

## 2.1 Logistic回归

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#### ▶大纲



- Logistic回归基本原理
- 多类Logistic回归
- Scikit learn 中的Logistic回归实现
- 分类模型的评价
- 模型选择与参数调优
- 案例分析



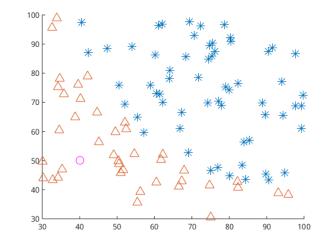
#### ▶分类



• 给定训练数据  $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^N$ , 分类任务学习一个从输入x到输出y的映射 f:

$$\hat{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\max p(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$$

• 其中y为离散值,其取值范围称为标签空间: $\mathcal{Y} = \{1,2,...,C\}$ 





#### ▶分类



- 分类:  $\hat{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\max_{c} p(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$
- 当C=2时,为两类分类问题,计算出 $p(y=1|\mathbf{x})$ 即可。此时分布为Bernoulli分布:

$$p(y | \mathbf{x}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x}))$$

- 其中 
$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y | \mathbf{x}) = p(y = 1 | \mathbf{x})$$



#### ► Recall: Bernoulli分布



• Bernoulli分布又名两点分布或者0-1分布。若Bernoulli试验成功,则Bernoulli随机变量X取值为1,否则X为0。记试验成功概率为 $\theta$ ,我们称X服从参数为 $\theta$ 的Bernoulli分布,记为:  $X \sim Ber(\theta)$ ,概率函数(pmf)为:

$$p(x) = heta^x (1- heta)^{1-x} = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} heta & ext{if } x=1 \ 1- heta & ext{if } x=0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

- Bernoulli分布的均值:  $\mu = \theta$



## ► Logistic回归模型

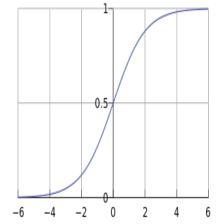


Logistic回归模型同线性回归模型类似,也是一个线性模型,只 是条件概率 $p(y|\mathbf{x})$ 的形式不同:

$$p(y | \mathbf{x}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x})),$$
$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x})$$

• 其中sigmoid函数(S形函数)定义为

$$\sigma(a) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-a)} = \frac{\exp(a)}{\exp(a) + 1}$$



- 亦被称为logistic函数或logit函数,将实数a变换到[0,1]区间。
- 因为概率取值在[0,1]区间 Logistic回归亦被称为logit回归

## ▶为什么用logistic函数?



- 在神经科学中,
  - 神经元对其输入进行加权和:  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
  - 如果该和大于某阈值  $f(\mathbf{x}) > \tau$ , 神经元发放脉冲
- 在Logistic回归, 定义Log Odds Ratio:

$$LOR(\mathbf{x}) = \log \frac{p(y=1|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})}{p(y=0|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})} = \log \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} \frac{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} \right]$$
$$= \log \left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \right] = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

• 因此 $iff LOR(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} > 0$ ,神经元发放脉冲,即

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} p(y=1|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{w}) > p(y=0|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{w})$$

#### ▶线性决策函数

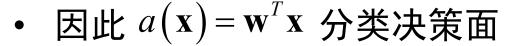


• 在Logistic回归中

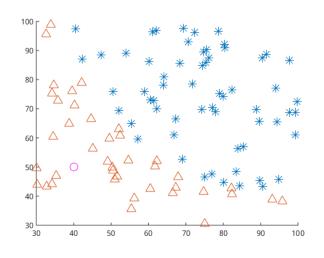
- LOR 
$$(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} > \mathbf{0}$$
,  $\hat{y} = 1$ 

$$- LOR(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} < 0, \quad \hat{y} = 0$$

$$-\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}=0$$
: 决策面



- 因此Logistic回归是一个线性分类器





#### ▶极大似然估计



$$\left| \operatorname{Ber}(x \mid \theta) = \theta^{x} (1 - \theta)^{1 - x} \right|$$

- Logistic  $\Box \Box \Box : p(y | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x})), \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = NLL(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left[ \left( \mu_i \right)^{y_i} \times \left( 1 - \mu_i \right)^{(1-y_i)} \right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[ \underbrace{y_i \log \left( \mu_i \right) + \left( 1 - y_i \right) \log \left( 1 - \mu_i \right)} \right]$$

Logistic损失



极大似然估计 等价于 最小Logistic损失

优化求解:梯度下降/牛顿法

#### ▶梯度



#### • 目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} - \left[ y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right]$$

• 梯度为

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N} - \left[ y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right] \right]$$



$$J(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right]$$

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -y_{i} \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) + (1 - y_{i}) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -y_{i} \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} + (1 - y_{i}) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -y_{i} \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} + (1 - y_{i}) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})} \right] \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) (1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i})) \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -y_{i} \times \left[ 1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right] + (1 - y_{i}) \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right] \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -y_{i} + \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right] \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) - y_{i} \right] \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \mu(\mathbf{x}_{i}) - y_{i} \right] \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

$$1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \right] \left( \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right) - \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]}{\left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}$$

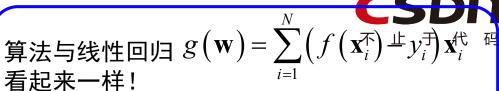
$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \left( \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left( \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right) - \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left( \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right)}{\left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\left[ \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2} \mathbf{x} = \mu(\mathbf{x}) (1 - \mu(\mathbf{x})) \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{x}}{\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}}$$

$$1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

## ▶梯度



当然  $f(\mathbf{x})$ 不同(线性回归中  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ ) 事实上所有的线性模型的梯度都是如此

#### • 目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right]$$

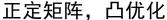
#### • 梯度为

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mu(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i) \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{\mu} - \mathbf{y})$$

#### • 二阶Hessian矩阵为

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w})^T \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu_i \right) \mathbf{x}_i^T$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i (1 - \mu_i) \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T = \mathbf{X}^T \underbrace{diag(\mu_i (1 - \mu_i))}_{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{X}$$



#### ▶牛顿法



- 亦称牛顿-拉夫逊( Newton-Raphson )方法
  - 牛顿在17世纪提出的一种近似求解方程的方法
  - 使用函数f(x)的泰勒级数的前面几项来寻找方程 f(x)=0的根
- 在求极值问题中,求  $g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 0$ 的根
  - 对应处 $J(\mathbf{w})$  取极值



#### ▶牛顿法



一阶泰勒展开: $f(x) = f(x^{(t)}) + f'(x^{t)})(x - x^{(t)})$ : 止 于 代 码

• 将导数 $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w})$  在  $\mathbf{w}^t$  处进行Taylor展开:

$$0 = \mathbf{g}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}) = g(\mathbf{w}^t) + (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t)\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^t) + Op(\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t)$$

• 去掉高阶无穷小 $Op(\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t)$ ,从而得到

$$g(\mathbf{w}^{t}) + (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^{t})\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^{t}) = 0 \implies \hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}^{t} - \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\mathbf{w}^{t})\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^{t})$$

• 因此迭代机制为:

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \mathbf{H}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{w}^t \right) \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{w}^t \right)$$

- 也被称为二阶梯度下降法,移动方向: $\mathbf{d} = -(\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^t))^{-1}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^t)$
- Vs. 一阶梯度法,移动方向: $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^t)$  移动



## Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares (IRL \$\squares\)



#### 引入记号:

$$\mathbf{g}^{t}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{X}^{T}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{t} - \mathbf{y}), \quad \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{t} = \sigma((\mathbf{w}^{t})^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$\mathbf{H}^{t}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}^{t}\mathbf{X}, \quad \mathbf{S}^{t} := \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{t}(1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{t}), ..., \boldsymbol{\mu}_{N}^{t}(1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{N}^{t}))$$

#### 根据牛顿法的结果:

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^{t} - \left(\mathbf{H}^{t}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{g}^{t}$$
 least squares , IRLS )
$$= \mathbf{w}^{t} + \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t})$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \left[ \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right) \mathbf{w}^{t} + \mathbf{X}^{T} \left(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t}\right) \right]$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} \left[ \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}^{t} + \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t} \right]$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \left[ \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}^{t} + \left(\mathbf{S}^{t}\right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t}\right) \right] \qquad \text{where } \mathbf{z}^{t} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}^{t} + \left(\mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{x}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{y}^{t}$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S}^{t} \mathbf{z} \qquad \text{intitized in the property of the property of$$

但权重矩阵S不是常数,而是依赖参数向量w。 因此我们必须使用标准方程来迭代计算, 每次使用新的权向量w来修正权重矩阵S。 因此该算法被称为 迭代再加权最小二乘 (iterative reweighted least squares, IRLS).

where 
$$\mathbf{z}^{t} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}^{t} + (\mathbf{S}^{t})^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t})$$

#### IRLS (cont.)



- 回忆最小二乘问题:
  - 目标函数:  $J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})^2 = (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$
  - 解: $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}^{i=1}$
- 回忆加权最小二乘问题: (Σ<sup>-1</sup>: 权重矩阵)
  - 目标函数:  $J(\mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$
  - $\quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{F} : \hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}$
- IRLS $\mathbf{p}_{t}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = (\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}^{t}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}^{t} \left[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}^{t} + (\mathbf{S}^{t})^{-1}(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{\mu}^{t})\right]$ 
  - 相当于权重矩阵为  $\Sigma^{-1} = \mathbf{S}^t$
  - 由于 $S^t$ 是对角阵, $S^t$ 相当于给每个样本的权重为  $S_{ii}^t = \mu_i^t \left(1 \mu_i^t\right)$  ,



$$\mathbf{z}_{i}^{t} = \left(\mathbf{w}^{t}\right)^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{y_{i} - \mu_{i}^{t}}{S_{ii}^{t}}$$

#### Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares (cond)



Iteratively reweighted least squares(IRLS)

1 
$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}_{D}$$
  
2  $w_{0} = \log(\overline{y}/(1-\overline{y}))$   
3 **repeat**  
4  $a_{i} = w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i}$   
5  $\mu_{i} = \sigma(a_{i})$   
6  $s_{i} = \mu_{i}(1-\mu_{i})$   
7  $z_{i} = a_{i} + \frac{y_{i} - \mu_{i}}{s_{i}}$   
8  $\mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{s}_{1:N})$   
9  $\mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{z}$  Weighted least square

$$4 a_i = w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$5 \mu_i = \sigma(a_i)$$

$$6 s_i = \mu_i (1 - \mu_i)$$

$$7 z_i = a_i + \frac{y_i - \mu_i}{s_i}$$

$$8 \mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{s}_{1:N})$$

$$9 \mathbf{w} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{z}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}\left(\mu_{1}\left(1-\mu_{1}\right), ..., \mu_{N}\left(1-\mu_{N}\right)\right)$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{i} = \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{y_{i} - \mu_{i}}{\mu_{i} \left(1 - \mu_{i}\right)}$$

#### ▶拟牛顿法



- 牛顿法比一般的梯度下降法收敛速度快,但是在高维情况下,计算目标函数的二阶偏导数的复杂度很大,而且有时候目标函数的海森矩阵无法保持正定,不存在逆矩阵,此时牛顿法将不再能使用。
- 因此,人们提出了拟牛顿法。其基本思想是:不用二阶偏导数而构造出可以近似Hessian矩阵(或Hessian矩阵的逆矩阵)的正定对称矩阵,进而再逐步优化目标函数。不同的构造方法就产生了不同的拟牛顿法(Quasi-Newton Methods)
  - BFGS / LBFGS / Newton-CG



## ▶正则化的Logistic回归



• 若损失函数取logistic损失,则Logistic回归的目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right]$$

• 同线性回归类似, Logistic回归亦可加上L2正则

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right] + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

• 或L1正则

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right] + \lambda |\mathbf{w}|$$

#### ► L2正则的Logistic回归求解



$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[ y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right] + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

- 梯度为:  $g_{L2}(\mathbf{w}) = g(\mathbf{w}) + \lambda \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mu(\mathbf{x}_i) y_i) \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^T (\mu \mathbf{y}) + \lambda \mathbf{w}$
- Hessian矩阵为:  $\mathbf{H}_{L2}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}) + \lambda \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I}$
- 类似不带正则的Logistic回归,可采用(随机)梯度下降、 牛顿法或拟牛顿法求解。



## ► L1正则的Logistic回归求解



$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_{i} \log(\mu_{i}) + (1 - y_{i}) \log(1 - \mu_{i})\right] + \lambda |\mathbf{w}|$$

- L1正则项的在0处不可导
- 在此我们L1正则的Logistic回归的牛顿法(IRLS)求解
  - 随机梯度下降(在线学习)在CTR预估部分讲解
- Recall: IRLS

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}^t \mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}^t \mathbf{z} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{arg min}} \left\| \left(\mathbf{S}^t\right)^{1/2} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \left(\mathbf{S}^t\right)^{1/2} \mathbf{z} \right\|_2^2$$

• L1正则的Logistic回归在每次迭代中可视为一个再加权的 Lasso问题:



$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \left\| \left( \mathbf{S}^{t} \right)^{1/2} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \left( \mathbf{S}^{t} \right)^{1/2} \mathbf{z} \right\|_{2}^{2}, s.t. \left\| \mathbf{w} \right\|_{1} < t$$

### ▶小结



• Logistic回归:

- 损失函数:负log似然损失

- 正则: L2/L1正则

- 优化:梯度下降/牛顿法/拟牛顿法





# THANK YOU



