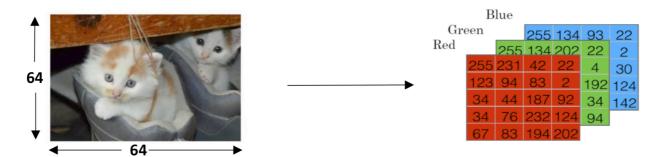
1. Binary Classification

一个典型的二分类问题,识别图像内容是否是一只猫:



符号说明:

- 1. 一个样本记为: $(x^{(i)},y^{(i)})$, 其中 $x^{(i)}\in\mathbb{R}^n$, $y\in\{0,1\}$
- 2. m个样本: $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$
- 3. 所有样本的输入记为X:

$$X = \left[egin{array}{cccc} x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & \cdots & x^{(m)} \end{array}
ight]$$

 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, 和很多表达不一样,但只要在推导过程中前后统一就行。

4. 所有样本的输出记为Y:

$$Y = [y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \cdots, y^{(m)}]$$

 $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{1 imes m}$.

2. Logistic Regression

LR是一种用于二分类的算法,同时也可以将它看做是最小的神经单元。

2.1 Sigmoid函数及性质

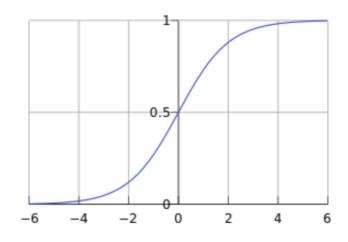
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z)) \tag{2}$$

$$\sigma(-z) = 1 - \sigma(z) \tag{3}$$

$$[\log \sigma(x)]' = 1 - \sigma(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\left[\log(1 - \sigma(x))\right]' = -\sigma(x) \tag{5}$$



2.2 LR and Cost Function

参数: $w \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}, b \in \mathbb{R}$

输入: $x^{(i)}$

输出: $\hat{y} = \sigma(w^T x^{(i)} + b)$

损失函数:

$$egin{aligned} J(w,b) &= rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \ &= -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[y^{(i)} \mathrm{log} \hat{y}^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)}) \mathrm{log} (1-\hat{y}^{(i)})
ight] \end{aligned}$$

损失函数理解:

- 如果 $y^{(i)}=1$: $\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)},y^{(i)})=-\mathrm{log}\hat{y}^{(i)}$,此时 $\hat{y}^{(i)}$ 应接近1;
- 如果 $y^{(i)}=0$: $\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)},y^{(i)})=-\log(1-\hat{y}^{(i)})$,此时 $\hat{y}^{(i)}$ 应接近0;

2.3 GD

符号定义:

$$\mathrm{d}w = rac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w} \ \mathrm{d}b = rac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$$

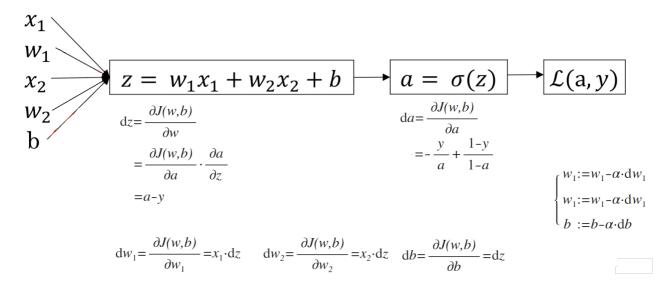
利用梯度下降更新参数时,设学习率(learning rate) 为 α .

则参数更新公式为:

$$w := w - \alpha \cdot dw$$
$$b := b - \alpha \cdot db$$

2.4 Computation Graph

计算题示例:



2.5 LR on m examples

*m*个样本的训练过程:

J=0;
$$dw_1=0$$
; $dw_2=0$; $db=0$
for $iter=1$ to $iter_num$: loop1

$$for i=1 \text{ to } m: \text{ loop2}$$

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$J += -[y^{(i)}loga^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)})log(1-a^{(i)})]$$

$$dz^{(i)} = a^{(i)} - y^{(i)}$$

$$dw_1 += x_1^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw_2 += x_2^{(i)} \cdot dz^{(i)}$$

$$dw_2 += dz^{(i)}$$

$$db += dz^{(i)}$$

$$J \neq m$$

$$dw_1 \neq m; dw_2 \neq m; db \neq m$$

$$w_1 := w_1 - \alpha \cdot dw_1$$

$$w_2 := w_2 - \alpha \cdot dw_2$$

$$b := b - \alpha \cdot db$$

缺点: 抛开最外层的迭代, 里面也有两层循环, 使用for循环处理, 效率太低!

2.6 Vectorization

一种好的解决办法是将for循环改写成向量运算。

使用numpy计算向量内积时的一个小细节:

```
import numpy as np

X = np.array([[1, 2, 3]])
Y = np.array([[0, 1, 0]])

# 方式一
ret1 = np.dot(X, Y.T)

# 方式二
ret2 = np.sum(X * Y)
print(ret1)
print(ret2)
```

输出:

```
[[2]]
2
```

用向量/矩阵运算代替for循环:

for iter=1 to iter_num:

$$Z = w^{T}X + b$$

$$A = \sigma(Z)$$

$$dZ = A - Y$$

$$dw = \frac{1}{m}XdZ^{T}$$

$$db = \frac{1}{m}np.sum(dZ)$$

$$w := w - \alpha \cdot dw$$

$$b := b - \alpha \cdot db$$

3. 问题

3.1 LR的损失函数为什么用交叉熵而不是平方损失?

若用均方差误差来表示LR的损失,则 $\mathcal{L}(w,b)$ 记作:

$$z = w^T x + b \tag{1}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(z) \tag{2}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(z) \tag{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w,b) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{y} - y)^2 \tag{3}$$

则对w和b的偏导数记作:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w,b)}{\partial w} = (\hat{y} - y)\sigma'(z)x\tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w,b)}{\partial b} = (\hat{y} - y)\sigma'(z) \tag{5}$$

可以看到w,b的更新速率与当前的预测值sigmoid函数的导数有关,由sigmoid函数图形可知,当预测值 接近0或1时, $\sigma'(z) \approx 0$,用梯度下降时,参数更新很慢!

而如果用交叉熵损失,

$$z = w^T x + b \tag{1}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(z) \tag{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w,b) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum y \log \hat{y} + (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y})$$
(3)

对w求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w,b)}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum x \left(\sigma(z) - y \right)$$

可以看到,没有收到 σ 导数的影响。