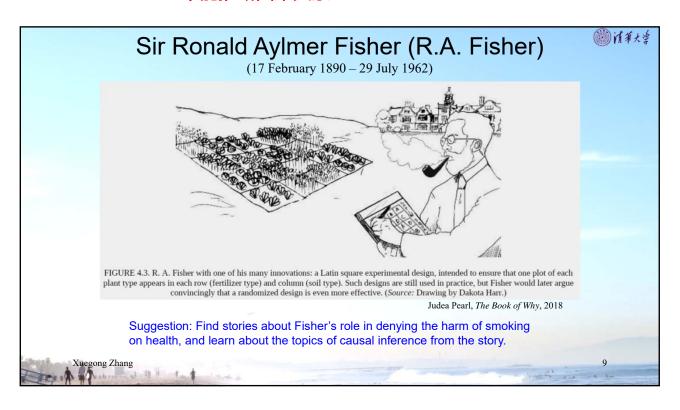
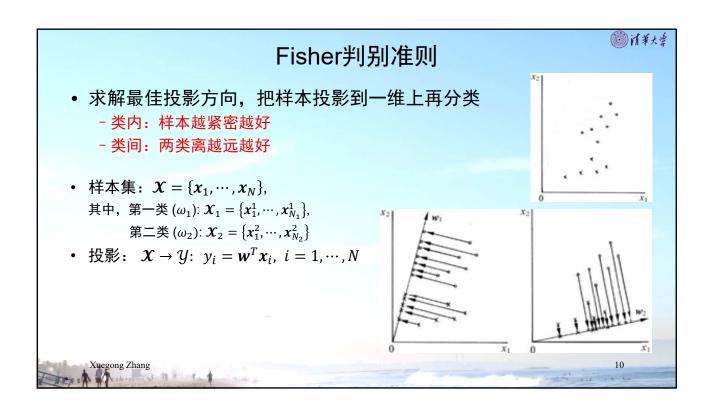


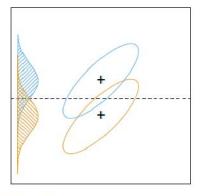
不能推断因果关系!





Fisher判别准则





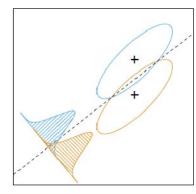


FIGURE 4.9. Although the line joining the centroids defines the direction of greatest centroid spread, the projected data overlap because of the covariance (left panel). The discriminant direction minimizes this overlap for Gaussian data (right panel).

T. Hastie, R. Tibshirani, J. Friedman, The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction, 2nd Edition, Springer

这里的类内和类间有什么特殊的关系?

考查样本的类内和类间离散度

() 清華大堂

求解最佳投影方向、把样本投影到一维上再分类

类内: 样本越紧密越好 - 类间:两类离越远越好

在X空间:

类均值向量 $m_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x_j \in \mathcal{X}_i} x_j$, i = 1,2

类内离散度矩阵 within-class scatter matrix

$$S_i = \sum_{x_j \in \mathcal{X}_i} (x_j - m_i)(x_j - m_i)^T, \qquad i = 1,2$$

总类内离散度矩阵 $S_w = S_1 + S_2$

类间离散度矩阵 between-class scatter matrix

$$\boldsymbol{S}_b = (\boldsymbol{m}_1 - \boldsymbol{m}_2)(\boldsymbol{m}_1 - \boldsymbol{m}_2)^T$$

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考查样本的类内和类间离散度

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求解量佳投影方向,把样本投影到一维上再分类

求解最佳投影方向,把样本投影到一维上再分类

类内: 样本越紧密越好

- 类内: 样本越紧密越好

在y空间:

 $\widetilde{m}_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} y_j$, i = 1,2 - 英间: 两类民雄远雄好 类均值

类内离散度

$$\tilde{S}_i = \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} (y_j - \tilde{m}_i) (y_j - \tilde{m}_i)^T, \qquad i = 1,2$$

总类内离散度 $\tilde{S}_w = \tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2$

$$\tilde{S}_w = \tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2$$

类间离散度矩阵 $\tilde{S}_b = (\tilde{m}_1 - \tilde{m}_2)^2$

考查样本的类内和类间离散度

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 $\widetilde{m}_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} y_j$, i = 1,2 - 类问: 两类离丝远越好 类均值

类内离散度

$$\tilde{S}_i = \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} (y_j - \tilde{m}_i) (y_j - \tilde{m}_i)^T, \qquad i = 1,2$$

$$\tilde{S}_w = \tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2$$

总类内离散度
$$ilde{S}_w = ilde{S}_1 + ilde{S}_2$$
 类间离散度矩阵 $ilde{S}_b = (ilde{m}_1 - ilde{m}_2)^2$

• Fisher准则

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} J_F(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{(\tilde{m}_1 - \tilde{m}_2)^2}{\tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2}$$
$$y_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i \quad 这里是$$
doubleU

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• Fisher准则:

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} J_F(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{(\tilde{m}_1 - \tilde{m}_2)^2}{\tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2}$$

• 代入 $y = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$, 得最优投影方向

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmax}} J_F(\mathbf{w})$$

• Fisher准则:

$$J_F(w) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

求解量佳投影方向,把样本投影到一维上再分类

- 类内: 样本越紧密越好
- 类问: 两类离越远越好

存在多解,导致求解困难

思考:最大化 $J_F(w)$ 会遇到什么问题?

