

logistic regression.

• Sigmoid function:

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

⇕

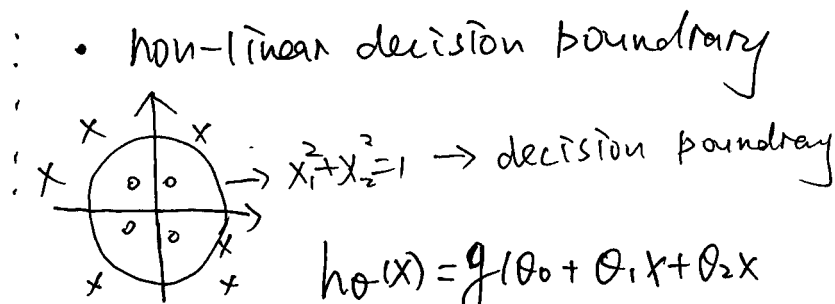
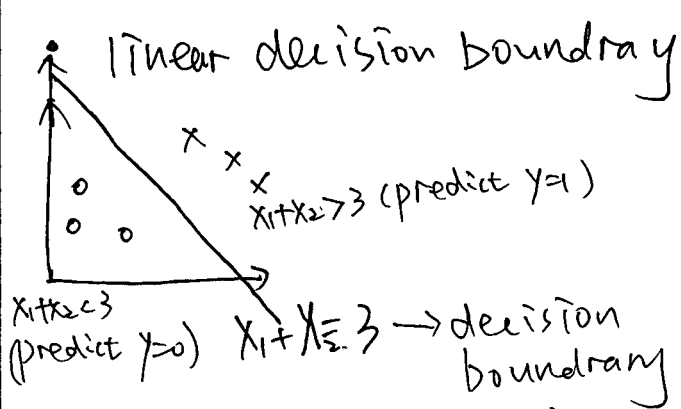
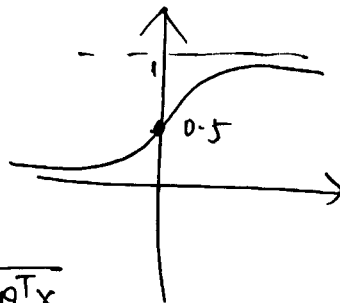
$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

= estimated prob for $y=1$, based on input x

eg. $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \text{sex} \\ \text{height} \\ \text{weight} \end{pmatrix}$

若 $h_{\theta}(x) = 0.7 \Leftrightarrow P(y=1|x, \theta) = 0.7$

这个人有 70% chance 有纹身



$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_2^2)$$

$$= g(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

eg. $h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x)$

$\theta_0 = -3, \theta_1 = 1, \theta_2 = 1$

即 $h_{\theta}(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 3$

predict $y=1$ if $-3 + x_1 + x_2 \geq 0$

predict $y=1$ if $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 1$

• core: how to fit $\theta = [\theta_0 \dots \theta_n]$?
 不能用最小二乘. $\because J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x_i) - y_i)^2$
 $\because J(\theta)$ 会是 non-convex.

input: $\{(x_1, y_1) \dots (x_m, y_m)\}$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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

• Why choose this ?



① 若 label=1, 而 $h_{\theta}(x) = 0$, $\nearrow y=1$ 的 prob
 则会给一个很大的 penalty

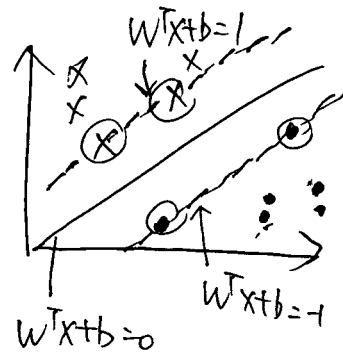
② 若 label=0, 而 $h_{\theta}(x) = 1$
 则会给一个很大的 penalty

再加入正则项得损失函数 $J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m y_i \log(h_{\theta}(x_i)) + (1-y_i) \log(1-h_{\theta}(x_i)) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$
 用 g_b fit θ , s.t. $\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$

repeat: $\theta_j = \theta_j - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j}$
 步长.

