# 02 Linear Predictor

Logistic Regression(逻辑回归)

# 本章目录

- 01 分类问题
- 02 Sigmoid 函数
- 03 逻辑回归求解

# 1.分类问题

# 01 分类问题

- 02 Sigmoid 函数
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### 分类问题

### 监督学习的最主要类型

- ✓ 分类 (Classification)
  - ✓ 身高1.85m, 体重100kg的男人穿什么尺码的T恤?

标签离散

- ✓ 根据肿瘤的体积、患者的年龄来判断良性或恶性?
- ✓ 根据用户的年龄、职业、存款数量来判断信用卡 是否会违约?

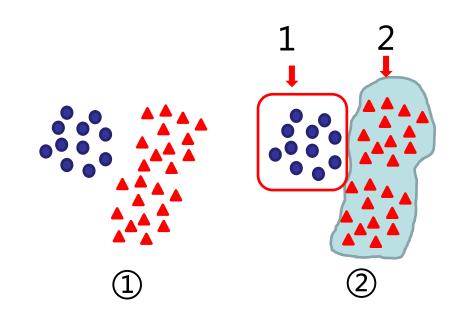
输入变量可以是离散的,也可以是连续的。

# 分类问题

### 二分类

我们先从用蓝色圆形数据定义为类型1,其余数据为类型2; 只需要分类1次

步骤: ①->②



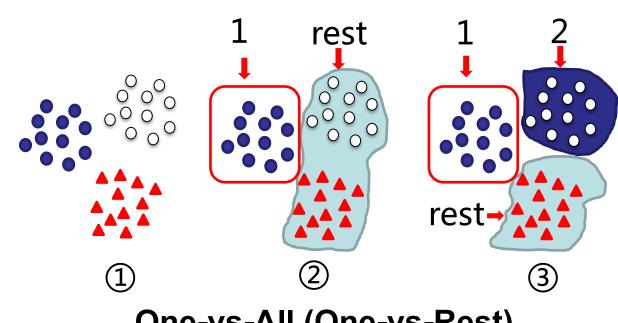
二分类

### 分类问题

### 多分类

我们先定义其中一类为类型1(正类),其余数据为负类(rest); 接下来去掉类型1数据,剩余部分再次进行二分类,分成类型2和负类;如果有n类,那就需要分类n-1次

步骤: ①->②->③->.....



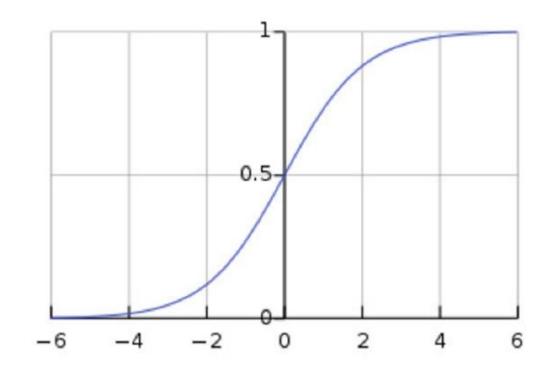
One-vs-All (One-vs-Rest) 一对多 (一对余)

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### Sigmoid 函数

σ(z)代表一个常用的逻辑函数(logistic function)为S形函数(Sigmoid function)

則: 
$$\sigma(z) = g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$
  $z=w^{T}x + b$ 



当 $\sigma(z)$ 大于等于0.5时,预测 y=1 当 $\sigma(z)$ 小于0.5时,预测 y=0

线性回归的函数  $h(x) = z = w^{T}x$ , 范围是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 。

而分类预测结果需要得到[0,1]的概率值。

在二分类模型中,事件的几率odds:事件发生与事件不发生的概率之比为 $\frac{p}{1-p}$ ,

称为事件的发生比 (the odds of experiencing an event )

其中p为随机事件发生的概率,p的范围为[0,1]。

取对数得到:  $\log \frac{p}{1-p}$ , 而 $\log \frac{p}{1-p} = w^{T}x = z$ 

求解得到: $p = \frac{1}{1+e^{-w^{T}x}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ 

注意:若表达式  $h(x) = z = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + ... + w_n x_n + b = w^T x + b$  , 则b可以融入到 $w_0$  , 即: $z = w^T x$ 

将z进行逻辑变换: $g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ 

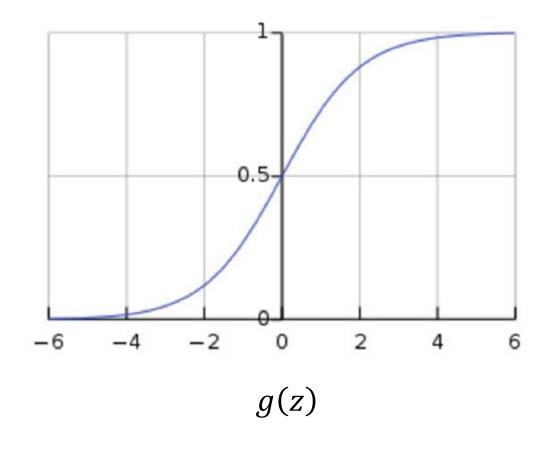
$$g'(z) = \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{e^{-z}}{(1+e^{-z})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+e^{-z}-1}{(1+e^{-z})^2}$$

