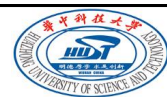


人工智能与自动化学院

# 模式识别与机器学习



## 第五讲 逻辑斯蒂回归 (*Logistic Regression*)

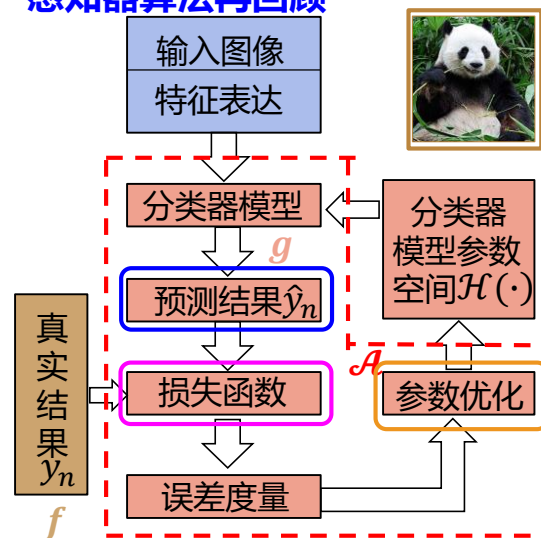


- 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题 (*Logistic Regression Problem*)
- 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失 (*Logistic Regression Loss*)
- 5.3 逻辑斯蒂回归算法 (*Logistic Regression Algorithm*)
- 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论 (*Linear Models for Binary Classification*)



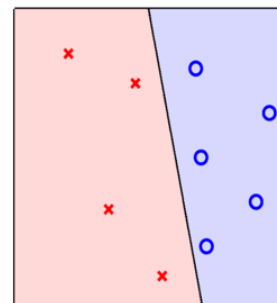
## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题

### 感知器算法再回顾



$$f(\mathbf{x}_n) = y_n \in \{1, -1\}$$

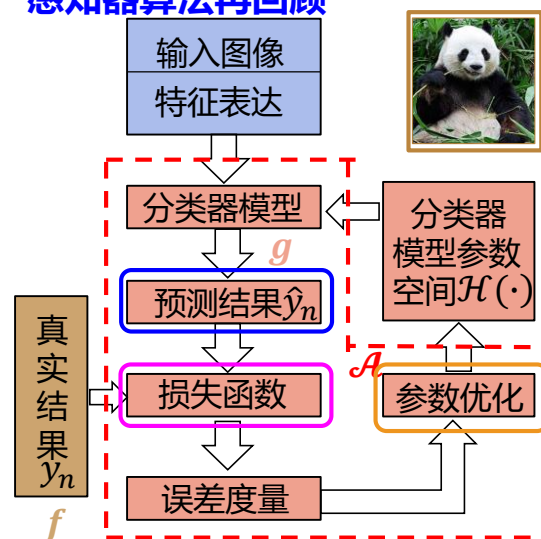
### 线性可分



- 设置初始分类面 (权重)  $\mathbf{w}_0$
- 如果有样本分错, 就修正权重

## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题

### 感知器算法再回顾



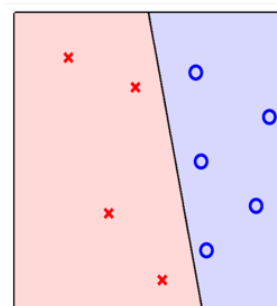
$$\hat{y}_{n(t)} = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_{n(t)})$$

算法收敛:

$$L_{in} = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{I}[y_n \neq \hat{y}_n] = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} = \mathbf{w}_t + y_n \mathbf{x}_{n(t)}$$

