

机器学习在信息安全中的应用

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第二章:线性模型



- 2.1 线性回归
- 2.2 梯度更新方式
- 2.3 线性回归矩阵形式
- 2.4 最大似然估计
- 2.5 分类指标
- 2.6 逻辑斯蒂回归



线性判别模型

判别模型

- □性质
 - 建模预测变量和观测变量之间的关系
 - 也称作条件模型 (Conditional Models)
- □分类
 - 确定性判别模型: $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
 - 概率判别模型: $p_{\theta}(y|x)$

本节集中介绍线性判别模型 (linear regression)

线性判别模型

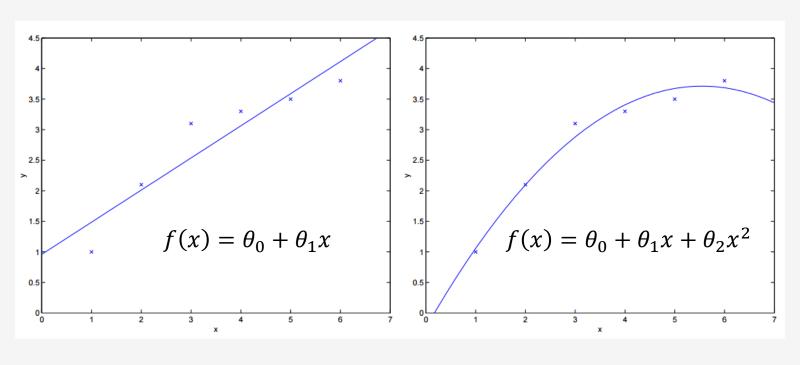
判别模型

- □性质
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 - 确定性判别模型: $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
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线性判别模型 (linear regression)

$$y = f_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j x_j = \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x$$
$$x = (1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$$

□ 一维的线性回归和二次回归 (都是线性模型)

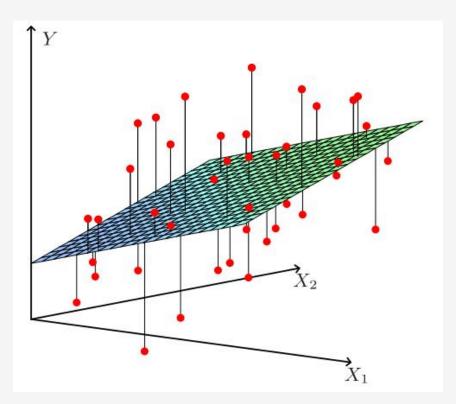


线性回归

二次回归 (一种广义线性模型)

□二维的线性回归模型

$$f(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$$



学习目标

□ 使预测值和真实值的距离越近越好

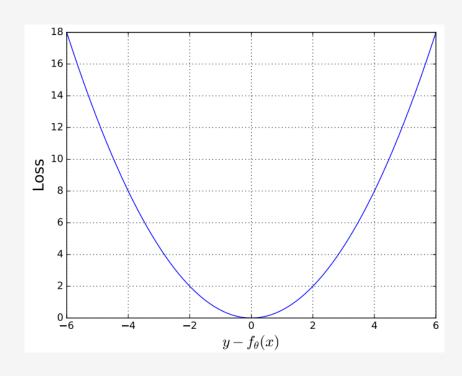
$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathcal{L}(y_i, f_{\theta}(x_i))$$

- □ 损失函数 $\mathcal{L}(y_i, f_{\theta}(x_i))$ 测量预测值和真实值之间的误差,越小越好
- □ 具体损失函数的定义依赖于具体的数据和任务
- □ 最广泛使用的损失回归函数:平方误差(squared loss)

$$\mathcal{L}(y_i, f_{\theta}(x_i)) = \frac{1}{2} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2$$

平方误差

$$\mathcal{L}(y_i, f_{\theta}(x_i)) = \frac{1}{2} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2$$

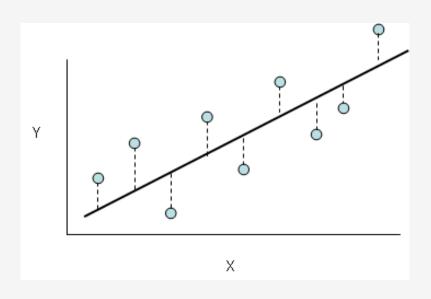


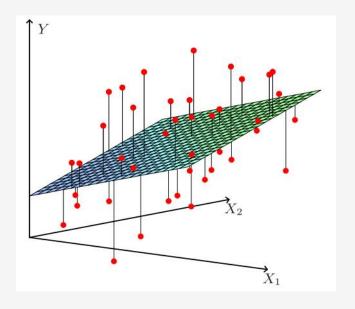
- □ 对预测误差大的有更大 的惩罚
- □ 容忍很小的预测误差
 - 观测误差等
 - 提升模型的泛化能力

最小均方误差回归

□ 优化目标是最小化训练数据上的均方误差

$$J_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2 \qquad \min_{\theta} J_{\theta}$$

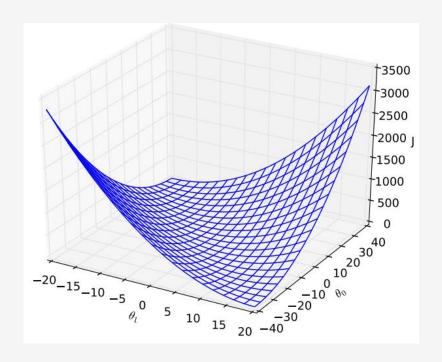


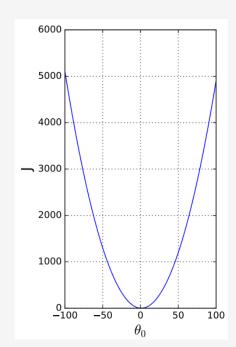


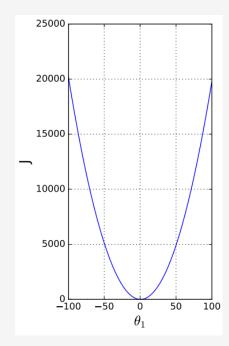
最小化目标函数

□ 举一个N = 1的简单示例,对于数据点(x,y) = (2,1)

