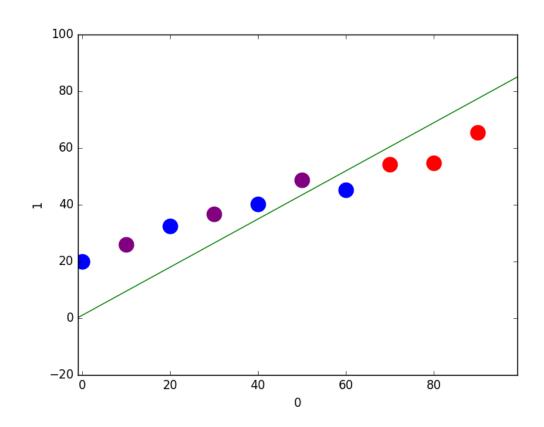


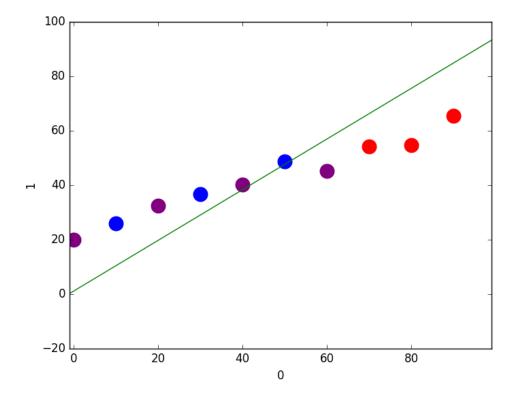
• 模型:*y* = a*x* + *b*

• 蓝点:训练数据

• 紫点:未使用数据

• 红点:测试数据



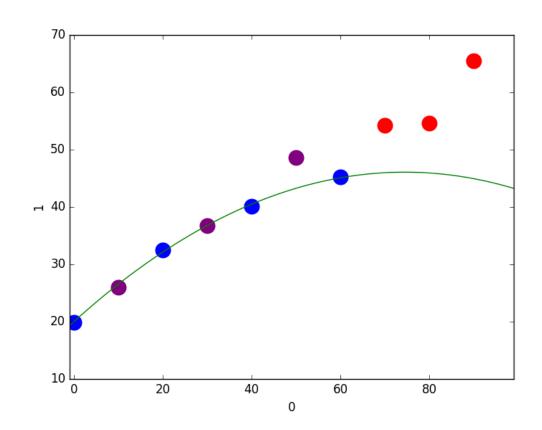


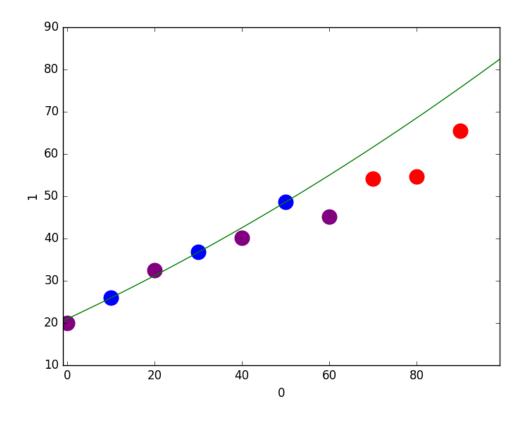
• 模型: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

• 蓝点:训练数据

• 紫点:未使用数据

• 红点:测试数据

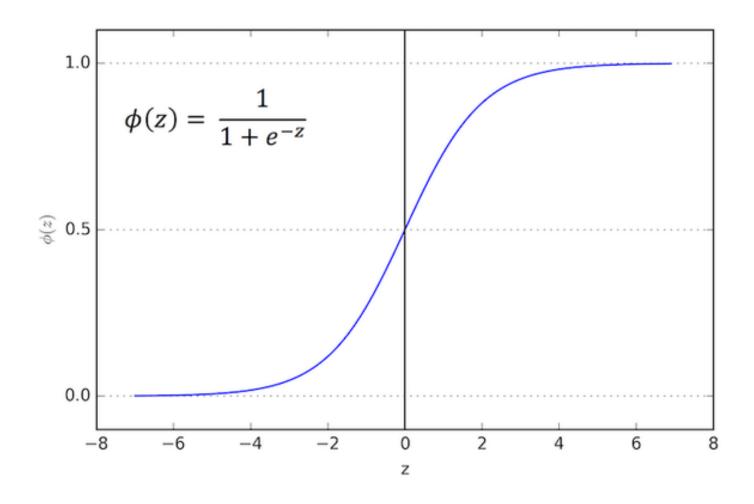




一种典型监督学习做法

- 现有数据分为训练数据集与测试数据集(严格分开, 8:2或7:3)
- 选择合适模型
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•逻辑回归(logistic regression)



这罗鲜回归的内在 点,广告可能性 iphone android ipad 2=98 1=200 3:20 最简单模型生气点点 $P(y=1|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2+98} & x=iphone \\ \frac{1}{1+200} & x=android \\ \frac{3}{3+20} & x=ipad \end{cases}$

$$\frac{1}{1+200} = x = and ro$$

$$\frac{3}{3+20} = i pad$$

$$P(Y=1|X) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2} + \frac{98}{2} \\ \frac{1}{1+200} \\ \frac{3}{3} + \frac{20}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y=1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+Wiphone} \\ \frac{1}{1+Wandroid} \\ \frac{1}{1+Wipad} \end{cases}$$

device有1000种 city有2000个

记录 1000×2000=200万 W 0:0 的W怎么定?

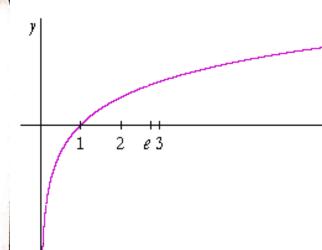
$$P(y=1) = \frac{1}{1+W_{device(i)}-city(i)}$$
 假定 device 与 city 独立起作用
$$P(y=1) = \frac{1}{1+W_{device(i)}} \times W_{city(i)}$$
 参数 W 的量 z^{00} D $z^{3} = z^{2} \times z^{1}$ $z^{3} = z^{2} \times z^{2}$ $z^{3} = z^{2}$

换一个维度从每一条数据看

$$P(y=1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\text{Wdevice2} + \text{Wcity1}}}$$

 $P(y=0) = |-P(y=1) = |-\frac{1}{1 + e^{\text{Wdevice3} + \text{Wcity5}}}$

假设每条记录相互独立



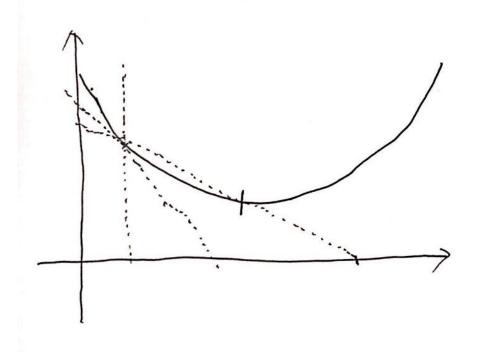
A两个假设

特征相互不相关》数据相互不相关》

 $L = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \log (P_i)$

最终任务:最小化 Z(Wdevice), ····Wdevice1000, Wcity, ····Wcityzu) Z(成) 梯度 $\nabla 2 = (\frac{1}{3}U_1, \dots, \frac{1}{3}U_{3000})$ $\overrightarrow{W} = (W_1, \dots, W_{3000})$ $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial W_1} = \frac{2}{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial W_1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial W_1}$ 在舒信对 W_1 的 偏 导相 D^2

凸优化-阶方法(无约束) f(x) f'(x) $\oint \Delta X = -f'(x)$ X L X + t D X 变化方向 七意. 们确定



卜作 X 处关于 F(X) 的切线 z.作X处关系 作辅助线过(X,大X)点, 科率是了大(X),记作9(X) 3, t=1

重复七く08米七 直到于(X+tdX) < g (X+tax)

决定t的大小:回溯线搜索

$$\Delta x = -\nabla f(x)$$

backtracking line search (with parameters $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$, $\beta \in (0, 1)$)

ullet starting at t=1, repeat $t:=\beta t$ until

$$f(x + t\Delta x) < f(x) + \alpha t \nabla f(x)^T \Delta x$$

牛顿法求方程解 1 在 X 处做函数切线 Z、 与 X 轴交于 t 处

2. 与 X 组 文 T t 交 C 3. set X=t, goto 1

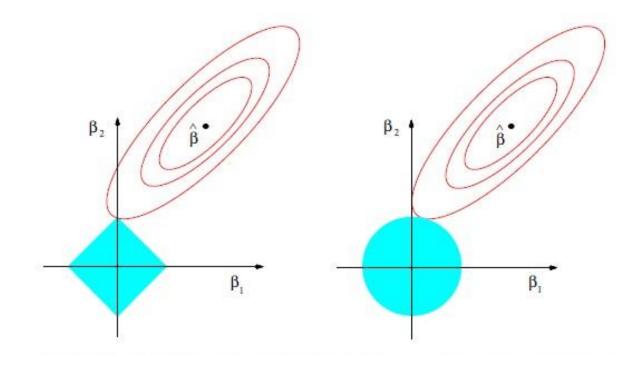
七怎么算 $f'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-t}$ f(x) 牛顿球做值 等价于解 f'(X)=0 这个方程

牛顿法解 +'(x)=0

1·在X处敌于(X)=0的协致 2·5X轴交牙七处 3·5et X=七,90t0 | 七怎么算

+"(x) = +(x) +"(x) = +(x) +"(x) • 模型泛化:正则化

$$2(\vec{u}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\log(P_i) + \ln \sum_{i=1}^{n} w^2 + \ln \|w\|_{i}$$



- 模型泛化
 - 合适的复杂度
 - 正则化
 - Early stopping
 - Dropout

• 一边训练,一边看在训练数据与测试数据的表现

• 随机梯度下降

全体样的白人经常过于耗时 部样本求VL W = W - 0.172的率和不断不成小

- 监督学习
 - 经常是找到一个模型,根据数据找到模型的合适的参数(最小化损失函数+正则化项),使用模型进行回归或预测

- 不全是这样的
 - 梯度提升决策树

- 梯度提升决策树(gradient boosting decision trees)
 - 参考:https://homes.cs.Washington.edu/~tqchen/pdf/BoostedTree.pdf
 - 经常是在全体样本上使用的一种方法

• 叠加训练

$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{y}_i^{(0)} &= 0 \\ \hat{y}_i^{(1)} &= f_1(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(0)} + f_1(x_i) \\ \hat{y}_i^{(2)} &= f_1(x_i) + f_2(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(1)} + f_2(x_i) \\ & \cdots \\ \hat{y}_i^{(t)} &= \sum_{k=1}^t f_k(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Model at training round t Keep functions added in previous round

•逻辑回归:一个函数,改变参数,以减小损失函数

• GBDT:通过增加新的函数(树),以减小损失函数

Model: assuming we have K trees

$$\hat{y}_i = \sum_{k=1}^K f_k(x_i), \quad f_k \in \mathcal{F}$$

Objective

$$Obj = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, \hat{y}_i) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \Omega(f_k)$$

Training loss

Complexity of the Trees

• The prediction at round t is $\hat{y}_i^{(t)} = \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i)$

This is what we need to decide in round t

$$Obj^{(t)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t)}) + \sum_{i=1}^{t} \Omega(f_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)}) + f_t(x_i) + \Omega(f_t) + constant$$

Goal: find f_t to minimize this

- Take Taylor expansion of the objective
 - Recall $f(x + \Delta x) \simeq f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)\Delta x^2$
 - Define $g_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}} l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)}), \quad h_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}}^2 l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)})$



