

# Regressão logística multinomial com taxa de aprendizado dinâmica

Utilizando o método da bisecção

In [1]:

```
using Revise  
using CSV, DataFrames, Plots, Distributions, LinearAlgebra
```

In [2]:

```
include("../src/reglog.jl")
```

Out[2]:

Main.RegLog

In [3]:

```
using .RegLog
```

## Dados

In [4]:

```
X, Y = readiris("../data/raw/iris.m")
X = hcat(X, ones(size(X)[1]))
Y_m = preparey(Y)
```

Out[4]:

150×3 Matrix{Float64}:

```
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
1.0  0.0  0.0
⋮
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
0.0  0.0  1.0
```

In [5]:

```
n, D = size(X) # numero de instancias e features
k = size(Y_m)[2] # numero de classes
```

Out[5]:

3

## Regressão multinomial sem e com bisseção

A implementação direta da softmax pode ser dada pelo algoritmo abaixo:

In [6]:

```
function cross_entropy(Ym, Ŷ)
    -sum(Ym .* log.(Ŷ))
end
```

Out[6]:

cross\_entropy (generic function with 1 method)

In [7]:

```
function simple_softmaxregression(X, Y)
    θ = rand(k, D)           # inicializa a matriz de coeficientes
    Ŷ = softmax(X * θ')      # calcula as probabilidades de cada classe
    ∇ = (Ŷ - Ym)' * X       # calcula o vetor gradiente
    ∇n = ∇/norm(∇)           # normaliza o gradiente para um passo unitário
    itmax = 1000              # numero maximo de iterações
    η = 3e-1                  # taxa de aprendizado fixa
    ε = 1e-2
    it = 0

    losses = Vector()

    while (norm(∇) > ε) & (it < itmax)
        it += 1

        Ŷ = softmax(X * θ')
        ∇ = (Ŷ - Ym)' * X
        ∇n = ∇/norm(∇)
        θ = θ - η * ∇n

        loss = cross_entropy(Ym, Ŷ)
        push!(losses, loss)
    end

    return θ, losses
end
```

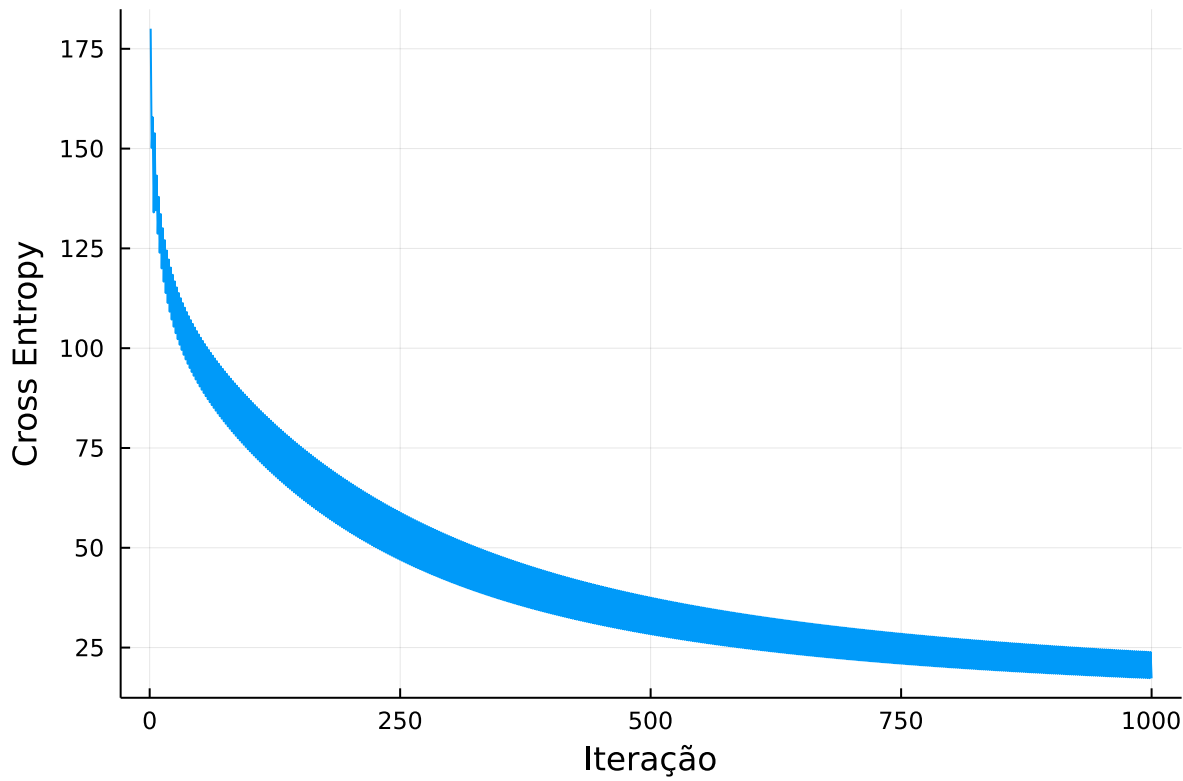
Out[7]:

simple\_softmaxregression (generic function with 1 method)

In [8]:

```
simple_theta, simple_loss = simple_softmaxregression(X, Y_m)
plot(simple_loss, xlabel="Iteração", ylabel="Cross Entropy", legend=False)
```

Out[8]:



No entanto, para otimizar a convergência do algoritmo, podemos utilizar o método de bissecção baseado em algumas premissas e proposições. \

Primeiro inicializaremos novamente os parâmetros da softmax:

In [9]:

```
theta = rand(k, D)           # inicializa a matriz de coeficientes
Y_hat = softmax(X * theta')  # calcula as probabilidades de cada classe
nabla = (Y_hat - Y_m)' * X   # calcula o vetor gradiente
nabla_n = nabla / norm(nabla) # normaliza o gradiente para um passo unitário
itmax = 1000                 # numero maximo de iterações
eta = 3e-1                   # taxa de aprendizado fixa
epsilon = 1e-2
it = 0
```

Out[9]:

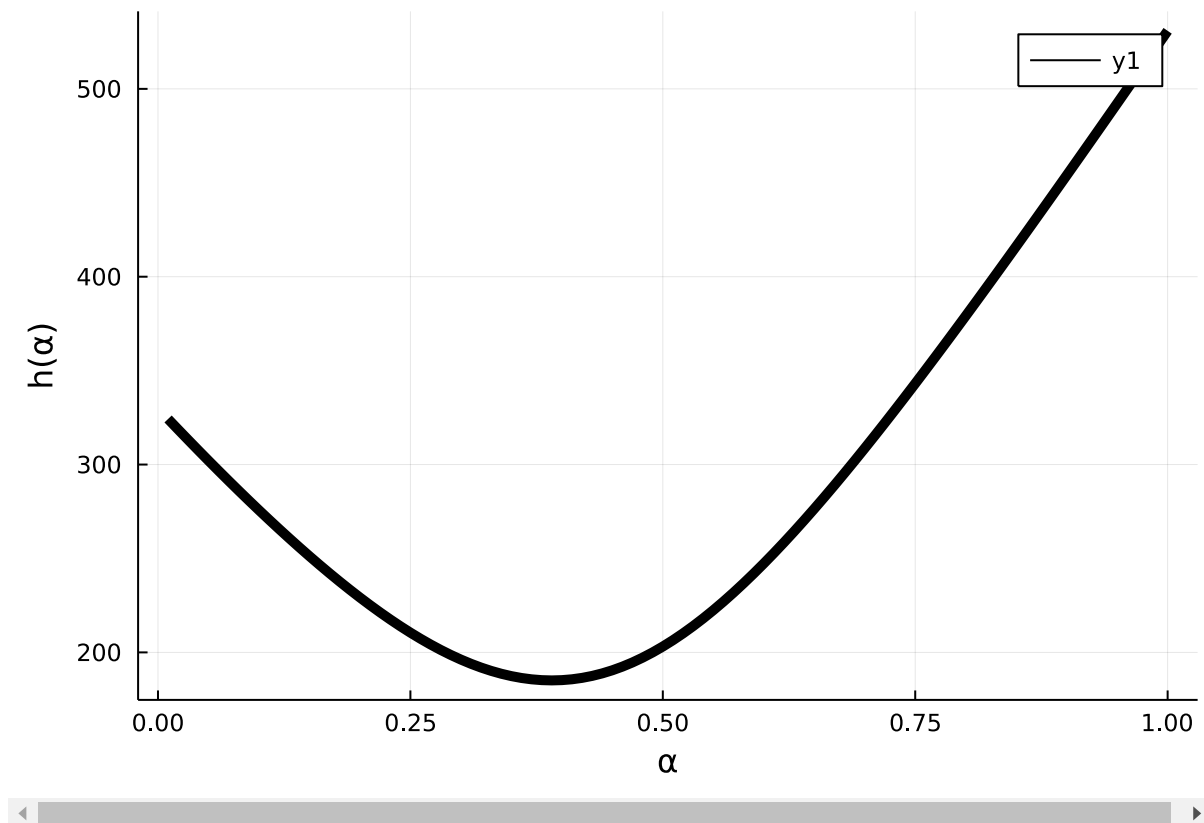
0

Podemos notar após esta primeira iteração que  $h(a)$  é uma função convexa:

In [10]:

```
alphas = cumsum(zeros(100) .+ 0.01)
hs = Vector()
for a in alphas
    push!(hs, h(a,  $\theta$ ,  $\nabla_n$ , X,  $Y_m$ ))
end
plot(alphas, hs, linewidth=5, color=:black, xlabel=" $\alpha$ ", ylabel="h( $\alpha$ )")
```

Out[10]:



E sendo convexa, sabemos que a proposição  $h'(0) < 0$  é verdadeira, como demonstrado:

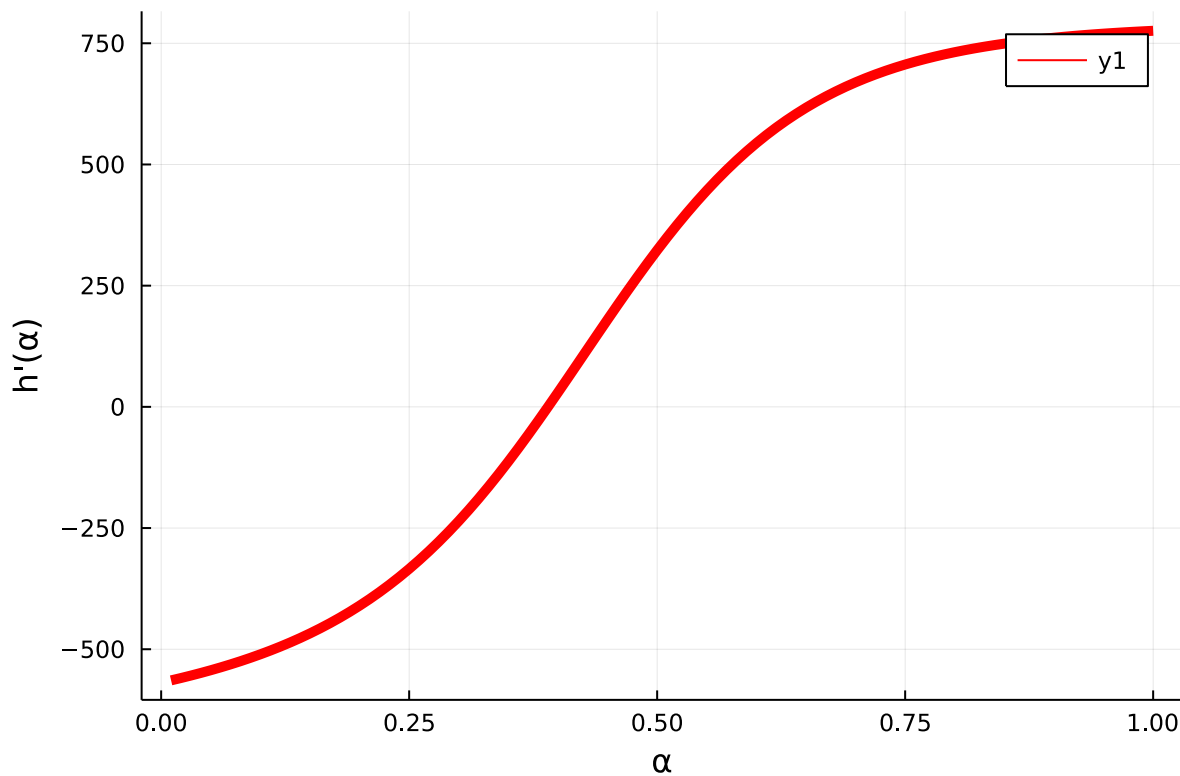
In [11]:

```

hls = Vector()
for a in alphas
    push!(hls,  $\hat{h}(a, \theta, \nabla_n, X, Y_m)$ )
end
plot(alphas, hls, linewidth=5, color=:red, xlabel=" $\alpha$ ", ylabel=" $h'(\alpha)$ ")

```

Out[11]:



Sabendo disso, podemos aplicar o método da biseção escolhendo:

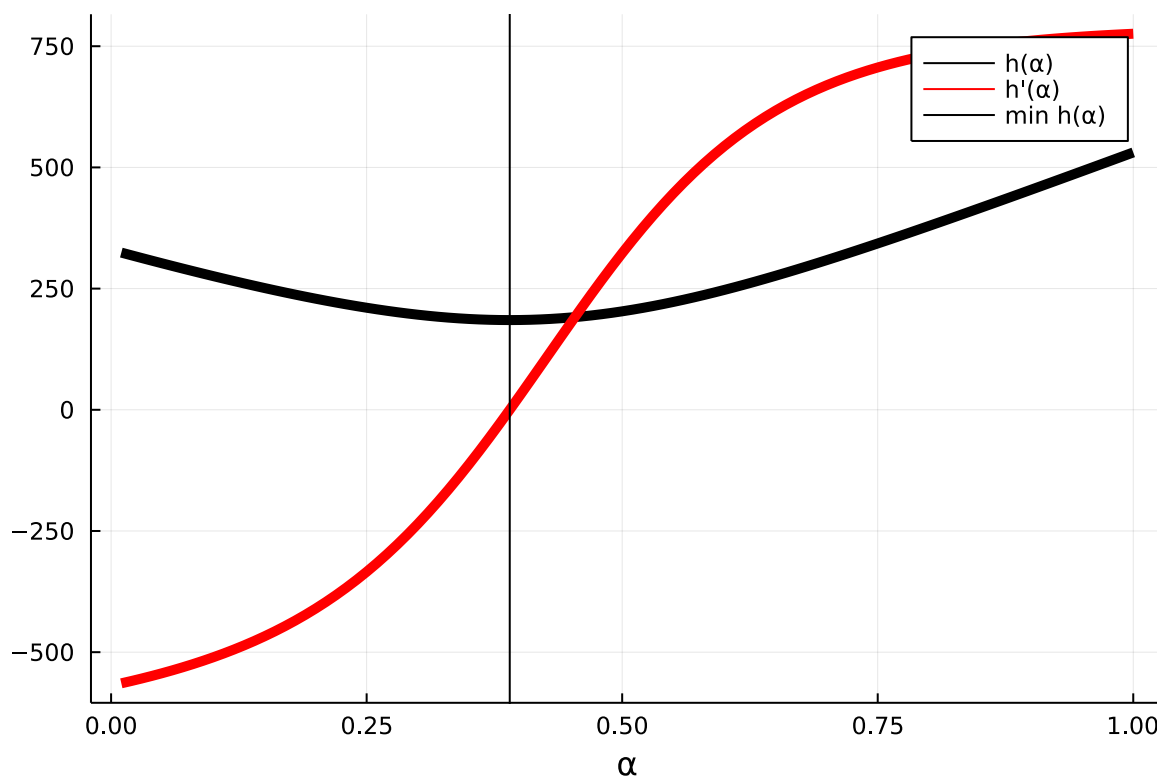
- $\alpha_l = 0$
- $\alpha_u =$  o primeiro  $\alpha$  aleatório cuja  $h'(\alpha) > 0$

Podemos ainda verificar que quando  $h'(a)$  tende a 0 o valor de  $h(a)$  tende ao mínimo global

In [12]:

```
plot(alphas, hs, linewidth=5, color=:black, xlabel=" $\alpha$ ", label=" $h(\alpha)$ ")  
plot!(alphas, hls, linewidth=5, color=:red, xlabel=" $\alpha$ ", label=" $h'(\alpha)$ ")  
vline!([alphas[argmin(hs)]], color=:black, label="min  $h(\alpha)$ ")
```

Out[12]:



Logo, basta adicionarmos o algoritmo de bissecção para encontrar um  $\alpha$ , que minimize a loss function na iteração atual.

