

2.1 Logistic回归

CSDN学院 2017年10月



▶大纲



- Logistic回归基本原理
- 多类Logistic回归
- Scikit learn 中的Logistic回归实现
- 分类模型的评价
- 模型选择与参数调优
- 案例分析



▶分类



• 给定训练数据 $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^N$ 分类任务学习一个从输入x到输 出v的映射f:

$$\hat{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\max p(y = c \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$$

- 其中y为离散值,其取值范围称为标签空间: $\mathcal{Y} = \{1,2,...,C\}$
- 当C=2时,为两类分类问题,计算出 $p(y=1|\mathbf{x})$ 即可。此时 分布为Bernoulli分布:

$$p(y | \mathbf{x}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x}))$$



$$-$$
 其中 $\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y \mid \mathbf{x}) = p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x})$

► Logistic回归模型



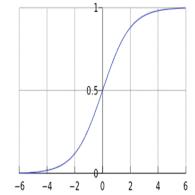
Logistic回归模型同线性回归模型类似,也是一个线性模型,只 是条件概率 $p(y|\mathbf{x})$ 的形式不同:

$$p(y | \mathbf{x}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x})),$$

 $\mu(\mathbf{x}) = sigm(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x})$

• 其中sigmoid函数(S形函数)定义为

$$sigm(\eta) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\eta)} = \frac{\exp(\eta)}{\exp(\eta) + 1}$$



- 亦被称为logistic函数或logit函数,将实数 η 变换到[0,1]区间。
- 因为概率取值在[0,1]区间。
 Logistic回归亦被称为logit回归

▶极大似然估计



$$\operatorname{Ber}(x \mid \theta) = \theta^{x} (1 - \theta)^{1 - x}$$

- Logistic $\square \square \square$: $p(y | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \text{Ber}(y | \mu(\mathbf{x})), \quad \mu(\mathbf{x}) = sigm(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = NLL(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left[(\mu_i)^{y_i} \times (1 - \mu_i)^{(1 - y_i)} \right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[\underbrace{v_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)} \right]$$

Logistic损失



极大似然估计等价于最小Logistic损失

优化求解:梯度下降/牛顿法

▶梯度



• 目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right]$$

• 梯度为

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} - \left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right] \right]$$



$$J(\mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right]$$

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) + (1 - y_i) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} + (1 - y_i) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i \times \frac{1}{\mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} + (1 - y_i) \times \frac{1}{1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right] \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) (1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)) \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i \times \left[1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) \right] + (1 - y_i) \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) \right] \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i + \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) \right] \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[-y_i + \mu(\mathbf{x}_i) \right] \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\mu(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i \right] \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

$$1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \right] \left(\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right) - \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}{\left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \left(\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right) - \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right)}{\left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2} \mathbf{x} = \mu(\mathbf{x}) \left(1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}) \right) \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w} \right) = \mathbf{x}}{\left[\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1 \right]^2}$$

$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

$$1 - \mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) + 1}$$

▶梯度



事实上所有的线性模型的梯度都是如此

目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} - \left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i) \right]$$

梯度为

第是列
$$g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mu(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i) \mathbf{x}_i$$
算法与线性回归 $g(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i) \mathbf{x}_i$
看起来一样!
当然 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 不同(线性回归中 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$)

• 二阶Hessian矩阵为

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \left[\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w})^T \right] = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mu_i \right) \mathbf{x}_i^T$$

$$= \mu_i (1 - \mu_i) \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T = \mathbf{X}^T diag(\mu_i (1 - \mu_i)) \mathbf{X}$$
 正定矩阵,凸优化

▶牛顿法



- 亦称牛顿-拉夫逊 (Newton-Raphson)方法
 - 牛顿在17世纪提出的一种近似求解方程的方法
 - 使用函数f(x)的泰勒级数的前面几项来寻找方程 f(x)=0的根
- 在求极值问题中,求 $g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 0$ 的根
 - 对应处 $J(\mathbf{w})$ 取极值



▶牛顿法



• 将导数 $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w})$ 在 \mathbf{w}^t 处进行Taylor展开:

$$0 = \mathbf{g}(\hat{\mathbf{w}}) = g(\mathbf{w}^t) + (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t) \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^t) + Op(\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t)$$

• 去掉高阶无穷小 $Op(\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^t)$,从而得到

$$g(\mathbf{w}^{t}) + (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}^{t})\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{w}^{t}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}^{t} - \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\mathbf{w}^{t})\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^{t})$$

• 因此迭代机制为:

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \mathbf{H}^{-1} (\mathbf{w}^t) \mathbf{g} (\mathbf{w}^t)$$