雨课堂随机点名, 视频会议中语音回答

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的首本大学

$w^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmax}} J_F(w)$ $J_F(w) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$

求解:

- 问题: 改变w的幅度, $J_F(w)$ 不会改变 \rightarrow 无唯一解
- 不妨令分母 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} = c \neq 0$,最大化分子 $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w}$,即:

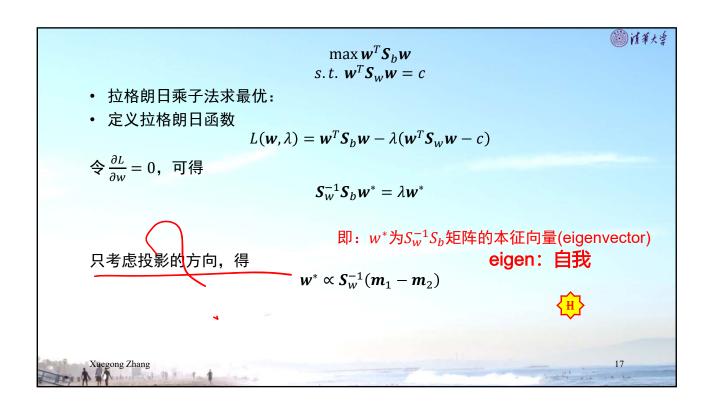
$$\max \boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{S}_b\boldsymbol{w}$$

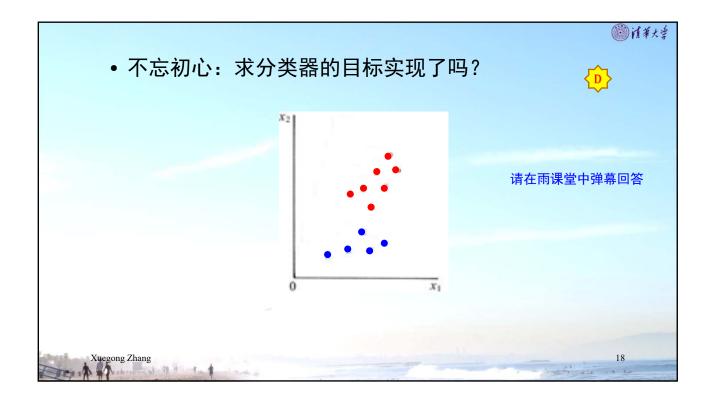
$$s.t. \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} = c$$
 拉格朗日乘子法

--- 带有等式约束的优化问题 怎样求解?

雨课堂弹幕抢答

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 $\boldsymbol{w}^* \propto \boldsymbol{S}_w^{-1}(\boldsymbol{m}_1 - \boldsymbol{m}_2)$

• 有了投影方向,还需要确定决策的分界点

$$y = \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + w_0) = \operatorname{sgn}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0), \qquad y = \begin{cases} +1 & \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} \in \omega_1 \\ -1 & \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} \in \omega_2 \end{cases}$$

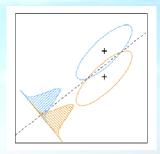
- · 如何选择w₀?
 - 根据对数据的不同认识,可以有多种选择方法,比如

$$w_{0} = -\frac{1}{2}(\widetilde{m}_{1} + \widetilde{m}_{2})$$

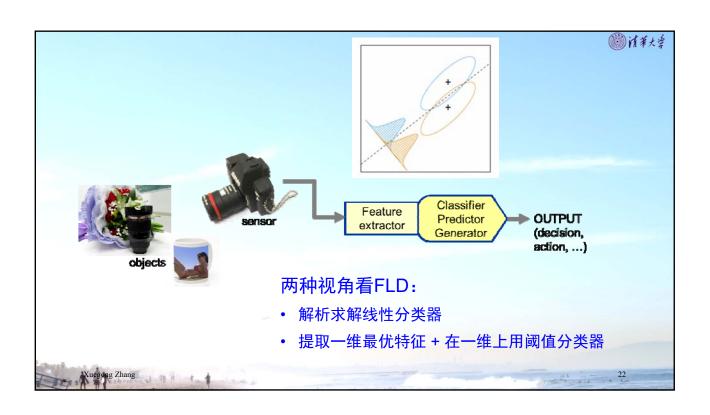
$$w_{0} = -\widetilde{m}$$

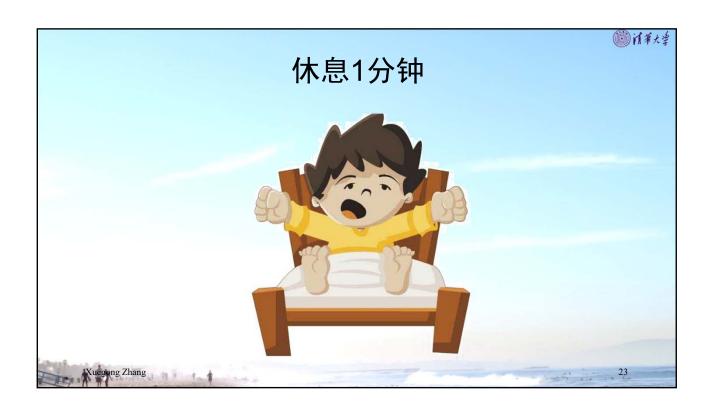
$$w_{0} = -\frac{1}{2}(\widetilde{m}_{1} + \widetilde{m}_{2}) + \frac{1}{N_{1} + N_{2} - 2} \ln \frac{P(\omega_{1})}{P(\omega_{2})}$$

- 可以根据对错误率的要求来选择(见下周课)