SVM 给定 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\}$, $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$, 找到超平面.
 将不同类别分开, 正确分类条件 $\begin{cases} W^T x_i + b > 0 & y_i = 1 \\ W^T x_i + b < 0 & y_i = -1 \end{cases}$ ($W^T x + b = 0$)

SVM 求 3 个目标, 条件变为 $\begin{cases} W^T x_i + b > 1 & y_i = 1 \\ W^T x_i + b \leq -1 & y_i = -1 \end{cases}$
 间隔带宽 $d = \frac{2}{\|W\|}$



So. 求 $\max_{W, b} \frac{2}{\|W\|}$, s.t. $y_i (W^T x_i + b) \geq 1 \quad i=1 \dots m$

也就是 $\min_{W, b} \frac{\|W\|^2}{2}$, s.t. $y_i (W^T x_i + b) \geq 1 \quad i=1 \dots m$. — primal

无法直接解 W, b , 引入拉格朗日函数 $L(W, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \|W\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i (1 - y_i (W^T x_i + b))$

$$\frac{\partial L(W, b, \alpha)}{\partial W} = 0 \Rightarrow W = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i x_i$$

代入 $L(W, b, \alpha)$ 得 dual 问题是

$$\frac{\partial L(W, b, \alpha)}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow b = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i$$

$$\text{dual: } \max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j \quad \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0, \alpha_i \geq 0, i=1 \dots m$$

此时 objective: $\arg \max_{\alpha} (\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j x_i^T x_j)$ s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = 0$
 求出 α^*

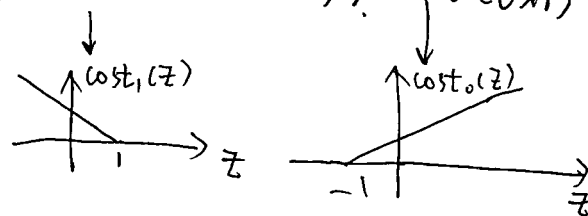
$$\Rightarrow W^* = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i^* y_i x_i$$

SVM 的 loss function: $\min_{\theta} C \sum_{i=1}^m [y_i \text{cost}_1(\theta^T x_i) + (1-y_i) \text{cost}_2(\theta^T x_i)]$
 hinge loss: 分类对 + 损失为 $\frac{1}{2} \sum \theta_j^2$

C: 软间隔. 若希望分错点越少越好, 则大 C.

若 C 很小, 对 outlier 不理睬.

\therefore SVM 对 outlier 不敏感. 与 敏感



梯度下降: 以 $h_0 = \sum_{j=0}^n \theta_j x_j$ 为例.

$$\text{损失函数 } J_{\text{train}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_0(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

① BGD : 批量梯度下降. 目的: 求解 weights, 使 误差函数 尽可能小
 先随机选 weights. 不断更新 weights s.t. J 减小.

$$\theta_j = \theta_j - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

learning rate : 每次向着 J 最陡峭的方向迈一步

对点 (x, y)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} &= \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{2} (h_0(x) - y)^2)}{\partial \theta_j} = z \cdot \frac{1}{2} (h_0(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial (h_0(x) - y)}{\partial \theta_j} \\ &= (h_0(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial (\sum_{i=0}^n \theta_i x_i - y)}{\partial \theta_j} = (h_0(x) - y) x_j \end{aligned}$$

则对 all data points: 偏导累加 $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^i - h_0(x^i)) x_j^i$
 repeat {

$$\theta_j' = \theta_j + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^i - h_0(x^i)) x_j^i$$

for every $j=0 \dots n$ # : 有 $n+1$ 个数 }

• 每次训练都用到全部 data
 很耗时.

