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## Homework 2

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### 1 BOOSTING: FROM WEAK TO STRONG

#### 1.1

Show that for each threshold  $s$ , there is some  $m_0(s) \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$  such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i 1\{\phi_{s,+}(x^{(i)}) \neq y^{(i)}\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i \right) \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i 1\{\phi_{s,-}(x^{(i)}) \neq y^{(i)}\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} y^{(i)} p_i \right) \quad (1.2)$$

*Proof.* 对于上述第一个等式，首先考虑到  $x^{(i)}$  为单调递减序列，给出

$$m_0(s) = \operatorname{argmin}_i x^{(i)} \quad s.t. \quad x^{(i)} \geq s \quad (1.3)$$

即  $m_0(s)$  为序列  $\{x^{(i)}\}$  的一个分界点，满足

$$\begin{cases} x^{(i)} \leq s & \text{if } i \leq m_0(s) \\ x^{(i)} \geq s & \text{if } i \geq m_0(s) \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

那么有

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i 1 \left\{ \phi_{s,+} \left( x^{(i)} \right) \neq y^{(i)} \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} p_i 1 \left\{ \phi_{s,+} \left( x^{(i)} \right) \neq y^{(i)} \right\} + \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m p_i 1 \left\{ \phi_{s,+} \left( x^{(i)} \right) \neq y^{(i)} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} p_i 1 \left\{ y^{(i)} \neq -1 \right\} + \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m p_i 1 \left\{ y^{(i)} \neq 1 \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} (1 - y^{(i)}) p^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} (1 + y^{(i)}) p^{(i)} \quad (1.7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m p^{(i)} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i \right) \quad (1.8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i \right) \quad (1.9)$$

对于上述的下式，类似可证

□

## 1.2

Define, for each  $m_0 \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$

$$f(m_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_0} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i \quad (1.10)$$

show that  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2m}$  satisfies that

$$\max_{m_0} |f(m_0)| \geq 2\gamma \quad (1.11)$$

*Proof.*

$$|f(m_0) - f(m_0 + 1)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{m_0} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=1}^{m_0+1} y^{(i)} p_i + \sum_{i=m_0+2}^m y^{(i)} p_i \right| \quad (1.12)$$

$$= 2|y^{m_0+1} p_{m_0+1}| \quad (1.13)$$

$$= 2|p_{m_0+1}| \quad (1.14)$$

所以我们可以得到一系列的等式

$$|f(m-1) - f(m)| = 2|p_m|$$

$$|f(m-2) - f(m-1)| = 2|p_{m-1}|$$

...

$$|f(0) - f(1)| = 2|p_1|$$

上面各项相加可以得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |f(i-1) - f(i)| = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m p_i = 2 \quad (1.15)$$

而

$$2 = \sum_{i=1}^m |f(i-1) - f(i)| \quad (1.16)$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^m (|f(i-1)| + |f(i)|) \quad (1.17)$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^m (\max_{m_0} |f(m_0)| + \max_{m_0} |f(m_0)|) \quad (1.18)$$

$$= 2m \max_{m_0} |f(m_0)| \quad (1.19)$$

即可以证明

$$\max_{m_0} |f(m_0)| \geq \frac{1}{m} = 2\gamma \quad (1.20)$$

□

### 1.3

Based on the above answer, how large margin  $\gamma$  can thresholded decision stumps guarantee on any training set  $\{(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})\}_{i=1}^m$ ?

Give an upper bound on the number of thresholded decision stumps required to achieve zero error on a given training set.

*Proof.* 依据 Theorem 1 我们得到

$$J_t \leq \sqrt{1 - 4\gamma^2} J_{t-1} \quad (1.21)$$

迭代到  $t=1$  有

$$J_t \leq \left( \sqrt{1 - 4\gamma^2} \right)^t J_0 \quad (1.22)$$

注意到即使对于任意的数据集，我们总可以首先对于其  $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^m$  进行一个排序（大致花费  $m \log m$  的时间）使得其满足

$$x^{(k_1)} > x^{(k_2)} > \dots > x^{(k_m)} \quad (1.23)$$

此时我们可以使用在 1.1 和 1.2 中得到的结论，即

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i 1\{\phi_{s,+}(x^{(i)}) \neq y^{(i)}\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_0(s)} y^{(i)} p_i - \sum_{i=m_0(s)+1}^m y^{(i)} p_i \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} - \gamma \quad (1.24)$$

即有

$$J_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} - \gamma \quad (1.25)$$

另外还可以至少确保弱分类器的 margin 满足

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2m} \quad (1.26)$$

代入有

$$J_t \leq \left( \sqrt{1 - 4\gamma^2} \right)^t \left( \frac{1}{2} - \gamma \right) \quad (1.27)$$