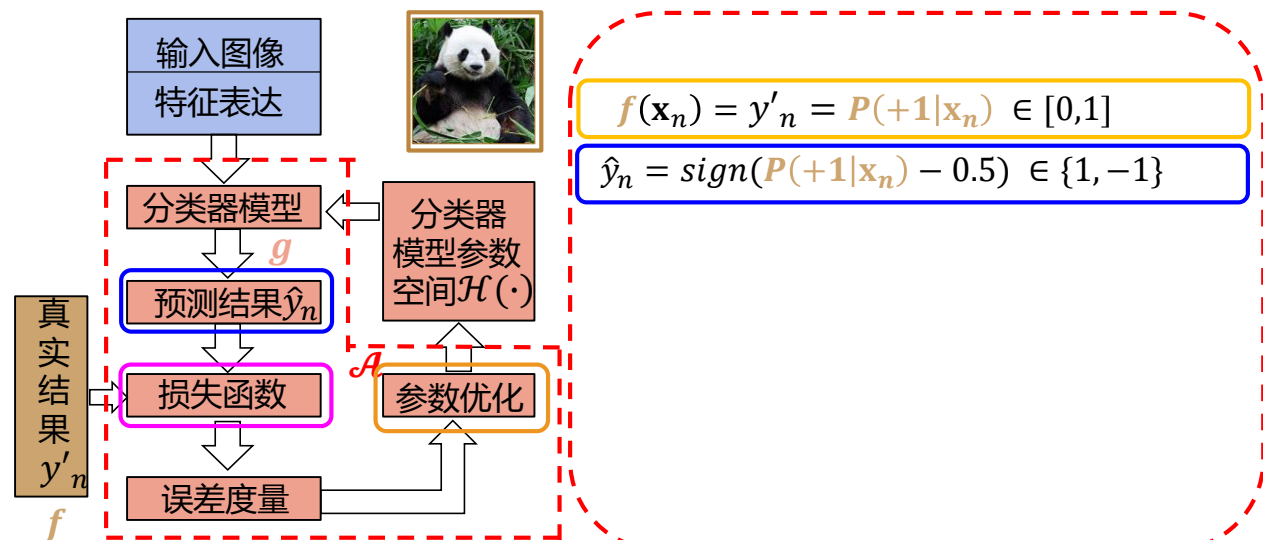
### 线性可分



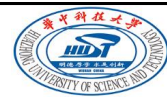
- 设置初始分类面 (权重)  $\mathbf{w}_0$
- 如果有样本分错, 就修正权重



## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题



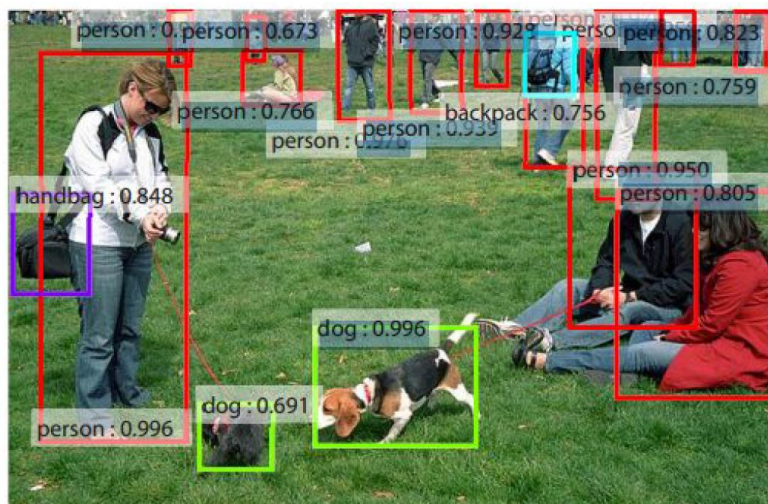
## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题

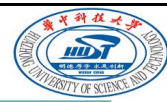


### 逻辑斯蒂回归应用示例

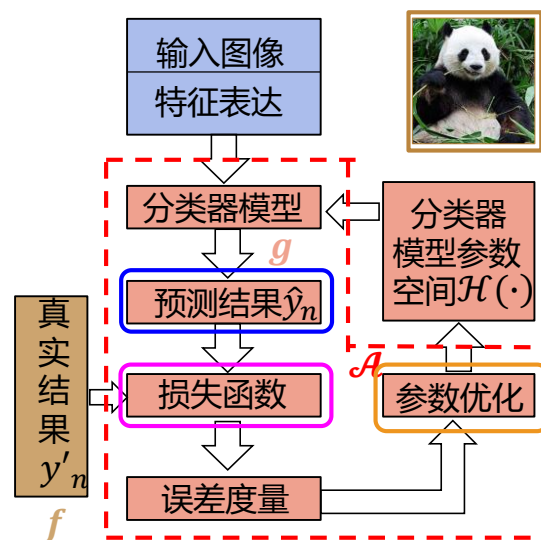
感知器算法：硬分类

逻辑斯蒂回归：软分类  
(“Soft” binary classification)





## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题



逻辑斯蒂回归：软分类

$$f(\mathbf{x}_n) = y'_n = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_n) \in [0,1]$$

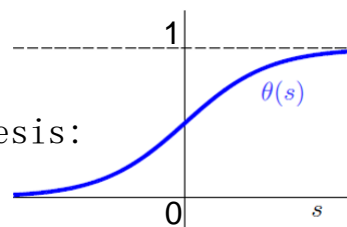
$$\hat{y}_n = \text{sign}(P(+1|\mathbf{x}_n) - 0.5) \in \{1, -1\}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^T$$

$$s = \sum_{i=0}^d w_i x_i$$

logistic hypothesis:

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$



## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题



### 逻辑斯蒂函数

$$\theta(-\infty) = 0;$$

$$\theta(0) = \frac{1}{2};$$

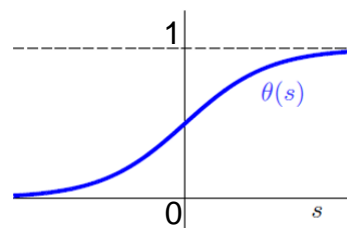
$$\theta(\infty) = 1$$

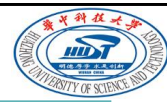
$$\theta(s) = \frac{e^s}{1 + e^s} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

---- Sigmoid 函数：平滑 (Smooth)、单调 (Monotonic)

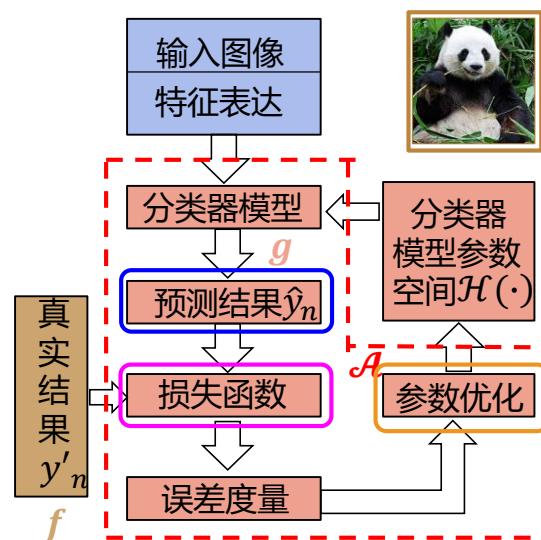
逻辑斯蒂回归用如下模型来估计  $f(\mathbf{x}_n)$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}$$





## 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题



逻辑斯蒂回归：软分类

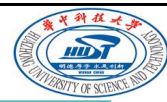
$$f(\mathbf{x}_n) = y'_n = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_n) \in [0,1]$$

$$\hat{y}_n = h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}$$

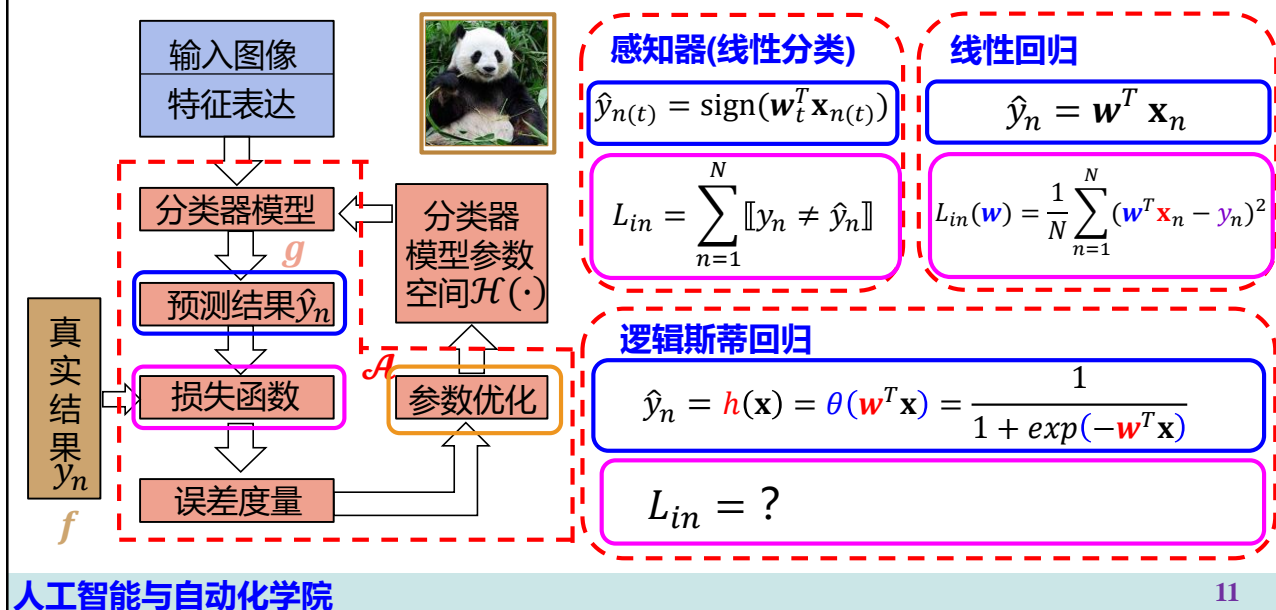


## 第五讲 逻辑斯蒂回归 (Logistic Regression)

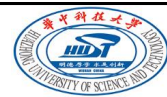
- 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题 (Logistic Regression Problem)
- 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失 (Logistic Regression Loss)
- 5.3 逻辑斯蒂回归算法 (Logistic Regression Algorithm)
- 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论 (Linear Models for Binary Classification)



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

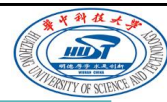


## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



逻辑斯蒂回归可以使用平方误差作为损失函数吗?

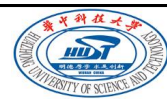
$$L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - y)^2$$



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

逻辑斯蒂回归可以使用平方误差作为损失函数吗？

$$L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = (\theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) - y')^2$$

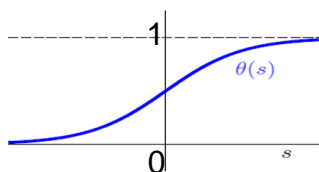


## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

逻辑斯蒂回归可以使用平方误差作为损失函数吗？

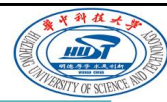
$$L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = (\theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) - 1)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y)}{\partial w_i} = 2(\theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) - 1) \underbrace{\theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})(1 - \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))}_{\frac{\partial \theta(z)}{\partial z}} y x_i$$



$$\text{if } (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) > 0 \quad \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = 0$$

$$\text{if } (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) < 0 \quad \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = 0$$



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

### 逻辑斯蒂回归

$$f(\mathbf{x}_n) = y'_n = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_n) \in [0,1]$$

(理想)训练样本:

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, y'_1 = 0.9 = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_1))$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_2, y'_2 = 0.2 = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_2))$$

$\vdots$

$$(\mathbf{x}_N, y'_N = 0.6 = P(+1|\mathbf{x}_N))$$

实际训练样本(含噪标签):

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1 = \circ = 1 \sim P(+1|\mathbf{x}_1))$$

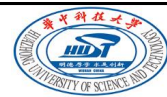
$$(\mathbf{x}_2, y_2 = \times = -1 \sim P(+1|\mathbf{x}_2))$$

$\vdots$

$$(\mathbf{x}_N, y_N = \times = -1 \sim P(+1|\mathbf{x}_N))$$

$$L_{in} = ?$$

## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



逻辑斯蒂回归的最佳解:

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\ln \theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$$

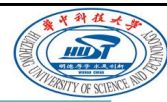
$$\theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

交叉熵损失  
(Cross-Entropy Loss)

$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$





## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

交叉熵介绍:

Distribution  $p(x)$   
 $p(x=1) = f(x_n)$   
 $p(x=0) = 1 - f(x_n)$

cross  
entropy

Distribution  $q(x)$   
 $q(x=1) = \theta(x_n)$   
 $q(x=0) = 1 - \theta(x_n)$

$$s = w^T x$$

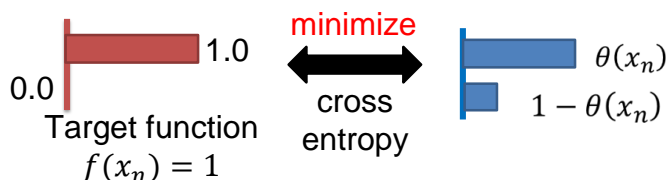
$$\theta(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-s)}$$

$$H(p, q) = - \sum_x p(x) \ln(q(x))$$

$$H(f(x_n), \theta(x_n)) = \sum_n -[f(x_n) \ln \theta(x_n) + (1 - f(x_n)) \ln (1 - \theta(x_n))]$$

$$H(f(x_n), \theta(x_n)) = \sum_n -[\ln \theta(x_n)]$$

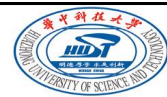
$$H(f(x_n), \theta(x_n)) = \sum_n [\ln(1 + \exp(-ys))]$$



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17

## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



逻辑斯蒂回归的最佳解:

$$g = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\ln \theta(y_n w^T x_n)$$

$$\theta(y_n w^T x_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_n w^T x_n)}$$

$$g = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n w^T x_n))$$

交叉熵损失  
 (Cross-Entropy Loss)

$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n w^T x_n))$$

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18



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

逻辑斯蒂回归的最佳解:

$$\theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)}$$

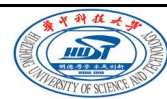
交叉熵损失  
(Cross-Entropy Loss)

$$\text{令: } s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\ln \theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

逻辑斯蒂回归的最佳解:

$$\theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)}$$

交叉熵损失  
(Cross-Entropy Loss)

$$\text{令: } s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\ln \theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$$

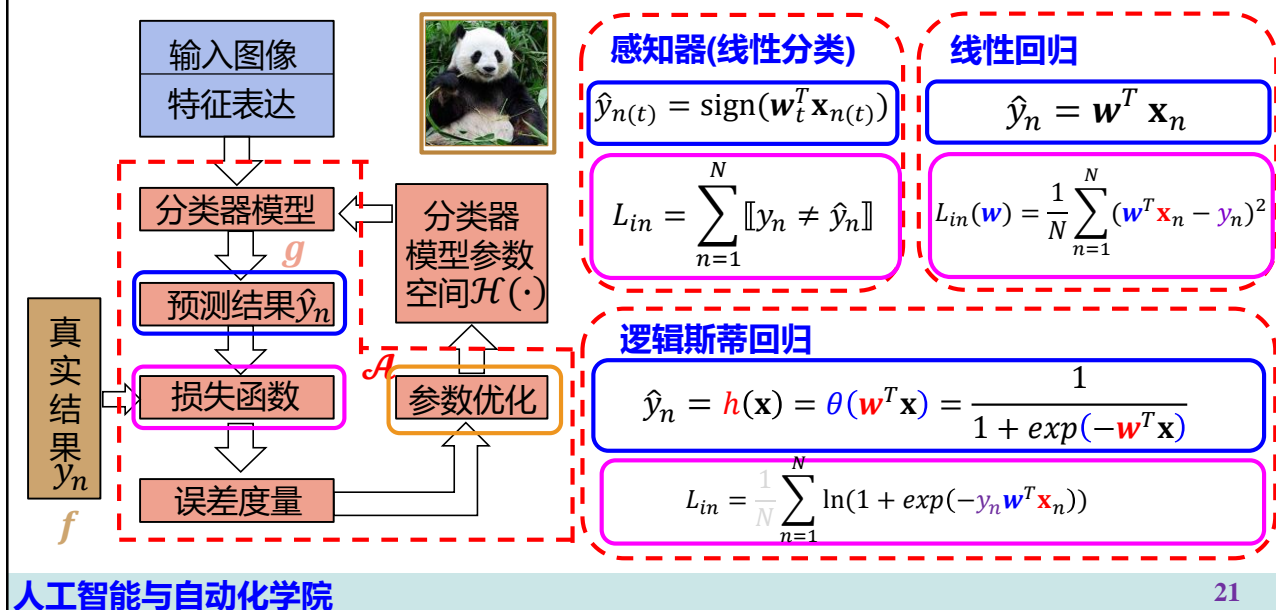
$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$

$$H(f(x_n), \theta(x_n)) = \sum_n [\ln(1 + \exp(-ys))]$$

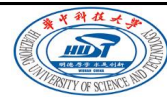


## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



21

## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



逻辑斯蒂回归的最佳解:

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\text{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\ln \theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)$$

$$\theta(y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n)}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\text{argmin}} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

交叉熵损失  
(Cross-Entropy Loss)

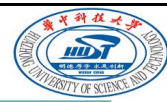
$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

令:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$

$$L_{in} = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$

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## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

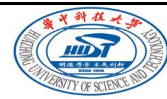
交叉熵损失梯度:

$$L_{in} = \ln(1 + \exp(-\underbrace{y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n}_{\text{red square}}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y)}{\partial w_i} &= \frac{\partial \ln(\text{red square})}{\partial \text{red square}} \frac{\partial (1 + \exp(\text{blue circle}))}{\partial \text{blue circle}} \frac{\partial (-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\partial w_i} \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{red square}} \exp(\text{blue circle}) (-y x_i) = \frac{\exp(\text{blue circle})}{1 + \exp(\text{blue circle})} (-y x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \theta(-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) (-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{x})$$

## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



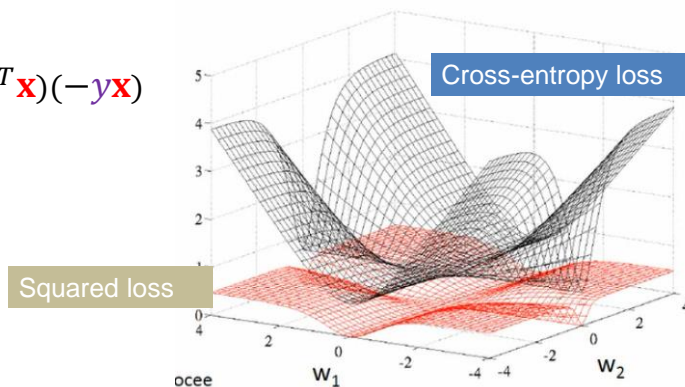
交叉熵损失与平方损失的梯度对比:

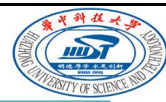
平方损失的梯度:

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = 2(\theta(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) - 1)\theta(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})(1 - \theta(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))\mathbf{y} \mathbf{x}$$

交叉熵损失的梯度:

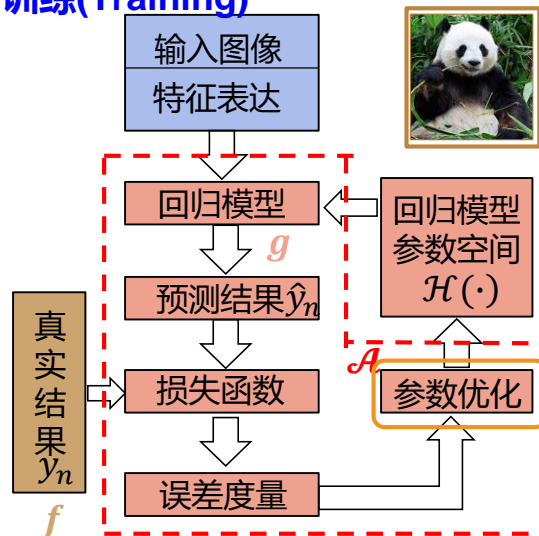
$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \theta(-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) (-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{x})$$





### 3.3 梯度下降法（引）

#### 训练(Training)



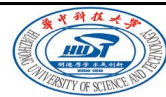
#### 随机梯度下降法(SGD):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^B (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - y_n) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{i,t+1} = \lambda \mathbf{m}_{i,t} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i,t}} \frac{\partial L_{in}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_{i,t}}$$

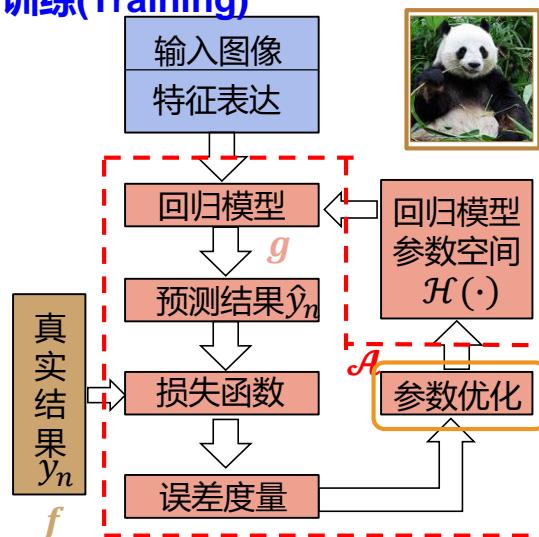
$$\mathbf{w}_{i,t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_{i,t} + \mathbf{m}_{i,t+1}$$

- 问题1: 学习率 $\eta$ 如何取值?
- 问题2: 梯度为0就能得到最佳解?
- 问题3: 训练样本批量大小的影响?
- 问题4: 损失函数的影响?



### 3.3 梯度下降法（引）

#### 训练(Training)



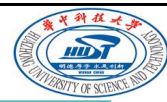
#### 随机梯度下降法(SGD):

$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{n=1}^B (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - y_n) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{i,t+1} = \lambda \mathbf{m}_{i,t} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i,t}} \frac{\partial L_{in}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_{i,t}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i,t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_{i,t} + \mathbf{m}_{i,t+1}$$

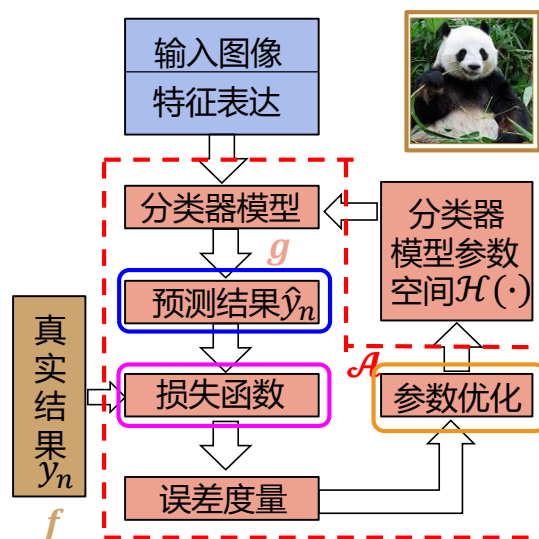
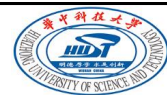
- 问题1: 学习率 $\eta$ 如何取值?
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- 问题4: 损失函数的影响?



## 第五讲 逻辑斯蒂回归 (Logistic Regression)

- 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题 (Logistic Regression Problem)
- 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失 (Logistic Regression Loss)
- 5.3 逻辑斯蒂回归算法 (Logistic Regression Algorithm)
- 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论 (Linear Models for Binary Classification)

### 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

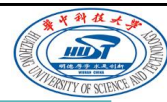


#### 逻辑斯蒂回归

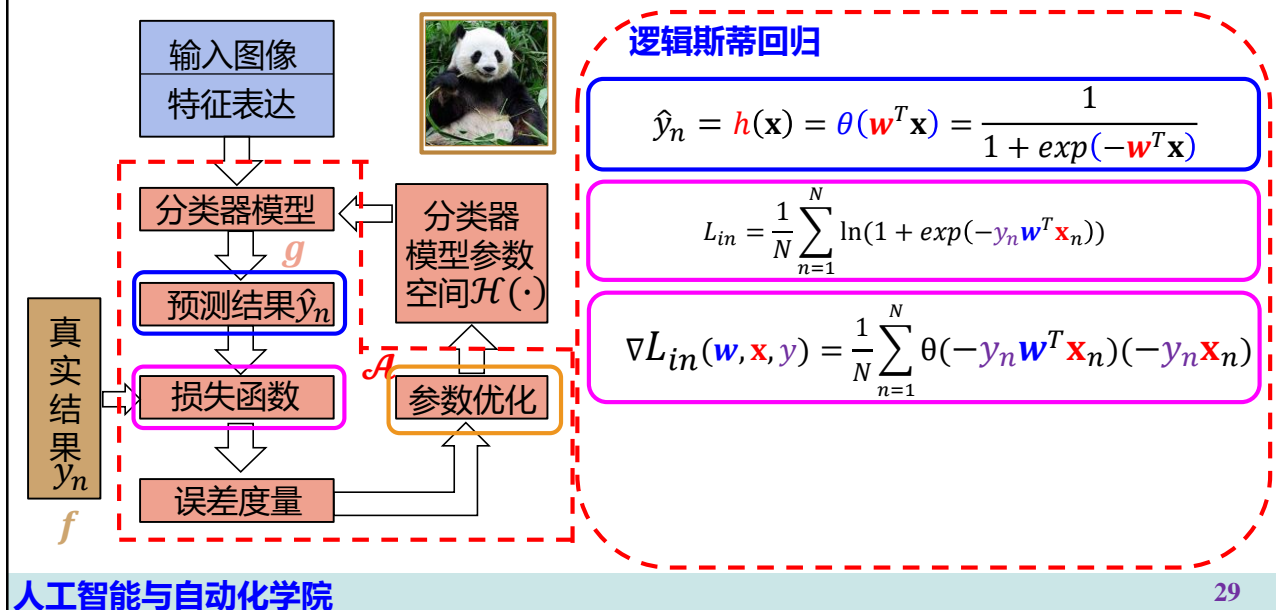
$$\hat{y}_n = h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}$$

$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

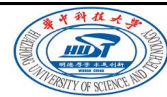
$$\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \theta(-y \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) (-y \mathbf{x})$$



## 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失



29



## 3.2 线性回归算法

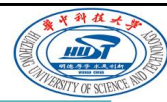
### 梯度下降法实现逻辑斯蒂回归

- 初始化权向量  $\mathbf{w}_0$
- **for**  $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  ( $t$  代表迭代次数)
  - ① 计算梯度:  $\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \theta(-y_n \mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_n) (-y_n \mathbf{x}_n)$
  - ② 对权向量  $\mathbf{w}_t$  进行更新:  $\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \eta \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$

...直到  $\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{0}$  , 或者迭代足够多次数

返回最终的  $\mathbf{w}_{t+1}$  作为学到的  $\mathbf{g}$

30



## 3.2 线性回归算法

### 梯度下降法实现逻辑斯蒂回归

- 初始化权向量  $\mathbf{w}_0$  **Stochastic Gradient Descent(SGD)**

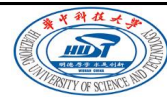
- **for**  $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  ( $t$  代表迭代次数)

① 计算梯度:  $\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{n=1}^B \theta(-y_n \mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_n) (-y_n \mathbf{x}_n)$

② 对权向量  $\mathbf{w}_t$  进行更新:  $\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \eta \nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}_t)$

...直到  $\nabla L_{in}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{0}$ , 或者迭代足够多次数

返回最终的  $\mathbf{w}_{t+1}$  作为学到的  $\mathbf{g}$



## 第五讲 逻辑斯蒂回归 (Logistic Regression)

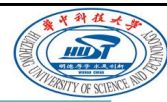
5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题 (Logistic Regression Problem)

5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失 (Logistic Regression Loss)

5.3 逻辑斯蒂回归算法 (Logistic Regression Algorithm)

5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论 (Linear Models for Binary Classification)



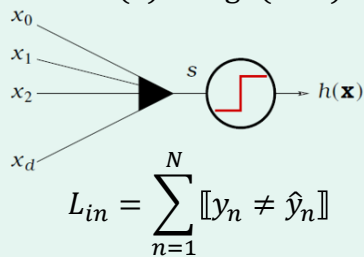


## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

### 三种线性模型比较

#### 线性分类(感知器):

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

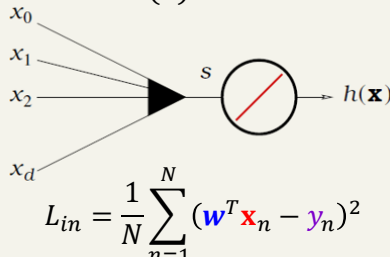


$$L_{in} = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{I}[y_n \neq \hat{y}_n]$$

NP难问题

#### 线性回归:

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

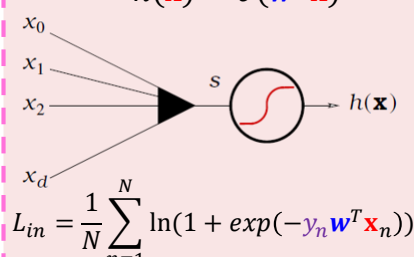


$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n - y_n)^2$$

凸函数、易优化、解析解

#### 逻辑斯蒂回归:

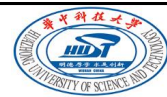
$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$



$$L_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \ln(1 + \exp(-y_n \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n))$$

凸函数、平滑、梯度下降

## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论



### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$

#### 线性分类(感知器):

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(s)$$

$$L_{in} = \mathbb{I}[h(\mathbf{x}) \neq y]$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{0/1}(s, y) &= \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(s) \neq y] \\ &= \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(ys) \neq 1] \end{aligned}$$

#### 线性回归:

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = s$$

$$L_{in} = (h(\mathbf{x}) - y)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{sq}(s, y) &= (s - y)^2 \\ &= (ys - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### 逻辑斯蒂回归:

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \theta(s)$$

$$L_{in} = -\ln(h(yx))$$

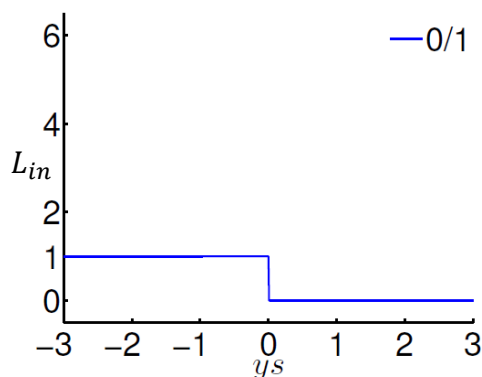
$$L_{ce} = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$$



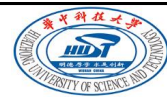
## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$



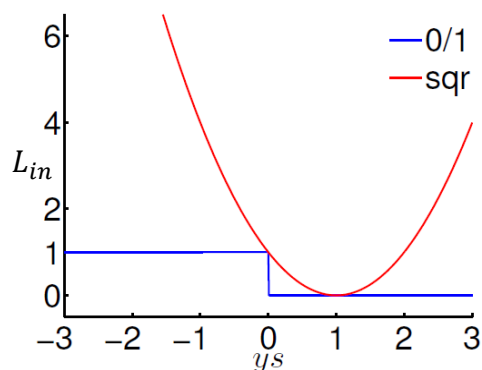
$$0/1 \quad L_{0/1}(s, y) = \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(ys) \neq 1]$$



## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$



$$0/1 \quad L_{0/1}(s, y) = \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(ys) \neq 1]$$

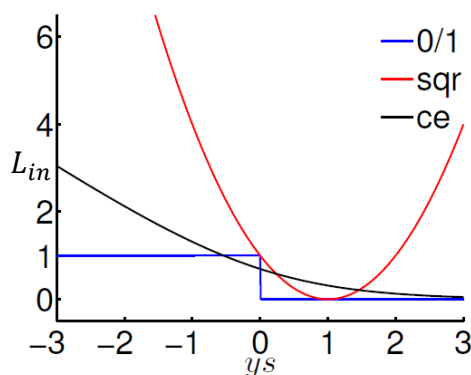
$$\text{sqr} \quad L_{sqr}(s, y) = (ys - 1)^2$$



## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$

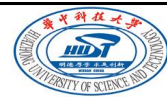


0/1  $L_{0/1}(s, y) = \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(ys) \neq 1]$

sq  $L_{sq}(s, y) = (ys - 1)^2$

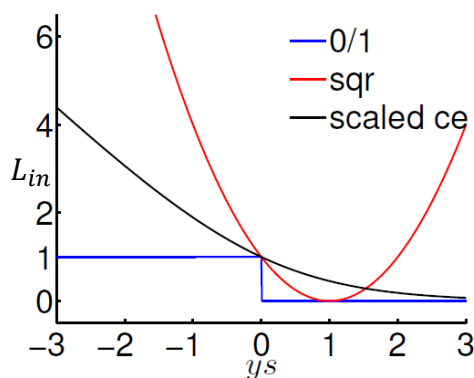
ce  $L_{ce}(s, y) = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$

## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论



### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$

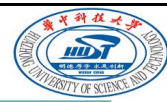


0/1  $L_{0/1}(s, y) = \mathbb{I}[\text{sign}(ys) \neq 1]$

sq  $L_{sq}(s, y) = (ys - 1)^2$

ce  $L_{ce}(s, y) = \ln(1 + \exp(-ys))$

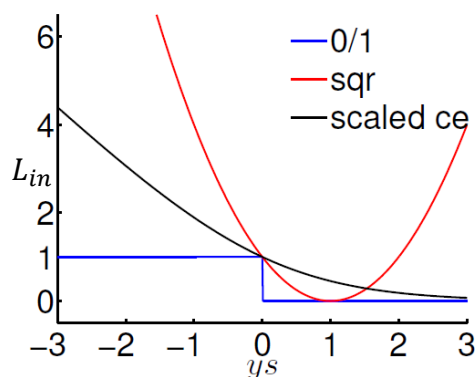
Scaled ce  $L_{sce}(s, y) = \log_2(1 + \exp(-ys))$



## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

### 三种线性模型用于二元分类时(即: $y \in \{+1, -1\}$ ) 损失函数比较

样本特征向量  $\mathbf{x}$  与模型的权向量  $\mathbf{w}$  的内积用  $s$  表示:  $s = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$



$$L_{0/1}(s, y) \leq L_{sqr}(s, y)$$

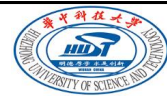
$$L_{0/1}(s, y) \leq L_{sce}(s, y)$$

$$L_{0/1}(s, y) \leq L_{ce}(s, y)$$

训练或测试时, 只要做到  $L_{sqr}(s, y)$  或者  $L_{ce}(s, y)$  很小,  $L_{0/1}(s, y)$  也会很小

线性回归与逻辑斯蒂回归可用于**线性分类**

## 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论



- ① 在标签为 $\{+1, -1\}$ 的训练样本集  $\mathcal{D}$  上运行线性回归/逻辑斯蒂回归算法, 得到  $\mathbf{w}^*$
- ② 返回分类结果:  $g(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{*T} \mathbf{x})$

### 线性分类(感知器):

优点: 样本线性可分时, 算法收敛有理论保障

不足: 样本非线性可分时 NP 难问题, 可用 Pocket 算法实现

### 线性回归:

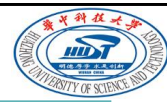
优点: 凸函数, 最容易优化, 有解析解

不足: 当  $|ys|$  很大时,  $L_{0/1}(s, y)$  的上界过于宽松

### 逻辑斯蒂回归:

优点: 凸函数, 易于优化

不足: 当  $ys \ll 0$  时,  $L_{0/1}(s, y)$  的上界过于宽松



## 第五讲 逻辑斯蒂回归 (Logistic Regression)

### 5.1 逻辑斯蒂回归问题

模型的理论输出为概率值，分类面假设空间模型用Sigmoid函数

### 5.2 逻辑斯蒂回归损失

用交叉熵(cross-entropy)作为损失函数

### 5.3 逻辑斯蒂回归算法

用梯度下降法迭代实现参数更新

### 5.4 二元分类线性模型讨论

三个线性模型的特点及用途



## Taylor公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + R_n$$

$$R_n(x) = o[(x-x_0)^n]$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + R_n$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \times \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 6} \times \frac{x^7}{7} + o(x^7)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)$$