In [13]:

```

function bisection_softmaxregression(X, Y)
    θ = rand(k, D)           # inicializa a matriz de coeficientes
    Ŷ = softmax(X * θ')      # calcula as probabilidades de cada classe
    ∇ = (Ŷ - Ym)' * X       # calcula o vetor gradiente
    ∇n = ∇/norm(∇)           # normaliza o gradiente para um passo unitário
    itmax = 1000              # numero maximo de iterações
    ε = 1e-2
    it = 0

    losses = Vector()

    while (norm(∇) > ε) & (it < itmax)
        it += 1

        Ŷ = softmax(X * θ')
        ∇ = (Ŷ - Ym)' * X
        ∇n = ∇/norm(∇)
        η = bisection(θ, ∇n, X, Ym)
        θ = θ - η * ∇n

        loss = cross_entropy(Ym, Ŷ)
        push!(losses, loss)
    end

    return θ, losses
end

```

Out[13]:

bisection\_softmaxregression (generic function with 1 method)

In [14]:

```
bisec_θ, bisec_loss = bisection_softmaxregression(X, Ym)
```

Out[14]:

```

([1.6160018149258872 2.645038273990014 ... -1.4048683797617203 0.4632478
9008518613; 1.3341211127833377 0.22346302154821485 ... -0.93763063702626
16 0.9923870839370718; -1.3912273071574415 -2.0347878181311763 ... 3.677
487515982601 -0.5129117332595153], Any[393.10443907250794, 198.3104590
0514727, 130.15746556847995, 123.40042253663779, 116.85279098645037, 1
11.7802343354486, 107.84685706820117, 104.90332816924126, 102.46104670
787798, 100.26012823329481 ... 16.00113189717527, 15.991547496416546,
15.981961417315883, 15.972413888045336, 15.962864683252977, 15.9533538
44738924, 15.943841324820493, 15.934366958230852, 15.924890921431297,
15.915452855310672])

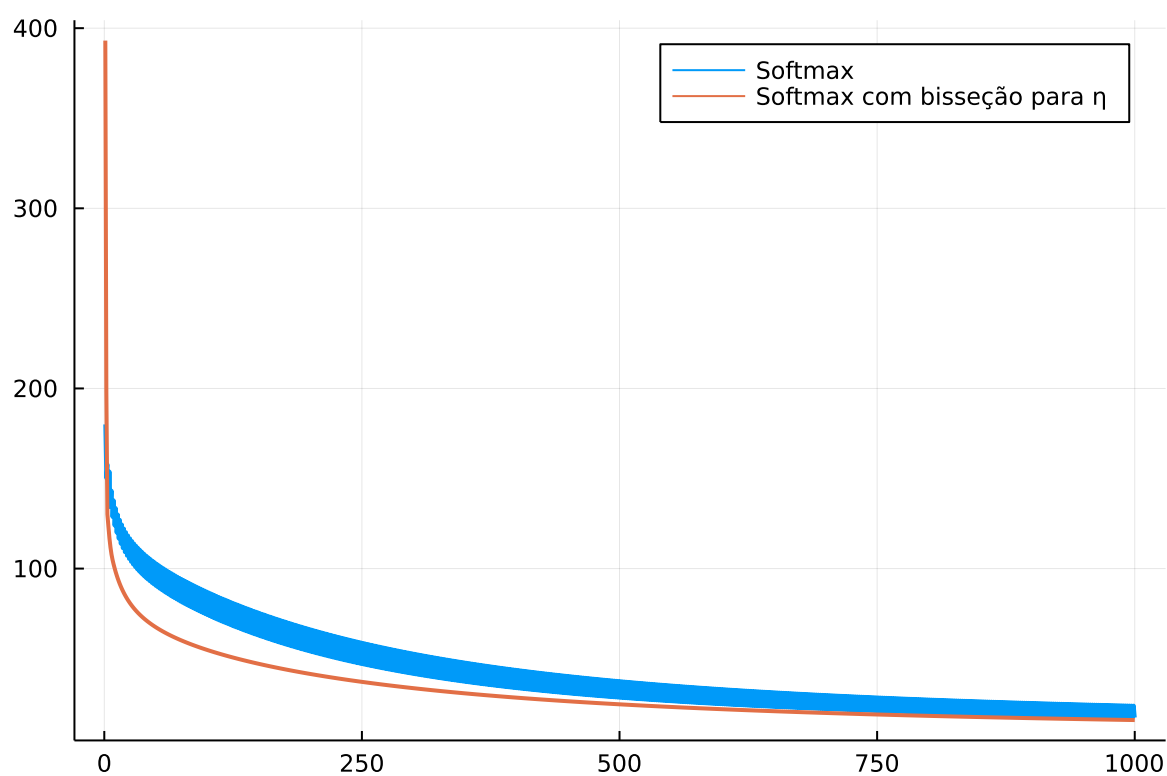
```



In [17]:

```
plot(simple_loss, linewidth=2, label="Softmax")  
plot!(bisecc_loss, linewidth=2, label="Softmax com bissetão para  $\eta$ ")
```

Out[17]:



In [ ]: