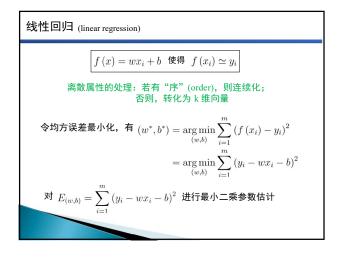
四、线性模型





线性回归

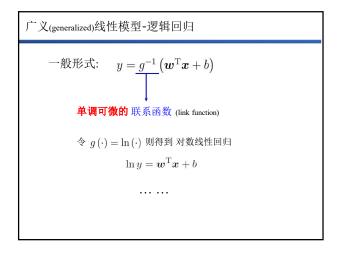
分别对 w 和 b 求导:

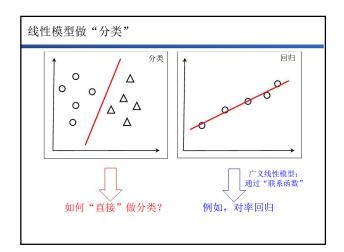
$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E_{(w,b)}}{\partial w} &= 2\left(w\sum_{i=1}^{m}x_{i}^{2}-\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(y_{i}-b\right)x_{i}\right)\\ \frac{\partial E_{(w,b)}}{\partial b} &= 2\left(mb-\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left(y_{i}-wx_{i}\right)\right) \end{split}$$

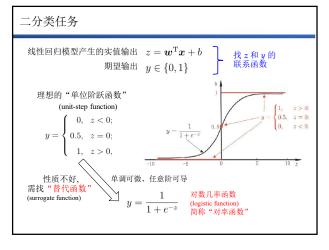
令导数为 0, 得到闭式(closed-form)解:

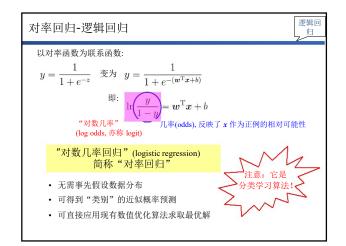
$$w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i\right)^2} \qquad b = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - wx_i)$$

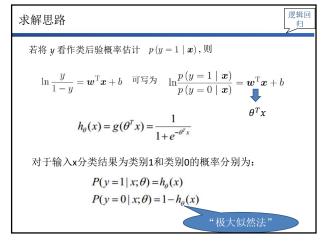
多元(multi-variate)线性回归











求解思路

逻辑回归

给定数据集 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$

最大化"对数似然"(log-likelihood)函数:

$$l(w,b) = \sum_{i=v}^{m} lnp(yi|xi;\theta)$$

X被正确分类的概率:

$$P(y | x; \theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{1-y}$$

求解思路

逻辑回归

$$P(y | x; \theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{1-y}$$

取似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(y^{(i)} \mid x^{(i)}; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}} (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}}$$

对数似然函数为:

$$l(\theta) = \log L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right)$$

对数似然函数为:

$$l(\theta) = \log L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right)$$

逻辑回归的损失函数为:

$$J(heta) = -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [y^{(i)} log h_ heta(x^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) log (1-h_ heta(x^{(i)}))]$$

$$Cost(h_{\theta}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1\\ -\log(1 - h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

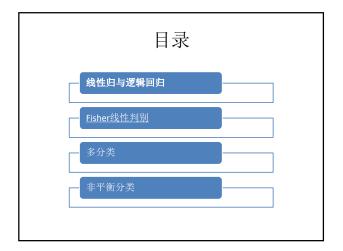
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Cost(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right)$$

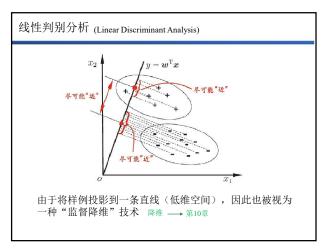
$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} I(\theta)$$

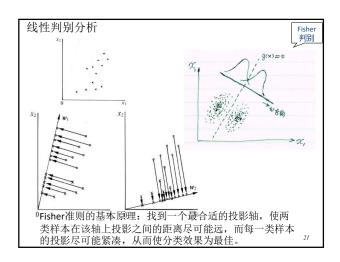
$$\begin{split} h_{\theta}(x) &= g(\theta^{T}x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^{T}x}} \\ J(\theta) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Cost(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right) \\ \dot{\mathcal{R}}$$
使下降法求的最小值: $\theta_{j} = \theta_{j} - \alpha \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} J(\theta) \\ &= \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \frac{1}{h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})} \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \frac{1}{1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})} \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \frac{1}{g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)})} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \frac{1}{1 - g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)})} \right) \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \frac{1}{g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)})} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \frac{1}{1 - g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)})} \right) g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)}) (1 - g(\theta^{T}x^{(i)})) \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{j}} \theta^{T}x^{(i)} \end{split}$

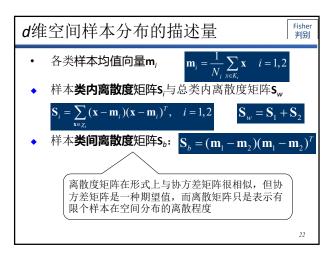
$$\begin{split} &\frac{\delta}{\delta\theta_{j}}J(\theta) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)}\frac{1}{g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})} - (1-y^{(i)})\frac{1}{1-g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})}\right)g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})(1-g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)}))\frac{\delta}{\delta\theta_{j}}\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)}(1-g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})) - (1-y^{(i)})g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})\right)x_{j}^{(i)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} - g(\theta^{\mathsf{T}}x^{(i)})\right)x_{j}^{(i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}\right)x_{j}^{(i)} \end{split}$$

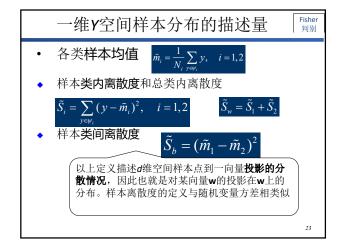
求解思路 $\theta_{j} \coloneqq \theta_{j} - \alpha \frac{\delta}{\delta_{\theta_{j}}} J(\theta)$ $\frac{\delta}{\delta_{\theta_{j}}} J(\theta) \coloneqq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) x_{j}^{(i)}$ $\theta_{j} \coloneqq \theta_{j} - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) x_{j}^{(i)}$

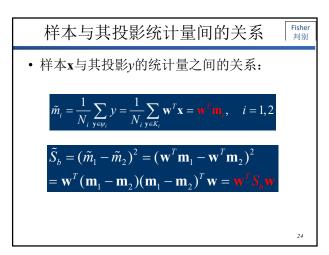


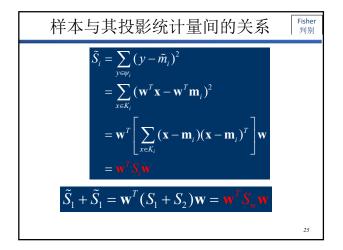






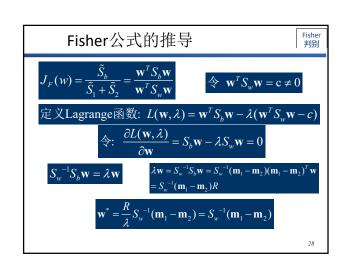


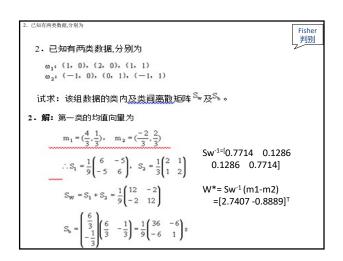




Fisher准则函数 • 评价投影方向w的原则,使原样本向量在该方向上的投影能兼顾类间分布尽可能分开,类内尽可能密集的要求 • Fisher准则函数的定义: $J_F(w) = \frac{\tilde{S}_b}{\tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T S_b \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T S_w \mathbf{w}}$ • Fisher最佳投影方向的求解 $\mathbf{w}^* = \operatorname*{argmax} J_F(\mathbf{w})$

Fisher最佳投影方向的求解 • 采用拉格朗日乘子算法解决 • 采用拉格朗日乘子算法解决 • $\mathbf{w}^* = S_w^{-1}(\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)$ • \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 是一向量,对与(\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)平行的向量投影可使两均值点的距离最远。但是如从使类间分得较开,同时又使类内密集程较高这样一个综合指标来看,则需根据两类样本的分布离散程度对投影方向作相应的调整,这就体现在对 \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 向量按 \mathbf{s}_w - \mathbf{t}_1 - \mathbf{t}_2 0世变换,从而使Fisher准则函数达到极值点



