[資料分析&機器學習]第3.3講:線性分類-邏輯 斯回歸(Logistic Regression)介紹

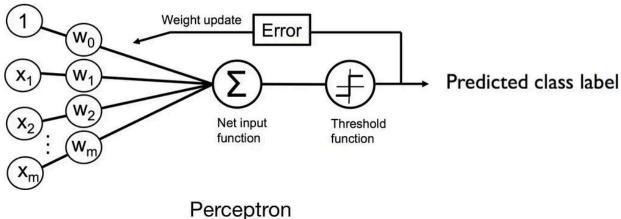


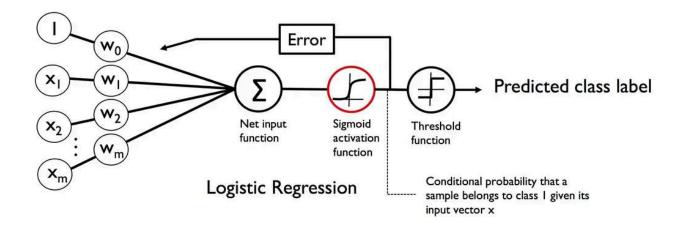
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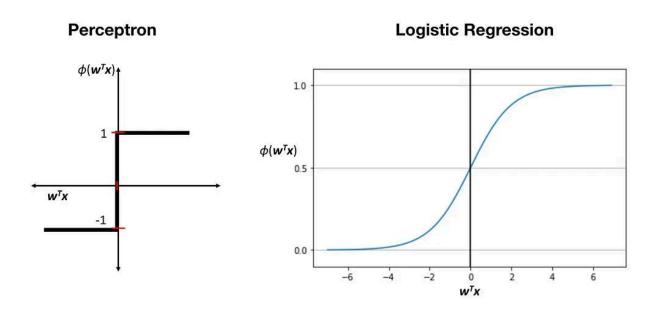
前面Perceptron 能夠讓我們成功達成二元分類,但我們只能知道預測結果是A還是B,沒辦法知道是A、是B的機率是多少。這種應用在我們生活中非常常見,比如說我們要根據今天的溫度、濕度、風向來預測明天的天氣,通常我們會需要知道明天是晴天的機率以及雨天的機率,來決定是否帶傘具出門。如果使用Logistic Regression就可以幫我們達成這樣的目標!

很重要的一點是Logistic Regression(邏輯斯回歸)很多人看名字以為是回歸的模型,但其實是一個分類的模型,名字取的不好很容易讓人誤解 X D。這個分類的模型大致跟Perceptron類似,只是Perceptron是根據 w0*x0+w1*x1+...+wn*xn>0 或 ≤ 0 來判斷成A或B類,而Logistic Regression則是一個平滑的曲線,當w0*x0+w1*x1+...+wn*xn越大時判斷成A類的機率越大,越小時判斷成A類的機率越小。由於是二元分類,如果判斷成A類的機率越小,B類的機率越大(判斷成B類的機率 = 1 - 判斷成A的機率)。





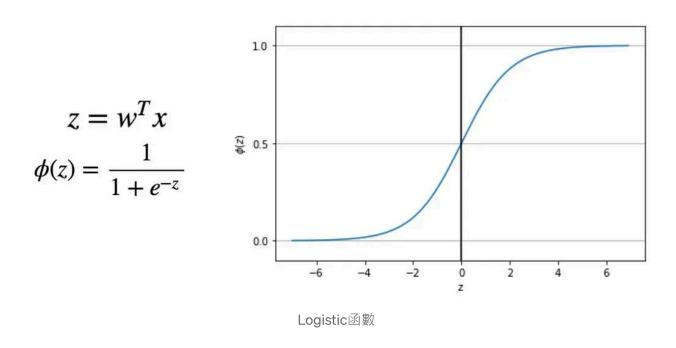
Perceptron以及Logistic Regression模型的差異



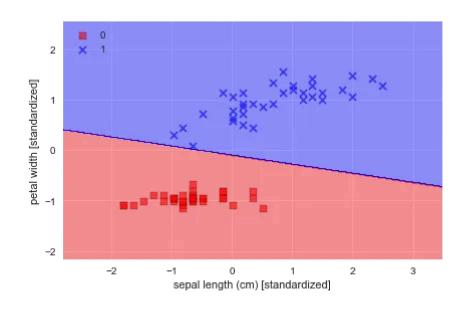
Perceptron、Logistic Regression激勵函數

首現先介紹一下Sigmoid函數,也稱為logistic function,這個函數的y的值介於 0~1, 這樣的分布也符合機率是在0~1的範圍中。或許有人會覺得疑惑, Logistic Regression 為什麼要用這個Logistic函數?其實也可以改用其他符合0~1的函數(因為機率的值是介於0~1),只是Logistic函數是這種介於0~1的平滑函數中相對簡單的。

