哈尔滨工业大学计算机科学与技术学院 实验报告

课程名称: 机器学习

课程类型: 选修

实验题目: 逻辑回归

一、实验目的

理解逻辑回归模型,掌握逻辑回归模型的参数估计算法。

二、实验要求及实验环境

实验要求:实现两种损失函数的参数估计(1,无惩罚项;2.加入对参数的惩罚),可以采用梯度下降、共轭梯度或者牛顿法等。

实验环境:硬件环境: x64CPU

软件环境: pycharm

库版本号: anaconda python==3.6, numpy==1.17.0

三、设计思想(本程序中的用到的主要算法及数据结构)

3.1 逻辑回归的表达式推导

在二分类的情况下,推导逻辑回归表达式。令 $X = < X_1, X_2, ..., X_n >, Y \in \{0,1\}$,则有:

$$P(Y=1 | X) = \frac{P(X | Y=1)P(Y=1)}{P(X | Y=1)P(Y=1) + P(X | Y=0)P(Y=0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{P(X | Y=0)P(Y=0)}{P(X | Y=1)P(Y=1)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\ln \frac{P(X | Y=0)P(Y=0)}{P(X | Y=1)P(Y=1)})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\ln \frac{P(X | Y=0)}{P(X | Y=1)} + \ln \frac{P(Y=0)}{P(Y=1)})}$$

如果符合朴素贝叶斯假设,X的每个维度 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 之间相互独立,则有

$$P(X | Y = 0) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X = X_i | Y = 0)$$
$$P(X | Y = 1) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X = X_i | Y = 1)$$

代入得

$$P(Y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\ln \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X=X_i \mid Y=0)}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X=X_i \mid Y=1)} + \ln \frac{P(Y=0)}{P(Y=1)})}$$

化简得

$$P(Y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \frac{P(X=X_i \mid Y=0)}{P(X=X_i \mid Y=1)} + \ln \frac{P(Y=0)}{P(Y=1)})}$$

若 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 符合高斯分布 $N(\mu_{ik}, \sigma_i)$, Y 符合伯努利分布, 即:

$$P(X_i | Y = 0) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(X_i - \mu_{i0})^2}{2\sigma_i^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i}$$

$$P(X_i | Y = 1) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(X_i - \mu_{i1})^2}{2\sigma_i^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i}$$

$$P(Y = 1) = \pi$$

$$P(Y = 0) = 1 - \pi$$

代入原式得,

$$P(Y=1 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(\frac{\mu_{i0} - \mu_{i1}}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} X_{i} + \frac{{\mu_{i1}}^{2} - {\mu_{i0}}^{2}}{2\sigma_{i}^{2}}) + \ln\frac{1-\pi}{\pi})}$$

提出常数项后,上式可表示为这样的形式:

$$P(Y=1 | X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}$$

因此有

$$P(Y = 0 \mid X) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}$$

逻辑回归的基本思想即为通过上面两个公式求算分类概率,基本方法即为通过训练数据 X 估计系数 $w_i(i=0,1,...,n)$,从而对测试数据进行分类。

3.2 多分类的逻辑回归

对于多分类任务,逻辑回归同样适用。令 $X=< X_1, X_2, ..., X_n>, Y\in \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_R\}$,则估计分类概率的公式可以表达为:

$$P(y = y_k \mid X) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ki} X_{ki} + w_{k0})}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{R-1} \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ji} X_i + w_{j0})} \quad (k < R)$$

$$P(y = y_k \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{R-1} \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{ji} X_i + w_{j0})} \quad (k = R)$$

与二分类的不同之处在于,系数矩阵 \mathbf{w} 的维度由(1,n+1)变为(R-1,n+1)。

3.3 逻辑回归的训练过程

如果采用最大似然 (MLE) 方法估计参数 w,则

$$\mathbf{w}_{MLE} = \arg \max P(Y, X \mid \mathbf{w})$$
$$= \arg \max \prod_{l}^{N} P(Y^{l}, X^{l} \mid \mathbf{w})$$

但是由于每个样本 Y^l, X^l 的联合分布难以估计,实际中并未采用 MLE 方法进行估计,

反而将 X^l 后置,用最大条件似然(MCLE)估计参数 \mathbf{w} :

$$\mathbf{w}_{MCLE} = \arg \max P(Y \mid X, \mathbf{w})$$

$$= \arg \max \prod_{l}^{N} P(Y^{l} \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w})$$

$$= \arg \max \sum_{l}^{N} \ln P(Y^{l} \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w})$$

令

$$P(Y = 0 \mid X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}$$

$$P(Y=1 \mid X) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i X_i + w_0)}$$

因此,损失函数设定为:

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{l}^{N} \ln P(Y^{l} \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w})$$

$$= -\sum_{l}^{N} (Y^{l} \ln P(Y^{l} = 1 \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w}) + (1 - Y^{l}) \ln P(Y^{l} = 0 \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w}))$$

$$= -\sum_{l}^{N} (Y^{l} \ln \frac{P(Y^{l} = 1 \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w})}{P(Y^{l} = 0 \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w})} + \ln P(Y^{l} = 0 \mid X^{l}, \mathbf{w}))$$

$$= -\sum_{l}^{N} (Y^{l} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}X_{i} + w_{0}) - \ln(1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}X_{i} + w_{0}))$$

对参数 w 求导得到,

$$\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{l} X_i^l (Y^l - \hat{P}(Y^l = 1 \mid X^l, W))$$