如果能够实现 zero error，那么应有

$$J_t < \frac{1}{m} \quad (1.28)$$

求得

$$t = 2 \frac{\log \frac{2}{m-1}}{\log 1 - \frac{1}{m^2}} \quad (1.29)$$

即为迭代次数的上界

□

## 2 DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS: HAVE A TRY

### 2.1 1

最佳的设置见图2.1 采用最大规模的神经网络（ $8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$ ）具体的参数设置为：

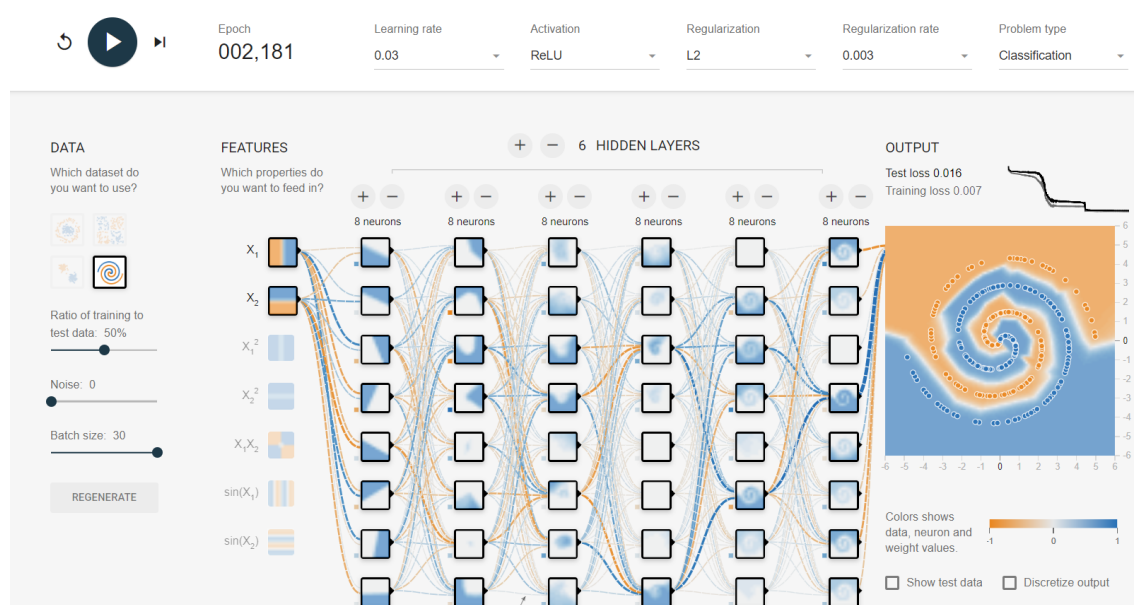


Figure 2.1: Configuration and results for the last dataset of Classification

- Learning rate 0.03
- Activation ReLU
- Regularization  $L_2$
- Regularization rate 0.003

### 2.2 2

- Activation Function 选用ReLU激活函数效果最好
- Regularization  $L_2$ 正则化效果比较好
- Hidden layers 此处采用层数较多的神经网络效果比较好（函数空间大）
- Learning rate, regularization rate 从图2.2中可以看出其的影响比较大

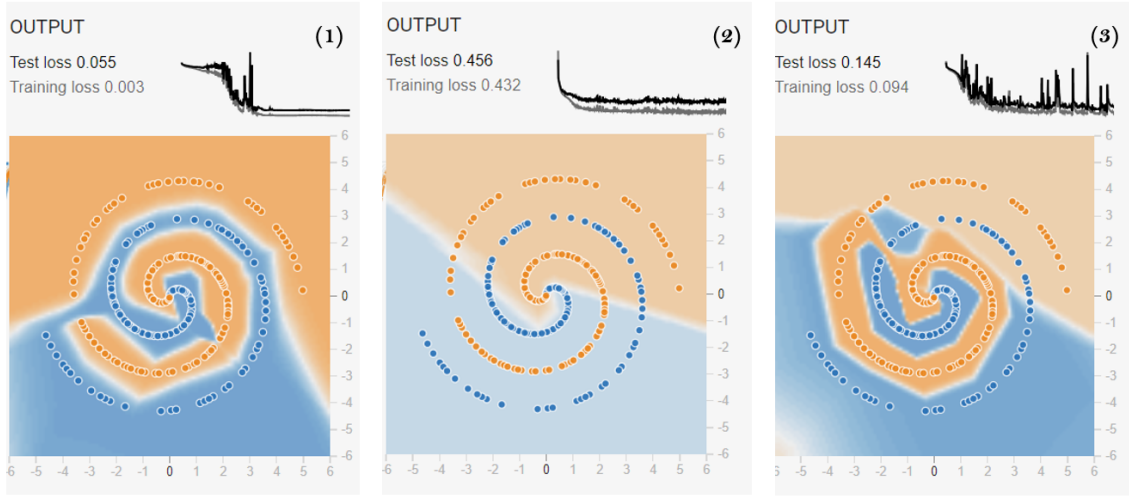


Figure 2.2: Choice of Learning rate and regularization rate:(1) learning rate = 0.1 (2)(3) regularization rate = 0.001 and 0.1

总而言之，ReLU 激活函数在这一问题中的收敛比较快，采用更多的隐层可以使得其收敛性变好（在恰当的正则化条件下），但是会使得收敛变慢。特别地，相对较小的学习率虽然使得收敛变慢，但是却表现更好（学习率过大引起剧烈震荡），正则化参数的选择也对于模型的收敛有关键的作用。

### 2.3 3

- 首先需要依据问题本身的复杂度估计一个恰当的网络特性，如其层数，还有其激活函数
- 注意对于学习率和正则系数的恰当选取，控制好误差
- 需要多次尝试，不要希望很快寻找到最优的参数

## 3 CLUSTERING: MIXTURE OF MULTINOMIALS

### 3.1 MLE for multinomial

Derive the maximum-likelihood estimator for the parameter  $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_i)_{i=1}^d$  of a multinomial distribution:

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{n!}{\prod_i x_i!} \prod_i \mu_i^{x_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, d \quad (3.1)$$

where  $x_i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\sum_i x_i = n$  and  $0 < \mu_i < 1$ ,  $\sum_i \mu_i = 1$ .

*Proof.* 直接取似然函数为  $P(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu})$ ，即

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{n!}{\prod_i x_i!} \prod_i \mu_i^{x_i} = n! \prod_i \frac{\mu_i^{x_i}}{x_i!} \quad (3.2)$$

约束为

$$\sum_i \mu_i = 1 \quad (3.3)$$

拉格朗日函数为

$$LR(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \lambda) = n! \prod_i \frac{\mu_i^{x_i}}{x_i!} - \lambda \sum_i \mu_i \quad (3.4)$$

对  $\mu_i$  的导数为零，有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_i} L(\boldsymbol{\mu}) - \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_i} \sum_i \mu_i = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

即

$$\frac{x_i}{\mu_i} L(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \lambda \quad (3.6)$$

即  $x_i$  和  $\mu_i$  成比例，于是设

$$\mu_i = k x_i \quad (3.7)$$

累加并代入  $\sum_i \mu_i = 1$  和  $\sum_i x_i = n$  求得

$$\mu_i = \frac{x_i}{n} \quad (3.8)$$

即求得对参数  $\mu_i$  的最大似然估计

□

### 3.2 EM for mixture of multinomials

使用对数似然函数进行分析，首先注意到

$$P(d) = \sum_{k=1}^K P(d|c_d = k) P(c_d = k) = \frac{n_d!}{\prod_w T_{dw}!} \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}} \quad (3.9)$$

其中  $n_d$  和  $T_{dw}$  均和参数无关所以在最大似然估计中可以简化为可以简化为

$$P(d) = \Delta \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}} \quad (3.10)$$

其中  $\Delta$  为一个常数，那么对数似然函数可以简化为

$$MLP(\pi, \mu) = \sum_{d=1}^D \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}} \right) \quad (3.11)$$

对于参数的约束为

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1 \quad (3.12)$$

$$\sum_{w=1}^W \mu_{wk} = 1 \quad k \in [1, K] \quad (3.13)$$

则拉格朗日函数为

$$L(\pi, \mu, \alpha, \beta) = \sum_{d=1}^D \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}} \right) + \alpha \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \right) + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k \left( 1 - \sum_{w=1}^W \mu_{wk} \right) \quad (3.14)$$

分别对  $\pi_k$  和  $\mu_{wk}$  求导得到

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_k} = \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{\Pi_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}}}{\sum_j \pi_j \Pi_i \mu_{ij}^{T_{di}}} - \alpha \quad (3.15)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_{wk}} = \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{\pi_k \left( \Pi_{i \neq w} \mu_{ik}^{T_{di}} \right) T_{dw} \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}-1}}{\sum_j \pi_j \Pi_i \mu_{ij}^{T_{di}}} - \beta_k \quad (3.16)$$