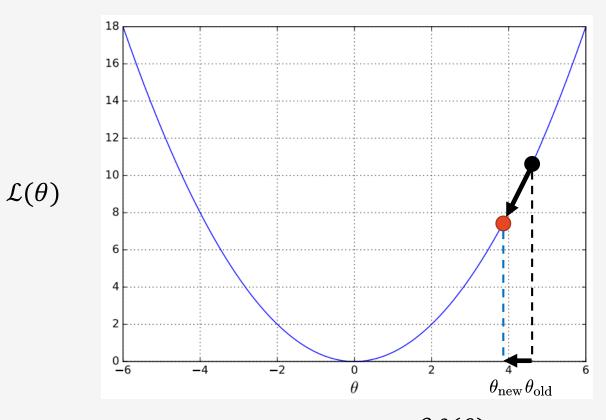
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(y - \theta_0 - \theta_1 x)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \theta_0 - 2\theta_1)^2$$







梯度学习方法



$$\theta_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$





- 2.2.1 批量梯度下降
- 2.2.2 随机梯度下降
- 2.2.3 小批量梯度下降
- 2.2.4 基本搜索步骤

批量梯度下降

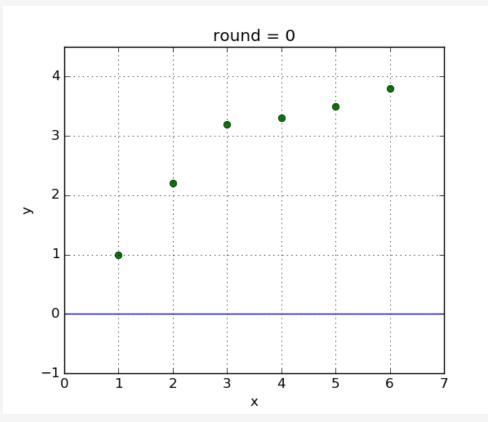
□ 优化目标

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2 \qquad \min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

□ 根据整个批量数据的梯度更新参数 $\theta_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$

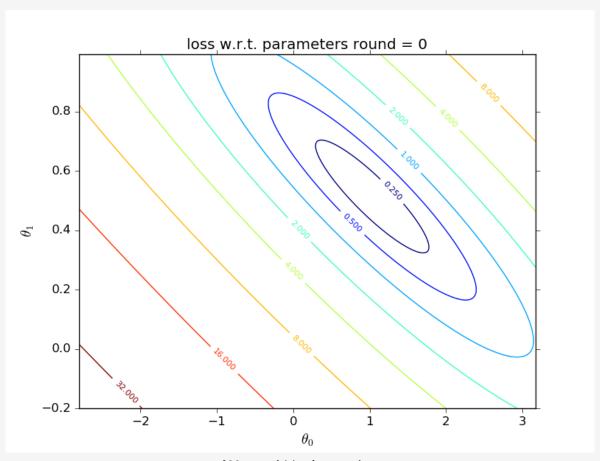
$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left((y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) \frac{\partial f_{\theta}(x_i)}{\partial \theta} \right)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) x_i$$
$$\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} + \eta \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) x_i$$

利用线性模型学习-曲线拟合



$$f(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

利用线性模型学习-参数改变



批量梯度更新

随机梯度下降

□ 优化目标

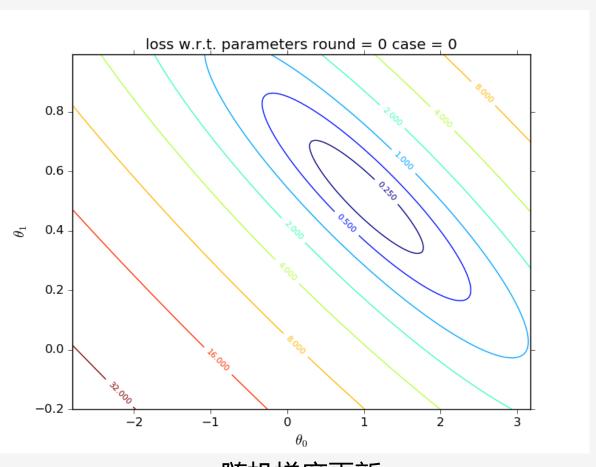
$$J^{(i)}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2 \qquad \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} J^{(i)}(\theta)$$

□ 根据整个批量数据的梯度更新参数 $\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial J^{(i)}(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$

$$\frac{\partial J^{(i)}(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -(y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) \frac{\partial f_{\theta}(x_i)}{\partial \theta}$$
$$= -(y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) x_i$$
$$\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} + \eta (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) x_i$$

- □ 对比批量梯度下降
 - 更快地更新参数(优点)
 - 学习中不确定性或震荡(缺点)

利用线性模型学习-参数改变



随机梯度更新

小批量梯度下降

算法思想

批量梯度下降和随机梯度下降的结合

训练步骤

□ 将整个训练集分成 K个小批量 (mini-batches)

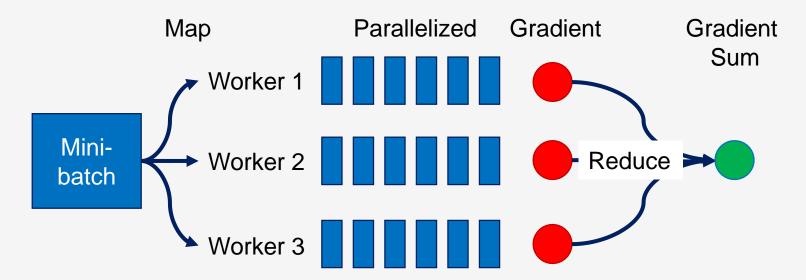
$$\{1,2,3,\cdots,K\}$$

□ 对于每一个小批量 k, 做一步批量下降来降低

$$J^{(k)}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2N_k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i))^2$$

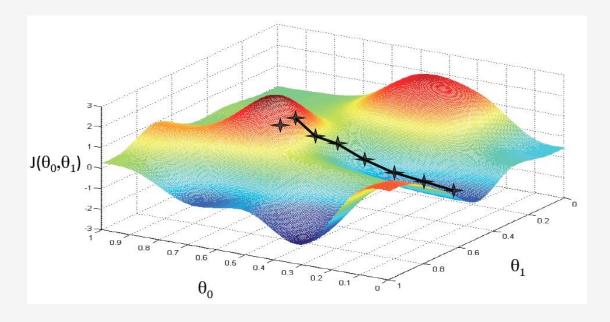
□ 对于每一个小批量,更新参数 $\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial J^{(k)}(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$

- □ 结合了批量梯度下降和随机梯度下降的优点
 - 批量梯度下降的优秀的稳定性
 - 随机梯度下降的快速更新
- □ 小批量梯度下降很适合使用在并行化计算中
 - 将每个小批量数据进一步切分,每个线程分别计算梯度,最后再加和这些梯度



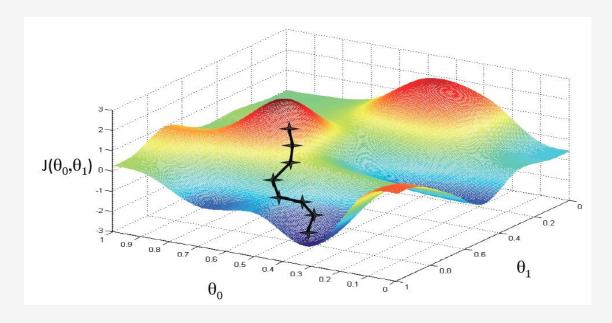
基本搜索步骤

- □ 随机选择一个参数初始化 θ
- □ 根据数据和梯度算法来更新 θ
- □ 直到走到局部一个最小区域(local minimum)

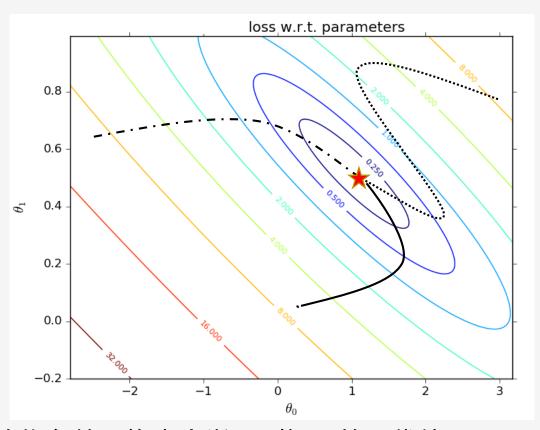


基本搜索步骤

- □ 随机选择一个新的参数初始化 θ
- □ 根据数据和梯度算法来更新 θ
- □ 直到走到局部一个最小区域(local minimum)



凸优化目标函数具有唯一最小点



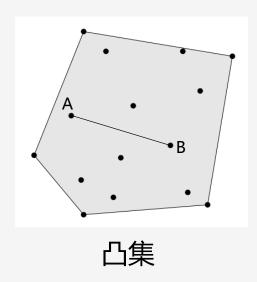
□ 不同的初始化参数最终也会学习到相同的最优值

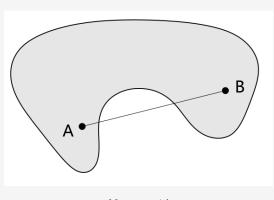
凸集 (Convex Set)

一个点集S被称为凸集,当且仅当该S里的任意两点A和B的连线上任意一点同样属于S

$$tx_1 + (1-t)x_2 \in S$$

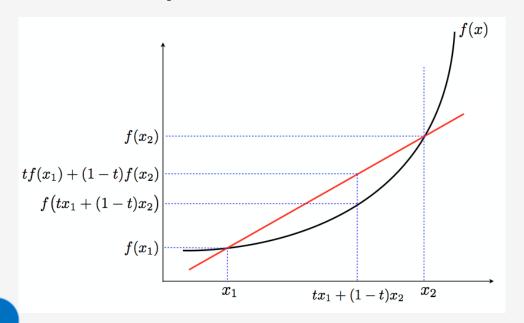
for all $x_1, x_2 \in S$, $0 \le t \le 1$





非凸集

凸函数 (Convex Function)

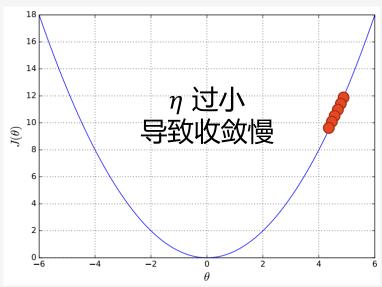


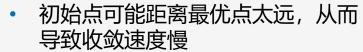
凸函数的定义

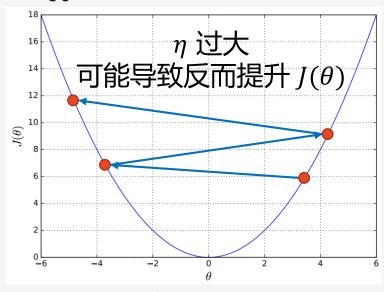
$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$$
 是凸函数: $\operatorname{dom} f$ 是一个凸集,并且满足
$$f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \le tf(x_1) + (1-t)f(x_2)$$
 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \operatorname{dom} f, 0 \le t \le 1$

学习率的选择

$$\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$







- 可能越过最优点
- 可能无法收敛
- 甚至可能发散
- □ 要检查梯度下降是否有效工作,可以打印出每几个迭代得到的损失 $J(\theta)$, 如果发现 $J(\theta)$ 并没有正常地下降,调整学习率 η



从代数视角来看线性回归

训练数据矩阵

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & \dots & x_d^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_d^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n)} & x_2^{(n)} & \dots & x_d^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} \implies \emptyset \quad \emptyset \quad \emptyset \quad \theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_d \end{pmatrix} \quad \overline{\text{Arise}} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

预测

$$\widehat{y} = X\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} x^{(1)}\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ x^{(2)}\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(n)}\boldsymbol{\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

目标函数

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{y} - \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}})^{\mathsf{T}} (\boldsymbol{y} - \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\mathsf{T}} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

目标函数

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\mathsf{T}} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}) \qquad \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

对参数向量的梯度

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = -\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

最优参数求解

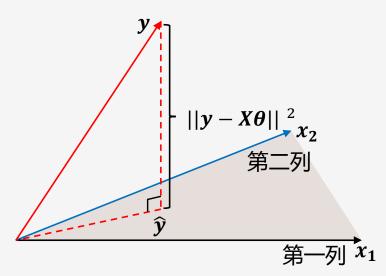
$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = 0 \to \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}) = 0$$
$$\to \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}$$
$$\to \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{X})^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{y}$$

预测值

$$\widehat{y} = X(X^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-1}X^{\mathsf{T}}y = Hy$$

H:帽子矩阵

几何解释



- □ 数据矩阵的列向量 $[x_1,x_2,...,x_d]$ 张成一个 \mathbb{R}^n 上的子空间
- □ H就是将标签向量y投影到该子空间的映射

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & & x_d^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & & x_d^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n)} & x_2^{(n)} & \cdots & x_d^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_d \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

X^TX为奇异矩阵的情况

- □ 当数据矩阵的一些列向量线性相关时
 - 例如 $x_2 = 3x_1$
- \square $X^{\mathsf{T}}X$ 为奇异矩阵,所以 $\widehat{\theta} = (X^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-1}X^{\mathsf{T}}y$ 无法被直接计算。

解决方案

- □ 正则化 (Regularization)
- $\square J(\mu) = \frac{1}{2} (y X\theta)^{\top} (y X\theta) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||\theta||_2^2$

带正则项的线性回归矩阵形式

优化目标

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\top} (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||\boldsymbol{\theta}||_{2}^{2} \quad \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

对参数向量的梯度

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = -\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \lambda \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

最优参数求解

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = 0 \to -X^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{y} - X\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \lambda \boldsymbol{\theta} = 0$$
$$\to X^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{y} = (X^{\mathsf{T}} X + \lambda \boldsymbol{I}) \boldsymbol{\theta}$$
$$\to \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (X^{\mathsf{T}} X + \lambda \boldsymbol{I})^{-1} X^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{y}$$



2.4 最大似然估计

2.4 最大似然估计

判别模型

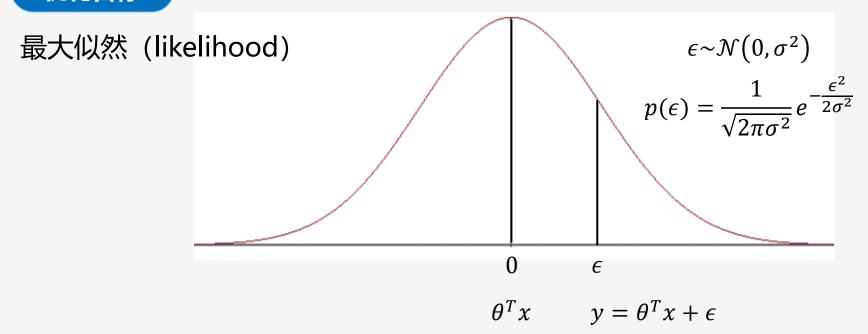
- □ 建模预测变量和观测变量之间的关系
- □ 又名条件模型 (Conditional Models)
- □ 确定性判别模型: $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
- □ 概率判别模型: $p_{\theta}(y|x)$

带高斯白噪声的线性拟合

$$y = f_{\theta}(x) + \epsilon = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j x_j + \epsilon = \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x + \epsilon$$
$$\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$
$$x = (1, x_1, x_2, ..., x_d)$$

2.4 最大似然估计

优化目标



一个数据点的标签预测似然

$$p(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\theta^T x)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

2.4 最大似然估计

概率判别模型的学习

最大化训练数据的似然

$$\max_{\theta} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \theta^\mathsf{T} x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

最大化训练数据的对数似然

$$\log \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\left(y_i - \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x_i\right)^2}{2\sigma^2} + \text{const}$$

$$\min_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \theta^{\mathsf{T}} x_i)^2$$
 等价于最小均方误差学习



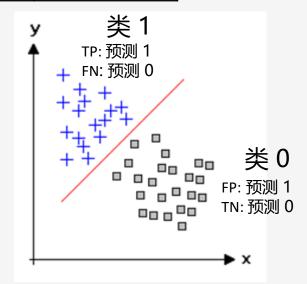
评估指标

预测

标签

	1	0
1	True Positive	False Negative
0	False Positive	True Negative

- □ True / False
 - True: 预测 = 标签
 - False: 预测 ≠ 标签
- Positive / Negative
 - Positive: 预测y = 1
 - Negative: 预测y = 0



评估指标

预测

标签

	1	0
1	True Positive	False Negative
0	False Positive	True Negative

精度(Accuracy)

□ 分类正确的样本占样本总数的比例

$$Acc = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

评估指标

预测

标签

	コンハン	
	1	0
1	True Positive	False Negativ e
0	False Positive	True Negativ e

精确率(Precision)

□ 预测为1的样本中标签为1的 比例

$$Prec = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

预测

	1	0
1	True Positive	False Negativ e
0	False Positive	True Negativ e

标签

召回率(Recall)

□ 标签为1的样本中预测为1的 比例

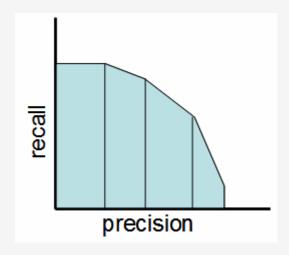
$$Rec = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

评估指标

□ 精确率和召回率的权衡

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1, & p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) > h \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- 阈值越高,精确率越高,召回率越低
 - 极端情况: 阈值=0.99
- 阈值越低,精确率越低,召回率越高
 - 极端情况: 阈值=0

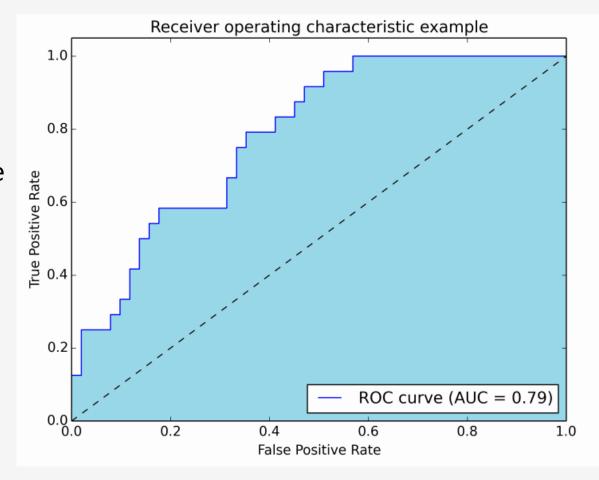


□ F1分数

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

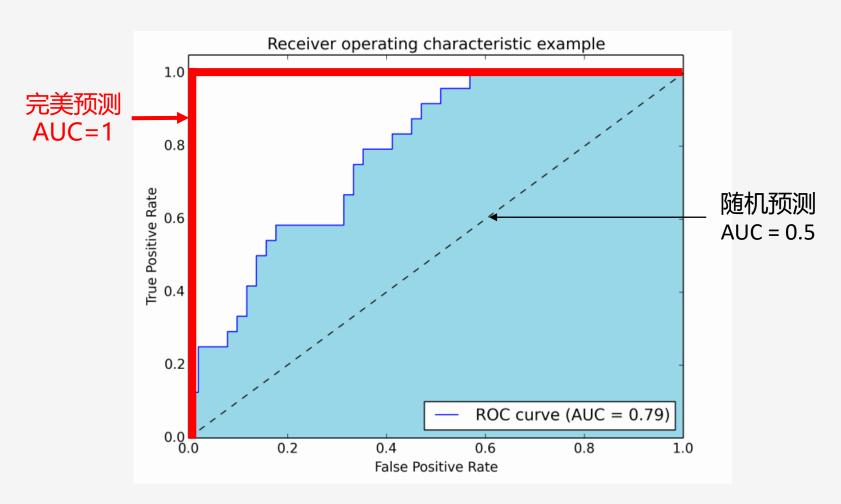
评估指标

- □ 基于排序的度量: ROC曲线下面积 (AUC)
- ☐ True Positive Rate $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$
- □ False Positive Rate $FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$



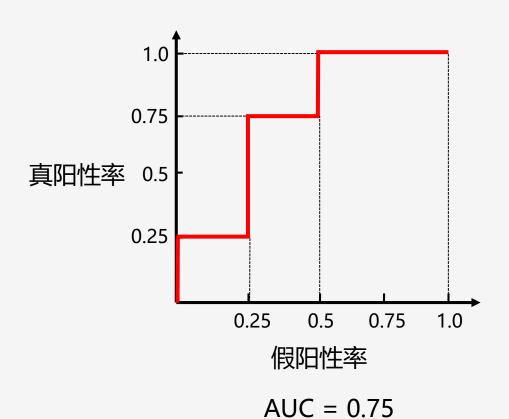
评估指标

□ 基于排序的度量: ROC曲线下面积 (AUC)



评估指标

□ AUC计算例子



Prediction	Label
0.91	1
0.85	0
0.77	1
0.72	1
0.61	0
0.48	1
0.42	0
0.33	0



分类问题

给定

- □ 样本空间X中一个样本x ($x \in X$)的描述
- □ 一个固定的类别集: $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$

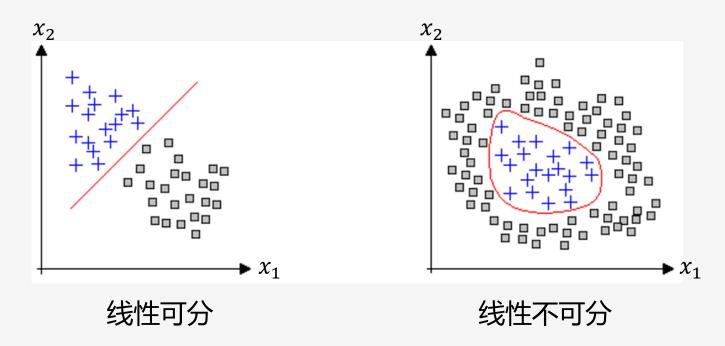
求解

□ x的类别: $f(x) \in C$,其中f(x)是一个定义域为X,值域为C的类别函数

二分类

□ 假如类别集是二元的,即 $C = \{0,1\}$ ({错误,正确},{负,正}),那么这就是二分类问题

二分类



线性可分性: 是否存在 $ax_1 + bx_2 + c = 0$

使得对于所有的正例: $ax_1 + bx_2 + c > 0$

对于所有的负例: $ax_1 + bx_2 + c < 0$

线性判别模型

判别模型

- □性质
 - 建模预测变量和观测变量之间的关系
 - 也称作条件模型(Conditional Models)
- □分类
 - 确定性判别模型: $y = f_{\theta}(x)$
 - 对于分类任务不可微分
 - 概率判别模型: $p_{\theta}(y|x)$
 - 对于分类任务可微分

二分类

$$p_{\theta}(y = 1|x)$$

$$p_{\theta}(y = 0|x) = 1 - p_{\theta}(y = 1|x)$$

熵 (Entropy)

- □ 在信息论中,熵用来衡量一个随机事件的不确定性
- □ 自信息 (Self Information)

$$I(x) = -\log(p(x))$$

- x表示一个事件
- p(x)表示x发生的概率
- 信息量, x越不可能发生时, 它一旦发生后的信息量就越大

熵 (Entropy)

- □ 在信息论中,熵用来衡量一个随机事件的不确定性
- □ 自信息 (Self Information)

$$I(x) = -\log(p(x))$$

□ 熵的计算

$$H(X) = \mathbb{E}_X[I(x)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_X[-\log(p(x))]$$

$$= -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x)$$

熵 (Entropy)

□ 假设对于这门课程,我们有三种可能的情况发生

事件编号	事件	概率 p	信息量 I
x_1	优秀	p = 0.7	$I = -\ln(0.7) = 0.36$
x_2	及格	p=0.2	$I = -\ln(0.2) = 1.61$
x_3	不及格	p=0.1	$I = -\ln(0.1) = 2.30$

□ 某某同学不及格!好大的信息量!相比较来说, "优秀"事件的信息量反而小了很多。上面的问题的熵是:

$$egin{align} H(p) &= -[p(x_1) \ln p(x_1) + p(x_2) \ln p(x_2) + p(x_3) \ln p(x_3)] \ &= 0.7 imes 0.36 + 0.2 imes 1.61 + 0.1 imes 2.30 \ &= 0.804 \ \end{gathered}$$

损失函数

交叉熵损失

- □ 离散的情况 $H(p,q) = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log q(x)$
- □ 连续的情况 $H(p,q) = -\int_x p(x) \log q(x) dx$

分类问题计算交叉熵损失

Ground Truth 0 1 0 0

 Prediction
 0.1
 0.6
 0.05
 0.05
 0.2

 $\mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -\sum_{k} \delta(y = c_{k}) \log p_{\theta}(y = c_{k}|x)$ $\delta(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z \text{ is true} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

二分类的交叉熵



□损失函数

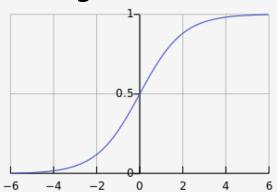
$$\mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -\delta(y = 1) \log p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) - \delta(y = 0) \log p_{\theta}(y = 0|x)$$
$$= -y \log p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) - (1 - y) \log(1 - p_{\theta}(y = 1|x))$$

逻辑斯谛(Logistic)回归

□ 逻辑斯谛回归是一个二分类模型

$$p_{\theta}(y=1|x) = \sigma(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}$$
$$p_{\theta}(y=0|x) = \frac{e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}{1+e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}$$

Sigmoid函数



□ 交叉熵损失函数

$$\mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -y \log \sigma(\theta^{\mathsf{T}} x) - (1 - y) \log(1 - \sigma(\theta^{\mathsf{T}} x))$$

□梯度

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta})}{\partial \theta} = -y \frac{1}{\sigma(\theta^{\top} x)} \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) x - (1 - y) \frac{-1}{1 - \sigma(\theta^{\top} x)} \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z)) x$$

$$= (\sigma(\theta^{\top} x) - y) x$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \eta \left(y - \sigma(\theta^{\top} x) \right) x$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma(z)}{\partial z} = \sigma(z) (1 - \sigma(z))$$

线性回归: $\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} + \eta (y_i - f_{\theta}(x_i)) x_i$

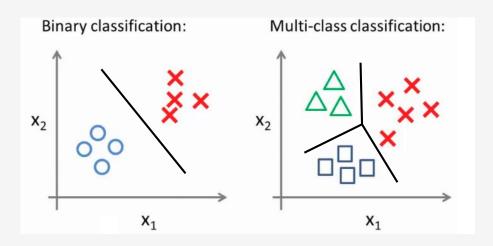
标签的决定

□ 逻辑斯谛回归求出的概率

$$p_{\theta}(y=1|x) = \delta(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}$$
$$p_{\theta}(y=0|x) = \frac{e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}{1+e^{-\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x}}$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1, & p_{\theta}(y = 1|x) > h \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

多分类



多分类交叉熵

$$\mathcal{L}(y, x, p_{\theta}) = -\sum_{k} \delta(y = c_{k}) \log p_{\theta}(y = c_{k}|x)$$

$$\delta(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z \text{ is true} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

真实值

0

1

0

预测值

0.1

0.7

0.2

多类别逻辑斯谛回归

□类别集

$$C = \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_m\}$$

□ 预测 $p_{\theta}(y = c_j | x)$ 的概率

$$p_{\theta}(y = c_j | x) = \frac{e^{\theta_j^{\mathsf{T}} x}}{\sum_{k=1}^{m} e^{\theta_k^{\mathsf{T}} x}}$$
 for $j = 1, \dots, m$

- Softmax
 - 参数 $\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_m\}$
 - 可以标准化成m 1组参数

多类别逻辑斯谛回归

- □ 对一个示例的学习 $(x, y = c_i)$
 - 最大对数化似然(log-likelihood)

$$\max_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y = c_j | x)$$

梯度

$$\frac{\partial \log p_{\theta}(y = c_{j}|x)}{\partial \theta_{j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \log \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{\top}x}}{\sum_{k=1}^{m} e^{\theta_{k}^{\top}x}}$$

$$= x - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \log \sum_{k=1}^{m} e^{\theta_{k}^{\top}x}$$

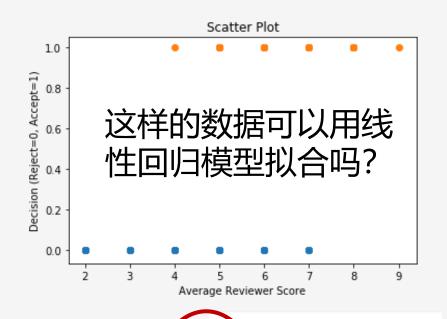
$$= x - \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{\top}x}}{\sum_{k=1}^{m} e^{\theta_{k}^{\top}x}} x = (1 - p_{\theta}(y = c_{j}|x))x$$

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

□ 论文平均得分 $x \in \Re$, $y \in \{0,1\}$

□ ICLR'18审稿意见数据集



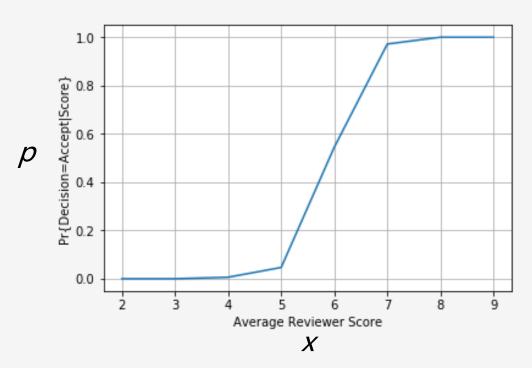
TL;DR	_bibtex	abstract	authorids	authors	conf_1	conf_2	conf_3	decision	review	review_1	review_2	review_3	title
None		Data structured in form of overlapping or non	[sharm170@umn.edu, srjoty@ntu.edu.sg, himanshu	[Ankit Sharma, Shafiq Joty, Himanshu Kharkwal,	3.0	3.0	.0	Reject	5.000000	5.0	5.0	5.0	Hyperedge2vec: Distributed Representations for
Query-based black-box attacks on deep neural n	@article{\nnitin2018exploring,\ntitle={Explori	Existing black-box attacks on deep neural netw	[abhagoji@princeton.edu, _w@eecs.berkeley.edu,	[Arjun Nitin Bhagoji, Warren He, Bo Li, Dawn S	4.0	3.0	4.0	Reject	6.000000	5.0	6.0	7.0	Exploring the Space of Black-box Attacks on De
A theory and algorithmic framework for predict	@article{\nd.2018learning,\ntitle={Learning We	Predictive models that generalize well under d	[fredrikj@mit.edu, kallus@cornell.edu, urish22	[Fredrik D. Johansson, Nathan Kallus, Uri Shal	3.0	3.0	4.0	Reject	6.666667	5.0	8.0	7.0	Learning Weighted Representations for Generali
We prove that DNN is a recursively approximate	@article{\nzheng2018understanding,\ntitle= {Und	Deep learning achieves remarkable generalizati	[zhenggh@mail.ustc.edu.cn, jtsang@bjtu.edu.cn,	[Guanhua Zheng, Jitao Sang, Changsheng Xu]	3.0	3.0	2.	Reject	3.666667	2.0	3.0	6.0	Understanding Deep Learning Generalization by

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

□ 试试计算并绘制 $p = \Pr\{y = 1 \mid x\}$

Pr{审稿结果 = 接收 | 分数}



□ 用线性回归将 *p* 拟合成 *x* 的一个 函数?

$$p = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

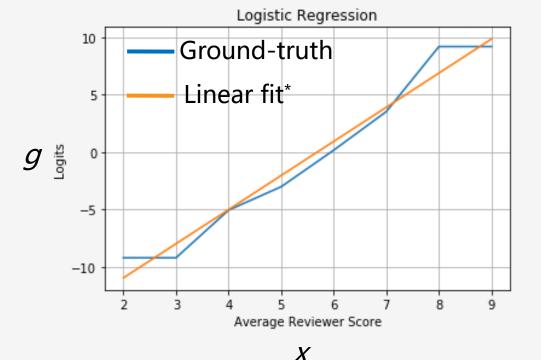
- □ 拟合效果会如何?
 - 概率 p 总是保持在 [0,1] 之间

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

□ 试试建立一个以概率 p 为自变量的逻辑函数 $g = \log(\frac{1}{2})$

Logit function $g = \log(\frac{p}{1})$



□ g 的范围是多少?

$$g \in [-\infty, \infty]$$

□ 逻辑斯蒂回归的实质: 用线性回归去拟合logit function

$$g = \log(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

 $g = \log(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$ $p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x)}}$

Pr{审稿结果 = 接收 | 分数}

□ Pr{审稿结果 = 拒稿 | 分数} 如何计算?

$$1 - p = \frac{e^{-(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x)}}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x)}}$$

□ 如何确定最优的模型参数 θ_0 和 θ_1 ?

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

- □ 用最大似然估计 (Maximum Likelihood Estimation) 来确定参数
 - 假设已知模型参数(即 θ_0 和 θ_1),请考虑下面的训练数据集。 该数据集来自我们模型的可能性有多大?

#	X	Y	$Likelihood = \frac{e^{-(\theta_0 + 3\theta_1)}}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + 3\theta_1)}} * \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + 8\theta_1)}} * \dots \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + 6\theta_1)}}$
1	$x_1 = 3$	$y_1 = 0$	1+e $1+e$ $1+e$
2	$x_2 = 8$	$y_2 = 1$	
••			
••			
N	$x_N = 6$	$y_N = 1$	

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:

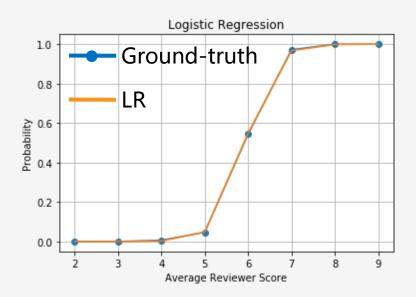
- □ 用最大似然估计 (Maximum Likelihood Estimation) 来确定参数
 - 假设已知模型参数(即 θ_0 和 θ_1),请考虑下面的训练数据集。 该数据集来自我们模型的可能性有多大?

#	X	Y
1	$x_1 = 3$	$y_1 = 0$
2	$x_2 = 8$	$y_2 = 1$
• •		
••		
N	$x_N = 6$	$y_N = 1$

□ 找到能够最大化 g 的模型参数 θ_0 和 θ_1 , 即最大似然估计

论文审稿结果分类

二分类任务:



```
from sklearn import linear_model

#Instantiate an LR object
logreg = sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=1e5);

#Recall: your training data must have a column of ones for the constant term
xd = np.ones((numPapers,2));
xd[:,0] = np.append(rscores,ascores)

yd = np.append(rlabels,alabels);

logreg.fit(xd,yd);

#Plot Pr{Accept|Score}
rv = np.ones((len(revRange),2));
rv[:,0] = revRange;
prpredict=logreg.predict proba(rv)
```

□ 从回归到分类: 如果接收的概率 > 0.5, 则输出审稿结果为"接收"。

垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

• 邮件 $x \in$ 所有邮件, $y \in \{$ 垃圾邮件,非垃圾邮件 $\}$



2024/10/11 (周五) 15:34

alarm@raysyun.com 代表 人力资源 <hr@hoau.net> 关于2024申请通知!

收件人

已禁用此邮件中的链接和其他功能。若要启用该功能,请将此邮件移动到收件箱中。 已将此邮件转换为纯文本格式。 Outlook 禁止访问下列具有潜在不安全因素的附件: 2024.docx.

请及时查阅, 逾期被视为放弃领取资格

此为加密文件(查阅码 2508)



垃圾邮件?

 $f: x \to y$

经验:

• 所有已被标识的"垃圾邮件"和"非垃圾邮件",即"<mark>有标签的训练数据</mark>集"

性能:

• "垃圾邮件"的识别准确率

"监督学习(分类问题)"

垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

□ UCI 垃圾邮件数据集 https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Spambase

Attribute Information:

The last column of 'spambase.data' denotes whether the e-mail was considered spam (1) or not (0), i.e. unsolicited commercial e-mail. Most of the attributes indicate whether a particular word or character was frequently occurring in the e-mail. The run-length attributes (55-57) measure the length of sequences of consecutive capital letters. For the statistical measures of each attribute, see the end of this file. Here are the definitions of the attributes:

48 continuous real [0,100] attributes of type word_freq_WORD

= percentage of words in the e-mail that match WORD, i.e. 100 * (number of times the WORD appears in the e-mail) / total number of words in e-mail. A "word" in this case is any string of alphanumeric characters bounded by non-alphanumeric characters or end-of-string.

6 continuous real [0,100] attributes of type char freq CHAR]

- = percentage of characters in the e-mail that match CHAR, i.e. 100 * (number of CHAR occurences) / total characters in e-mail
- 1 continuous real [1,...] attribute of type capital_run_length_average
- = average length of uninterrupted sequences of capital letters
- 1 continuous integer [1,...] attribute of type capital run length longest
- = length of longest uninterrupted sequence of capital letters
- 1 continuous integer [1,...] attribute of type capital run length total
- = sum of length of uninterrupted sequences of capital letters
- = total number of capital letters in the e-mail
- 1 nominal {0,1} class attribute of type spam
- = denotes whether the e-mail was considered spam (1) or not (0), i.e. unsolicited commercial e-mail.
 - □ 用多参数的逻辑斯蒂回归拟合

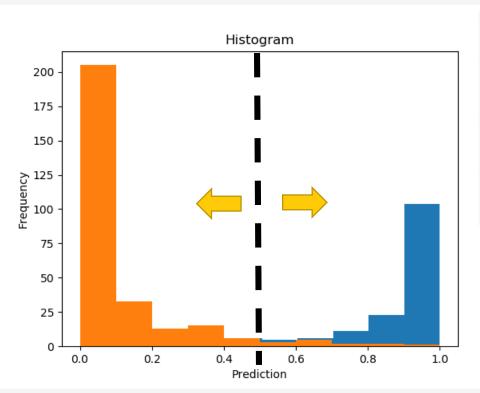
- 57 个实数值或整数值特征
- 二元输出类别

$$p_{spam} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \theta_i x_i)}}$$

垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

- □ UCI 垃圾邮件数据集 https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Spambase
- □ 90%用作训练数据集,10%用作测试数据集



```
#Instantiate an LR object
logreg = sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=1e5);

#Recall: your training data must have a column of ones for the constant term
xd = np.ones((numPapers,2));
xd[:,0] = np.append(rscores,ascores)

yd = np.append(rlabels,alabels);

logreg.fit(xd,yd);

#Plot Pr{Accept|Score}
rv = np.ones((len(revRange),2));
rv[:,0] = revRange;
prpredict=logreg.predict_proba(rv)
```

哪些邮件被误分类了?

垃圾邮件分类准确率: ~92%

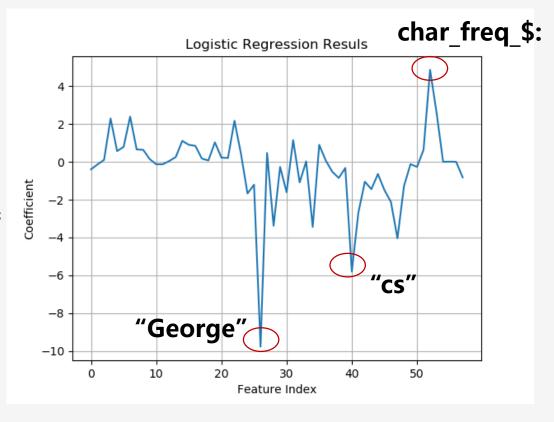
垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

- □ 哪些特征更加重要?
- □ θ接近于0, 代表着什么?

合理的假设是:具有较大绝对值的 β 系数对应的特征对模型预测性能更重要

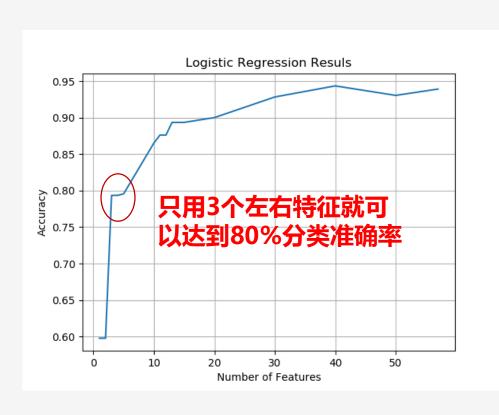
$$p_{spam} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \theta_i x_i)}}$$



垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

□ 只用绝对值排名靠前的k个特征,重新训练和评估模型性能



- 是否可以显式地训练参数,以优先 构建一个"稀疏"的模型?为什么?
 - 低复杂度的模型不容易过拟合
- 模型训练的目的是为了最小化损失函数:

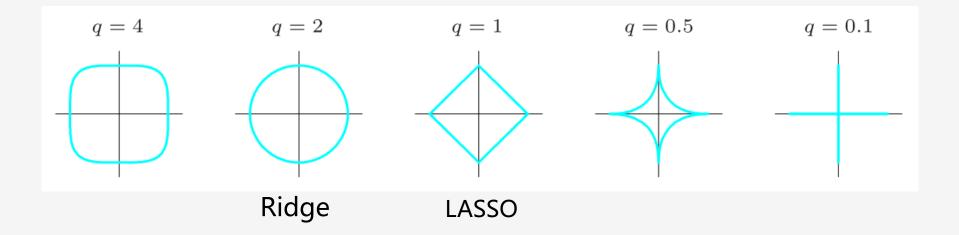
$$\hat{\theta} = \min_{\theta} Loss(\theta)$$

如何改变这个损失函数以降低训练出来的模型的复杂度?

垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

- □ 在损失函数中引入正则化项
- □ 经典正则化方法 $\|\theta\|_q$ 的数值分布图



"正则化"后 的损失函数

$$\hat{\theta} = \min_{\theta} \{ Loss(\theta) + c \|\theta\|_{0} \}$$

c 控制正则化项 的相对重要性

垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

□ 在损失函数中引入正则化项

Logistic Regression (aka logit, MaxEnt) classifier.

In the multiclass case, the training algorithm uses the one-vs-rest (OvR) scheme if the 'multi_class' option is set to 'ovr', and uses the cross- entropy loss if the 'multi_class' option is set to 'multinomial'. (Currently the 'multinomial' option is supported only by the 'lbfgs', 'sag' and 'newton-cg' solvers.)

This class implements regularized logistic regression using the 'liblinear' library, 'newton-cg', 'sag' and 'lbfgs' solvers. It can handle both dense and sparse input. Use C-ordered arrays or CSR matrices containing 64-bit floats for optimal performance; any other input format will be converted (and copied).

The 'newton-cg', 'sag', and 'lbfgs' solvers support only L2 regularization with primal formulation. The 'liblinear' solver supports both L1 and L2 regularization, with a dual formulation only for the L2 penalty.

Read more in the User Guide.

Parameter J. penalty: str, 'I1' or 'I2', default: 'I2'

Used to specify the norm used in the penalization. The 'newton-cg', 'sag' and 'lbfgs' solvers support only I2 penalties.

New in version 0.19: I1 penalty with SAGA solver (allowing 'multinomial' + L1)

C: float, default: 1.0

Inverse of regularization strength; must be a positive float. Like in support vector machines, smaller values specify stronger regularization.

应该使用哪一种正则 化方法?

c 应该如何选择?

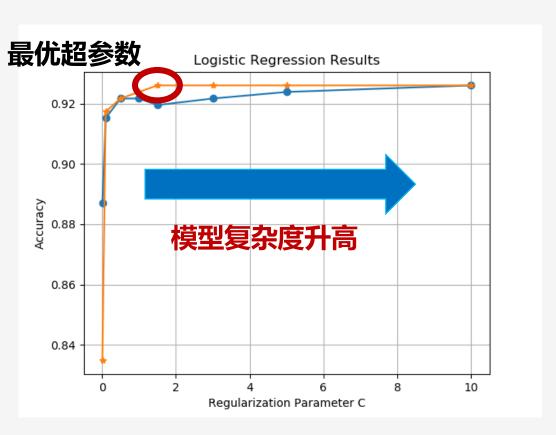
垃圾邮件分类

二分类任务:

- □ 应该使用哪一种正则化方法?
- □ *c* 应该如何选择?



→ Lasso (L1)





总结

线性模型总结

- 线性回归是机器学习中最基础的参数化学习模型,线性回归任务是机器学习中最基础的有监督学习任务。
- 逻辑斯谛回归,虽然其名字包含"回归"二字,但它是最具有代表性的机器学习分类模型,至今还在学术研究和工业落地场景中被广泛使用。

	激活函数	损失函数	优化方法
线性回归	=	$(y - \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x})^2$	最小二乘、梯度下降
Logistic 回归	$\sigma(\mathbf{w}^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x})$	$\mathbf{y} \log \sigma(\mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x})$	梯度下降
Softmax 回归	$\operatorname{softmax}(W^{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{T}}}\mathbf{x})$	$\mathbf{y} \log \operatorname{softmax}(W^{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{T}}}\mathbf{x})$	梯度下降



谢谢大家!