若采用带有正则化项的损失函数,则

$$l(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{l}^{N} (Y^{l} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i} X_{i} + w_{0}) - \ln(1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i} X_{i} + w_{0})) + \frac{\lambda}{2} || \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{w} ||$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_{i}} = \sum_{l} X_{i}^{l} (Y^{l} - \hat{P}(Y^{l} = 1 | X^{l}, W) + \lambda w_{i}$$

使用梯度下降进行更新:

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} - \alpha \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$$

四、实验结果与分析

4.1 生成数据

4.1.1 满足朴素贝叶斯假设的数据

朴素贝叶斯假设对于一个样本 $X=<X_1,X_2,...,X_n>$, 其不同维度 $X_1,X_2,...,X_n$ 之间 互相独立。为了方便结果呈现,在实验中取维度 n=2 。

```
def generate_independent_data(mu, sigma, num_sample):
    """
    Generate data of (X, y) pairs, in which every dimension of X satisfies an independent Gaussian Distribution,
    and y satisfies a Bernoulli Distribution with the number of classes at 2.
    iparam mu: a matrix of (2, x_dim)
    iparam sigma: a matrix of (2, x_dim)
    iparam num_sample: the number of samples to generate
    ireturn:
    """
    assert len(mu) == len(sigma)
    assert len(mu[0]) == 2
    assert len(mu[1]) == 2
    x_dim = len(mu)

num_class_1, num_class_2 = generate_bernoulli_data(num_sample)

data = []
    for i in range(num_class_1):
        x = generate_gauss_data(mu[0], sigma[0], x_dim)
        data.append([x, [0]])

for i in range(num_class_2):
        x = generate_gauss_data(mu[1], sigma[1], x_dim)
        data.append([x, [1]])
    return data
```

图 1 生成符合朴素贝叶斯假设数据的代码

在具体实现代码中,对于X,基于高斯分布生成随机数据,其中 X_1, X_2 两个维度的数据是独立生成的,分别符合不同的高斯分布,因而可以保证它们是相互独立的。然后以随机的比例将这些数据分为两类,标记为0和1。

4.1.2 不满足朴素贝叶斯假设的数据

不满足朴素贝叶斯假设意味着对于一个样本 $X=< X_1, X_2, ..., X_n>$, 其不同维度 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 之间存在任意两个维度不独立。当维度 n=2 时,代表 X_1, X_2 不独立。

```
def generate_correlated_data(mu, cov, num_sample):
    """
    Generate data of (X, y) pairs, in which X satisfies a multi-variate Gaussian Distribution,
    and y satisfies a Bernoulli Distribution with the number of classes at 2.
    :param mu: the mean of multi-variate Gaussian Distribution
    :param cov: the covariance matrix of multi-variate Gaussian Distribution
    :param num_sample: the number of samples to generate
    :return: data
    """
    assert len(mu) == 2
    assert len(cov) == 2

num_class_1, num_class_2 = generate_bernoulli_data(num_sample)
    data = []
    for i in range(num_class_1):
        x = generate_multi_variate_gauss_data(mu[0], cov[0])
        data.append([x, [0]])

for i in range(num_class_2):
        x = generate_multi_variate_gauss_data(mu[1], cov[1])
        data.append([x, [1]])

return data
```

图 2 生成不符合朴素贝叶斯假设数据的代码

在具体代码实现中,对于X,基于二维高斯分布生成随机数据。为了保证 X_1, X_2 不独立,需要保证协方差矩阵的反对角线上两个元素相等且不能为0。

4.1.3 UCI 数据集的导入

实验中,选择了2个三分类数据集对具有多分类功能的逻辑回归分类器进行测试,这两个数据集分别是鸢尾花数据集(iris)和种子数据集(seed)。其中鸢尾花数据集每个样本具有4个特征,种子数据集每个样本具有7个特征。

首先读入数据并转换数据集格式。

图 3 加载数据集的代码

接下来按一定比例将数据集分为训练集与测试集(实验中设定的比例为9:1),训练集用于模型调参,测试集用于测试结果。

```
def split_data(data):
    total = len(data)
    train_data = []
    test_data = []
    group = total // 10
    for g in range(group):
        for i in range(9):
            if g * 10 + i < total:
                train_data.append(data[g * 10 + i])
            else:
                break
        if g * 10 + 9 < total:
                test_data.append(data[g * 10 + 9])
    return train_data, test_data</pre>
```

图 4 切分数据集的代码

最后对数据的不同维度分别进行 z-score 归一化。这是由于不同特征的量纲不同,可能对分析结果产生影响;同时,统一的量纲可以加速梯度下降的收敛,也可以减少数据溢出的错误。

```
def normalize(data):
    mean = np.mean(data, axis=0)
    std = np.std(data, axis=0)
    data = (data - mean) / std
    return data
```

图 5 正则化的代码

4.2 结果分析

4.2.1 数据是否线性可分对结果的影响

当数据线性可分时,应满足的条件是,不同类别、相同特征符合的高斯分布均值可以不同,但方差必须相同,且取值适当,这时得到的决策面一定是线性的。

生成共 50 个样本点,正例样本,取 $E(X_1)=1, E(X_2)=1; D(X_1)=0.5, D(X_2)=0.3;$

负例样本,取 $E(X_1) = 3$, $E(X_2) = 2$; $D(X_1) = 0.5$, $D(X_2) = 0.3$,梯度下降训练 100w 轮次,得到的结果如下所示;

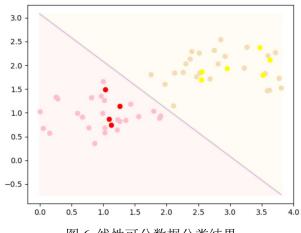


图 6 线性可分数据分类结果

最终的损失和梯度如下所示:

图 7 线性可分数据 loss 和 gradient

可以看出,逻辑回归能够很好地对线性可分数据进行分类,最终梯度无限接近于 0, loss 也能够收敛到很小的值。

当数据线性不可分时,数据并不能被线性决策面完全分开,在二维空间内的表现是,不存在一条直线能够将两类数据完美分开,使得测试集(图中颜色较深的点测试集中的数据)准确率达到100%。

生成共 50 个样本点,正例样本,取 $E(X_1)=1, E(X_2)=1; D(X_1)=3, D(X_2)=5$; 负 例样本取 $E(X_1)=3, E(X_2)=2; D(X_1)=3, D(X_2)=5$,梯度下降训练 5w 轮次,得到的结果如下所示:

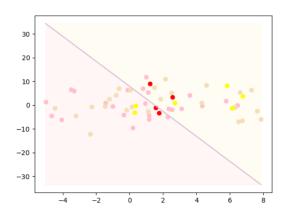


图 8 非线性可分数据分类结果

可以看出此时训练数据和测试数据都不能被得到的决策面很好地分开。损失、梯度和最终的参数如下所示:

```
| 9706/50000 [00:01<00:08, 5036.58it/s]
| MCLE Loss: 33.808627482695655
| gradient: [-2.95608023e-15 1.37929471e-15 1.34052591e-14]
| 39%| | 19679/50000 [00:04<00:06, 4528.23it/s]
| MCLE Loss: 33.808627482695655
| gradient: [-2.95608023e-15 1.37929471e-15 1.34052591e-14]
| 60%| | 29826/50000 [00:06<00:04, 4795.61it/s]
| MCLE Loss: 33.808627482695655
| gradient: [-2.95608023e-15 1.37929471e-15 1.34052591e-14]
| 80%| | 40163/50000 [00:08<00:01, 4989.70it/s]
| MCLE Loss: 33.808627482695655
| gradient: [-2.95608023e-15 1.37929471e-15 1.34052591e-14]
| 80%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%| | 100%|
```

图 9 非线性可分数据 loss 和 gradient(epoch=5w)

可以发现损失函数较大,并且从 1000 轮开始,损失函数发生的变化就微乎其微,但梯度已经十分接近于 0。增加训练次数到 10w 轮,结果如下所示:

图 10 非线性可分数据 loss 和 gradient(epoch=10w)

发现参数和损失都没有发生改变,因而可以得出结论,在数据线性不可分时,基于逻辑回归的分类器并不能做出很好的分类,只能找到一个线性决策面,使得两类数据尽可能被准确分类。但由于数据本身的性质使得其并不能被线性分开,结果并不理想。

4.2.2 数据是否符合朴素贝叶斯假设对结果的影响

生成6组符合朴素贝叶斯假设的数据,观察其结果如下:

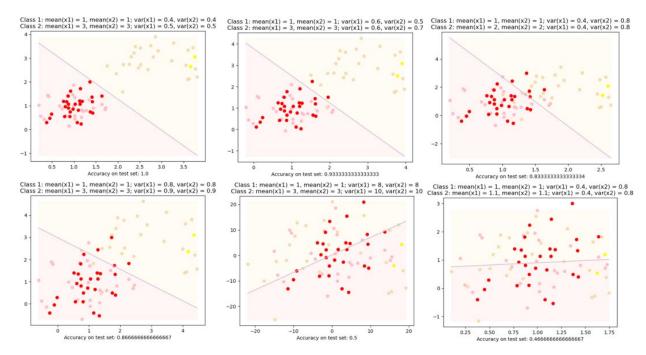


图 11 符合朴素贝叶斯假设数据的分类结果

在生成数据符合朴素贝叶斯假设的条件下,如果两类样本点分布的均值差异过小,方差过大,也会造成生成数据线性不可分,使得逻辑回归分类器准确下降。比较极端的情况下,当正、负例的样本均值为 1 和 3,方差分别 8 和 10 时,准确率仅为 0.5;当正、负例样本方差为 0.4、0.8,均值分别为 1,1.1 时,准确率仅为 0.47。只有当样本点分布均值差异以及方差均在合适的范围内时,才能保证数据是线性可分的,这时逻辑回归的准确率可以达到 1.0。

生成不符合朴素贝叶斯假设的数据,观察结果如下:

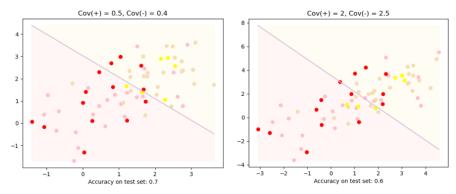


图 12 不符合朴素贝叶斯假设数据的分类结果

在生成数据不满足朴素贝叶斯假设的条件下,逻辑回归也只能找到使得损失最小的一个线性决策面,尽可能地将每个样本点分到正确的类别,但是即使在协方差取值并不大的情况下,分类结果也并不是很理想。

由此可见,无论是否符合朴素贝叶斯假设,对于线性可分的数据集,逻辑回归可以找到一个完美的决策面进行分类;对于非线性可分的数据集,逻辑回归只能找出一个使损失尽可能小的一个线性决策面,并不能很好地处理这种数据集。

4.2.3 正则化项的作用

生成数据集满足以下条件: 对于正例 $E(X_1) = 1$, $E(X_2) = 1$; $D(X_1) = 0.4$, $D(X_2) = 0.4$;

对于负例: $E(X_1)=2$, $E(X_2)=2$; $D(X_1)=0.4$, $D(X_2)=0.4$,训练数据仅有 5 个样本点,测试数据包含 100 个样本点。分别在有正则化项和无正则化项下进行实验,结果如下图所示。

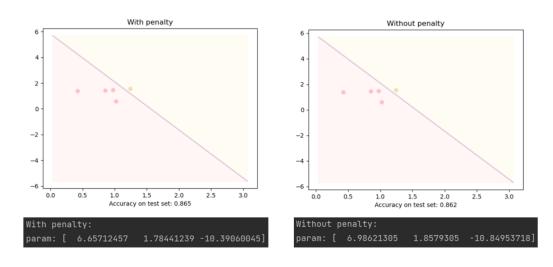


图 13 是否有正则化项对于分类结果的对比-1

可以看出,添加惩罚项使得准确率提高了 0.3%,并且观察参数可以发现,正则化项使 参数值减少,模型复杂度降低,对于减缓模型的过拟合有一定的作用。

然而,经过多次实验发现,即使训练数据仅有 5 个样本,逻辑回归模型的过拟合问题 也不严重,正则化项的优化作用微乎其微,同时由于参数原本量级就较小,正则化项对参 数的影响也很小,多数情况下有无正则化项都不会影响决策面的选择和分类的准确率。随 着训练数据的增加,更难产生过拟合现象,正则化项的影响更弱。

训练数据分别为 5 和 10 的实验结果如下图,在逻辑回归中当训练数据达到 10 就已经

很难发生过拟合现象了:

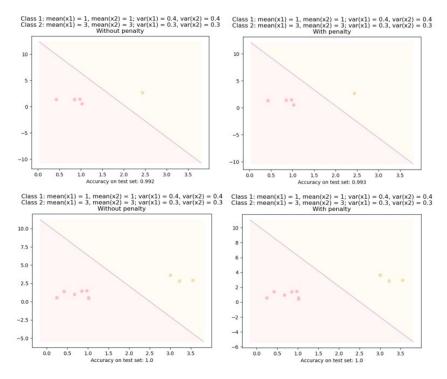


图 14 是否有正则化项对于分类结果的对比-2

4.2.4 数据溢出的解决方法

当数据量级过大,在 sigmoid 函数中取 e 的指数操作很容易导致数据溢出。经查阅相关资料和进行数学推导,发现可以通过改变 sigmoid 函数的计算方式来防止数据溢出。

$$sigmoid(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}, x \ge 0\\ \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}}, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

这样无论数据的绝对值量级多大,都可以避免可能导致溢出的指数运算。以计算梯度 为例,代码实现如下:

```
def gradient(self, X, Y):
    linear = self.b + np.dot(X, self.W.T)
    sigmoid_linear = self.sigmoid(linear)
    w_grad = - (np.sum((Y - sigmoid_linear) * X.T, axis=1))
    b_grad = - (np.sum(Y - sigmoid_linear))
    grad = np.concatenate((w_grad, [b_grad]))
    # print(grad)
    return grad
```

图 15 避免数据溢出的方法

4.2.5 UCI 数据集上的测试结果

实验中使用了鸢尾花数据集和种子数据集。

鸢尾花数据集中,数据特征为4个维度,数据类别有3个,分别是Iris-setosa,Iris-versicolor和Iris-virginica。种子数据集中,数据特征为7个维度,数据类别有3个。为了与三分类对应,编写了可以实现多分类功能的逻辑回归分类器:

初始化参数:

```
class multi_logistic_regression_classifier:
    def __init__(self, x_dim, n_class):
        self.W = np.random.randn(n_class - 1, x_dim)
        self.b = np.random.randn(n_class - 1)
```

计算损失:

```
def mcle_loss(self, X, Y):
    tmp = np.c_[np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b), np.ones(X.shape[0])]
    sum_exp = np.sum(tmp, axis=1)
    sum_exp = np.reshape(sum_exp, (sum_exp.shape[0], 1))
    loss = - np.sum(Y * np.log(tmp / sum_exp)) / X.shape[0]
    return loss
```

计算梯度:

```
def gradient(self, X, Y):
    exp = np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b)
    sum_exp = np.sum(exp, axis=1) + 1
    sum_exp = np.reshape(sum_exp, (sum_exp.shape[0], 1))
    X = np.expand_dims(np.c_[X, np.ones(X.shape[0])], axis=1)
    X = np.repeat(X, Y.shape[1] - 1, axis=1)
    tmp = np.expand_dims(Y.T[:-1].T, axis=-1) * X
    ratio = np.expand_dims(exp / sum_exp, axis=-1)
    grad = - np.sum(tmp - ratio * X, axis=0)
    return grad
```

更新参数:

```
def train_gradient_descent(self, X, Y, lr=0.001, epoch=1000, log=True):
    for e in trange(epoch):
        param = self.param
        grad = self.gradient(X, Y)
        param = optimizer.gradient_descent(param, grad, lr)
        self.W = param.T[:-1].T
        self.b = param.T[-1]

    if log and e % 100 == 0:
        print(self.mcle_loss(X, Y))
```

预测结果:

```
def predict(self, X):
    logits = np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b)
    logits = np.c_[logits, np.ones(logits.shape[0])]
    label = np.argmax(logits, axis=1)
    return label
```

实现多分类器后,就可以在数据集上进行测试。其中对数据的预处理也十分关键,需要在使用数据前将其随机打乱并统一量纲。最终在鸢尾花数据集和种子数据集上的结果如下所示:

鸢尾花数据集:

```
Accuracy on train set:
0.9777777777777777777
Accuracy on test set:
1.0
```

