

Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher (R.A. Fisher) (17 February 1890 – 29 July 1962)

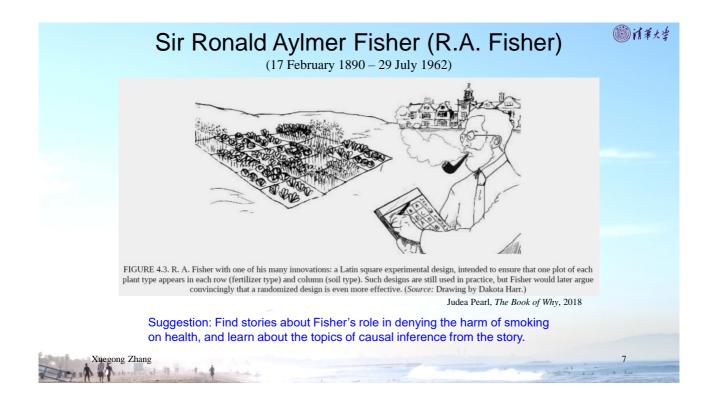
11001年大学

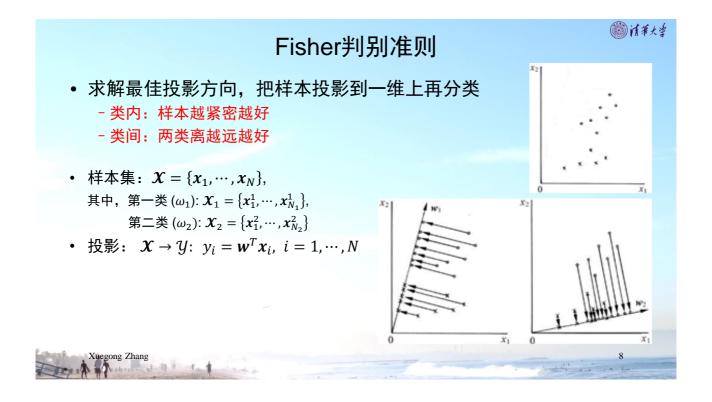
- British statistician and geneticist
 - "a genius who almost single-handedly created the foundations for modern statistical science"
 - "the single most important figure in 20th century statistics"
 - "the greatest of Darwin's successors".
- Some of the stuff he invited or popularized
 - ANOVA (analysis of variance)
 - Maximum likelihood
 - Fisher's z-distribution (F distribution)
 - Fisher's method for data fusion (meta-analysis)
 - The 0.05 cutoff of p-value, the notion of hull hypothesis
 - Fisher's exact test
 - Fisher's Discriminant Analysis (in 1936)
 -
 - The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection (1930)
 - The Design of Experiments (1935)



From Wikipedia

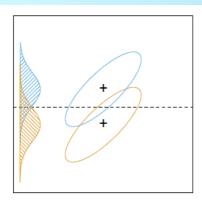






Fisher判别准则





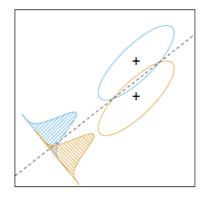


FIGURE 4.9. Although the line joining the centroids defines the direction of greatest centroid spread, the projected data overlap because of the covariance (left panel). The discriminant direction minimizes this overlap for Gaussian data (right panel).

Xuegong Zhang

T. Hastie, R. Tibshirani, J. Friedman, *The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and* $_{9}$ Prediction, 2nd Edition, Springer

考查样本的类内和类间离散度

◎诸苓大学

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:

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

类内离散度矩阵 within-class scatter matrix

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

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

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

Kuegong Zhang

考查样本的类内和类间离散度

@) / イギ大学

• 在*y*空间:

 $\widetilde{m}_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} y_j, \quad i = 1,2$ 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 $\tilde{S}_b = (\tilde{m}_1 - \tilde{m}_2)^2$

- 类内: 样本越紧密越好

- 类间: 两类离越远越好

求解最佳投影方向, 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

Xuegong Zhang

考查样本的类内和类间离散度

◎诸苓大学

在y空间:

 $\widetilde{m}_i = rac{1}{N_i} \sum_{\mathcal{Y}_j \in \mathcal{Y}_i} y_j, \quad i = 1,2$ 一类内: 样本越紧密越好一类间: 两类离越远越好 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

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

• Fisher准则:

- 类内: 样本越紧密越好

 $\max_{\mathbf{w}} J_F(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{(\widetilde{m}_1 - \widetilde{m}_2)^2}{\widetilde{S}_1 + \widetilde{S}_2}$ • 代入 $y = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$, 求最优投影方向

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

- 类间: 两类离越远越好



圆浦羊大学

• Fisher准则:

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

思考:最大化 $J_F(w)$ 会遇到什么问题?



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

求解:

• 问题: 改变w的幅度, $J_F(w)$ 不会改变 \rightarrow 无唯一解



圆浦新学

• 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:

$$\max \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w}$$
s. t. $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} = c$

--- 带有等式约束的优化问题 怎样求解?



圆消事大学

 $\max_{s.\,t.} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w}$ $s.\,t.\,\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} = c$

- 拉格朗日乘子法求最优:
- 定义拉格朗日函数

$$L(\boldsymbol{w}, \lambda) = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{S}_b \boldsymbol{w} - \lambda (\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{S}_w \boldsymbol{w} - c)$$

令 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$,可得

$$S_w^{-1}S_bw^*=\lambda w^*$$

即: w^* 为 $S_w^{-1}S_b$ 矩阵的本征向量(eigenvector)

只考虑投影的方向,得

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



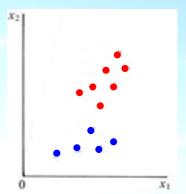
Xuegong Zhang

15

圆浦羊大学

• 不忘初心: 求分类器的目标实现了吗?





Xuegong Zhang

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

圆消事大学

• 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

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= -\frac{1}{2}(\widetilde{m}_1 + \widetilde{m}_2) \\ w_0 &= -\widetilde{m} \\ w_0 &= -\frac{1}{2}(\widetilde{m}_1 + \widetilde{m}_2) + \frac{1}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \ln \frac{P(\omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)} \end{aligned}$$

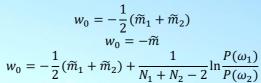
+

- 可以根据对错误率的要求来选择



17

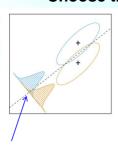
• Commonly used thresholds:

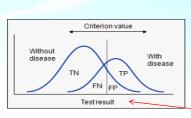




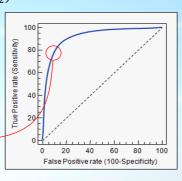
◎泔苯大学

Choose the threshold with ROC curve

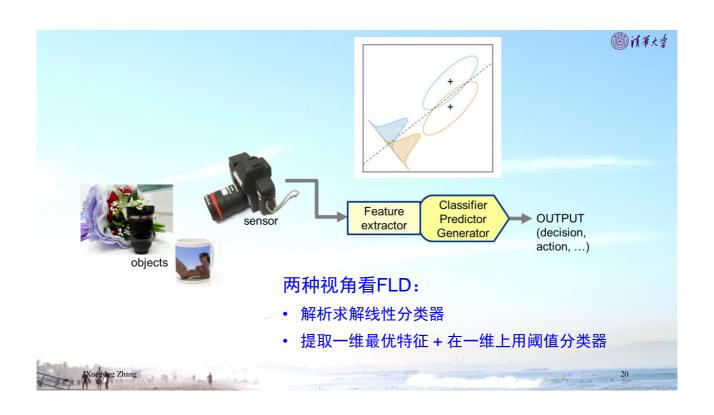




adjusting the threshold

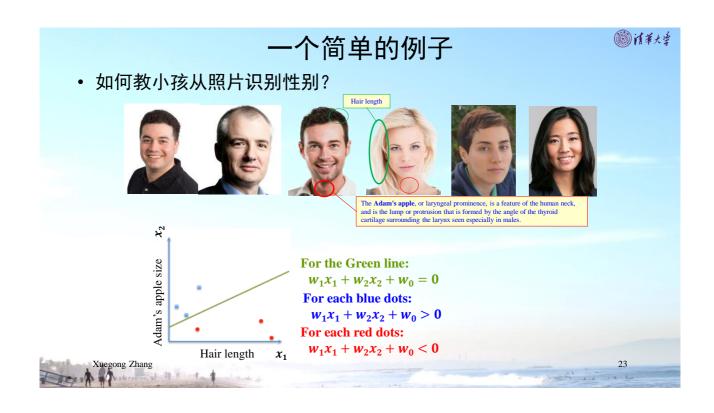


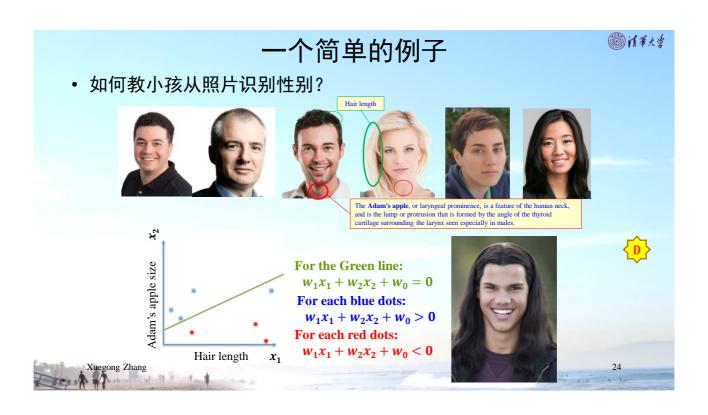


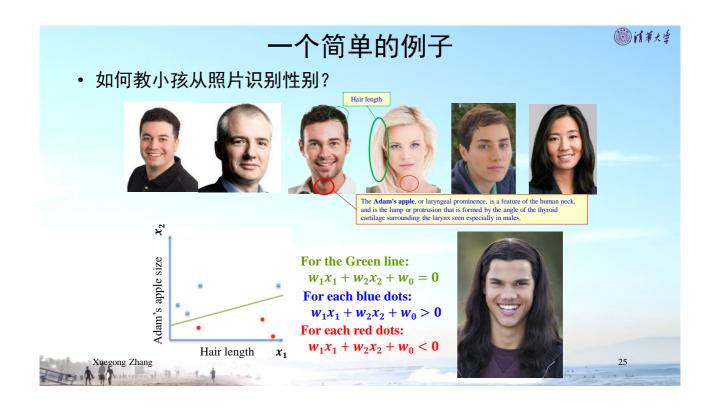


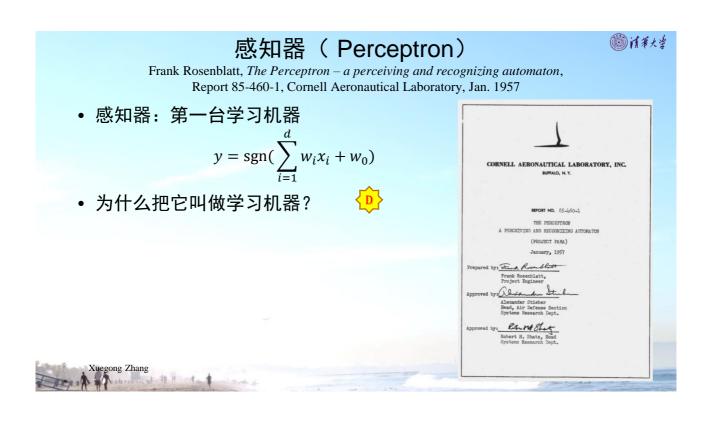










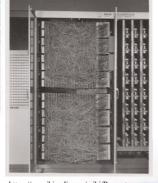


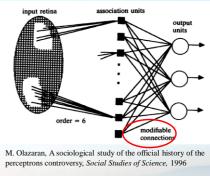
感知器

圆浦羊大学

- 为什么把它叫做学习机器?
 - ① 因为它是一台机器
 - ② 因为它会学习!
 - 它不是编好程序的冯诺依曼计算机,是一台根据训练数据自我调整的学习机器



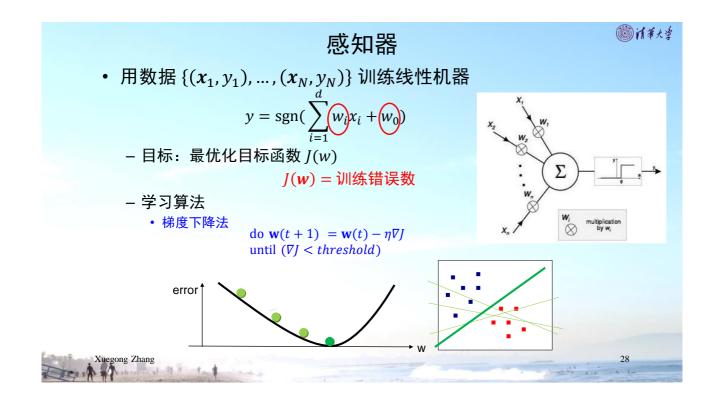




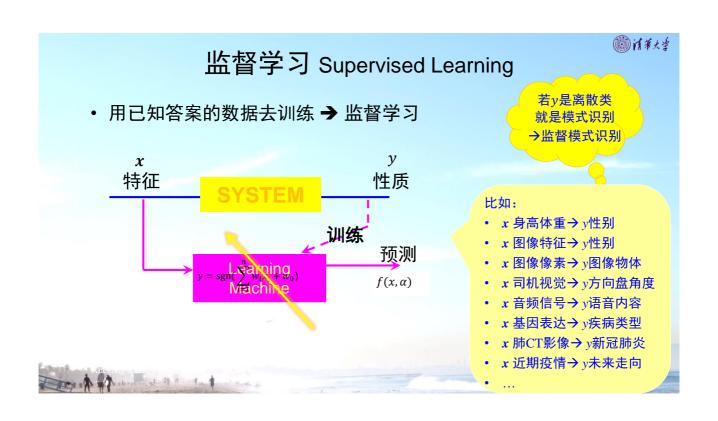
 $y = \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + w_0)$

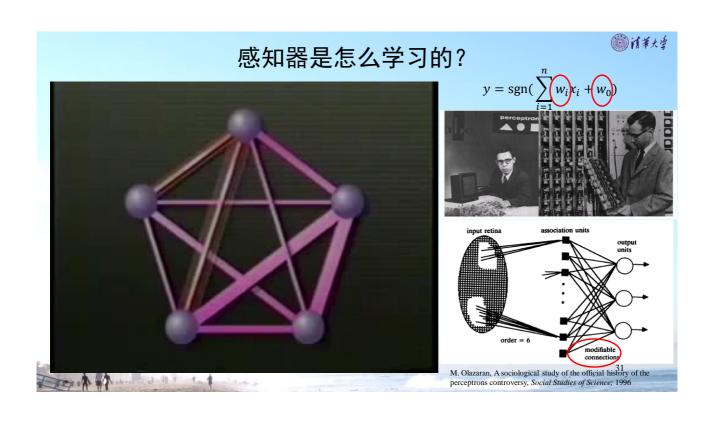
Xuegong Zhang

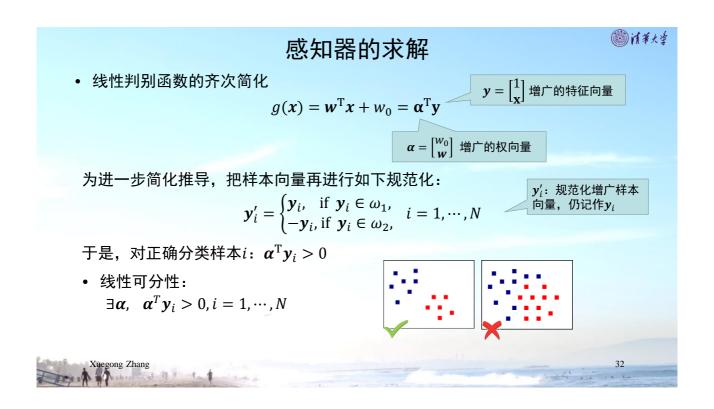
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perceptron

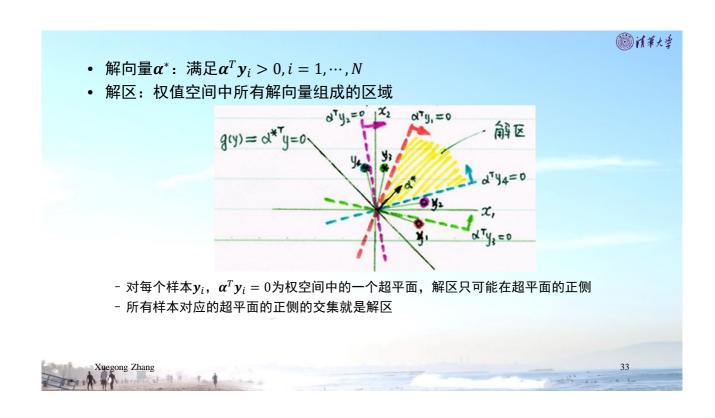


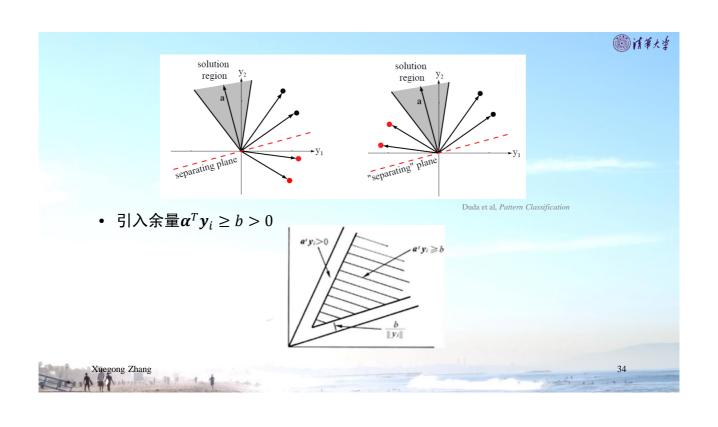












感知器准则函数

◎消耗失学

$$J_P(oldsymbol{lpha}) = \sum_{oldsymbol{y}_j \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-oldsymbol{lpha}^T oldsymbol{y}_j)$$
 y^k : 在第 k 步被 $oldsymbol{lpha}$ 错分的样本集合

• 感知器算法(Rosenblatt,1957):

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



35

感知器准则函数

圆浦羊大学

$$J_P(oldsymbol{lpha}) = \sum_{oldsymbol{y}_j \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-oldsymbol{lpha}^T oldsymbol{y}_j)$$
1957):
$$(oldsymbol{lpha}^*) = \min_{oldsymbol{k}} I_{-}(oldsymbol{lpha}) = 0$$

• 感知器算法(Rosenblatt,1957):

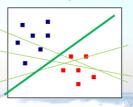
$$J_P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^*) = \min J_P(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = 0$$

• 用梯度下降法(Gradient descent)迭代求解

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

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





感知器学习算法

圆浦羊大学

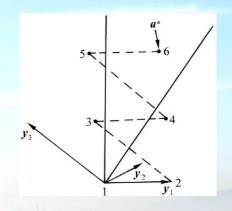
单样本修正:

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

收敛性:

- 对线性可分样本集, 经过有限次修正后一定可以找到一个解
- 变增量法, 如绝对修正法

$$\rho_k = \frac{\left|\alpha(k)^T \mathbf{y}_j\right|}{\left\|\mathbf{y}_j\right\|^2}$$



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

Xuegong Zhar

La-

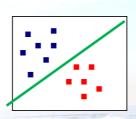
圆消耗学

讨论

• 感知器有什么问题?

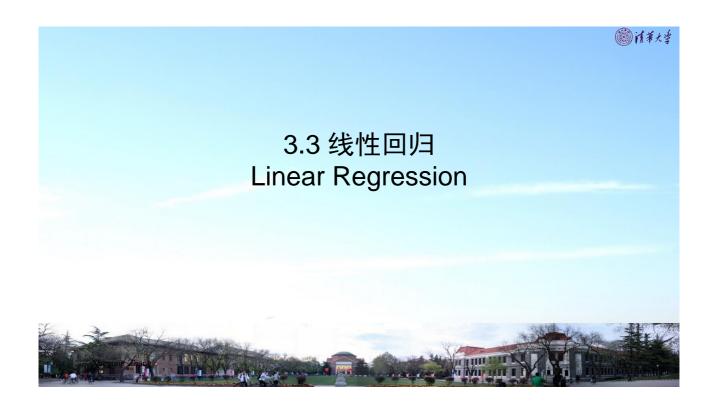


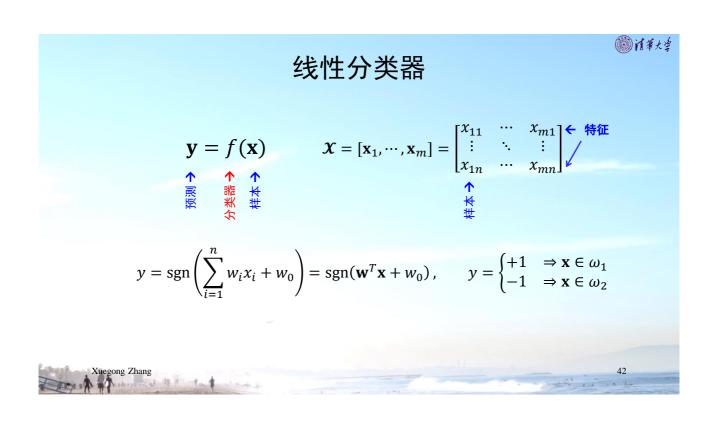
 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$

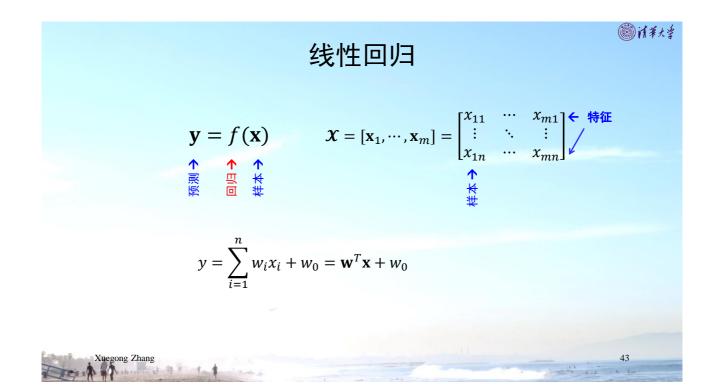


圆浦羊大学 讨论 • 有问题怎么办? • 感知器有什么问题? - 容忍错误, 使错误尽量小 - 样本线性不可分呢? \bigcirc D • 比如强制收敛、MSE - 寻求非线性方法 • 比如神经网络、SVM - 寻求"最优分类器" - 线性可分时多解? • 比如支持向量机SVM - 多类呢? - 多类分类方法 - 用两类分类器完成多类分类 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$

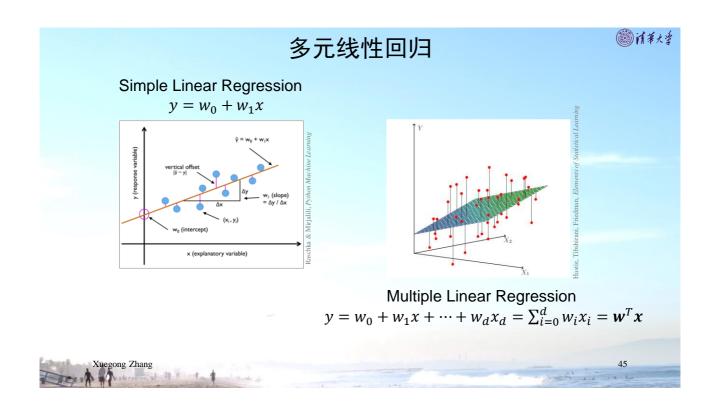


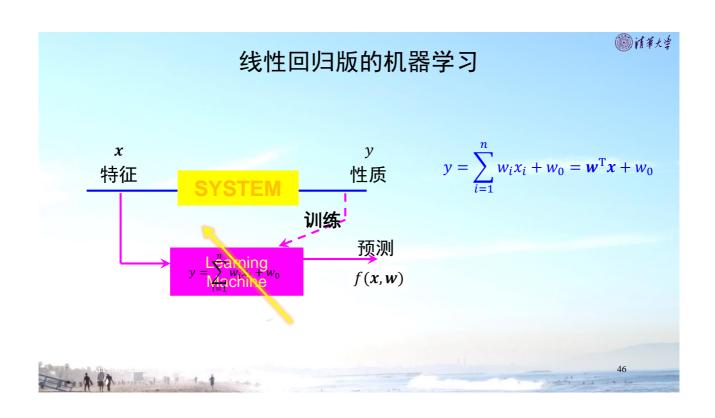




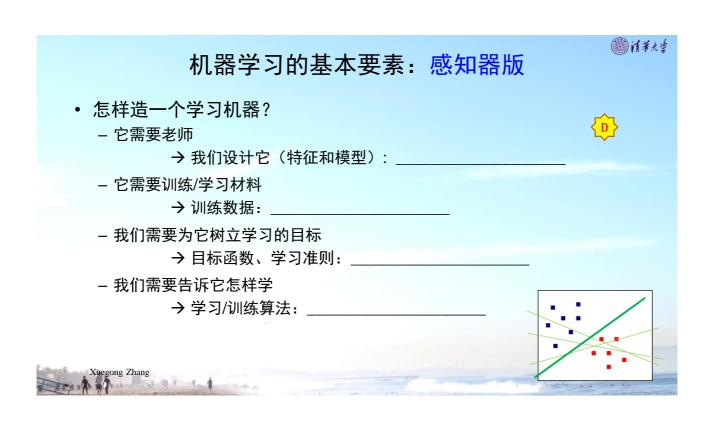


圖消養大学 简单线性回归 Student id Final score Study Hours per Week Simple Linear Regression $y = w_0 + w_1 x$









机器学习的基本要素:感知器版



- 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) $y = \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + w_0)$
- 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 $\min J_P(\alpha) = \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-\alpha^T \mathbf{y}_j)$
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - \rightarrow 学习/训练算法 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) \rho_k \nabla J = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{y_i \in Y^k} y_i$



49

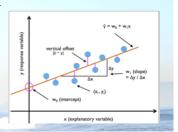
机器学习的基本要素:线性回归版



- 怎样造一个学习机器?
 - 它需要老师



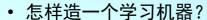
- \rightarrow 我们设计它(特征和模型) $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} w_i x_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
- 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$
- 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - → 目标函数、学习准则
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法?

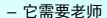




机器学习的基本要素:线性回归版

◎诸苯大学







 \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 min
$$E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(x_j) - y_j)^2$$

- 我们需要告诉它怎样学

→ 学习/训练算法?



5.

线性回归算法



$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\hat{y}_{j} - y_{j})^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(\mathbf{x}_{j}) - y_{j})^{2} = \frac{1}{N} ||\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}||^{2} = \frac{1}{N} (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y})^{T} (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y})$$

$$[\mathbf{x}_{1}^{T}] [y_{1}]$$

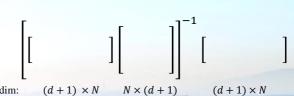
其中
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T \end{bmatrix}$$
, $y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$.

解:

有
$$X^{\mathrm{T}}Xw = X^{\mathrm{T}}y$$
.

若
$$(X^TX)$$
可逆,则 $\mathbf{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$.

其中,
$$X^+ = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$
也称作伪逆。

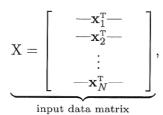


Xuegong Zhang

◎诸苯大学

Linear regression algorithm:

1: Construct the matrix X and the vector \mathbf{y} from the data set $(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)$, where each \mathbf{x} includes the $x_0 = 1$ bias coordinate, as follows



 $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}.$

2: Compute the pseudo-inverse X^{\dagger} of the matrix X. If $X^{T}X$ is invertible,

$$X^{\dagger} = (X^{\mathrm{T}}X)^{-1}X^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

3: Return $\mathbf{w}_{\text{lin}} = \mathbf{X}^{\dagger} \mathbf{y}$.

---- Ordinary least squares (OLS) algorithm 最小二乘法

Xuegong Zhang

53

◎诸苓大学

• 优秀!

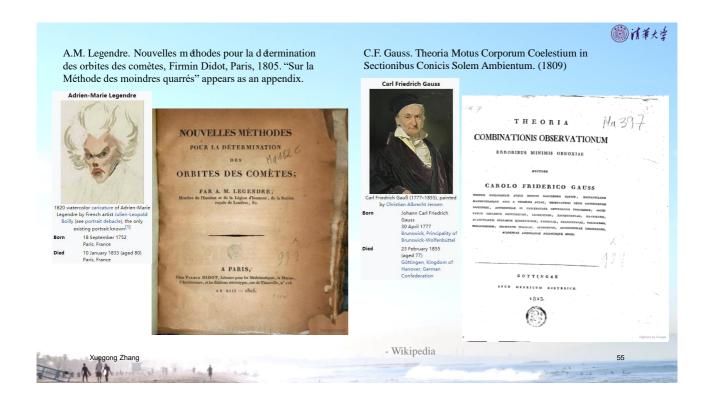
• 不过, 这算机器学习吗?

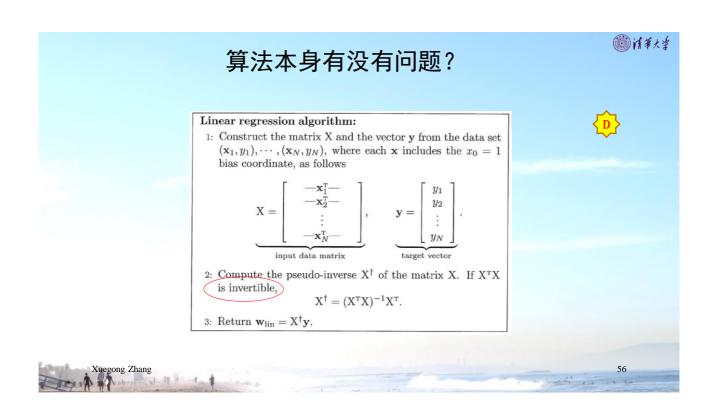


- 这解析解也算是"机器学习"?
 - OLS由Legendre在1805和Gauss在1809发明, 远早于机器学习概念的诞生
 - 如FLD一样, 算法从数据中算出"预测规律"
 - → 也算是"机器学习"
 - 线性回归也可迭代求解,如感知器那样迭代"学习"



Xuegong Zhang





算法本身有没有问题?

圆浦羊大学

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

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

- (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)

Xuegong Zhang

٠.

如何评价回归效果?

Evaluation of regression models



 R^2 : the $\emph{goodness-of-fit}$, the $\emph{coefficient of determination}$, ...

R平方/拟合度/决定系数

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}$$

Unexplained variation

Total variation

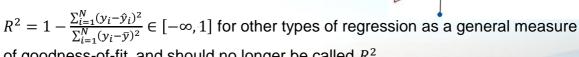
For OLS,

$$R^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}$$

and $0 \le R^2 \le 1$.

 $R^2 = 1$: Perfect regression.

 $R^2 = 0$: Baseline model. Predictions are the average.

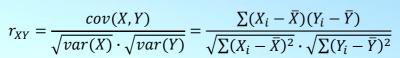


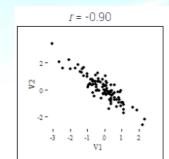
of goodness-of-fit, and should no longer be called R^2 .

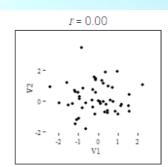
◎游老大学

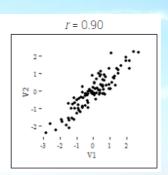
Pearson Correlation Coefficient 皮尔森相关系数











What are the relation between R^2 and r?



R^2 is not enough for evaluating regression

 $y_i = w_0 + \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_i + \epsilon_i, \qquad i = 1, \cdots, N$



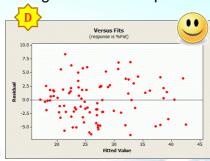
Dependent variable

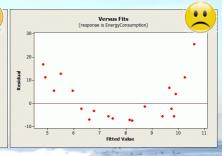
Fitted values (deterministic)

Error, residual, noise (stochastic)



- ullet R²: percentage of dependent variable variations that the linear model explains.
- R^2 does not indicate if the regression model provides an adequate fit to the data.
- Use **residual plots** to check whether the model is adequate.
- Poor fitting if error is not random





Evaluating each coefficient





$$y_i = w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^d w_j x_{ij} + \epsilon_i, \qquad \epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2), i = 1, \dots, N,$$

Does each w_j contribute?

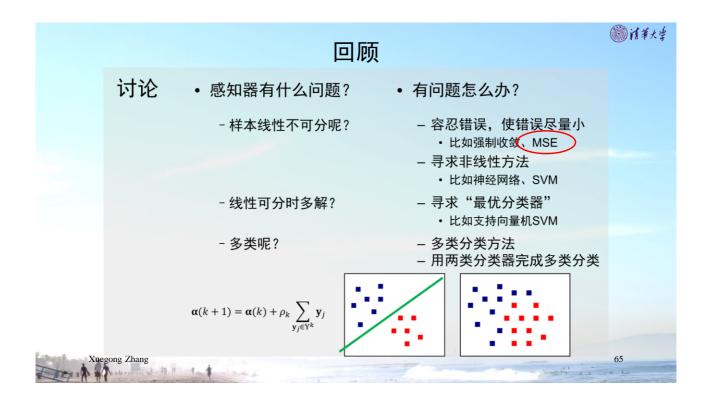
Test for statistical significance of regression coefficients

$$\frac{\widehat{w}_j - w_j}{s_{\widehat{w}_j}} \sim t_{N-d-1}, \qquad j = 0, 1, \cdots, d.$$









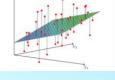
MSE方法的思想

- 对线性不可分情况, 怎样最小化线性分类器的错误?
- TO STATE TO STATE OF THE STATE
- 线性回归: 求 \mathbf{w} 使 $y_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i, i = 1, \dots, N$ - 不可能全部样本正好都满足,于是最小化平方误差,方法是:

$$\min E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(\mathbf{x}_j) - y_j)^2$$

- 线性分类器: 求 α 使 α ^T $y_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, N$
 - 当样本集线性不可分时,使尽可能多的样本满足不等式

• 考虑: 为每个样本引入 b_i , 并令

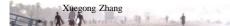


注意: 这里切换回感知器

时的规范化增广向量形式

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}^T \mathbf{y}_i = b_i > 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

不等式组 → 等式组,可用最小二乘求解



MSE分类器准则

@) / イギ大学

$$\mathbf{\alpha}^T \mathbf{y}_i > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\alpha^T \mathbf{y}_i > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \qquad \iff \qquad \alpha^T \mathbf{y}_i = b_i > 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

不等式转化成等式

$$\mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{b}, \ \boldsymbol{b} = [b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_N]^T$$

MSE准则

 α^* : $\min_{\alpha} J_S(\alpha)$

$$J_{S}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \|\mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{b}\|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T}\mathbf{y}_{i} - b_{i})^{2}$$

- 解法:
 - $\alpha^* = (\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{Y}^+ \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{Y}^+ = (\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^T$ - 最小二乘伪逆解
 - 梯度下降学习

$$\nabla J_s(\mathbf{\alpha}) = 2\mathbf{Y}^T(\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{\alpha} - \mathbf{b})$$
$$\mathbf{\alpha}(k+1) = \mathbf{\alpha}(k) + \rho_k(b_k - \mathbf{\alpha}(k)^T\mathbf{y}^k)\mathbf{y}^k$$

--- Widrow-Hoff算法, ADALINE

Widrow & Lehr, 30 years of adaptive neural networks: Perceptron,

Madaline, and Backpropagation, Proceedings of the IEEE, 78(9):

1415-1442 1990

Xuegong Zhang

◎诸苓大学 **ADALINE** Widrow & Hoff, Adaptive switching circuits, 1960 IRE Western Electric Show and Convention Record, Part 4, pp.96-104, Aug, 1960 ADALINE Fig. 2. Adaptive linear element (Adaline).

Widrow & Hoff, Adaptive switching circuits, 1960 IRE Western

Electric Show and Convention Record, Part 4, pp.96-104, Aug, 1960

有没有问题?



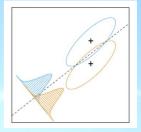
110011年大学

如何给定 $\boldsymbol{b} = [b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_N]^T$?

• 可以证明,如果b选为

$$b_i = \begin{cases} N/N_1, & if \ y_i \in \omega_1 \\ N/N_2, & if \ y_i \in \omega_2 \end{cases},$$





则MSE解等价于 $w_0 = -\hat{m}$ 的FLD解。

• 如果**b**选为:

$$b_i = 1$$
, $i = 1, \dots, N$,

则当 $N \to \infty$ 时,MSE解以最小均方误差最优逼近贝叶斯判别函数

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = P(\omega_1|\mathbf{x}) - P(\omega_2|\mathbf{x})$$

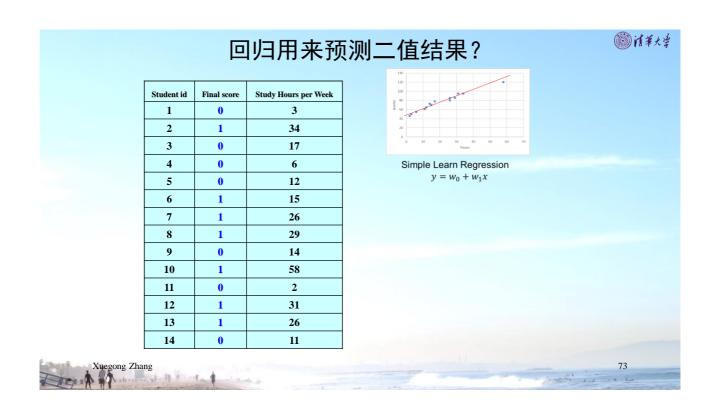
即 α_{MSE} 使 $e^2 = \int [\alpha^T y - g_0(x)]^2 p(x) d(x)$ 最小。

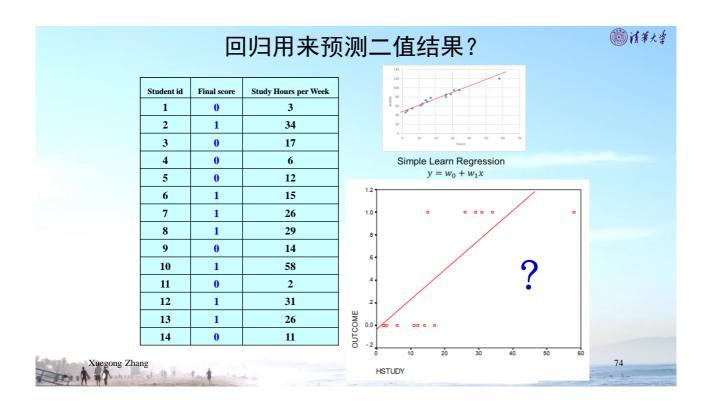


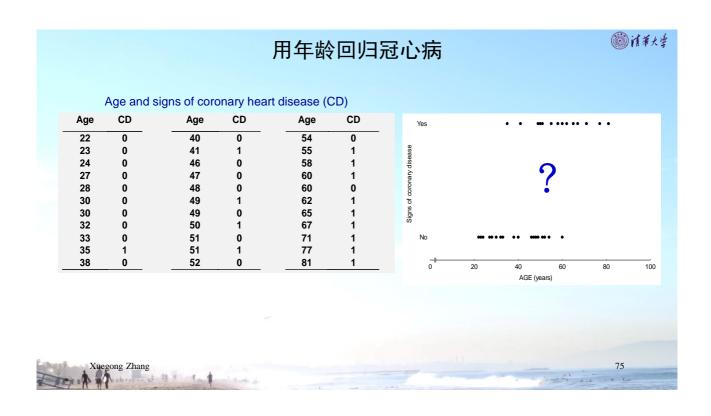


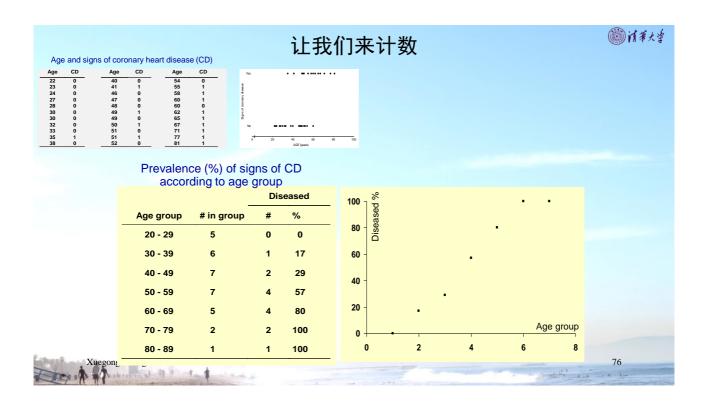


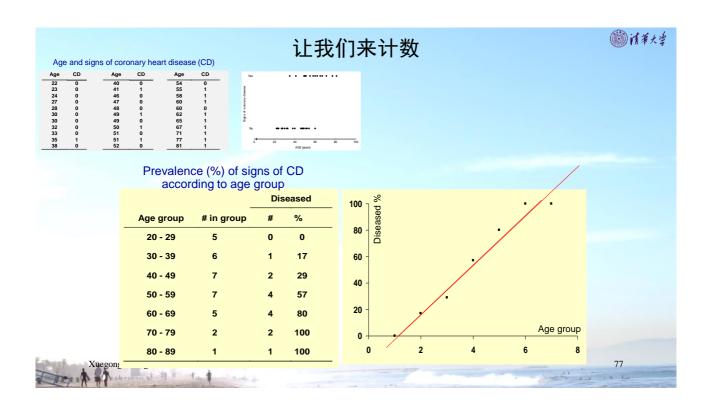


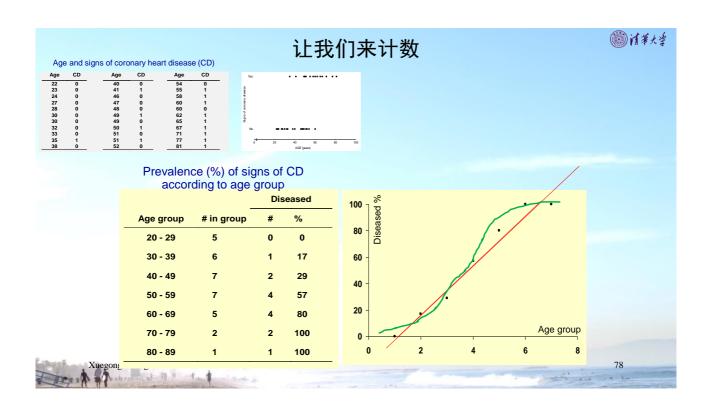


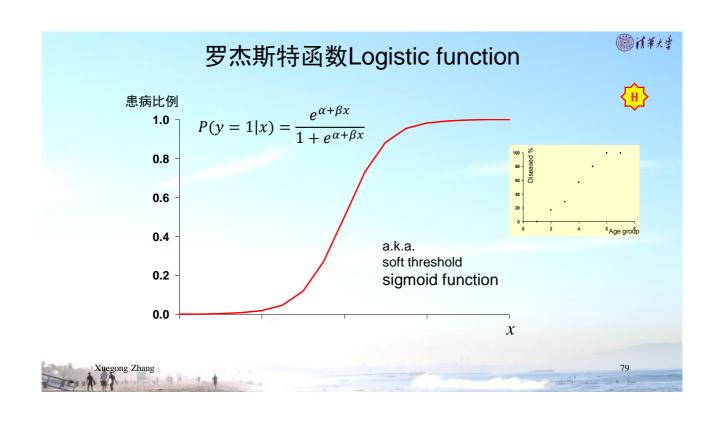


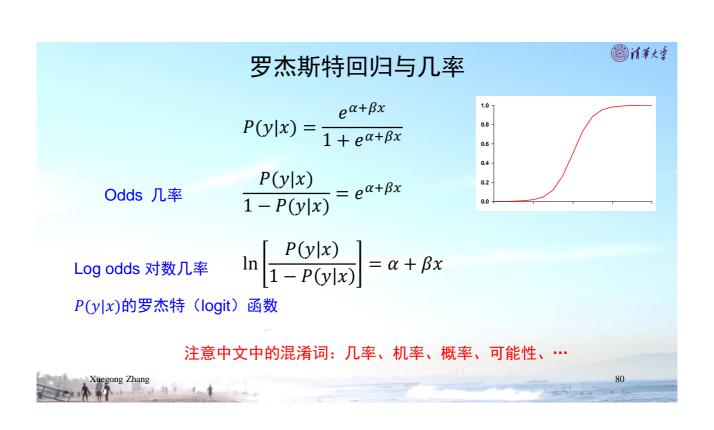












多元罗杰斯特回归

◎消華大学

$$P(y|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}}{1 + e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{P(y|x)}{1 - P(y|x)}\right) = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p$$

$$odds = \frac{P(y|x)}{1 - P(y|x)} = e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p}$$

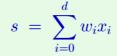
- β_i 的解释
 - 在其他因素不变的情况下,因素 x_i 增加一个单位带来的对数几率的增加
 - 可以用来从流行病学数据中研究各种因素与患病的关系

Xuegong Zhang

81

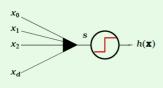
三种线性机器





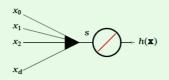
linear classification

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



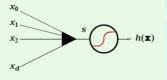
linear regression

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



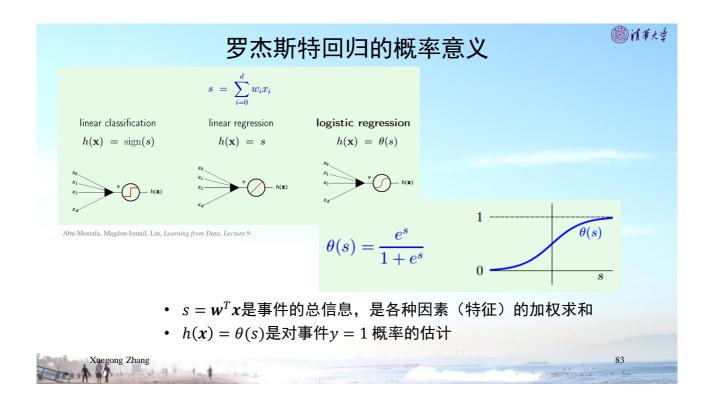
logistic regression

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



Abu-Mostafa, Magdon-Ismail, Lin, Learning from Data, Lecture 9

Xuegong Zhang





◎消耗失学

机器学习的基本要素: 感知器版

- 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) $y = \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + w_0)$
 - 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 $\min J_P(\alpha) = \sum_{\mathbf{y}_i \in \mathcal{Y}^k} (-\alpha^T \mathbf{y}_i)$
 - 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - ightarrow 学习/训练算法 $\alpha(k+1) = \alpha(k) \rho_k \nabla J = \alpha(k) + \rho_k \sum_{\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbf{Y}^k} \mathbf{y}_j$



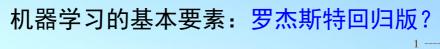
8:

机器学习的基本要素:线性回归版

圆浦羊大学

- 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) $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} w_i x_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
 - 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 $\min E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (f(x_j) y_j)^2$
 - 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法 $w(k+1) = w(k) \rho_k \nabla E$





圆泔苯大学

• 怎样造一个学习机器?

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

- 它需要老师
 - → 我们设计它(特征和模型) $h(x) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T x)$
- 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$
- 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - → 目标函数、学习准则 ?
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法?





机器学习的基本要素:罗杰斯特回归版?



• 怎样造一个学习机器?

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

- 它需要老师
 - → 我们设计它(特征和模型) $h(x) = \theta(w^T x)$
- 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_i \in \{-1,1\}$
- 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - → 目标函数、学习准则 ?
- 我们需要告诉它怎样学
 - → 学习/训练算法?



8

考虑样本的产生模型



• 设独立同分布(i.i.d.)样本集 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$ 依以下概率产生:

$$P(y|x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & for \ y = +1\\ 1 - f(x) & for \ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

生成模型 Generative model

• 罗杰斯特回归用 $h(x) = \theta(w^T x)$ 估计f(x)



考虑样本的产生模型

(1) / (1) / (1)

• 设独立同分布(i.i.d.)样本集 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_i \in \{-1,1\}$ 依 以下概率产生:

$$P(y|x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & for \ y = +1 \\ 1 - f(x) & for \ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

生成模型 Generative model

- 罗杰斯特回归用 $h(x) = \theta(w^T x)$ 估计f(x)
- 似然函数(Likelihood):



– 对数据中的一个实例 (x_j, y_j) ,如果h = f,我们有多大可能对 x_j 得到 y_j ?

$$P(y_j|\mathbf{x}_j) = \begin{cases} h(\mathbf{x}_j) & \text{for } y_j = +1\\ 1 - h(\mathbf{x}_j) & \text{for } y_j = -1 \end{cases}$$

- 换言之,已经有这个数据实例, h有多大可能是产生数据的模型?



似然函数

(1) 11 華大学

设独立同分布(i.i.d.)样本集 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$ 依 以下概率产生:

$$P(y|x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & for \ y = +1 \\ 1 - f(x) & for \ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

生成模型 Generative model

- 罗杰斯特回归用 $h(x) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$ 估计 $f(\mathbf{x})$
- 似然函数(Likelihood):
 - 对数据中的一个实例 (x_j,y_j) ,如果h=f,我们有多大可能对 x_j 得到 y_j ? $P\big(y_j\big|x_j\big)=\begin{cases} h(x_j) & for\ y_j=+1\\ 1-h(x_j) & for\ y_j=-1 \end{cases}$

$$P(y_j|x_j) = \begin{cases} h(x_j) & \text{for } y_j = +1\\ 1 - h(x_i) & \text{for } y_i = -1 \end{cases}$$

- 换言之,已经有这个数据实例, h有多大可能是产生数据的模型?
- 注意到 $\theta(-s) = 1 \theta(s)$, x_i 上的似然函数可写为:



$$P(y_i|x_i) = \theta(y_i \mathbf{w}^T x_i)$$



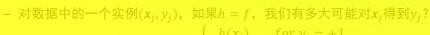
似然函数

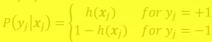


设独立同分布(i.i.d.)样本集 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\},\ x_j\in R^{d+1},y_j\in \{-1,1\}$ 依 以下概率产生:

$$P(y|x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & for y = +1\\ 1 - f(x) & for y = -1 \end{cases}$$

罗杰斯特回归用 $h(x) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T x)$ 估计f(x) 似然函数是谁的函数?





• 注意到 $\theta(-s) = 1 - \theta(s)$, x_i 上的似然函数可写为:

$$P(y_j|\mathbf{x}_j) = \theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)$$



单选题 10分 ② 设置

似然函数是谁的函数?

$$P(y_i|x_i) = \theta(y_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)$$

- 是yi的函数
- 是w的函数
- 是 x_i 的函数

A A home to the to the

是 (x_i, y_i) 的函数

似然函数

圆浦羊大学

• 设独立同分布(i.i.d.)样本集 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$ 依以下概率产生:

$$P(y|x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & for y = +1\\ 1 - f(x) & for y = -1 \end{cases}$$

生成模型 Generative model

- 罗杰斯特回归用 $h(x) = \theta(w^T x)$ 估计f(x)
- 似然函数(Likelihood):
 - 对数据中的一个实例 (x_j, y_j) , 如果h = f, 我们有多大可能对 x_j 得到 y_j ?

$$P(y_j|\mathbf{x}_j) = \begin{cases} h(\mathbf{x}_j) & \text{for } y_j = +1\\ 1 - h(\mathbf{x}_j) & \text{for } y_j = -1 \end{cases}$$

- 换言之,已经有这个数据实例, h有多大可能是产生数据的模型?
- 注意到 $\theta(-s) = 1 \theta(s)$, **模型**在 x_i 上的似然函数可写为:

$$l(h|(x_j, y_j)) = P(y_j|x_j, h) = \theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T x_j)$$

Xuegong Zhang

95

罗杰斯特回归的目标:最大化似然函数

圆消華大学

• 参数为w的罗杰斯特模型在i.i.d.数据 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}, x_j \in R^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$ 上的似然函数是

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(y_j | \mathbf{x}_j) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} \theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)$$

Xuegong Zhang

罗杰斯特回归的目标:最大化似然函数

◎游羊大学

• 参数为w的罗杰斯特模型在i.i.d.数据 $\{(x_1,y_1),...,(x_N,y_N)\}, x_j \in R^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1,1\}$ 上的似然函数是

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} P(y_j | \mathbf{x}_j) = \prod_{j=1}^{N} \theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)$$

• 最大化似然函数,等价于最小化以下目标函数:

$$\min \quad E(\mathbf{w}) = -\frac{1}{N} \ln(L(\mathbf{w})) = -\frac{1}{N} \ln\left(\prod_{j=1}^{N} \theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\theta(y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln\left(1 + e^{-y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln\left(1 + e^{-y_j \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j}\right)$$

Xuegong Zhang

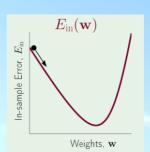
求解:梯度下降法

梯度下降的一般原理:

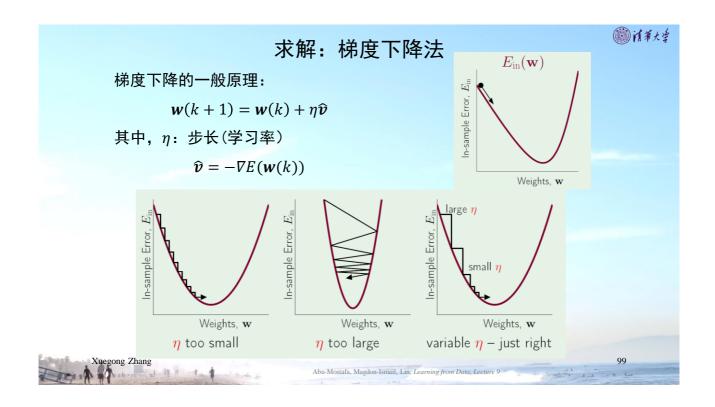
$$\boldsymbol{w}(k+1) = \boldsymbol{w}(k) + \eta \widehat{\boldsymbol{v}}$$

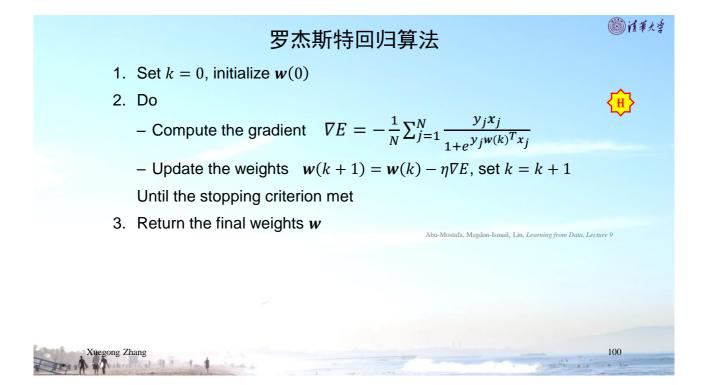
其中, η: 步长(学习率)

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{v}} = -\nabla E(\boldsymbol{w}(k))$$



圆消事大学





罗杰斯特回归算法

圆浦對学

- 1. Set k = 0, initialize w(0)
- 2. Do
 - Compute the gradient $\nabla E = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{y_j x_j}{1 + e^{y_j w(k)^T x_j}}$
 - Update the weights $w(k+1) = w(k) \eta \nabla E$, set k = k+1Until the stopping criterion met
- 3. Return the final weights w

Abu-Mostafa, Magdon-Ismail, Lin, Learning from Data, Lecture 9

- 初始化:可以全零,更好是小随机数,比如0均值、小方差的正态分布
- 终止条件:梯度低于一定阈值,或迭代次数达到预设上限



101

机器学习的基本要素:罗杰斯特回归版

圆浦羊大学

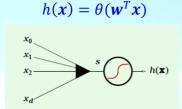
- 怎样造一个学习机器?
 - 它需要老师
 - → 我们设计它(特征和模型) $h(x) = \theta(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$
 - 它需要训练/学习材料
 - → 训练数据 $\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}, x_j \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, y_j \in \{-1, 1\}$
 - 我们需要为它树立学习的目标
 - → 目标函数、学习准则 $\min E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} ln \left(1 + e^{-y_j \mathbf{w}^T x_j}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



有没有问题?







- 如何分类决策? 分类器是什么?
 - $-h(x) \geq 0.5$
 - 最小错误率决策
 - 根据ROC曲线
 - 根据两类错误率的相对损失(风险)
 - 最小风险决策

Xuegong Zhang

103

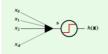
线性学习机器小结



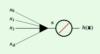
模型



linear classification $h(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sign}(s)$



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



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



目标

For perceptron

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

For linear regression

min
$$E(w) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (w^{T} x_{j} - y_{j})^{2}$$

For logistic regression

min
$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} ln \left(1 + e^{-y_j \mathbf{w}^T x_j} \right)$$



$$\mathbf{w}(k+1) = \mathbf{w}(k) - \rho_k \nabla E$$

Xuegong Zhang

@ / / 華大学

本章知识点

- 机器学习的基本概念
- 线性学习机器的基本思想
 - 模型、目标函数、梯度下降优化
- Fisher线性判别、感知器、线性回归、MSE(ADALINE)、 罗杰斯特回归
- 似然函数的概念



