1. 逻辑回归思想

逻辑回归用 sigmod 函数:

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

训练集

$$\{x_i: y_i\}_{i=1}^m$$

对于二分类模型

"正类"为:

$$P(y = 1|x) = \frac{e^{w^{T} + b}}{1 + e^{w^{T} + b}}$$

"负类"为:

$$P(y = 0|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{w^T + b}}$$

2. 用极大似然法估计对多分类对数做几率回归

可以得到极大似然函数:

$$L(w,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} lnP(y_i|x_i, w, b)$$

要选择合适的参数w,b使输入参数 x_i 和输出 y_i 关系更为紧密,即使得L(w,b)最大,

$$(w^*, b^*) = argmaxL(w, b)$$

将这两类模型统一起来:

$$P(y_i|x_i, w, b) = y_i P_1(x_i; w, b) + (1 - y_i) P_0(x_i; w, b)$$

其中 $y_i = 0.1$

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ln \left(y_i \cdot \frac{e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}}{1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}} + (1 - y_i) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}} \right)$$

分离分母,

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ln \left(y_i \cdot e^{\beta^T \hat{x}} + (1 - y_i) \right) - \ln \left(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}} \right)$$

又已知 $y_i = 0$ 或 1, 该问题等价于极小化下式,

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} -y_i \cdot e^{\beta^T \hat{x}} + \ln(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}})$$

对于二分类,目标函数为

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i \cdot \ln(e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}) - \ln(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}))$$

等价于最小化

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(-y_i \beta^T \hat{x} + \ln\left(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}\right) \right)$$

3. 二分类算法思路:

- 1. 输入训练集 $\{x_i: c_i\}_{i=1}^m$
- 2. 初始化w, b, 令 $\beta = (w, b) \hat{x} = (x; 1)$
- 3. 求解参数w,b
- 1) 牛顿法: 计算:

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(-y_i \beta^T \hat{x}_i + \ln\left(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}_i}\right) \right)$$

$$P_1(\hat{x}_i; \beta^T) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}_i}}$$

$$\beta^* = \operatorname{argminL}(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \hat{x}_i (y_i - P_1(\hat{x}_i; \beta))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T} = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_i^T P_1(\hat{x}_i; \beta) \left(1 - P_1(\hat{x}_i; \beta)\right)$$

$$\beta^{t+1} = \beta^t - \left(\frac{\partial^2 L(\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T}\right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta}$$

迭代,得到w,b。

2) 梯度下降法:

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i \cdot \ln P_1(\hat{x}) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \ln (1 - P_1(\hat{x})))$$

等价于最小化:

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (-y_i \, \beta^T \hat{x} + \ln(1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}))$$

$$h(\hat{x}) = \frac{e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}}{1 + e^{\beta^T \hat{x}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_j} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - h(\hat{x}_i)) \cdot \hat{x}_i$$

$$\beta_{j} := \beta_{j} + \Delta \beta_{j}$$

$$\Delta \beta_{j} = -\alpha \cdot \frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_{j}}$$

$$\beta_{j} := \beta_{j} + \alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - h(\widehat{x}_{i})) \cdot \widehat{x}_{i}$$

迭代,得到w,b。

4. 用测试样本集去通过概率大小分类, 计算正确率。

4. 代码实现:

选用包含 LogisticRegression 函数的 sklearn 进行逻辑回归分类

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression,SGDRegressor,Ridge,LogisticRegression from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, classification_report from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error import pandas as pd import numpy as np

def logistic():

逻辑回归做二分类进行乳腺癌预测,用数据集的 0.7 作为训练集,用数据集的 0.3 作为测试集。Pytorch 进行二分类要分每个维度分别进行,这里有 sklearn 内置逻辑回归函数对数据进行分类。首先读取在线数据集,然后进行数据分割,按 0.7/0.3 分割为训练集和测试集。

11111

构造列标签名字

column = ['Sample code number', 'Clump Thickness', 'Uniformity of Cell Size', 'Uniformity of Cell Shape',

'Marginal Adhesion', 'Single Epithelial Cell Size', 'Bare Nuclei', 'Bland Chromatin', 'Normal Nucleoli',

'Mitoses', 'Class']

读取在线数据集 data = pd.read csv(

"https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/breast-cancer-wisconsin/breast-cancer-wisconsin.data",

names=column)

print(data)

对存在缺失值进行处理,替换为 nan

data = data.replace(to_replace='?', value=np.nan)

data = data.dropna()

#输出 data 的数据量和维度。

print("数据量, 维度: \n", data.shape)

print("数据集: \n", data)

进行数据的分割,用数据集的 0.7 作为训练集,用数据集的 0.3 作为测试集

 x_{train} , x_{test} , y_{train} , y_{test} = train_test_split(data[column[1:10]], data[column[10]], test_size=0.3)

```
# 输出训练样本两个类分别的样本量。
   print("训练样本类,数据量: \n", y_train.value_counts())
   # 输出测试样本两个类分别的样本量。
   print("测试样本类,数据量: \n", y_test.value_counts())
   # 进行标准化处理
   std = StandardScaler()
   x_train = std.fit_transform(x_train)
   x_test = std.transform(x_test)
   # 逻辑回归来对训练集进行训练
   lg = LogisticRegression(C=1.0)
   # 求得训练集 X 的均值、方差、最大值、最小值等固有属性
   lg.fit(x_train, y_train)
   print('回归系数\n', lg.coef_)
   # 训练后返回预测结果
   y_predict = lg.predict(x_test)
   # 输出预测结果计算出的决定系数 R^2
   print("拟合优度: ", lg.score(x_test, y_test))
   # classification_report 函数用于显示主要分类指标.显示每个类的精确度,召回率,
   print("分类指标: ", classification_report(y_test, y_predict, labels=[2, 4],
target_names=["良性", "恶性"]))
if __name__ == "__main__":
       logistic()
```

5. 输出结果:

```
数据量,维度:
(683, 11)
数据集:
     Sample code number Clump Thickness ... Mitoses Class
              1000025
              1002945
              1015425
              1016277
              1017023
694
               776715
               841769
696
               888820
               897471
698
               897471
[683 rows x 11 columns]
训练样本类,数据量:
    312
Name: Class, dtype: int64
测试样本类,数据量:
    132
Name: Class, dtype: int64
回归系数
[[ 1.19967514  0.59630373  1.06276511  0.39187684 -0.14101706  1.38601652
  0.65826599 0.71886856 0.49763396]]
拟合优度: 0.9560975609756097
分类指标:
                    precision recall f1-score
                                                support
        良性
                 0.95
                         0.98
                                   0.97
                                           132
        恶性
                0.97
                         0.90
                                  0.94
   accuracy
                                 0.96
               0.96
                       0.94
  macro avg
                                 0.95
weighted avg
               0.96
                         0.96
                                 0.96
```