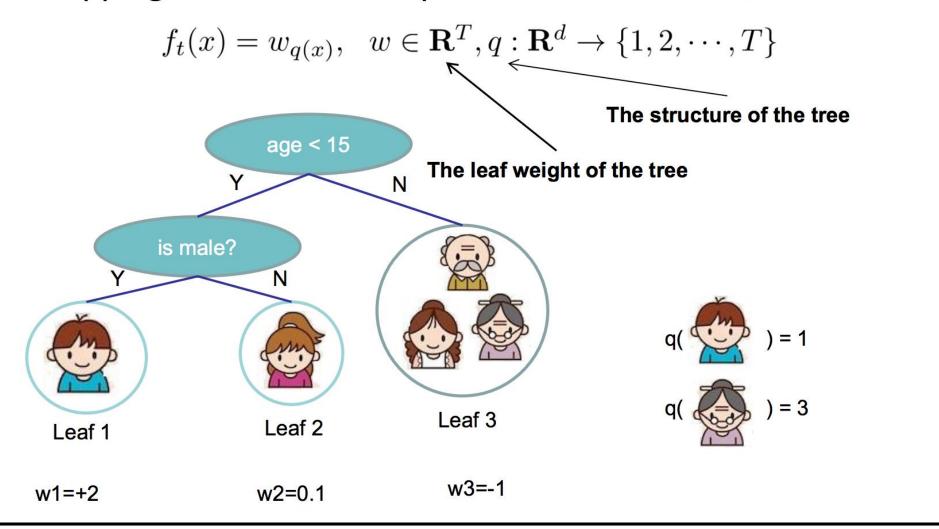
$$Obj^{(t)} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[l(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)}) + g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i) \right] + \Omega(f_t) + constant$$

Objective, with constants removed

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i) \right] + \Omega(f_t)$$

• where $g_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}} l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)}), \quad h_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}}^2 l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)})$

 We define tree by a vector of scores in leafs, and a leaf index mapping function that maps an instance to a leaf

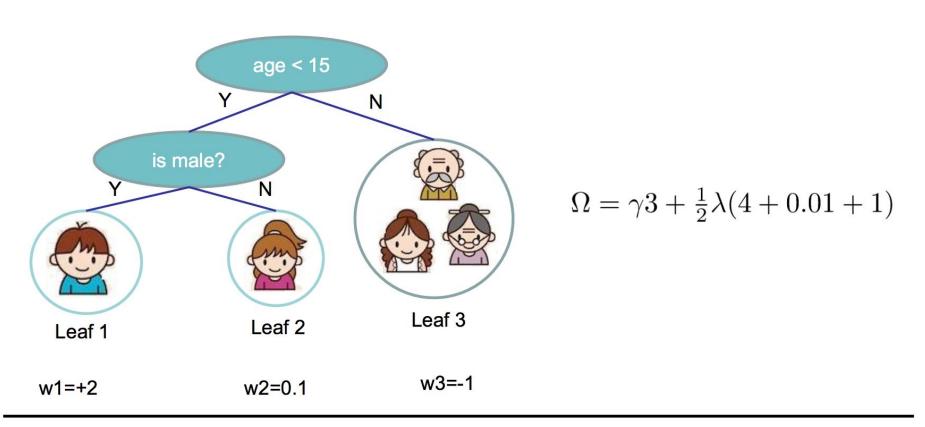


• Define complexity as (this is not the only possible definition)

$$\Omega(f_t) = \gamma T + \frac{1}{2}\lambda \sum_{j=1}^{T} w_j^2$$

Number of leaves

L2 norm of leaf scores



Regroup the objective by each leaf

$$Obj^{(t)} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[g_{i} f_{t}(x_{i}) + \frac{1}{2} h_{i} f_{t}^{2}(x_{i}) \right] + \Omega(f_{t})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[g_{i} w_{q(x_{i})} + \frac{1}{2} h_{i} w_{q(x_{i})}^{2} \right] + \gamma T + \lambda \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{T} w_{j}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{T} \left[\left(\sum_{i \in I_{j}} g_{i} \right) w_{j} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in I_{j}} h_{i} + \lambda \right) w_{j}^{2} \right] + \gamma T$$