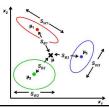


推广到多类

$$\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times (N-1)} \qquad \quad \mathbf{W=[w_1, w_2,w_{N-1}]}$$

假定有 N 个类

- $oxedsymbol{\Box}$ 全局散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_t = \mathbf{S}_b + \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(x_i \mu \right) \left(x_i \mu \right)^T$
- **□** 类内散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{S}_{w_i} \quad \mathbf{S}_{w_i} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{x} \in X_i} (\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i) (\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T$
- **□** 类间散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_b = \mathbf{S}_t \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^T$



推广到多类

W=[w₁, w₂,w_{N-1}]

假定有 N 个类

- 版定有 N 个矣 $\Box \quad \text{全局散度矩阵} \quad \mathbf{S}_t = \mathbf{S}_b + \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{x}_i \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_i \boldsymbol{\mu})^T$
- **□** 类间散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_b = \mathbf{S}_t \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\boldsymbol{\mu}_i \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_i \boldsymbol{\mu})^T$

 $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times (N-1)}$ $W=[w_1, w_2,w_{N-1}]$

我们将样本点在这N-1维向量投影后结果表示为: $y=[y_1, y_2,y_{N-1}]$

 $y_i = w_i^T x$ $Y=W^Tx$

推广到多类

假足有 N 个类

- $oxedsymbol{\Box}$ 全局散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_t = \mathbf{S}_b + \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(x_i \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(x_i \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^T$
- **□** 类间散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_b = \mathbf{S}_t \mathbf{S}_w = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i (\mu_i \mu) (\mu_i \mu)^T$

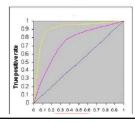
多分类LDA有多种实现方法: 采用 \mathbf{S}_b , \mathbf{S}_w , \mathbf{S}_t

例如,
$$\max_{\mathbf{W}} \frac{\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{S}_{b}\mathbf{W}\right)}{\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{S}_{w}\mathbf{W}\right)}$$
 \longrightarrow $\mathbf{S}_{b}\mathbf{W} = \lambda \mathbf{S}_{w}\mathbf{W}$ $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times (N-1)}$

逻辑回归主要用来做回归吗?

逻辑回归中可以用以下哪种方法来训练数据? A.最小二乘法 B最大似然估计 C.杰卡德距离

10.下图是3个逻辑回归模型的AUC-ROC曲 线。不同的颜色表示不同的超参值,哪一 个会产生最佳的结果?



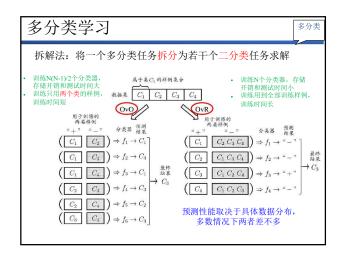
目录

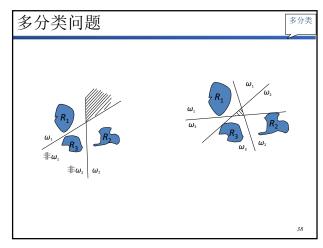
多分类

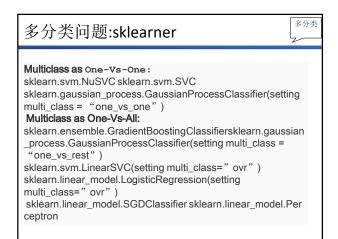
多类问题

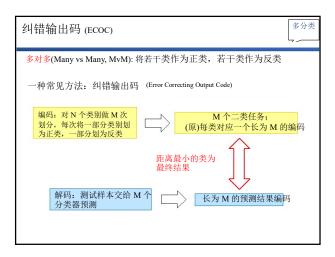
多分类

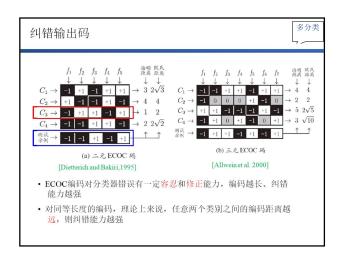
- 两类别问题可以推广到多类别问题
- 多个分类器
 - $-\omega_i/\sim\omega_i$ 法:将C类别问题化为(C-1)个两类(第i类与所有 非/类)问题,按两类问题确定其判别函数与决策面方程 (one-vs-rest)
 - $-\omega_{i}/\omega_{j}$ 法:将C类中的每两类别单独设计其线性判别函 数,因此总共有C(C-1)/2个线性判别函数方程(one-vs-one)

