ML 2019 Fall Hw2 Report

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1. 請比較你實作的generative model、logistic regression 的準確率,何者較佳?

Logistic model 較佳。

Logistic model: public score = 0.85577, private score = 0.85063.

Generative model: public score = 0.83341, private score = 0.83773.

2. 請實作特徵標準化 (feature normalization) 並討論其對於你的模型準確率的影響。

Logistic model 沒有做標準化: public score = 0.76254, private score = 0.76048

Logistic model 有標準化: public score = 0.85577, private score = 0.85063

Generative model 沒有做標準化: public score = 0.83341, private score = 0.83773

Generative model 有標準化: public score = 0.76769, private score = 0.76538

從結果可以觀察到說,logistic model 有做標準化,對於精確率來說提升幅度非常大。 但是對於 generative model 來說,做了標準化反而會使精確率下降。

我認為這是訓練方式的不同導致的,因為 generative model 有固定的公式,所以做了標準化反而會使結果變得較不精確。但是 logistic model 是透過不斷的訓練,所以標準化對於訓練就會非常有幫助。

3. 請說明你實作的best model,其訓練方式和準確率為何?

我使用的是 Gradient Boosting Classifier,搭配 sklearn 裡面的 cross validation (cv=10) 去做 tuning 的。透過不斷的調整 n_estimators 以及 learning_rate 然後 tuning,來得到最好的 model。

我的 public score 表現最好達到 0.88120, 但其 private score 並不是很高,只有 0.87176。

(n_estimators=355, learning_rate=0.165, random_state=112)

另外一個 model 的 public score = 0.88108, private score = 0.87200。 (我選擇這個當作 best model, n_estimators=356, learning_rate=0.165, random_state=112)

4. Refer to math problems

(1) Likelihood Function = $\sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{K} t_{nk} [log(p(x_n | c_k)) + log\pi_k]$

 \Rightarrow Maximize with constraint $\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1$ and Lagrangian multiplier.

$$\Rightarrow L(\pi,\lambda) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} t_{nk} [log(p(x_n \mid c_k)) + log\pi_k] + \lambda (\sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\pi, \lambda)}{\partial \pi_k} = \frac{1}{\pi_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N} t_n k + \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_k = \frac{-N_k}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\pi,\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{-N_k}{\lambda} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -N$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_k = \frac{N_k}{-(-N)} = \frac{N_k}{N}$$

(2)

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial log(det(\Sigma))}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \\ & = \frac{1}{det(\Sigma)} \frac{\partial det(\Sigma)}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{det(\Sigma)} (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

$$e_{j} \Sigma^{-1} e_{i}^{T}$$

$$= e_{j} \frac{\tilde{\Sigma}}{det(\Sigma)} e_{i}^{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{det(\Sigma)} (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

(本來是 M_{ji} ,但是 $\tilde{\Sigma}$ 根據定義已經是 transpose 過的矩陣,故這邊 transpose 回來 就是 M_{ij})

左式 = 右式,故得證。

(3)

About μ_k :

$$\frac{\partial l(\mu, \Sigma \mid x^n)}{\partial \mu_k}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} t_{nk} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_k - x^n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_k \mu_k = \sum_{n=1}^N t_{nk} x^n \ (\Sigma^{-1} \ is \ positive \ infinite)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N} t_{nk} x^n$$

About Σ :

$$l(\mu, \Sigma \mid x^n)$$

$$= C - \frac{N}{2}log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} [t_{nk}(x^n - \mu_k)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^n - \mu_k)]$$

$$= C + \frac{N}{2} log |\Sigma|^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} tr[t_{nk}(x^{n} - \mu_{k})(x^{n} - \mu_{k})^{T} \Sigma^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\mu, \Sigma \mid x^n)}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} t_{nk} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T = 0, \text{ since } \Sigma^T = \Sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \frac{N_k}{N_k} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{l=1}^{K} t_{nk} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{N_k}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N_k} t_{nk} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{N_k}{N} s_k$$

where
$$s_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N} t_{nk} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^T$$