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

$$= g(z)(1-g(z))$$



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#### 假设一个二分类模型:

$$p(y=1|x;w)=h(x)$$

$$p(y = 0|x; w) = 1 - h(x)$$

则:

$$p(y|x;w) = (h(x))^{y} (1 - h(x))^{1-y}$$

逻辑回归模型的假设是:  $h(x) = g(w^Tx) = g(z)$ 

其中 $z = w^T x$  , 逻辑函数 (logistic function)公式为 :

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

注意:若表达式  $h(x) = z = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + ... + w_n x_n + b = w^T x + b$  , 则b可以融入到 $w_0$  , 即: $z = w^T x$ 

### 损失函数

$$L(\hat{y}, y) = -y\log(\hat{y}) - (1 - y)\log(1 - \hat{y})$$

 $\hat{y}$  表示预测值h(x)

y 表示真实值

为了衡量算法在全部训练样本上的表现如何,我们需要定义一个算法的代价函数,算法的代价函数是对m个样本的损失函数求和然后除以m:

### 代价函数

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L\left(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\right) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(-y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})\right)$$

#### 求解过程:

似然函数为:  $L(w) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)};w) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}} (1 - h(x^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}}$ 

似然函数两边取对数,则连乘号变成了连加号:

$$l(w) = \log L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \log(h(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h(x^{(i)})))$$

代价函数为:

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m}l(w) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)}\log(h(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)})\log(1 - h(x^{(i)})))$$

#### 梯度下降求解过程:

$$w_j := w_j - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$$

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \log(h(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h(x^{(i)})))$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\text{II}: w_j := w_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

求解过程:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$ 的推导过程:

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \log(h(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h(x^{(i)})))$$

$$y^{(i)} \log(h(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h(x^{(i)}))$$

$$= y^{(i)} \log(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}})$$

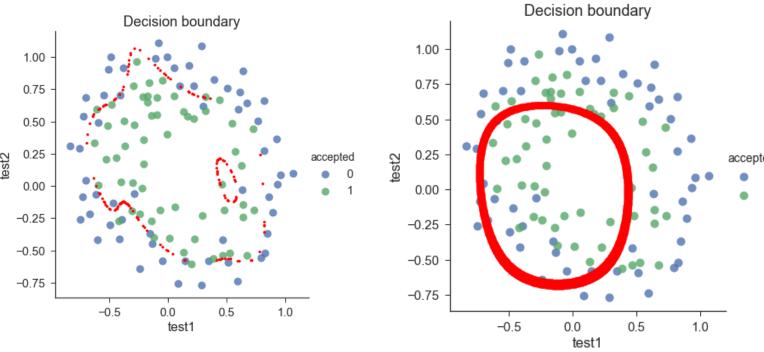
$$= -y^{(i)} \log(1 + e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 + e^{w^{T}x^{(i)}})$$

求解过程:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$ 的推导过程:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{j}}J(w) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{j}}(-\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(-y^{(i)}\log\left(1+e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}\right)-\left(1-y^{(i)}\right)\log\left(1+e^{w^{T}x^{(i)}}\right)))\\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(-y^{(i)}\frac{-x_{j}^{(i)}e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}}{1+e^{-w^{T}x^{(i)}}}-(1-y^{(i)})\frac{x_{j}^{(i)}e^{w^{T}x^{(i)}}}{1+e^{w^{T}x^{(i)}}})\\ &= -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(y^{(i)}-h(x^{(i)}))x_{j}^{(i)}\\ &= \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(h(x^{(i)})-y^{(i)})x_{j}^{(i)} \end{split}$$

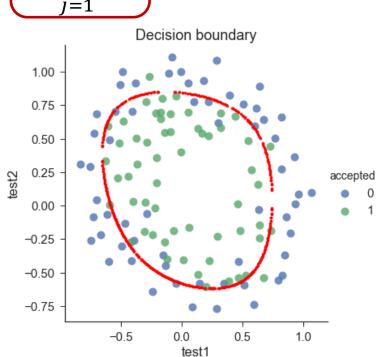
#### 正则化:目的是为了防止过拟合

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ -y^{(i)} \log \left( h(x^{(i)}) \right) - \left( 1 - y^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - h(x^{(i)}) \right) \right]$$



没有正则化,过拟合





降低了方差。

正则化项

适当的正则化

### 思考

逻辑回归(Logistic Regression)与一般线性分类模型(Linear Classification, 如使用Sign(\*)函数的分类模型)的区别?

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