• Let us define $G_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} g_i \ H_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} h_i$

$$Obj^{(t)} = \sum_{j=1}^{T} \left[(\sum_{i \in I_j} g_i) w_j + \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i \in I_j} h_i + \lambda) w_j^2 \right] + \gamma T$$

= $\sum_{j=1}^{T} \left[G_j w_j + \frac{1}{2} (H_j + \lambda) w_j^2 \right] + \gamma T$

 Assume the structure of tree (q(x)) is fixed, the optimal weight in each leaf, and the resulting objective value are

$$w_j^* = -\frac{G_j}{H_j + \lambda} \quad Obj = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^T \frac{G_j^2}{H_j + \lambda} + \gamma T$$

This measures how good a tree structure is!

Instance index

gradient statistics

1



g1, h1

2



g2, h2

3



g3, h3

4

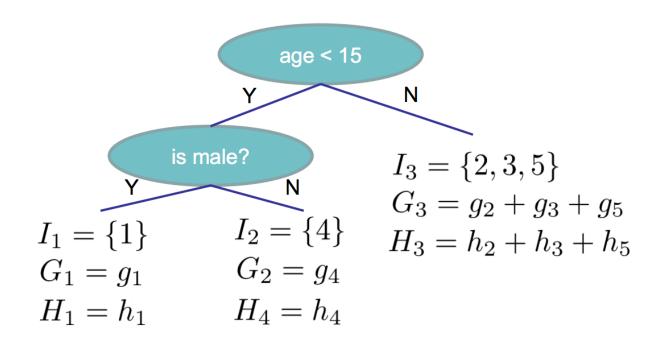


g4, h4

5



g5, h5



$$Obj = -\sum_{j} \frac{G_{j}^{2}}{H_{j} + \lambda} + 3\gamma$$

The smaller the score is, the better the structure is

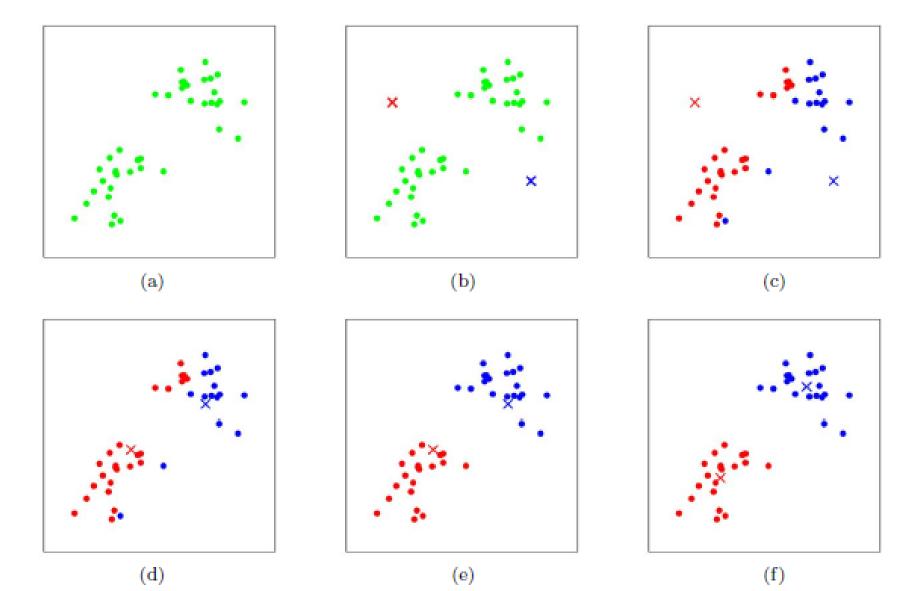
For each leaf node of the tree, try to add a split. The change of objective after adding the split is

The complexity cost by introducing additional leaf

$$Gain = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{G_L^2}{H_L + \lambda} + \frac{G_R^2}{H_R + \lambda} - \frac{(G_L + G_R)^2}{H_L + H_R + \lambda} \right] - \gamma$$
 the score of left child
$$\int$$
 the score of if we do not split

the score of right child

K-means



• 以上