依下圖所示,當Z=0時判斷成+1類(A類)的機率為0.5,因此只要 z>0 判斷成 A類的機率就會>0.5,我們也就把它判斷成+1類(A類)。(這邊跟上一章perceptron一樣,只是多了機率的資訊) 如果z<0 判斷成A類的機率就<0.5,因此我們就把他判斷成-1類(B類)



接下來要說明要這個Logistic Regression要怎麼找到一條線,將兩群做線性分類,最終的結果如下圖所示



Logistic Regression不需要像上一個Perceptron演算法需要去看一個一個的資料點來做更新,Logistic Regression有一個數學解的方法可以直接找到一組W!

為了數學推導方便,之前我們將二元分類的A類以+1表示、B類以-1表示,現在將A類 改以+1表示、B類以0表示。我們想要找到一組w,能夠將下方的式子變成最大值,那 組w就是我們要找的線(z=w*x)。下方的式子是希望當y=1的時候 $\emptyset(z)$ 越靠近1(判斷 成A類的機率越大),由於1-y是0所以右邊的項會是1,當y=0時左邊這項會是1右邊這 項希望 $\emptyset(z)$ 越靠近0越好(判斷成B類的機率越大)。

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\phi(z^{(i)}) \right)^{y^{(i)}} \left(1 - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right)^{1 - y^{(i)}}$$

我們可以使用微積分以及梯度下降的知識來讓上方的式子變為一個相對的最大值,有 興趣的朋友可以參考Python機器學習這本書或是上Coursera參考吳恩達的機器學習課 程。

接下來要教大家怎麼使用直接套用Sklearn裡面的logistic Regression model

載入Iris資料集

```
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

%matplotlib inline

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
x = pd.DataFrame(iris['data'], columns=iris['feature_names'])
print("target_names: "+str(iris['target_names']))
y = pd.DataFrame(iris['target'], columns=['target'])
iris_data = pd.concat([x,y], axis=1)
iris_data = iris_data[['sepal length (cm)','petal length (cm)','target']]
iris_data = iris_data[iris_data['target'].isin([0,1])]
iris_data.head(3)
```

target_names: ['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']

使用sklearn中的model_selection函式將把資料分為兩群tarin、test,將來可使用test資料來檢驗我們的分類模型效果

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    iris_data[['sepal length (cm)', 'petal length (cm)']], iris_data[['target']], test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
```

使用Logistic Regression之前需要先對資料做特徵縮放

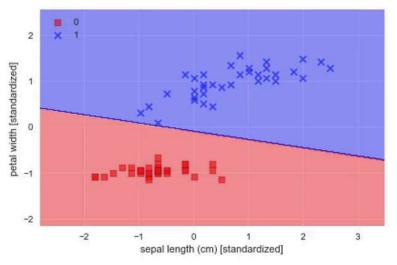
```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
sc.fit(X_train)
X_train_std = sc.transform(X_train)
X_test_std = sc.transform(X_test)
```

初始化Logistic Regression函式,以及將資料放進Logistic Regression開始訓練

```
lr = LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(X_train_std,y_train['target'].values)
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
```

視覺化訓練後的結果,可以明顯看出最後產出一條線將資料分為兩類

```
plot_decision_regions(X_train_std, y_train['target'].values, classifier=lr)
plt.xlabel('sepal length (cm) [standardized]')
plt.ylabel('petal width [standardized]')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



預測test的資料看正確率多少? 發現正確率100%!完美分類

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```
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```
error = 0
for i, v in enumerate(lr.predict(X_test_std)):
    if v!= y_test['target'].values[i]:
        error+=1
print(error)
```

使用Predict_prob函式,可知道預測的機率為多少

```
lr.predict proba(X test std)
array([[ 0.93978177,
                      0.06021823],
       [ 0.005938 , 0.994062
       [ 0.97412756, 0.02587244],
       [ 0.0212674 , 0.9787326 ],
       [ 0.0119407 , 0.9880593 ],
       [ 0.32159479, 0.67840521],
       [ 0.95312111, 0.04687889],
       [ 0.0100283 , 0.9899717 ],
         0.00867294, 0.99132706],
         0.03869904, 0.96130096],
         0.06752495, 0.93247505],
         0.05267873, 0.94732127],
       [ 0.01641248, 0.98358752],
       [ 0.98776985, 0.01223015],
       [ 0.95041495, 0.04958505],
       [ 0.94900694, 0.05099306],
       [ 0.98704203, 0.01295797],
       [ 0.9094647 , 0.0905353 ],
       [ 0.93811592, 0.06188408],
       [ 0.97556281, 0.02443719],
       [ 0.93978177, 0.06021823],
       [ 0.04455382, 0.95544618],
       [ 0.96461079, 0.03538921],
       [ 0.04095329, 0.95904671], [ 0.96560356, 0.03439644],
```

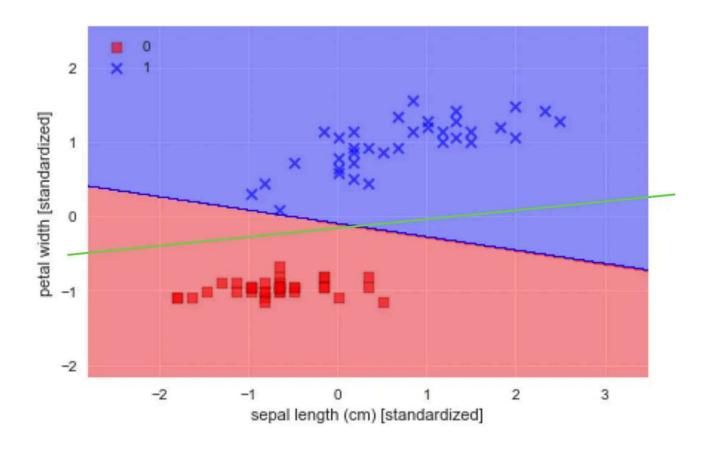
Logistic Regression優點:

- 1. 資料不需要線性可分
- 2. 可以獲得A類跟B類的機率

3. 實務上Logistic Regression執行速度非常快

Logistic Regression缺點:

1. 線的切法不夠漂亮,以人的觀察應該要大概要像是綠色的線才是一個比較好的分 法(下一章的SVM將會解決這個問題)



程式碼

感謝你閱讀完這篇文章,如果你覺得這些文章對你有幫助請在底下幫我拍個手(長按最多可以拍50下手)。

[Python資料分析&機器學習]這系列文章是我在Hahow上面所開設課程的講義,如果你是新手想著看影片一步一步學習,可以參考這門課:https://hahow.in/cr/pydataml

如果你對什麼主題的文章有興趣的話,歡迎透過這個連結告訴我:

https://yehjames.typeform.com/to/XIIVQC

有任何問題也歡迎在底下留言或是來信告訴我: yehjames23@gmail.com

參考閱讀

- 1. [書]Python 機器學習
- 2. 林軒田 機器學習基石

Python

Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Data Analysis