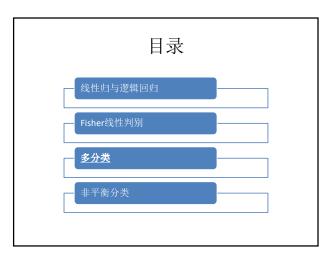


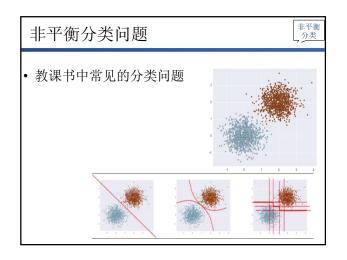


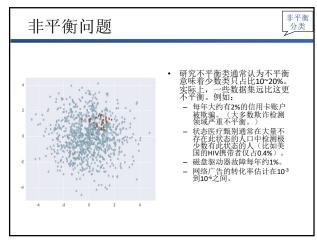


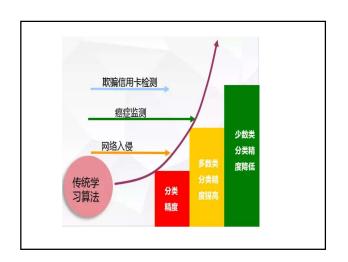


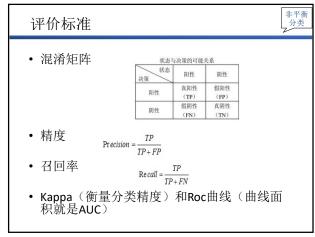


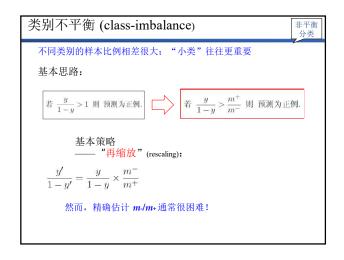


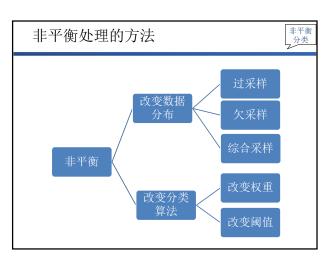






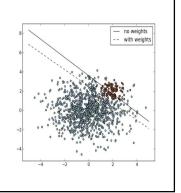


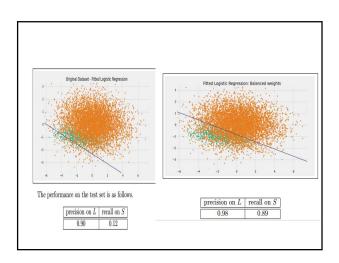




改变分类算法

- ·个处理非平衡数据常用的方 法就是设置损失函数的权重, 使得少数类判别错误的损失大 于多数类判别错误的损失。在 python的scikit-learn中我们可以 使用class_weight参数来设置权
- 指定样本各类别的的权重,主 要是为了防止训练集某些类别 的样本过多,导致训练的决策
 - 的样本双多,导致训练的代策 树过于偏向这些类别。这里可 以自己指定各个样本的权重, 或者用"balanced",如果包计 "balanced",则禁法会自己所 资权重,样本量少的类别所对 应的样本权重会为命。当然,如 果你的样本权重别分布没有明显 的偏倚,则可以不管这个参数, 选择默认的"None"





非平衡 分类 过采样 • 随机过采样 - 采取简单复制样本的策略来增加少数类 - 容易产生模型过拟合的问题 SMOTE全称是Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique即合成少数类过 采样技术 Final dataset - 2002年Chawla提出了SMOTE算法 - 对少数类样本进行分析并根据少数类样本 人工合成新样本添加到数据集中

SMOTE算法流程 • SMOTE算法流程: -1、对于少数类中每一个样本a,以欧氏距离为标准 计算它到少数类样本集中所有样本的距离,得到其 k近邻。 -2、根据样本不平衡比例设置一个采样比例以确定 采样倍率N,对于每一个少数类样本a,从其k近邻 中随机选择若干个样本,假设选择的近邻为b。 -3、对于每一个随机选出的近邻b,分别与原样本a 按照如下的公式构建新的样本: c=a+rand(0,1)*|a-b| SMOTE 算法是建立在相距较近的少数类样本之间的样本仍然是少数类的假设基础上的。

