Machine Learning

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By 謝德威 (tewei)

\$pip install scikit-learn http://scikit-learn.org/

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- Better Linear Regression: RANSAC Linear Regression Problem, 容易受到雜訊影響,訓練出不好的係數,所以就有 一個新的方法叫做,所以有種叫做RANdom SAmple Consensus的東西可以做得更好 RANSAC演算法:
 - 1. 隨機選取儘量少的點作回歸直線
 - 2. 計算有多少其餘的點近似於此直線
 - 3. 有愈多點近似則此直線欲佳,更新最佳直線 重複算k次,只要次數夠多,就有很大機率趨近最佳直線

k應該是多少呢?

設 $w = \frac{inlier}{samples}$,則執行k次得到的直線完全沒有outlier的機率 $P = 1 - (1 - w^n)^k$,得 到 $k = \frac{log(1-P)}{log(1-w^n)}$,所以P愈高k愈大

實驗:使用sklearn的RANSAC

import numpy as np from matplotlib import pyplot as plt from sklearn import linear_model, datasets %matplotlib inline n_samples = 1000 n_outliers = 50 #產生資料(X, y)及正確係數cf X, y, cf = datasets.make_regression(n n informative = 1, noise = Inliers

Outliers

Linear Model

RANSAC Model

-200

-300

-300

-6

-4

-2

0

2

4

6

Amples = n samples, n features = 1,

datasets.make_regression(n_samples = n_samples, n_features = 1, n_informative = 1, noise = 10, coef = True)
#加入雜訊
X[:n_outliers] = 3 + 0.5 * np.random.normal(size=(n_outliers, 1))
y[:n_outliers] = -3 + 10 * np.random.normal(size=n_outliers)
#普通的回歸直線
LinearModel = linear_model.LinearRegression()
LinearModel.fit(X, y)

```
#RANSAC回歸直線
RANSACModel =
linear model.RANSACRegressor(linear model.LinearRegression())
RANSACModel.fit(X, y)
#把雜訊分開
in mask = RANSACModel.inlier mask
out_mask = np.logical_not(in mask)
print(cf, LinearModel.coef , RANSACModel.estimator .coef )
#劃線
line X = np.arange(-5, 5)
line y = LinearModel.predict(line X[:, np.newaxis])
line y ransac = RANSACModel.predict(line X[:, np.newaxis])
#其實這是sklearn的sample code xP
plt.plot(X[in mask], y[in mask], '.b', label='Inliers')
plt.plot(X[out mask], y[out mask], '.r', label='Outliers')
plt.plot(line_X, line_y, '-k', label='Linear Model')
plt.plot(line X, line y ransac, '-b', label='RANSAC Model')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

2. Basic Information Theory

2.1. 身為資訊社怎能不會資訊理論呢? xP

假設有一個隨機變數x, 它有八種狀態{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}, 每種狀態出現的機率相等, 需要用多少bit來表示它?

如果他們出現的機率為 $\{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{8},\frac{1}{16},\frac{1}{64},\frac{1}{64},\frac{1}{64}\}$,是否可以換個編碼方式使得平均長度最小?注意必須是Noiseless Coding哦!!!

Ans: 如果我們用0, 10, 110, 1110, 111100, 111101, 111110, 111111來編碼,算一下期望值,可以得到平均2 Bit!!!

2.2. Entropy and Bit

要怎麼計算理論上平均編碼長度的最小值呢?

$$H[x] = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) lgp(x_i)$$
 單位是Bit,如果換成 $H[x] = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) lnp(x_i)$ 單位是Nat

- ,當然在資料大時可以寫成積分 $H[x] = -\int p(x_i)lnp(x_i)dx$
- 2.3. 資料壓縮與 Huffman Coding

http://www.columbia.edu/~cs2035/courses/csor4231.F11/huff.pdf

2.4. Relative Entropy - KL Divergence 如果我們用一個近似機率分佈 $q(x_i)$ 對實際資料 $p(x_i)$ 編碼,則需要的額外長度是 $KL[p||q] = -\int p(x_i) ln \{ \frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \} dx$

3. Logistic Regression

3.1. 2 Class Classification

設兩個Class C_1 與 C_2 , feature vector是 φ ,要學的係數是w Sigmoid Function $\sigma(a) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-a}}$ Model $P(C_1|\varphi) = y(\varphi) = \sigma(w^T\varphi)$,當然 $P(C_2|\varphi) = 1 - P(C_1|\varphi)$ 所以Logistic Regression 不是 Regression xP

3.2. Likelihood Function

對於一組 (φ_n, t_n) , Likelihood Function是 $\prod_{n=1}^N y_n^{t_n} (1-y_n)^{1-t_n}$ (可以想像 如果正解是0預測愈接近0則 $(1-y_n)^{1-t_n}$ 愈大)

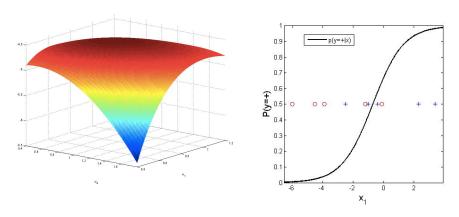
3.3. Error Function

通常會用Negative Log Likelihood Function,或叫做Cross Entropy Error Function

$$E(w) = -\ln(\prod_{n=1}^{N} y_{n}^{t_{n}} (1 - y_{n})^{1 - t_{n}}) = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \{t_{n} \ln y + (1 - t_{n}) \ln(1 - y_{n})\}$$

就像Linear Regression,為了求 $min\ E(w)$,要求它的微分=0時的w,這個w有可能使E(w)是最小值,好心人告訴我們 $\nabla E(w) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - t_n) \varphi_n$ 問題是這個東西有辦法像Linear Regression一樣直接解嗎www?

答案是不行QQ,但是這個函數還是凸的,所以我們可以用Gradient Descent或Newton-Raphson Method來求最小值(或是不加負號則為 Gradient Ascent, Log Likelihood Function與訓練結果如下圖)



https://alliance.seas.upenn.edu/~cis520/wiki/index.php?n=lectures.logistic

直接用Numpy實作Logistic Regression

http://www.mblondel.org/tlml/logreg.py.html http://people.csail.mit.edu/jrennie/writing/lr.pdf

Further Reading

用Theano實作Logistic Regression

http://deeplearning.net/tutorial/logreg.html

<u>範例:Pandas+Patsy</u>

http://nbviewer.ipython.org/github/justmarkham/gadsdc1/blob/master/logistic_assignment/kevin_logistic_sklearn.ipynb

Stanford CS229 Notes

http://cs229.stanford.edu/materials.html