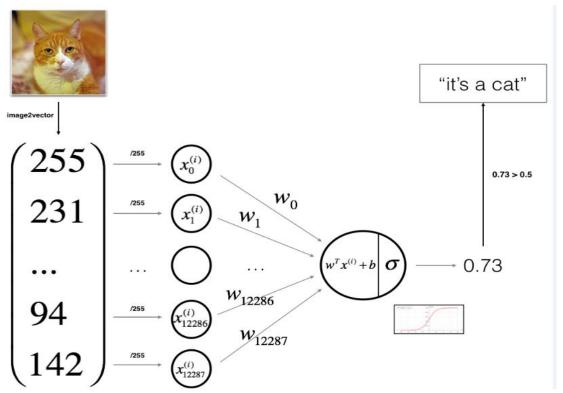
Logistic Regression

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1- Logistic Regression

1) General Architecture of Logistic Regression

The following Figure explains why Logistic Regression is actually a very simple Neural Network!



Mathematical expression of the algorithm:

For one example $x^{(i)}$:

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b (1)$$

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = a^{(i)} = sigmoid(z^{(i)})$$
 (2)

$$\mathcal{L}(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -y^{(i)}\log(a^{(i)}) - (1 - y^{(i)})\log(1 - a^{(i)})$$
(3)

The cost is then computed by summing over all training examples:

$$J = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$
 (4)

For one example $X = [x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}...x^{(m)}]$:

$$Z = w^T X + b \tag{5}$$

$$A = \sigma(w^{T}X + b) = \sigma(Z) = (a^{(0)}, a^{(1)}, ..., a^{(m-1)}, a^{(m)})$$
(6)

The cost is then computed by summing over all training examples:

$$J = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y^{(i)} \log(a^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - a^{(i)})]$$
(7)

2) The main steps for building a Neural Network

- (1) Define the model structure (such as number of input features)
- (2) Initialize the model's parameters
- (3) Learn the parameters for the model by minimizing the cost :

Loop:

- a) Calculate current cost (forward propagation)
- b) Calculate current gradient (backward propagation)
- c) Update parameters (gradient descent)
- (4) Use the learned parameters to make predictions (on the test set)
- (5) Analyse the results and conclude

3) Detailed steps for building a Neural Network

(1) Define the model structure (such as number of input features)

Common steps for pre-processing a new dataset are:

- Figure out the dimensions and shapes of the problem (m_train, m_test, num_px, ...)
- Reshape the datasets such that each example is now a vector of size (num_px * num_px * 3, 1)
- "Standardize" the data (train_set_x = train_set_x_flatten/255, test_set_x = test_set_x_flatten/255.)
- (2) Initialize the model's parameters

```
### START CODE HERE ### (≈ 1 line of code)

w = np.zeros((dim,1))
```

END CODE HERE

b = 0

- (3) Learn the parameters for the model by minimizing the cost
 - a) Calculate current cost (forward propagation):
 - You get X
 - You compute $A = \sigma(w^T X + b) = (a^{(0)}, a^{(1)}, ..., a^{(m-1)}, a^{(m)})$
 - You calculate the cost function: $J = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log(a^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log(1-a^{(i)})$

【注释】详见附录: Explanation of logistic regression cost function

【code】A = sigmoid(np.add(np.dot(w.T, X), b)) # compute activation

[code] cost = -(np.dot(Y, np.log(A).T) + np.dot(1 - Y, np.log(1 - A).T)) / m # compute cost = -(np.dot(Y, np.log(A).T) + np.dot(1 - Y, np.log(1 - A).T)) / m # compute cost

b) Calculate current gradient (backward propagation):

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} X (A - Y)^T \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (a^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$
 (9)

【注释】详见附录: Logistic Regression Gradient Descent

[code]

START CODE HERE ### (≈ 2 lines of code)

$$dw = np.dot(X, (A - Y).T) / m$$

db = np.sum(A - Y) / m

END CODE HERE

c) Update parameters (gradient descent)

The goal is to learn W and D by minimizing the cost function J . For a parameter $^\theta$, the update rule is $^\theta=\theta-\alpha\ d\theta$, where $^\alpha$ is the learning rate.

$$w = w - \alpha \ dw \tag{10}$$

$$b = b - \alpha \ db \tag{11}$$

[code]

```
### START CODE HERE ###

w = w- learning_rate*dw

b = b- learning_rate*db

### END CODE HERE ###
```

- (4) Use the learned parameters to make predictions (on the test set)
 - a) Calculate $\hat{Y} = A = \sigma(w^T X + b)$
 - b) Convert the entries of a into 0 (if activation <= 0.5) or 1 (if activation > 0.5), stores the predictions in a vector Y prediction.

[code]

```
### START CODE HERE ###

m = X.shape[1] #样本数

Y_prediction = np.zeros((1,m))

w = w.reshape(X.shape[0], 1)

# Compute vector "A" predicting the probabilities of a cat being present in the picture

A = sigmoid(np.add(np.dot(w.T, X), b)) #(1,m)

for i in range(A.shape[1]):

# Convert probabilities A[0,i] to actual predictions p[0,i]

if A[0,i]<=0.5:

Y_prediction[0,i]= 0

else:

Y_prediction[0,i]= 1

### END CODE HERE ###
```

(5) Analyse the results and conclude

2- Appendix

1) Explanation of logistic regression cost function

(1) 在 logistic 回归中,需要预测的结果 ŷ,可以表示为ŷ = $\sigma(w^Tx + b)$, σ 是我们熟悉的函数, $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ 。

(2) 我们约定 $\hat{y}=P(y=1\mid x)$,即算法的输出 \hat{y} 是给定训练样本 x 条件下,y 等于 1 的概率。换句话说,

如果 y=1, 那么在给定 x 得到 y=1 的概率等于 \hat{y} ,

反过来说,

如果 y=0, 在给定 x 得到 y=0 的概率是 $1-\hat{y}$,

因此 \hat{y} 表示的是y=1的概率,那么 $1-\hat{y}$ 就是y=0的概率。即:

If y=1:
$$P(y|x) = \hat{y}$$

If y=0: $P(y|x) = 1 - \hat{y}$

需要指出的是,我们讨论的是二分分类问题的成本函数,因此 y 的取值只能是 0 或者 1,上述的两个条件概率公式可以合并成下面这样:

$$P(y|x) = \hat{y}^y (1-y)^{(1-y)}$$

我们需要最大化 P(y|x)。因为 y=0 时,对应的样本被分到 0 标签对应的类; y=1 时,对应的样本被分到 1 标签对应的类。无论样本被分到哪一类,都希望 P(y|x) 最大。

由于 log 函数是严格单调递增的函数,最大化log(P(y|x)) 等价于最大化 P(y|x),即最大化:

$$\log(P(y|x)) = \log \hat{y}^y (1-y)^{(1-y)}$$

化简:

$$y\log\hat{y} + (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y})$$

当你训练学习算法时,希望算法输出值的概率是最大的,然而在 logistic 回归中,我们需要最小化损失函数 (Loss function),因此损失函数定义为:

$$L(\hat{y}, y) = -\log(P(y|x)) = -[ylog\hat{y} + (1 - y)\log(1 - \hat{y})]$$

前面有一个负号的原因是,当你训练学习算法,算法输出值的概率是最大时,在 logistic 回归中,损失函数就是最小的。因此这就是单个训练样本的损失函数表达式。

那么m个训练样本的总体成本函数(Cost function)如何表示?

假设所有的训练样本服从同一分布且相互独立,也即独立同分布的,所有这些样本的联合概率就 是每个样本概率的乘积,即:

P(labels in training set) =
$$\prod_{i=1}^{m} P(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)})$$

我们需要寻找一组参数,使得给定样本的观测值概率最大,即,想做最大似然估计。令这个概率最大化等价于令其对数最大化,在等式两边取对数:

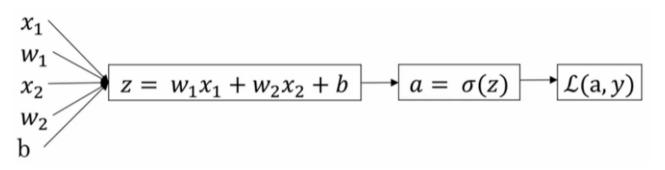
$$\log P(\text{labels in training set}) = \log \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} log P(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} -L(\hat{y}^{(i)},y^{(i)})$$

由于训练模型时,目标是让成本函数最小化,所以我们不是直接用最大似然概率,要去掉这里的负号。最后为了方便,可以对成本函数进行适当的缩放,我们就在前面加一个额外的常数因子¹_m,得到个训练样本的成本函数 J:

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

2) Logistic Regression Gradient Descent

对单个样本:



假设样本只有两个特征 x_1 和 x_2 ,为了计算 z,我们需要输入参数 w_1 、 w_2 和 b,除此之外还有特征值 x_1 和 x_2 。 因此 z 的计算公式为:

$$z = w_1 * x_1 + w_2 * x_2 + b$$

回想一下逻辑回归的公式定义如下:

$$\hat{y} = a = \sigma(z)$$

其中:

$$z = w^T x + b$$

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

单个样本的损失函数定义如下:

$$L(a, y) = -(y \log(a) + (1 - y) \log(1 - a))$$

其中a是逻辑回归的输出, y是样本的标签值。

根据梯度下降法,w和b的修正量可以表达如下:

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$$
 , $b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$

因为我们想要计算出的代价函数 L(a,y) 的导数。根据计算图,首先我们需要反向计算出代价函数 L(a,y) 关于a 的导数,在编写代码时,你只需要用 da 来表示 $\frac{dL(a,y)}{da}$ 。

通过微积分得到:

$$da = dL(a, y) / da = -y / a + (1 - y) / (1 - a)$$

现在可以再反向一步,计算 dz ,即代价函数 L 关于 z 的导数 $\frac{dL}{dz}$,也可以写成 $\frac{dL(a,y)}{dz}$ 。

因为:

$$dz = \frac{dL(a, y)}{dz} = \frac{dL}{dz} = (\frac{dL}{da}) * (\frac{da}{dz})$$
,

并且

$$\frac{da}{dz} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}\right)' = \frac{-(-e^z)}{(1 + e^{-z})^2} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \left(\frac{1 - 1 + e^z}{1 + e^{-z}}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}\right) = a(1 - a)$$

而

$$\frac{dL}{da} = (-y/a + (1-y)/(1-a)),$$

因此将这两项相乘

$$dz = \frac{dL(a, y)}{dz} = \frac{dL}{dz} = (\frac{dL}{da}) * (\frac{da}{dz}) = a * (1 - a) * (-y/a + (1 - y)/(1 - a)) = a - y$$

这个推导的过程就是链式法则。

现在进行最后一步反向推导,也就是计算w和b变化对代价函数L的影响,

$$dw_1 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = x_1 \cdot dz$$

$$dw_2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2} = x_2 \cdot dz$$

$$db = dz$$

因此,关于单个样本的梯度下降算法,你所需要做的就是如下的事情:

首先使用以下公式计算 dz , dw_1 , dw_2 , db :

$$dz = (a - y)$$

$$dw_1 = x_1 \cdot dz$$

$$dw_2 = x_2 \cdot dz$$

$$db = dz$$

然后使用梯度下降算法更新 w_1 , w_2 , b:

$$w_1 = w_1 - \alpha dw_1$$

$$w_2 = w_2 - \alpha dw_2$$

$$b = b - \alpha db$$

这就是关于单个样本实例的梯度下降算法中参数更新一次的步骤。

对于 m 个训练样本:

我们已经知道了怎么应用梯度下降在逻辑回归的一个训练样本上。现在我们想要把它应用在m个训练样本上现在你已经知道了怎样计算导数,并且实现针对单个训练样本的逻辑回归的梯度下降算法。但是,训练逻辑回归模型不仅仅只有一个训练样本,而是有m个训练样本的整个训练集。现在我门应用梯度下降在逻辑回归的m个训练样本上。

首先,让我们回忆下代价函数 J(w,b)的定义:

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

其中 $a^{(i)}$ 是训练样本的预测值, $y^{(i)}$ 是训练样本。

从定义的式子可以看出,全局代价函数,实际上是 1 到m项各个损失函数的平均。所以它表明,全局代价函数对 w_1 的微分,也就是各样本对应的损失函数对 w_1 微分的平均。即:

对单个样本 $x^{(i)}$:

$$dz^{(i)} = (a^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$
$$dw_1^{(i)} = x_1^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$
$$dw_2^{(i)} = x_2^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$
$$db^{(i)} = dz^{(i)}$$

对 m 个样本:

$$dz = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (a^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$

$$dw_1 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_1^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw_2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_2^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$db = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} dz^{(i)}$$

然后使用梯度下降算法更新 w_1 , w_2 , b:

$$w_1 = w_1 - \alpha dw_1$$

$$w_2 = w_2 - \alpha dw_2$$

$$b = b - \alpha db$$

这就是关于m个样本实例的梯度下降算法中参数更新一次的步骤。

附: 以下是 m 个样本实例的梯度下降算法中参数更新 m 次的代码

```
J=0; dw1=0; dw2=0; db=0;
for i = 1 to m
    z(i) = wx(i)+b;
    a(i) = sigmoid(z(i));
    J += -[y(i)log(a(i))+(1-y(i)) log(1-a(i));
    dz(i) = a(i)-y(i);
    dw1 += x1(i)dz(i);
    dw2 += x2(i)dz(i);
    db += dz(i);

J /= m;
dw1 /= m;
dw2 /= m;
dw2 /= m;
w=w-alpha*dw
b=b-alpha*db
```

References:

- http://www.cnblogs.com/hezhiyao/tag/Coursera%E6%B7%B1%E5%BA%A6%E5%AD%A6%E4%B 9%A0%E8%AF%BE%E7%A8%8B%E7%AC%94%E8%AE%B0/
- https://www.coursera.org/specializations/deep-learning