图 16 鸢尾花数据集分类结果

种子数据集:

Accuracy on train set:
0.9894179894179894
Accuracy on test set:
0.8095238095238095

图 17 种子数据集分类结果

在鸢尾花数据集上的结果明显优于种子数据集。查阅资料得知,鸢尾花数据集线性可分,但种子数据集非线性可分,该分类结果的优劣情况也与之前对数据集是否线性可分的分析相契合。同时,分类结果也与特征的选取有关,通过对实际情况的进一步调研,得到与分类结果更加相关的数据特征,也可以使分类效果得到提升。

五、结论

对于线性可分的数据集,逻辑回归可以找到一个完美的决策面进行分类;对于非线性可分的数据集,逻辑回归只能找出一个使损失尽可能小的一个线性决策面,并不能很好地处理这种数据集。事实上,是否符合朴素贝叶斯假设对分类结果的影响也是基于其是否线性可分而言的。如果数据并非线性可分,即使符合朴素贝叶斯假设,也不能被逻辑回归完美分类。但逻辑回归总会尽可能找到与训练数据更接近的决策面,使更多的点被正确分类。

在数据量很小时,逻辑回归也会遭受轻微的过拟合现象,可以通过添加正则化项加以缓解。但是逻辑回归的过拟合现象并不严重,只要数据集稍微增加,就基本不存在过拟合现象,正则化项的影响也十分微小。

六、参考文献

- [1] Christopher M. Bishop. 2006. Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning (Information Science and Statistics). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- [2] 周志华. 2016. 机器学习.
- [3] Strang, G. 2006. Linear algebra and its applications. Belmont, CA: Thomson, Brooks/Cole.
- [4] https://timvieira.github.io/blog/post/2014/02/11/exp-normalize-trick/

七、附录:源代码(带注释)