上述导数为0得到

$$\alpha = \sum_w \sum_d \frac{\Pi_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}}}{\sum_j \pi_j \Pi_i \mu_{ij}^{T_{di}}} \quad (3.17)$$

$$\beta_k = \sum_w \sum_d \frac{\Pi_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}}}{\sum_j \pi_j \Pi_i \mu_{ij}^{T_{di}}} T_{dw} \quad (3.18)$$

显然有耦合系数为

$$\gamma(c_{dk}) = \frac{\pi_k \Pi_w \mu_{wk}^{T_{dw}}}{\sum_j \pi_j \Pi_w \mu_{wj}^{T_{dw}}} \quad (3.19)$$

从而方程3.17和3.18可以改写为

$$\alpha = \sum_w \sum_d \gamma(c_{dk}) \quad (3.20)$$

$$\beta_k = \sum_w \sum_d \gamma(c_{dk}) T_{dw} \quad (3.21)$$

同时有

$$\pi_k = \frac{\sum_d \gamma(c_{dk})}{\sum_k \sum_d \gamma(c_{dk})} \quad (3.22)$$

$$\mu_{uk} = \frac{\sum_d \gamma(c_{dk}) T_{dw}}{\sum_w \sum_d \gamma(c_{dk}) T_{dw}} \quad (3.23)$$

那么EM算法中E步骤就是利用方程3.19估计 $\gamma$ 的值，而M步就是利用方程3.22和3.23估计参数 $\pi$ 和 $\mu$ 的值

### 3.3 算法

具体的 EM 算法的实现见

[https://github.com/feiyuxiaoThu/Statistical-Machine-Learning-2019/blob/master/Assignments/Assignment2-EM-Algorithm/Multinomial\\_EM.py](https://github.com/feiyuxiaoThu/Statistical-Machine-Learning-2019/blob/master/Assignments/Assignment2-EM-Algorithm/Multinomial_EM.py).

### 3.4 结果

随着选择的话题数目的增多，训练时间变长

不同话题数目下的高频词见下述的列表，总结而言，K=5和K=20是比较好的选择，其原因如下：

1. 对于K=5的情况，可以从深色的单词看出基本可以完成一个粗略的文本划分，其各自的主题对应也比较明显
2. 对于K=20的情况，可以看出是一个比较细致的划分

$K=5$

- Topic 0  
model network function algorithm learning data set neural result parameter system number error distribution input problem vector point weight neuron
- Topic 1  
network learning input training function neural set unit algorithm error data weight model output system problem number result hidden vector
- Topic 2  
network model input learning neuron system neural function output set cell result data pattern visual signal algorithm unit weight information
- Topic 3  
network learning algorithm unit model neural function set input problem result number training method output data weight system point action
- Topic 4  
model data learning network function input set system neural parameter training point problem result number algorithm neuron method object error

$K=10$

- Topic 0  
model network learning data input set function system neural training algorithm neuron result number cell output problem method error layer
- Topic 1  
network input model neuron cell neural unit pattern system learning function firing output activation set dynamic noise synaptic activity layer
- Topic 2  
model learning function network algorithm neural system action set method parameter problem distribution result data point number task input field
- Topic 3  
model algorithm function learning data set vector input problem method feature cell number result space features network training policy kernel
- Topic 4  
network algorithm problem unit vector function system set representation training neural output weight input hand data result parameter layer object
- Topic 5  
network model neural neuron input learning function set weight unit system training problem output algorithm error result word recognition point
- Topic 6  
network learning function model input neural algorithm unit set training data weight



error output system problem result number parameter hidden

- Topic 7

model image data algorithm system cell signal set result images output function motion  
input neural network point recognition field circuit

- Topic 8

network input model neuron system neural cell signal output information circuit result  
noise data function visual set unit analog learning

- Topic 9

network object learning input set model system image features point memory task train-  
ing neural unit result pattern view algorithm representation

$K=20$

- Topic 0

network input neural system function algorithm unit model output layer training data  
learning weight set recognition result error number problem

- Topic 1

network model neural neuron function set unit input cell object system output data sig-  
nal point view learning problem result training

- Topic 2

network system unit learning set model data training algorithm output neuron word neu-  
ral target control hidden method result speech motion

- Topic 3

neuron model cell network input function neural learning weight system set data visual  
error result training output direction number signal

- Topic 4

learning weight set error network function algorithm training model data classifier neural  
problem system test result pattern input generalization cell

- Topic 5

network function neural model neuron input set result data cell weight circuit pattern  
unit synaptic point system number training learning

- Topic 6

network model system neural map unit cortex visual cell neuron position direction data  
object pattern field brain space place head

- Topic 7

learning model network data set student input unit training error weight output number  
hidden function vector point teacher order parameter

- Topic 8

network model data training set learning neural system input unit function error algo-  
rithm output weight number vector result net parameter

- Topic 9  
data label feature unit recognition model learning algorithm vector pattern training image performance set facial images class action classifier hidden
- Topic 10  
network learning model algorithm function input set data neuron parameter neural training system error problem result linear method vector number
- Topic 11  
input cell neuron model information unit motion function activity point direction result output visual rate light field orientation parameter equation
- Topic 12  
network model learning neural unit training set weight function input algorithm problem error data number output method vector result system
- Topic 13  
model learning weight network function algorithm data result input system neural problem set parameter method number space training probability noise
- Topic 14  
model system network input set vector auditory output unit point data neural cell training sound signal function learning problem component
- Topic 15  
network model learning input function neural algorithm system unit output neuron problem result data weight set pattern parameter signal number
- Topic 16  
model input learning function network cell system visual error output direction set neural data position phase weight eye vector circuit
- Topic 17  
network neuron object layer input vector circuit model output neural system cell visual function algorithm problem tree hand shape information
- Topic 18  
model system network input neural cell field control function noise dynamic information result distribution visual motion parameter word output set
- Topic 19  
network function learning set algorithm training data input error model problem system neural method number result output weight point space

$K=30$

- Topic 0  
network function model input neuron neural cell system point orientation unit visual connection result field data output dynamic set layer
- Topic 1

model network data learning function set neural input system algorithm neuron problem  
training cell result method information number unit point

- Topic 2

network model training neural set input learning output unit error system data function  
weight algorithm parameter problem information layer object

- Topic 3

network learning function algorithm model neural input weight set system unit problem  
result error training number output action method pattern

- Topic 4

model input network cell output neural neuron weight data set system parameter func-  
tion number distribution frequency vector current unit field

- Topic 5

learning network model function input system training set error algorithm unit weight  
data neural output problem result parameter pattern hidden

- Topic 6

network set neural model training algorithm neuron function result method problem  
learning input system weight information number performance data unit

- Topic 7

network system cell neuron neural model correlation distribution mean frequency firing  
result response temporal burst eeg activity phase rate unit

- Topic 8

input network learning pattern data unit set component system output neuron layer  
neural signal training linear information function point model

- Topic 9

network system data input model neural set output training signal learning image speech  
result problem function analysis images method unit

- Topic 10

cell input function model network neuron noise synaptic system output direction result  
neural rate layer learning distribution response pattern head

- Topic 11

network data neural set training input error model vector performance cost representa-  
tion features number current subscriber problem map word neuron

- Topic 12

network learning function algorithm model unit input problem data weight output vec-  
tor result number layer error set local training system

- Topic 13

network neural model system set data result point input function method neuron analog  
theorem noise net error probability parameter nonlinear

- Topic 14

network neural algorithm training set problem learning result point classifier input data  
system output number unit function method vector error

- Topic 15

network learning input algorithm data function training neural set vector weight number  
unit problem error result output space system matrix

- Topic 16

model set data input function point unit image motion analog number system direction  
object algorithm probability noise result distribution error

- Topic 17

network function input neural learning model weight output system neuron recognition  
layer set net number training task result unit pattern

- Topic 18

learning classifier system algorithm model network neural set control function speaker  
training error data result vector recognition speech parameter hmm

- Topic 19

algorithm function model network problem vector learning set neural error method weight  
point result solution number system data parameter input

- Topic 20

network learning unit hidden weight error training generalization function algorithm  
model parameter data term set student noise vector number large

- Topic 21

model data function learning algorithm network parameter error set training result prob-  
lem neural number component distribution linear likelihood system input

- Topic 22

network unit input neural system training output learning data model function error set  
weight algorithm hidden problem information vector number

- Topic 23

layer network function cell input learning erp set response component eeg result param-  
eter single data disparity problem weight point light

- Topic 24

learning network algorithm model function unit system weight point vector input num-  
ber parameter part result neural feature set data information

- Topic 25

network model function neuron input unit system output neural training set number  
learning word hidden result context pattern cell recognition

- Topic 26

set network model algorithm training learning unit examples neural object cell distribu-  
tion pattern result frequency neuron visual system number position

- Topic 27

learning distribution function algorithm data model input error point optimal loss examples order case linear perceptron spike result output motion

- Topic 28

input neuron model algorithm learning function set basis data problem network contrast output vector firing orientation partition visual smo training

- Topic 29

model network neural control input cell forward system learning function output controller result feedback data inverse dynamic parameter training information