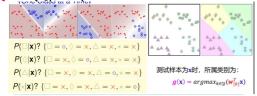
### 至9.1"-又村多"策略3类别分类 ☆-次只区分-1类别



### "One-Versus-All (OVA)" 策略对训练样本集的重分组

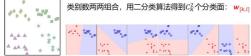
- ①  $for k \in \mathcal{Y}$ , 对训练样本集重新分组得到  $\mathcal{D}_{[k]}$ :
  - $\mathcal{D}_{[k]} = \{(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n' = 2[[y_n = k]] 1)\}_{n=1}^N$
- ② 在数据集 $\mathcal{D}_{[k]}$ 上运行任一二分类算法,如 $Logistic\ regression$ ,得到 $\mathbf{w}_{[k]}$
- ③ 当测试样本为x时,分类结果为:  $g(x) = argmax_{k \in V}(w_{k}^T x)$
- 优点: 简单、便于推广二分类方法实现多分类问题
- 不足: 当类别数%很大时, D[k]存在样本数不平衡问题, 影响性能

不平衡问题的来源在于"一对多"的策略

# 29.2"-对-"\$船燚别线

一次民区分两个类别

 $\square$  or  $\lozenge$ ? { $\square = \emptyset$ ,  $\lozenge = \times$ ,  $\triangle = \text{nil}, * = \text{nil}$ }



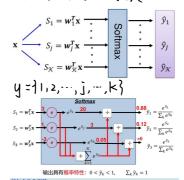
测试样本为x时,所属类别为:  $g(\mathbf{x}) = tournament\ champion_{k,l \in \mathcal{Y}} \cdot \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf$ 

### "One-Versus-One (OVO)"策略对训练样本集的重分组

- ①  $for(k,l) \in \mathcal{Y} * \mathcal{Y}$ ,对训练样本集重新分组得到  $\mathcal{D}_{[k,l]}$ :  $\mathcal{D}_{[k,l]} = \{(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n' = 2 \mathbb{I}y_n = k \mathbb{I} 1) \colon y_n = k \text{ or } y_n = l\}_{n=1}^N$
- ② 在数据集D[k]上运行任一二分类算法,如Logistic regression,得到w[k]
- ③ 当测试样本为x时,分类结果为:  $g(\mathbf{x}) = tournament\ champion_{k,l \in \mathcal{Y}*\mathcal{Y}}(\mathbf{w}_{[k,l]}^T\mathbf{x})$
- 优点: 简单、有效、稳定、便于推广二分类方法实现多分类问题
- · 不足: 类别组合后求解w[k,[] 需要更多空间、更耗时

#### OVO.OVA Softmax Attributes Overlap between classes No overlap between classes Indoor scene, Indoor scene \ Gray images, Outdoor urban scene, People photos Outdoor wilderness scene Examples Vocal music, Classical musics Dance music, Country music, Movie music \ Rock music \ Pop Song Jazz

## 支9.3 softmax多类别分类



### 考虑Logistic 回归损失