Utils.py:

```
limport random
limport numpy as np
limport matplotlib.pyplot as plt

frandom.seed(1219)
fnp.random.seed(1219)

def generate_bernoulli_data(num_sample):
    """

generate data that satisfy bernoulli distribution
    :param num sample: the total number of samples to generate
```

```
13
      :return: the number of samples in two classes
14
15
      num class 1 = random.randint(1, num sample - 1)
16
      num_class_2 = num_sample - num_class_1
      return num_class_1, num_class_2
17
18
19
20def generate_gauss_data(mu, sigma, dim):
21
22
      generate data that satisfy gauss distribution
23
      :param mu: mean
24
      :param sigma: variance
25
      :param dim: dimension of parameter x
26
      :return: generated data x
      ....
27
28
      x = []
29
      for j in range(dim):
          x.append(random.gauss(mu[j], sigma[j]))
30
31
      return x
32
33
34def generate_independent_data(mu, sigma, num_sample):
35
      Generate data of (X, y) pairs, in which every dimension of X satisfies an independent
36
      and y satisfies a Bernoulli Distribution with the number of classes at 2.
37
38
      :param mu: a matrix of (2, x_dim)
      :param sigma: a matrix of (2, x_dim)
39
      :param num_sample: the number of samples to generate
40
41
      :return: data
42
43
      assert len(mu) == len(sigma)
44
      assert len(mu[0]) == 2
      assert len(mu[1]) == 2
45
      x_{dim} = len(mu)
46
47
      num_class_1, num_class_2 = generate_bernoulli_data(num_sample)
48
49
      # num_class_1, num_class_2 = int(0.6 * num_sample), int(0.4 * num_sample)
50
51
      data = []
52
      for i in range(num_class_1):
          x = generate_gauss_data(mu[0], sigma[0], x_dim)
53
54
          data.append([x, [0]])
55
56
      for i in range(num_class_2):
```

```
57
           x = generate_gauss_data(mu[1], sigma[1], x_dim)
           data.append([x, [1]])
58
59
       return data
60
61
62def generate_multi_variate_gauss_data(mu, cov):
63
64
       generate data that satisfy multi-variate gauss
65
       :param mu: mean
66
       :param cov: variance
67
       :return: generated data
68
       assert len(mu) == len(cov)
69
70
       assert len(cov) == len(cov[0])
71
      x_{dim} = len(mu)
72
73
       x = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu, cov).tolist()
74
       return x
75
77def generate_correlated_data(mu, cov, num_sample):
       ....
78
       Generate data of (X, y) pairs, in which X satisfies a multi-variate Gaussian Distribu
79
       and y satisfies a Bernoulli Distribution with the number of classes at 2.
80
       :param mu: the mean of multi-variate Gaussian Distribution
81
       :param cov: the covariance matrix of multi-variate Gaussian Distribution
82
       :param num_sample: the number of samples to generate
83
84
       :return: data
       ....
85
86
       assert len(mu) == 2
87
       assert len(cov) == 2
88
89
       num_class_1, num_class_2 = generate_bernoulli_data(num_sample)
90
       data = []
       for i in range(num_class_1):
91
           x = generate_multi_variate_gauss_data(mu[0], cov[0])
92
93
           data.append([x, [0]])
94
       for i in range(num_class_2):
95
           x = generate_multi_variate_gauss_data(mu[1], cov[1])
96
97
           data.append([x, [1]])
98
99
       return data
100
```

```
101
102def shuffle_data(data, shuffle=True):
103
104
       shuffle data randomly
105
       :param data: input data
106
       :param shuffle: conduct shuffle operation or not
107
       :return: processed data
       0.00
108
       if shuffle:
109
110
           random.shuffle(data)
       X = []
111
       Y = []
112
       for d in data:
113
114
           X.append(d[0])
115
           Y.append(d[1][0])
116
       return np.array(X), np.array(Y)
117
118
119# def shuffle data multi(data):
120#
         random.shuffle(data)
         X = []
121#
         Y = []
122#
         for d in data:
123#
124#
             X.append(d[0])
125#
             if d[1][0] == 0:
126#
                 Y.append([1, 0])
127#
             else:
128#
                 Y.append([0, 1])
129#
         return np.array(X), np.array(Y)
130
131
132def visualize_data(data, mode='train'):
133
       x_class_1, y_class_1, x_class_2, y_class_2 = [], [], [], []
134
       for d in data:
135
           if d[1][0] == 0:
136
               x_class_1.append(d[0][0])
137
               y_class_1.append(d[0][1])
138
           if d[1][0] == 1:
139
               x_{class_2.append(d[0][0])}
140
               y_class_2.append(d[0][1])
       if mode == 'train':
141
           plt.plot(x_class_1, y_class_1, 'ro', color='pink')
142
143
           plt.plot(x_class_2, y_class_2, 'ro', color='wheat')
       if mode == 'test':
144
```

```
145
           plt.plot(x_class_1, y_class_1, 'ro', color='red')
146
           plt.plot(x_class_2, y_class_2, 'ro', color='yellow')
147
148
149def visualize_result_2d(param, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max):
150
       w = param[:-1]
151
       b = param[-1]
152
       x = np.arange(x_min, x_max, 0.01)
153
       y = -(b + w[0] * x) / w[1]
154
       y_{min} = min(y_{min}, y[0], y[-1])
155
       y_max = max(y_max, y[0], y[-1])
156
       plt.plot(x, y, color='thistle')
157
       plt.fill_between(x, y, y_max, color='cornsilk', alpha=0.3)
158
       plt.fill_between(x, y_min, y, color='mistyrose', alpha=0.3)
159
160
161# def visualize_result_2d_multi(param, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max):
         w = param.T[:-1].T
162#
163#
         b = param.T[-1]
164#
         x = np.arange(x_min, x_max, 0.01)
         y = -(b + w[0][0] * x) / w[0][1]
165#
166#
         y_{min} = min(y_{min}, y[0], y[-1])
167#
         y_{max} = max(y_{max}, y[0], y[-1])
         plt.plot(x, y, color='thistle')
168#
169#
         plt.fill_between(x, y, y_max, color='mistyrose', alpha=0.3)
         plt.fill_between(x, y_min, y, color='cornsilk', alpha=0.3)
170#
171
172
173def evaluate(labels, logits):
174
175
       evaluate the accuracy
176
       :param labels: true
177
       :param logits: prediction
178
       :return: accuracy
       0.00
179
180
       total = len(labels)
181
       correct = 0
182
       for i in range(total):
           correct += (labels[i] == logits[i])
183
       acc = correct / total
184
185
       return acc
186
187
188if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
189
       # ------ test -----
190
       mu = [[0, 1], [0.3, 0.1]]