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••

The sigmoid function is a special case of the Logistic function.

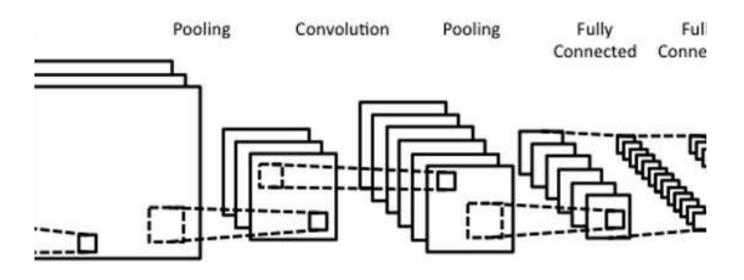
Reference link:

https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/204484/what-are-the-differences-between-logistic-function-and-sigmoid-function



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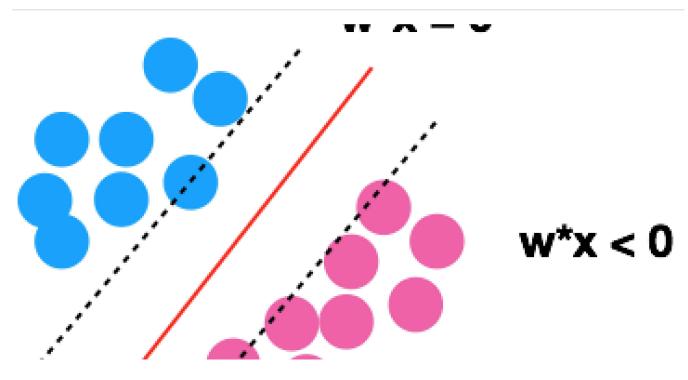


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[資料分析&機器學習] 第3.4講:支援向量機(Support Vector Machine)介紹

支援向量機(Support Vector Machine)簡稱SVM這個名字光看字面三個字的意思都懂,但合起來就完全看不懂了。不過SVM概念很簡單,先聽我說個故事

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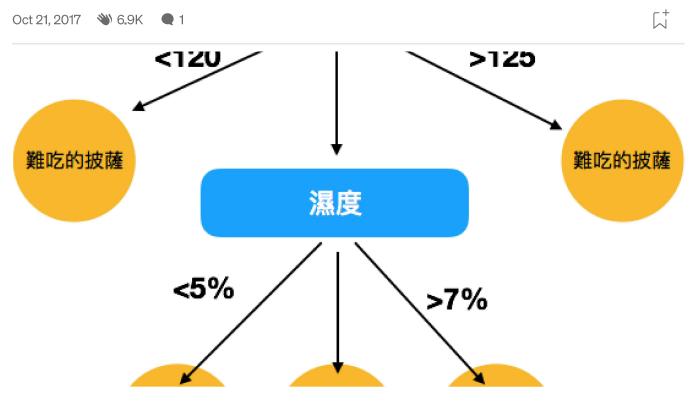




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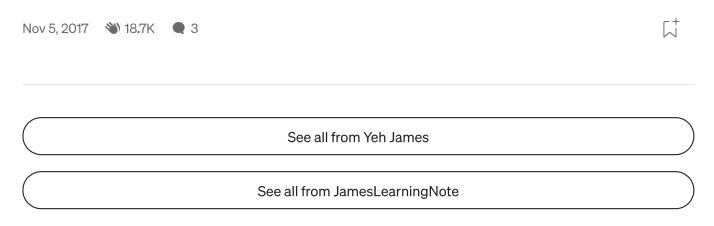
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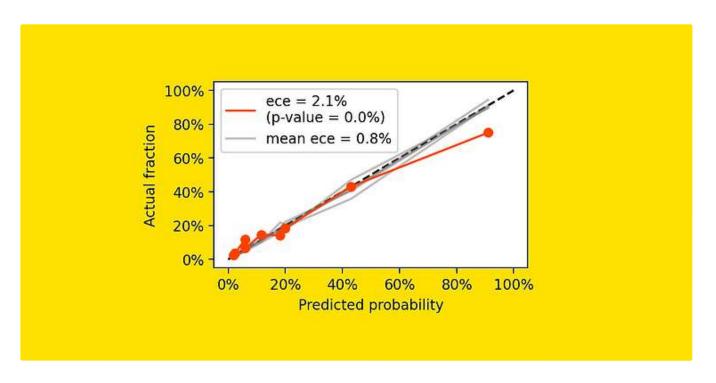
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[資料分析&機器學習] 第3.5講:決策樹(Decision Tree)以及隨機森林 (Random Forest)介紹

在前面的章節我們說明了如何使用Perceptron, Logistic Regression, SVM在平面中用一條線將資 料分為兩類,並且Logistic Regression以及...



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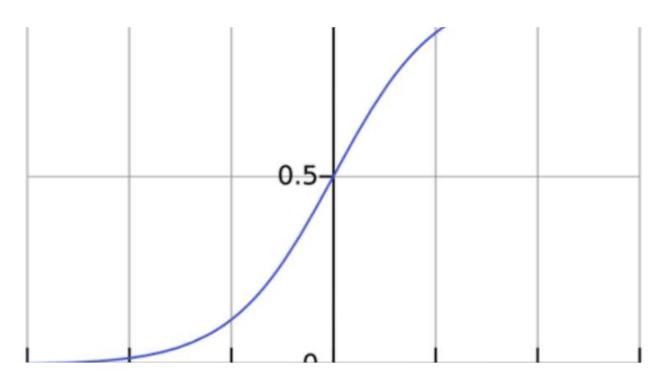
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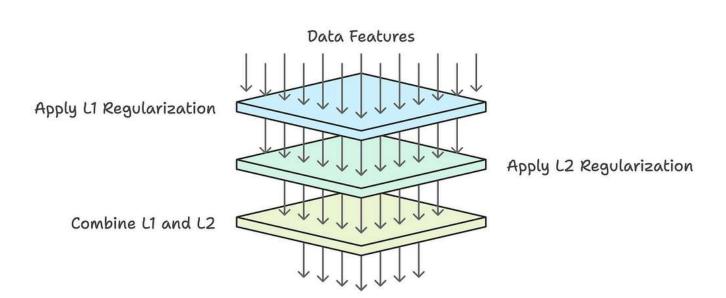


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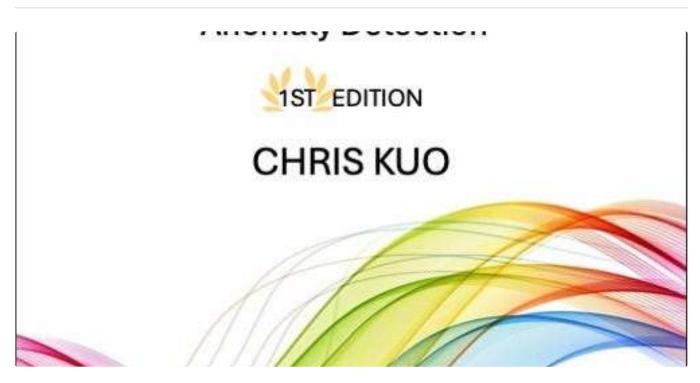


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