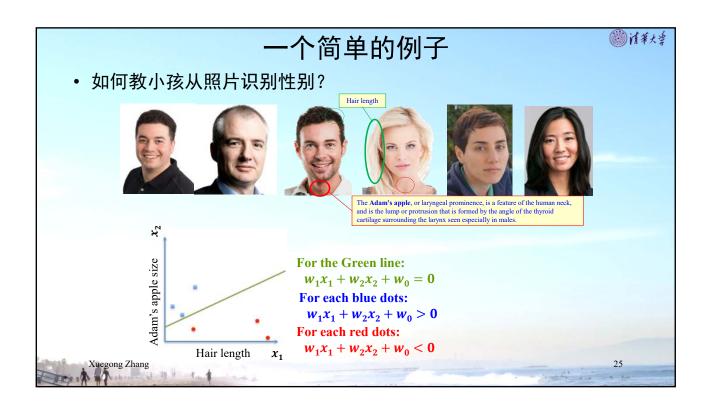


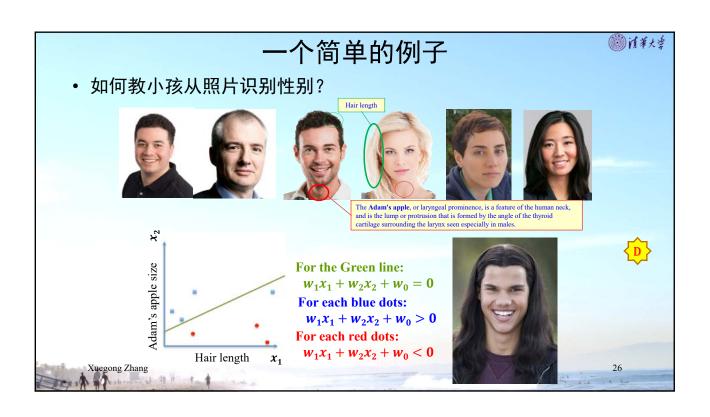


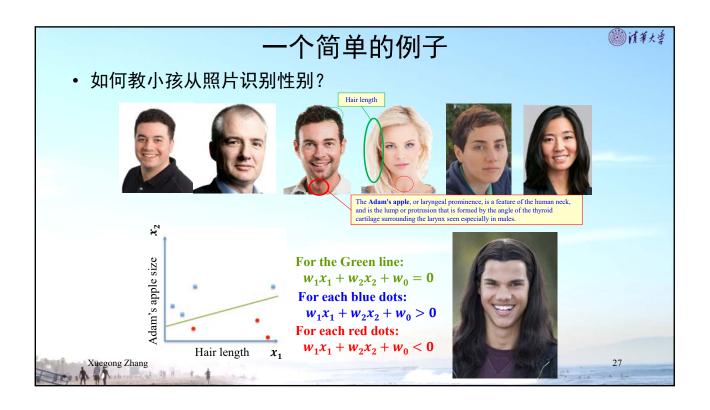


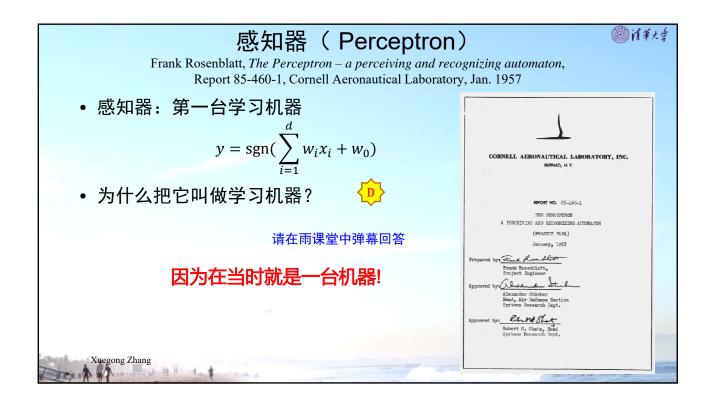


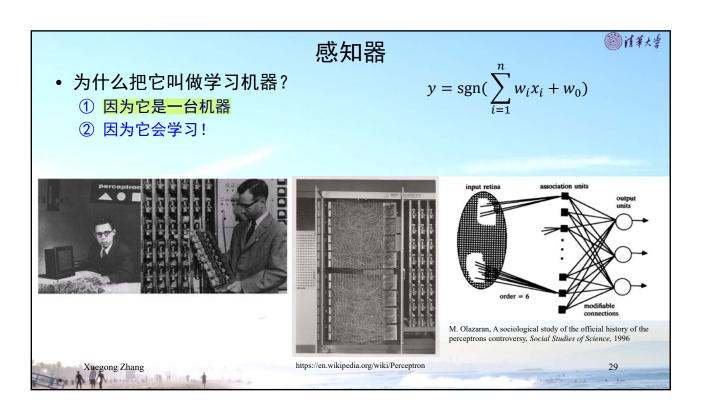


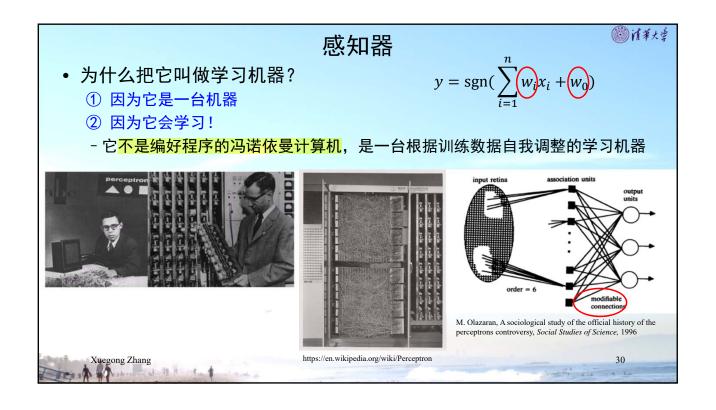












感知器

• 用数据
$$\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}$$
 训练线性机器

 $y=\operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i + w_0)$

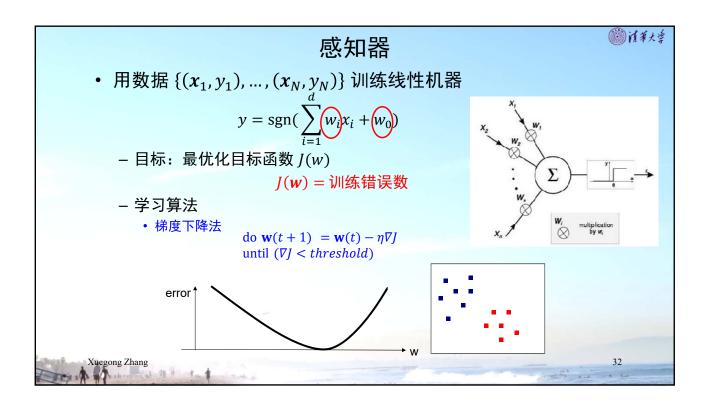
- 目标: 最优化目标函数 $J(w)$
 $J(w)=$ 训练错误数

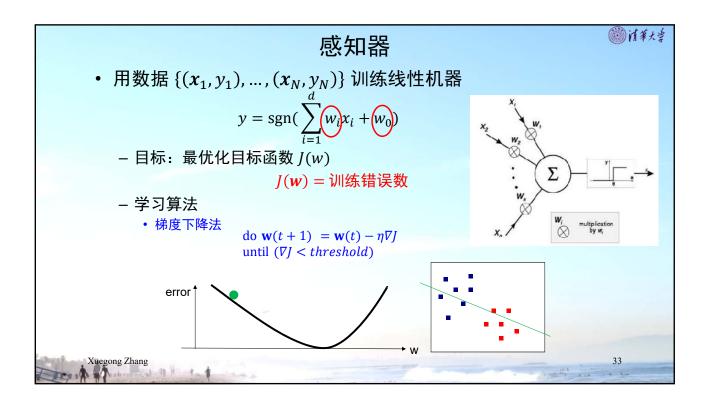
- 学习算法

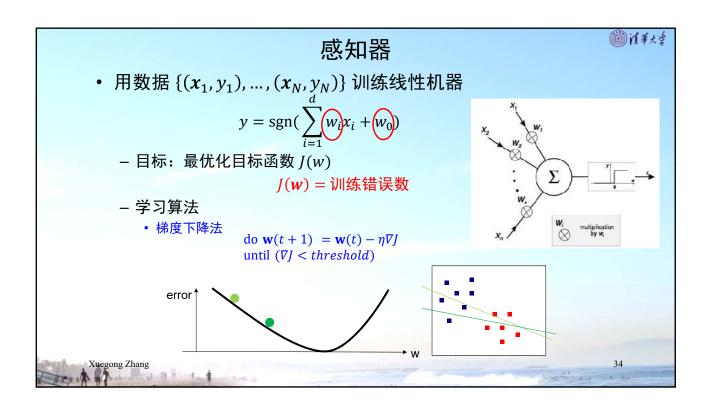
• 梯度下降法

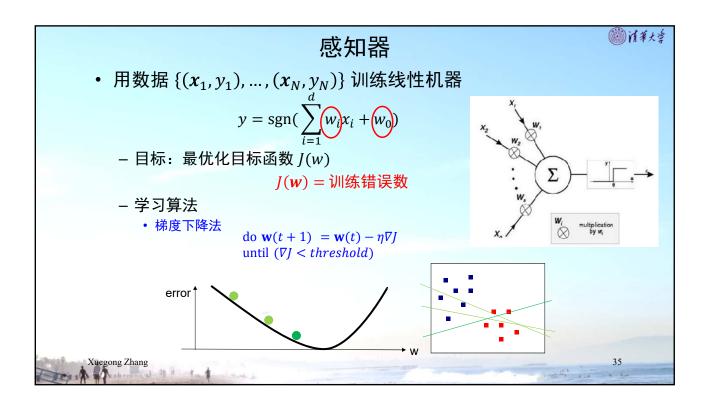
do $w(t+1)=w(t)-\eta \nabla J$

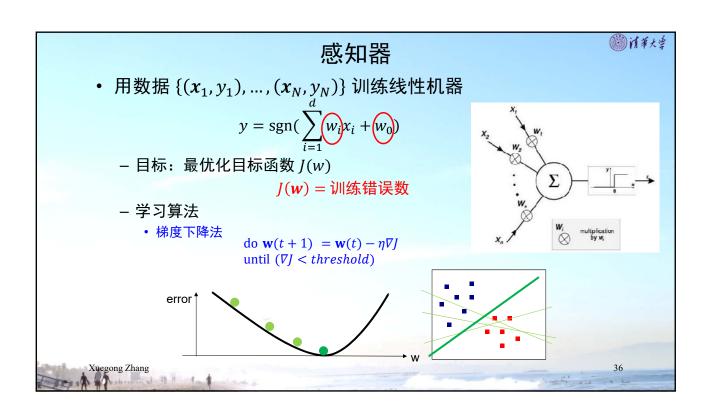
until $(\nabla J< threshold)$



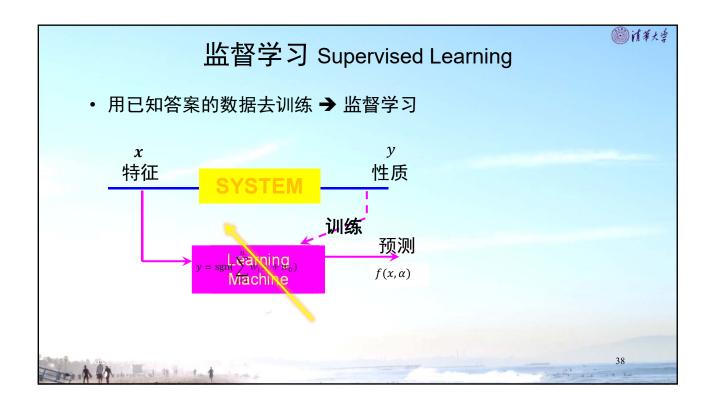


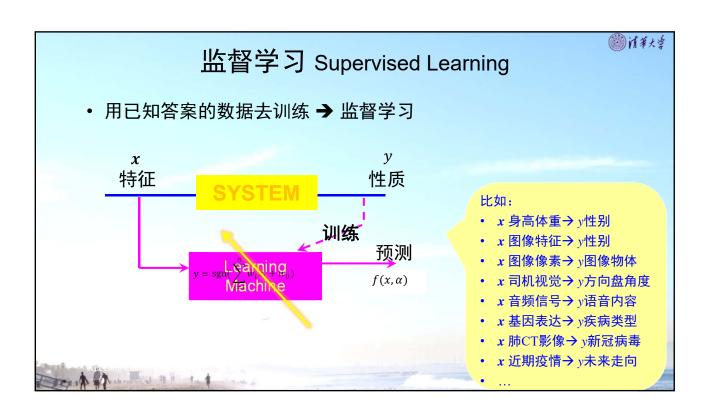


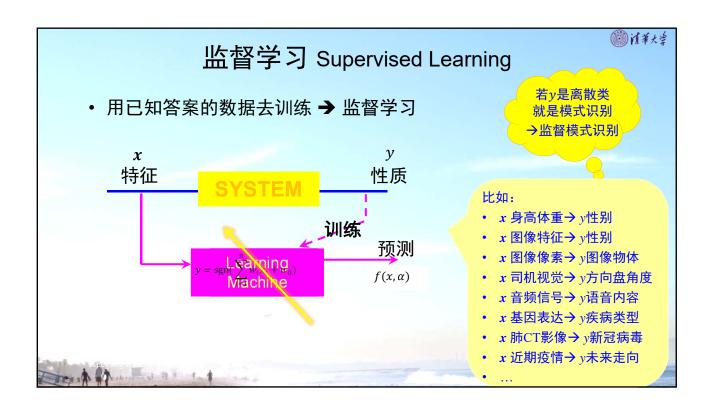


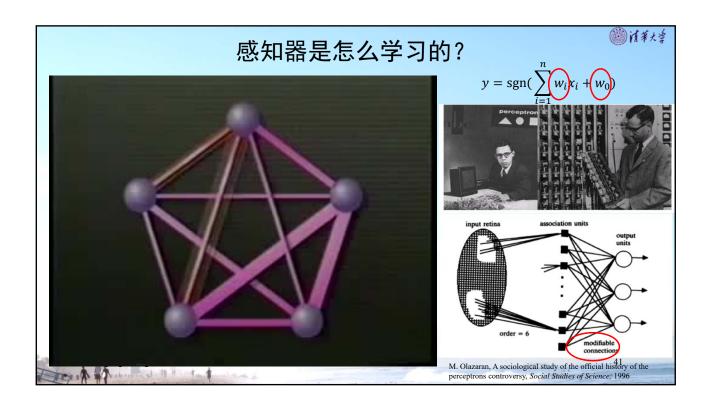




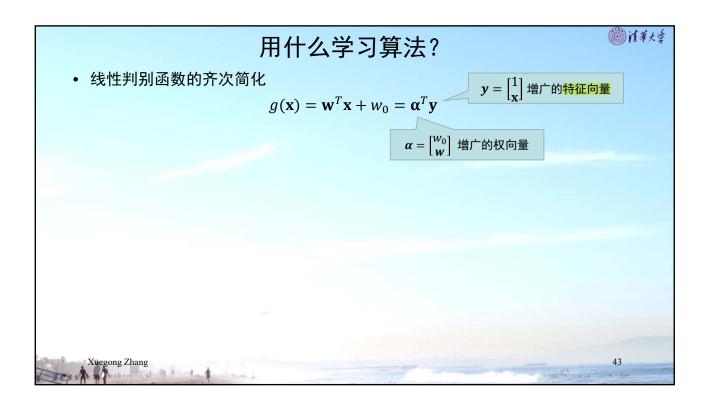


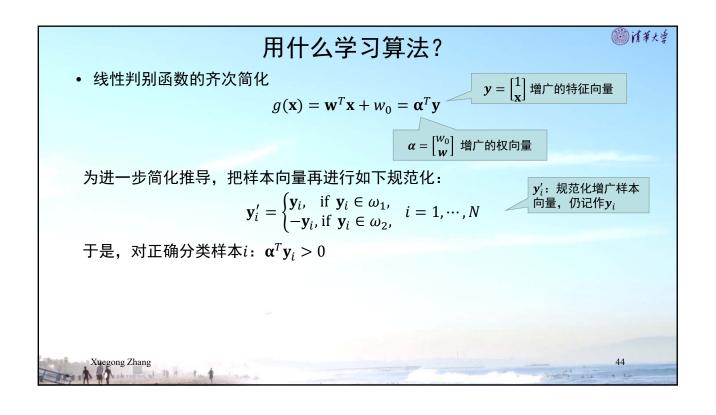


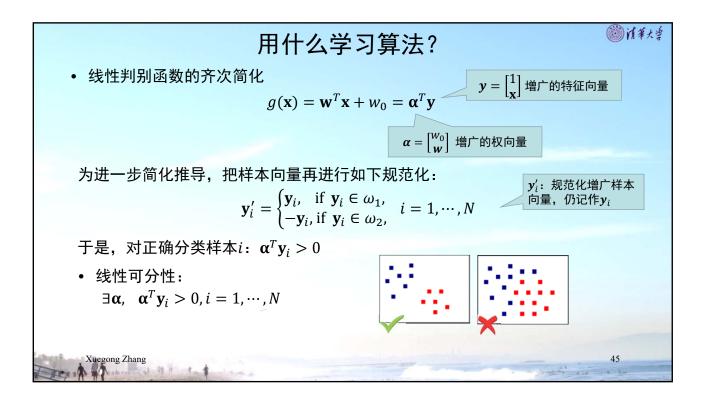


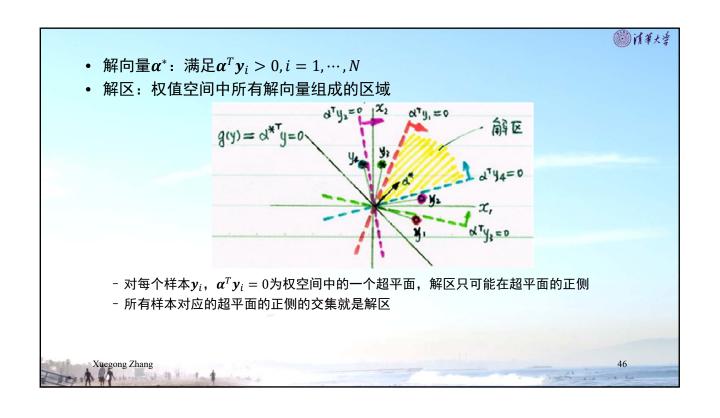


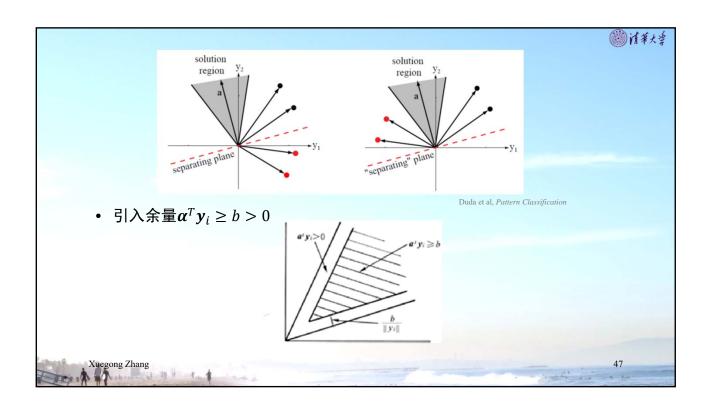


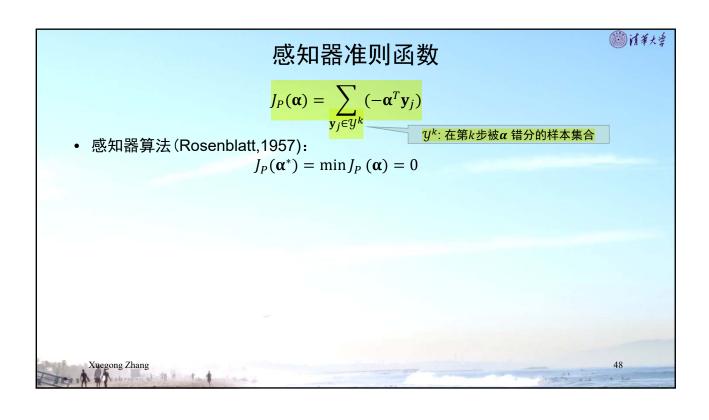












感知器准则函数

$$J_P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-\boldsymbol{\alpha}^T \mathbf{y}_j)$$

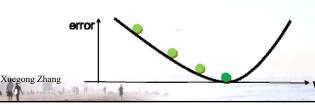
・ 感知器算法 (Rosenblatt,1957): y^k : 在第k步被 α 错分的样本集合

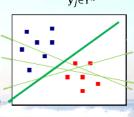
$$J_P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^*) = \min J_P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = 0$$

• 用梯度下降法(Gradient descent)迭代求解

$$\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) - \rho_k \nabla J$$

$$\nabla J = \frac{\partial J_P(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} (-\mathbf{y}_j), \qquad \therefore \quad \alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$$



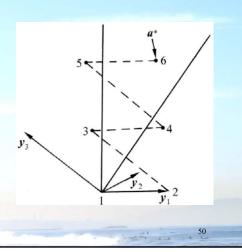


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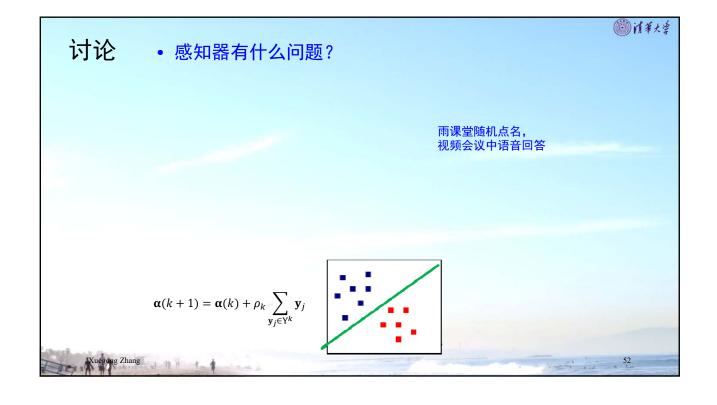
1 1 第大学

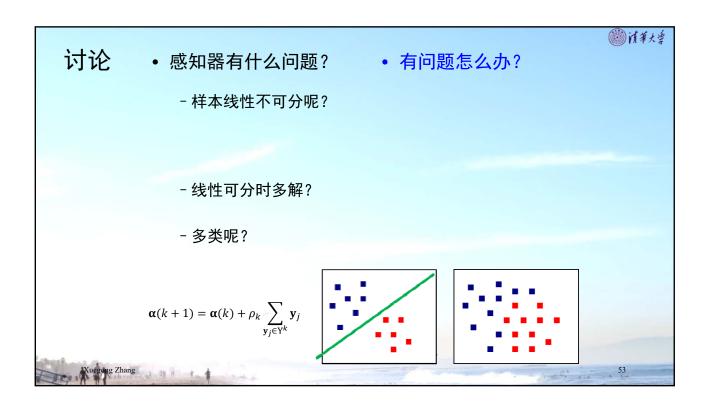
单样本修正:

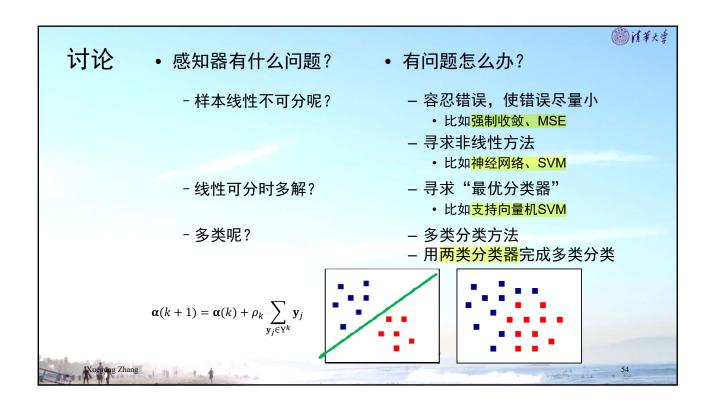
- 固定增量法:
 - ① 初值任意
 - ② 对样本 y_j , 若 $\alpha(k)^T y_j \le 0$ (或b), 则 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) + y_j$
 - ③ 对所有样本重复(2), 直到 $J_P = 0$

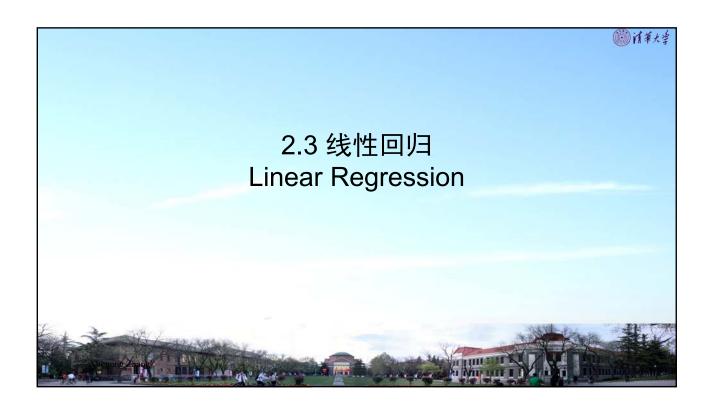


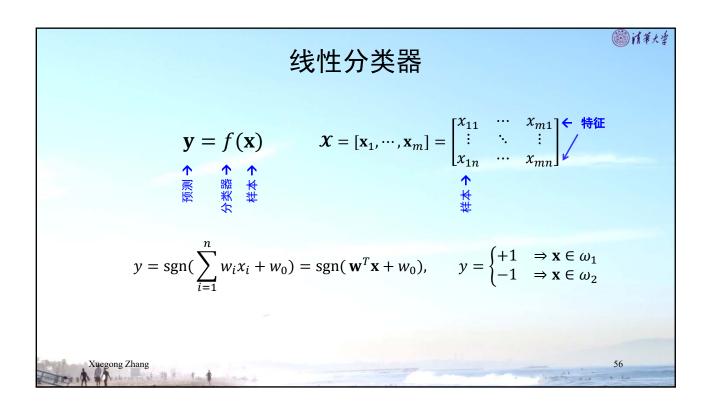
 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_i \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$

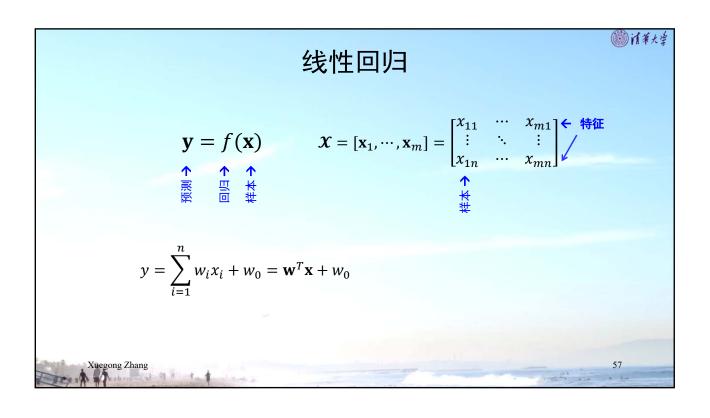


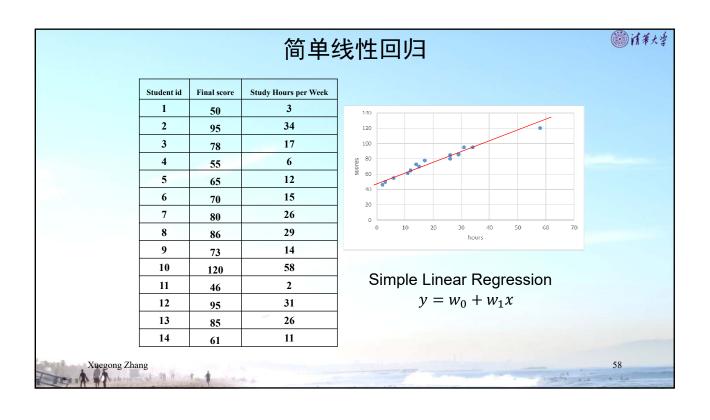


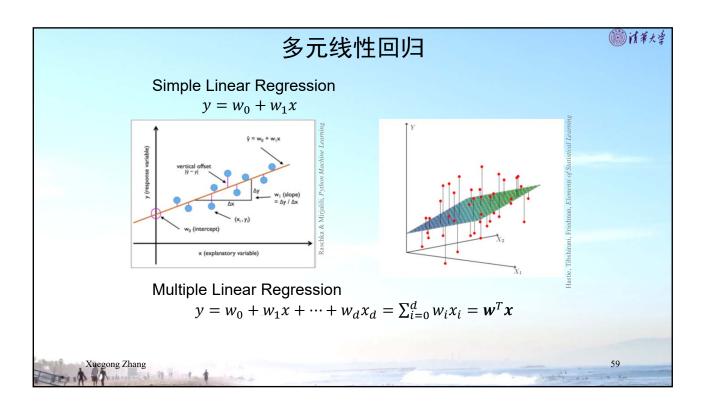


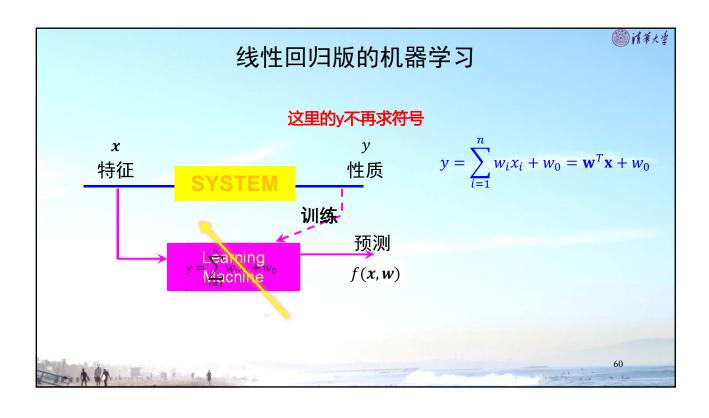




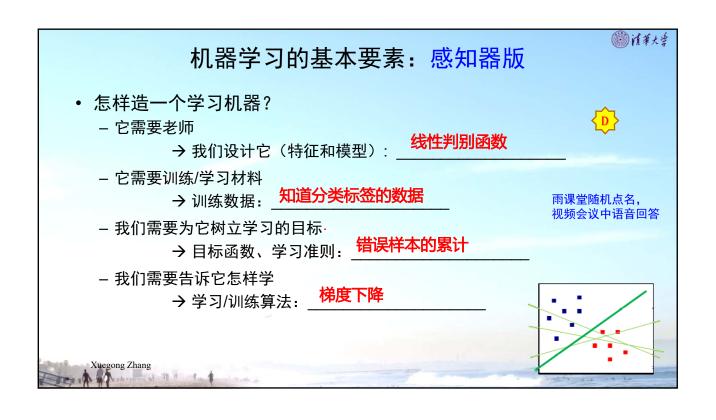












机器学习的基本要素:感知器版

國情華大学

- 怎样造一个学习机器?
 - 它需要老师

计算结果y的符号

- \rightarrow 我们设计它(特征和模型) $y = \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + w_0)$
- 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_i \in \{-1,1\}$
- 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - \rightarrow 目标函数、学习准则 $\min J_P(\mathbf{\alpha}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y}_i \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-\mathbf{\alpha}^T \mathbf{y}_i)$
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - ightarrow 学习/训练算法 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) \rho_k \nabla J = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$

Xuegong Zhan

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(1) 计等大学

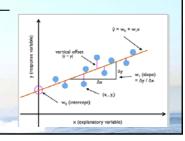
机器学习的基本要素:线性回归版

性回归版

- 怎样造一个学习机器?
 - 它需要老师

直接用y,连续版本

- \rightarrow 我们设计它(特征和模型) $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} w_i x_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
- 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$
- 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - → 目标函数、学习准则 <mark>均方误差</mark>
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法 ? 最小二乘法



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机器学习的基本要素:线性回归版

1 洋華大学

- 怎样造一个学习机器?
 - 它需要老师
 - \rightarrow 我们设计它(特征和模型)并训练它 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} w_i x_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
 - 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \mathbb{R}$
 - 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - \rightarrow 目标函数、学习准则 $\min E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(\mathbf{x}_j) y_j)^2$
 - 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法 ?

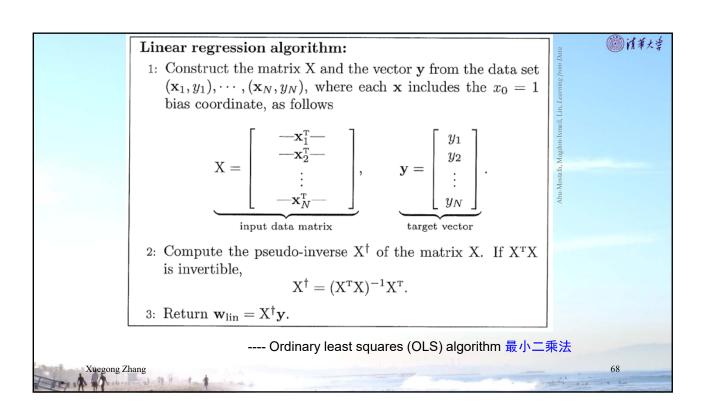
Xuegong Zhang

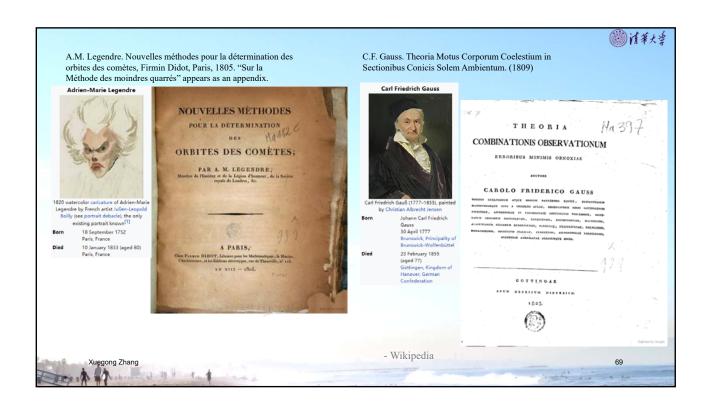
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线性回归算法

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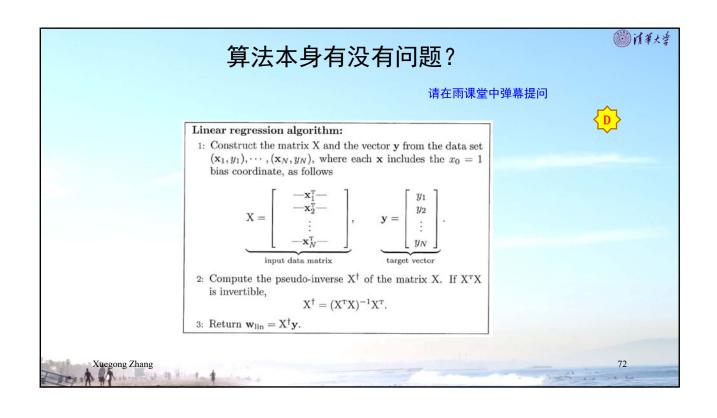
发性回归算法 $\min_{\mathbf{w}} E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(x_{j}) - y_{j})^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \|X\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}\|^{2} = \frac{1}{N} (X\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y})^{T} (X\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y})$ $\downarrow + \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_{N}^{T} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_{N} \end{bmatrix}.$ 解: $\mathbf{x} \in \nabla E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \frac{2}{N} \mathbf{X}^{T} (X\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}) = 0,$ $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{y}.$ $\mathbf{x} \in (\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{w}^{*} = (\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{y}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{y}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$ $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{v}.$











算法本身有没有问题?

11年大学

- $\Xi(X^TX)$ 可逆, 则 $w^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$; 那如果不可逆呢?
- 可逆(非奇异, 非退化, 满秩)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}_{N \times (d+1)}$$

- (X^TX)可逆: X 列满秩: 特征间线性独立
 - 当 $N \gg d + 1$ 时通常成立
- 当特征不是线性独立时,仍然可以计算伪逆,但解不唯一
- 解决方案:
 - 通过特征选择或变换去除冗余
 - 通过引入其他准则对解加以限制(如SVD或正则化)

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作业

- 第一章 该题不计分
 - 1. 调研与分析一些系统中的模式识别和机器学习问题 (注意是分析问题而不是调研具体方法)
- 第二章
 - 1. 线性判别函数中基本几何关系
 - 2. Fisher线性判别的证明
 - 3. 【选做】感知器算法的收敛性证明
 - 4. 【选做】线性回归与皮尔森相关系数
- 截止日期: 2月24日

Xuegong Zhang