       sigma = [[0.1, 0.2], [0.1, 0.2]]
191
192
       \# cov = [[[1, 1], [1, 2]], [[1, 1], [1, 2]]]
       data_ind = generate_independent_data(mu, sigma, 100)
193
194
       # data_cov = generate_correlated_data(mu, cov, 100)
195
      # visualize_data(data_ind)
196
      # plt.show()
197
      X = [1, 2, 3]
      Y = [1, 3, 3]
198
199
       print(len([x for x in X if x in Y]))
Load.py:
1import numpy as np
 2import random
 3import re
 5random.seed(0)
 6np.random.seed(0)
8
9def load_iris():
     data = []
     with open('uci_data/iris.data') as f:
11
          for line in f:
12
13
              1 = line.strip('\n').split(',')
14
             x = [float(scalar) for scalar in l[:-1]]
15
             y = [0, 0, 0]
             if l[-1] == 'Iris-setosa':
16
17
                 y[0] = 1
             elif l[-1] == 'Iris-versicolor':
18
19
                 y[1] = 1
20
              elif l[-1] == 'Iris-virginica':
21
                 y[2] = 1
22
              data.append([x, y])
23
     f.close()
      return data
24
25
26
27def load_seeds():
     data = []
     with open('uci_data/seeds_dataset.txt') as f:
29
         for line in f:
30
31
              1 = re.split(r"\t+", line.strip("\n"))
```

```
32
              x = [float(scalar) for scalar in 1[:-1]]
33
              y = [0, 0, 0]
              if 1[-1] == '1':
34
35
                  y[0] = 1
              elif 1[-1] == '2':
36
                  y[1] = 1
37
38
              elif 1[-1] == '3':
39
                  y[2] = 1
              data.append([x, y])
40
      f.close()
41
42
      return data
43
44
45def split_data(data):
46
      total = len(data)
      train_data = []
47
      test_data = []
48
49
      group = total // 10
      for g in range(group):
50
51
          for i in range(9):
              if g * 10 + i < total:
52
53
                  train_data.append(data[g * 10 + i])
54
              else:
55
                  break
          if g * 10 + 9 < total:
56
              test_data.append(data[g * 10 + 9])
57
58
      return train_data, test_data
59
61def process_train(train):
      random.shuffle(train)
62
63
      X = []
64
      Y = []
      for d in train:
65
          X.append(d[0])
66
67
          Y.append(d[1])
      X = normalize(np.array(X))
68
      return X, np.array(Y)
69
70
71
72def process_test(test):
73
      random.shuffle(test)
74
      X = []
75
      target = []
```

```
for d in test:
76
77
          X.append(d[0])
78
          target.append(np.argmax(d[1]))
      X = normalize(np.array(X))
79
      return X, np.array(target)
80
81
82
83def normalize(data):
      mean = np.mean(data, axis=0)
      std = np.std(data, axis=0)
85
      data = (data - mean) / std
86
      return data
87
88
89
90if __name__ == '__main__':
      data = load_iris()
      train, test = split_data(data)
92
93
      print(train)
Logistic regression.py:
  1import numpy as np
  2from tqdm import trange
  3import optimizer
 4
  5
  6class logistic_regression_classifier:
  7
       def __init__(self, x_dim):
  8
           self.W = np.random.randn(x_dim)
           self.b = np.random.randn(1)
  9
 10
 11
       @property
 12
       def param(self):
 13
           param = np.concatenate((self.W, self.b))
 14
           return param
 15
       def mcle_loss(self, X, Y):
 16
           linear = self.b + np.dot(X, self.W.T)
 17
           loss = - np.sum(Y * linear - np.log(1 + np.exp(linear)))
 18
           return loss
 19
 20
       def mcle_loss_with_penalty(self, X, Y, lambd):
 21
           linear = self.b + np.dot(X, self.W.T)
 22
           loss = - np.sum(Y * linear - np.log(1 + np.exp(linear))) + lambd / 2 * np.dot(sel
 23
 24
           return loss
```

```
25
      def gradient(self, X, Y):
26
          linear = self.b + np.dot(X, self.W.T)
27
          sigmoid_linear = self.sigmoid(linear)
28
          w_grad = - (np.sum((Y - sigmoid_linear) * X.T, axis=1))
29
          b_grad = - (np.sum(Y - sigmoid_linear))
30
31
          grad = np.concatenate((w_grad, [b_grad]))
32
          # print(grad)
33
          return grad
34
      def train_gradient_descent(self, X, Y, lr=0.001, epoch=1000, log=False, penalty=False
35
          loss = 0
36
37
          for e in trange(epoch):
38
              param = self.param
              if penalty and lambd is not None:
39
40
                  grad = self.gradient_with_penalty(X, Y, lambd)
              else:
41
                  grad = self.gradient(X, Y)
42
43
              param = optimizer.gradient descent(param, grad, lr)
44
              self.W, self.b = param[:-1], [param[-1]]
45
46
              if penalty and lambd is not None:
47
                  loss_new = self.mcle_loss_with_penalty(X, Y, lambd)
              else:
48
49
                  loss_new = self.mcle_loss(X, Y)
50
              # if np.abs(loss_new - loss) < 1e-5:</pre>
51
                    lr /= 2
52
53
              # loss = loss new
54
55
              if log and e % 10000 == 0:
                  print('\nMCLE Loss: ' + str(loss_new))
56
57
                  print('gradient: ' + str(grad))
58
59
      @staticmethod
      def sigmoid(X):
60
61
          res = np.zeros(len(X))
62
          for i in range(len(X)):
              if X[i] >= 0:
63
64
                  res[i] = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-X[i]))
65
66
                  res[i] = np.exp(X[i]) / (1 + np.exp(X[i]))
          return res
67
68
```

```
69
       # with penalty
       def gradient_with_penalty(self, X, Y, lambd):
70
71
           linear = self.b + np.dot(X, self.W.T)
72
           sigmoid_linear = self.sigmoid(linear)
73
           w_grad = - (np.sum((Y - sigmoid_linear) * X.T, axis=1)) + lambd * self.W
74
           b_grad = - (np.sum(Y - sigmoid_linear)) + lambd * self.b[0]
75
           grad = np.concatenate((w_grad, [b_grad]))
76
           # print(grad)
77
           return grad
78
       def predict(self, X):
79
           logits = np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b)
80
81
           logits = np.c_[logits, np.ones(logits.shape[0])]
82
           label = np.argmin(logits, axis=1)
           return label
83
84
85
86class multi_logistic_regression_classifier:
       def __init__(self, x_dim, n_class):
87
88
           self.W = np.random.randn(n_class - 1, x_dim)
89
           self.b = np.random.randn(n_class - 1)
90
91
       def show w(self):
92
           print(self.W)
93
94
       def show_b(self):
95
           print(self.b)
96
97
       @property