• 但迭代次数较少

② SGD : 随机梯度下降

(为了解决 BGD 太慢)
 for $i=1 \dots m$

$$\theta_j' = \theta_j + (y^i - h_0(x^i)) x_j^i \quad (\text{for } j=0 \dots n)$$

sgd: 通过每个样本来更新迭代一次. 但噪音比 bgd 多, s.t. sgd
 不是每次向着整体最优方向. 次数比 bgd 多.
 缺点: 更新方向完全依赖于当前 batch, 更新不稳定. \therefore 可以引入 momentum. (更新时一定
 程度保留之前更新的方向)

③ min-batch gd = MBGD

s.t. 快且 high acc.

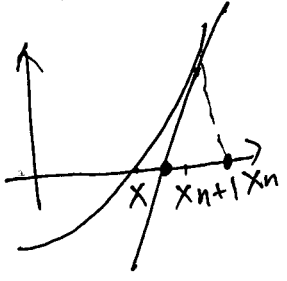
Repeat { for $i=1 \dots 991$ }

$$\theta_j' = \theta_j - \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=i}^{i+9} [h_0(x^{(k)}) - y^{(k)}] x_j^{(k)}$$

for every $j=0 \dots n$

缺点: 不能保证很好的收敛性.

牛顿法. 应用 { 求方程根
求最优化办法



1) 迭代求根. $f(x)=0$

$f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$ 即 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$
- 1阶 Taylor

令 $f(x)=0$ 得迭代公式: $x = x_0 - f(x_0)/f'(x_0)$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n)/f'(x_n)$$

逐步迭代求最优解

2) 扩展到非线性最优化问题

2阶 Taylor: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \underbrace{O((x - x_0)^3)}_{\text{ignore.}}$

代 $x = x_0 + \Delta x$ 得 $f(x) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(\Delta x)^2$

$f'(x) = f'(x_0 + \Delta x) = 0 \Rightarrow [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2]' = 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) \cdot 2(x - x_0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x - x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x = x_0 - f'(x_0)/f''(x_0) \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f'(x_n)}{f''(x_n)}$

用3阶导, 收敛更快

Hessian

对于多变量问题, 牛顿法演变为

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{\nabla f(x_n)}{H(x_n)}$$

$$= x_n - H^{-1}(x_n) \cdot \nabla f(x_n)$$

$J =$ 雅克比矩阵, $J_f(x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$

H: Hessian 矩阵

起到了控制步长的作用, 特征值更新步长

$$H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$H = E[\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n]E^T$

E 是单位

H 非正定时, 无法收敛

H 矩阵维度过大, 带来巨大计算量

例如 0 元函数 $f(x) = x^2$, $f'(x) = 2x$, $f''(x) = 2$, $f''(x) = 0$

类似的, $H=0$ 时, 无法确定函数是否取得极值

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} > 0$ 若 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} > 0$ 则

且 $f''(x) > 0$, $\therefore x_0$ 为极小值

正定: 临界点 极小 (λ_i 全 > 0)
负定: 临界点 极大 (λ_i 全 < 0)
不定: 鞍点 (o.w.)

Momentum. 通过加入 γV_{t-1} 、加速 sgd、且抑制震荡

$V_t = \gamma V_{t-1} + \eta \nabla J(\theta)$, $\theta = \theta - V_t$, 例如 ① 从山顶滚下来, 有阻力
加入的这一项可以使梯度方向不变的维度变快, 梯度方向改变的维度更新速度变慢. 这样可以加速, 并 ↓ 震荡. $\gamma = 0.9$

Adagrad: 对低频参数做较大更新, 高频做较小更新. \therefore 对稀疏数据表现好

Adadelta: 对 Adagrad 改进

手推公式

Xgboost

• 如何集成:

基础: decision tree

集成: 一个个加的

$$\hat{y}_i^{(0)} = 0$$

$$\hat{y}_i^{(1)} = f_1(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(0)} + f_1(x_i)$$

$$\hat{y}_i^{(2)} = f_1(x_i) + f_2(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(1)} + f_2(x_i)$$

$$\hat{y}_i^{(t)} = \sum_{k=1}^t f_k(x_i) = \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i) \quad \text{加入一个新函数预测}$$

↑
第 t 轮的预测模型

保留前 t-1 轮的模型预测

• 每轮加入的模型如何构造? 方案: 优化了新的 objective

$$obj^{(t)} = \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t)}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \Omega(f_i)$$

$$\Omega(f_t) = \gamma \sum_{\text{叶子节点}} 1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \sum_{j=1}^T w_j^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i)) + \Omega(f_t) + C$$

防止树太大

限制叶子个数 权重正则化

• 目标函数:

① 保证 bias 小 ② 保证树模型最精简

Taylor 展开: $f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)\Delta x^2$

$g_i = -\text{阶数}$ $h_i = \text{新增}$ $h_i = -\frac{1}{f''(x)} = -\frac{1}{\partial^2_{\hat{y}_i^{(t-1)}} L(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)})}$

$= \partial_{\hat{y}_i^{(t-1)}} L(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)})$

$$obj^{(t)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n [L(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)}) + g_i \cdot f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i \cdot f_t^2(x_i)] + \Omega(f_t) + C$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (g_i \cdot f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i)) + \Omega(f_t)$$

$$Obj^{(t)} \propto \sum_{i=1}^n [g_i \cdot f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t^2(x_i)] + rT$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [g_i \cdot w_j(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i w_j^2(x_i)] + rT + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^T w_j^2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^T \left(\left(\sum_{i \in I_j} g_i \right) w_j + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in I_j} h_i + \lambda \right) w_j^2 \right) + rT$$

$$G_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} g_i$$

$$H_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} h_i$$

$$Obj^{(t)} = \sum_{j=1}^T [G_j \cdot w_j + \frac{1}{2} (H_j + \lambda) w_j^2] + rT$$

求导 $\frac{dJ(f_t)}{dw_j}$

$$= G_j + (H_j + \lambda) w_j = 0$$

$$\therefore Obj = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^T \frac{G_j^2}{H_j + \lambda} + rT$$

$$\Rightarrow w_j = -\frac{G_j}{H_j + \lambda}$$

structure score 分数越小，效果越好

model performance

$$Gain = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{G_L^2}{H_L + \lambda} + \frac{G_R^2}{H_R + \lambda} - \frac{(G_L + G_R)^2}{(H_L + H_R + \lambda)} \right] - r$$

左子树分数

右子树分数

不分割我们可以拿到所有分数

GBDT

= 前一轮学习器为 $f_{t-1}(x)$ ，对应的损失函数为 $L(y, f_{t-1}(x))$

新一轮迭代：找到一个弱分类器 $h_t(x)$ ，s.t. $L(y, f_{t-1}(x) + h_t(x))$ 达到最小
用 loss function 的负梯度在当前模型的值。 $-\left[\frac{\partial L(y, f(x))}{\partial f(x)} \right]_{f=f_{t-1}}$
作为回归问题中提升树算法残差的近似值。

① 初始化弱分类器，估计使 loss function 最小化的一个常数值，此时还有一个根节点。
 $f_0(x) = \arg \min_c \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, c)$

迭代轮数 $1, 2, \dots, M$
对 $i=1, \dots, n$ ，计算 loss function 的负梯度值在当前模型的值， $\eta_{mi} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y, f(x))}{\partial f(x)} \right]_{f=f_{m-1}}$

② 对 η_{mi} 拟合一个回归树，得到第 m 棵树的叶结点，区域 R_{mj} ， $j=1, \dots, J$

对 $j=1, \dots, J$ 计算 $C_{mj} = \arg \min_c \sum_{x_i \in R_{mj}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + c)$

更新回归树 $f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^J C_{mj} I(x \in R_{mj})$

③ 输出模型： $\hat{f}(x) = f_M(x) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^J C_{mj} I(x \in R_{mj})$