- 也被称为二阶梯度下降法,移动方向: $H(\mathbf{w}^t)\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^t)$
- Vs. 一阶梯度法,移动方向: $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{w}^t)$ 移动



Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares



引入记号:

$$\mathbf{g}^{t}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{X}^{T}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{t} - \mathbf{y}), \quad \mu_{i}^{t} = \operatorname{sigm}((\mathbf{w}^{t})^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$\mathbf{H}^{t}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}^{t}\mathbf{X}, \quad \mathbf{S}^{t} := \operatorname{diag}(\mu_{1}^{t}(1 - \mu_{1}^{t}), ..., \mu_{N}^{t}(1 - \mu_{N}^{t}))$$

根据牛顿法的结果:

但权重矩阵S不是常数,而是依赖参数向量w。 $\mathbf{H}^{t}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{S}^{t}\mathbf{X}$, $\mathbf{S}^{t} := \operatorname{diag}\left(\mu_{1}^{t}\left(1-\mu_{1}^{t}\right),...,\mu_{N}^{t}\left(1-\mu_{N}^{t}\right)\right)$ 因此我们必须使用标准方程来迭代计算, 每次使用新的权向量w来修正权重矩阵S。 因此该算法被称为 迭代再加权最小二乘 (iterative reweighted least squares, IRLS).

where
$$\mathbf{z}^{t} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}^{t} + (\mathbf{S}^{t})^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{\mu}^{t})$$

回忆最小二乘:
$$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_{OLS} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

► IRLS (cont.)



- 回忆最小二乘问题:
 - 目标函数: $J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})^2 = (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$
 - $\quad \mathbf{A} \mathbf{F} : \hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}^{i=1}$
- 回忆加权最小二乘问题: (Σ⁻¹: 权重矩阵)
 - 目标函数: $J(\mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$
 - $\quad \mathbf{\hat{\mathbf{w}}} : \quad \hat{\mathbf{w}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$
- IRLS \mathbf{p} , $\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}^t \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}^t \left[\mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}^t + (\mathbf{S}^t)^{-1} (\mathbf{y} \mathbf{\mu}^t) \right]$
 - 相当于权重矩阵为 $\Sigma^{-1} = \mathbf{S}^t$
 - 由于 S^t 是对角阵, S^t 相当于给每个样本的权重为 $S_{ii}^t = \mu_i^t \left(1 \mu_i^t\right)$,



$$\mathbf{z}_{i}^{t} = \left(\mathbf{w}^{t}\right)^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{y_{i} - \mu_{i}^{t}}{S_{ii}^{t}}$$

Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares (cond)



Iteratively reweighted least squares(IRLS)

$$1 \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}_{D}$$

$$2 w_{0} = \log(\overline{y}/(1-\overline{y}))$$

$$3 \mathbf{repeat}$$

$$4 \eta_{i} = w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$5 \mu_{i} = \operatorname{sigm}(\eta_{i})$$

$$6 s_{i} = \mu_{i}(1-\mu_{i})$$

$$7 z_{i} = \eta_{i} + \frac{y_{i} - \mu_{i}}{s_{i}}$$

$$8 \mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{s}_{1:N})$$

$$9 \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{z}$$
Weighted least square

10 **until** converged

$$\mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}\left(\mu_{1}\left(1-\mu_{1}\right), ..., \mu_{N}\left(1-\mu_{N}\right)\right)$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{i} = \mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{y_{i}-\mu_{i}}{\mu_{i}\left(1-\mu_{i}\right)}$$

Weighted least square



▶拟牛顿法



- 牛顿法比一般的梯度下降法收敛速度快,但是在高维情况下,计算目标函数的二阶偏导数的复杂度很大,而且有时候目标函数的海森矩阵无法保持正定,不存在逆矩阵,此时牛顿法将不再能使用。
- 因此,人们提出了拟牛顿法。其基本思想是:不用二阶偏导数而构造出可以近似Hessian矩阵(或Hessian矩阵的逆矩阵)的正定对称矩阵,进而再逐步优化目标函数。不同的构造方法就产生了不同的拟牛顿法(Quasi-Newton Methods)
 - BFGS / LBFGS / Newton-CG



▶正则化的Logistic回归



• 若损失函数取logistic损失,则Logistic回归的目标函数为

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right]$$

• 同线性回归类似, Logistic回归亦可加上L2正则

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right] + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

• 或L1正则



$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\left[y_i \log(\mu_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \mu_i)\right] + \lambda |\mathbf{w}|$$

▶小结



• Logistic回归:

- 损失函数:负log似然损失

- 正则: L2/L1正则

- 优化:梯度下降/牛顿法/拟牛顿法





THANK YOU