       def param(self):
98
99
           param = np.c_[self.W, self.b]
100
           return param
101
102
       def mcle loss(self, X, Y):
103
           tmp = np.c_[np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b), np.ones(X.shape[0])]
104
           sum_exp = np.sum(tmp, axis=1)
105
           sum_exp = np.reshape(sum_exp, (sum_exp.shape[0], 1))
           loss = - np.sum(Y * np.log(tmp / sum_exp)) / X.shape[0]
106
           return loss
107
108
109
       def gradient(self, X, Y):
           exp = np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b)
110
111
           sum_exp = np.sum(exp, axis=1) + 1
112
           sum_exp = np.reshape(sum_exp, (sum_exp.shape[0], 1))
```

```
113
           X = np.expand_dims(np.c_[X, np.ones(X.shape[0])], axis=1)
114
           X = np.repeat(X, Y.shape[1] - 1, axis=1)
           tmp = np.expand dims(Y.T[:-1].T, axis=-1) * X
115
116
           ratio = np.expand_dims(exp / sum_exp, axis=-1)
           grad = - np.sum(tmp - ratio * X, axis=0)
117
           return grad
118
119
120
       def train_gradient_descent(self, X, Y, lr=0.001, epoch=1000, log=True):
121
           for e in trange(epoch):
122
               param = self.param
               grad = self.gradient(X, Y)
123
               param = optimizer.gradient_descent(param, grad, lr)
124
125
               self.W = param.T[:-1].T
126
               self.b = param.T[-1]
127
128
               if log and e % 100 == 0:
129
                   print(self.mcle_loss(X, Y))
130
131
       def predict(self, X):
132
           logits = np.exp(np.dot(X, self.W.T) + self.b)
           logits = np.c_[logits, np.ones(logits.shape[0])]
133
134
           label = np.argmax(logits, axis=1)
           return label
135
136
137
138if __name__ == '__main__':
139
       x = np.array([[1, 2], [1, 2]])
140
       y = np.array([1, 0])
       print(x * y)
141
Optimizer.py:
1def gradient_descent(param, grad, lr=0.000001):
2
     param -= lr * grad
3
     return param
Main.py:
 1import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 3from logistic regression import logistic regression classifier
 4from logistic_regression import multi_logistic_regression_classifier
 5import utils
 6import numpy as np
 8import load
```

```
9
10
11def test_independent_data(mu, sigma, x_dim):
             data_ind = utils.generate_independent_data(mu, sigma, 10)
13
             data_test = utils.generate_independent_data(mu, sigma, 1000)
             plt.title('Class 1: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[0][0]) + ', mean(x2) = ' + str(mu[0][1]) + '
14
15
                                 + ', var(x2) = ' + str(sigma[0][1]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' + str(mu[1][0]) + ' \nClass 2: mean(x1) = ' 
16
                                 + str(sigma[1][0]) + ', var(x2) = ' + str(sigma[1][1]) +
17
                                  '\nWith penalty')
18
19
            utils.visualize_data(data_ind)
20
             # utils.visualize_data(data_test, mode='test')
21
            # print(data_ind)
22
            X, Y = utils.shuffle_data(data_ind)
23
            X_test, Y_test = utils.shuffle_data(data_test, shuffle=False)
24
            x_{min}, x_{max}, y_{min}, y_{max} = min(X_{test.T[0]}), max(X_{test.T[0]}), min(X_{test.T[1]}), max(X_{test.T[0]})
25
            classifier = logistic_regression_classifier(x_dim)
26
            # classifier.train_gradient_descent(X, Y, epoch=100000)
27
             classifier.train_gradient_descent(X, Y, epoch=100000, penalty=True, lambd=1e-3)
28
29
             print('Without penalty:')
             print('param: ' + str(classifier.param))
30
31
32
            predict = classifier.predict(X_test)
33
             acc = utils.evaluate(Y_test, predict)
34
            plt.xlabel('Accuracy on test set: ' + str(acc))
35
             # print("Accuracy on test set: ")
            # print(utils.evaluate(Y_test, predict))
36
37
38
             utils.visualize_result_2d(classifier.param, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max)
39
40
            plt.show()
41
43def test_correlated_data(mu, cov, x_dim):
             plt.title("Cov(+) = " + str(cov[0][0][1]) + ", Cov(-) = " + str(cov[1][0][1]))
44
45
             data_cov = utils.generate_correlated_data(mu, cov, 5)
46
            utils.visualize_data(data_cov)
47
             data_test = utils.generate_correlated_data(mu, cov, 50)
            utils.visualize_data(data_test, mode='test')
48
49
             # print(data_ind)
50
            X, Y = utils.shuffle_data(data_cov)
            X_test, Y_test = utils.shuffle_data(data_test, shuffle=False)
51
52
            x_{min}, x_{max}, y_{min}, y_{max} = min(X_{test.T[0]}), max(X.T[0]), min(X.T[1]), max(X.T[1])
```

```
53
      classifier = logistic_regression_classifier(x_dim)
54
      classifier.train gradient descent(X, Y, epoch=100000)
55
      # classifier.train_gradient_descent(X, Y, epoch=100000, penalty=True, lambd=np.exp(-18
56
      utils.visualize_result_2d(classifier.param, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max)
57
58
59
      predict = classifier.predict(X_test)
60
      acc = utils.evaluate(Y_test, predict)
61
      plt.xlabel('Accuracy on test set: ' + str(acc))
62
63
      plt.show()
64
65
66def test uci(dataset='iris'):
      if dataset == 'iris':
67
68
          data = load.load_iris()
      elif dataset == 'seeds':
69
70
          data = load.load seeds()
      train, test = load.split data(data)
71
72
     X_train, Y = load.process_train(train)
73
      X_test, target = load.process_test(test)
74
      _, train_target = load.process_test(train)
      classifier = multi_logistic_regression_classifier(X_train.shape[1], Y.shape[1])
75
      classifier.train_gradient_descent(X_train, Y, epoch=10000, log=True)
76
77
78
      X_valid, target_train = load.process_test(train)
79
      predict_train = classifier.predict(X_valid)
80
      print("Accuracy on train set: ")
81
      print(utils.evaluate(target_train, predict_train))
      predict = classifier.predict(X_test)
82
      print("Accuracy on test set: ")
83
      print(utils.evaluate(target, predict))
85
87if __name__ == '__main__':
      mu = [[1, 1], [3, 3]]
89
      # sigma = [[0.8, 0.8], [0.9, 0.9]]
90
      sigma = [[0.4, 0.4], [0.3, 0.3]]
      # test_independent_data(mu, sigma, 2)
91
      \# cov = [[[3, 2], [2, 3]], [[3, 2.5], [2.5, 3]]]
92
93
      # test_correlated_data(mu, cov, 2)
94
95
     test uci('seeds')
```