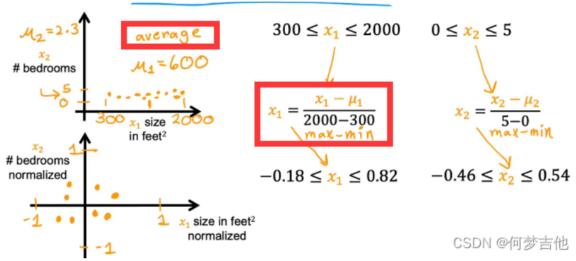
### 特征归一化

用于数据预处理,使数据处在合理范围内,能使偏离值较为均匀的变化,使得梯度下降更便于找到最好值。

# Mean normalization



### 逻辑回归

# sigmoid 函数

g 代表一个常用的逻辑函数(logistic function)为S形函数(Sigmoid function),公式为:

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

合起来,我们得到逻辑回归模型的假设函数:

$$h_{ heta}\left(x
ight)=rac{1}{1+e^{- heta^{T}X}}$$

### 代价函数

逻辑回归的损失函数Loss 即期望若落空造成的损失

Logistic loss function

$$L(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}),\mathbf{y}^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1\\ -\log(1 - f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 简化代价函数

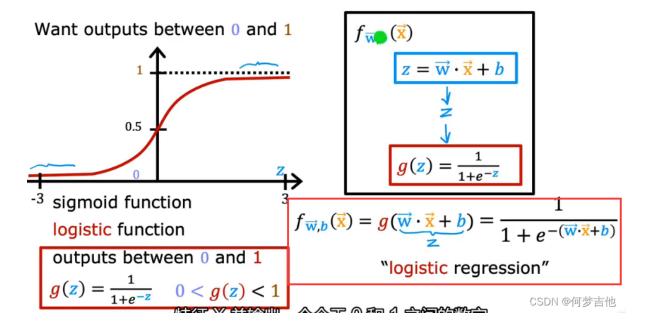
$$L(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1\\ -\log(1 - f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) = -\mathbf{y}^{(i)}\log(f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) - (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)})\log(1 - f_{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}))$$

$$J(\vec{\mathbf{w}}, b) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \log \left( f_{\vec{\mathbf{w}}, b}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) \right) + \left( 1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - f_{\vec{\mathbf{w}}, b}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) \right) \right]$$

这使得Loss也具有了碗的形状,使得逻辑回归也能使用梯度下降算法寻找极值

### 逻辑回归模型



## 简化代价函数与梯度下降

Simplified loss function
$$L(f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 1\\ -\log(1 - f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) & \text{if } \mathbf{y}^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L(f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)}) = -\mathbf{y}^{(i)}\log(f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})) - (1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)})\log(1 - f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}))$$

进而得到:

$$J(\vec{\mathbf{w}},b) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \log \left( \mathbf{f}_{\vec{\mathbf{w}},b}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) \right) + \left( 1 - \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \right) \log \left( 1 - \mathbf{f}_{\vec{\mathbf{w}},b}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)}) \right) \right]$$

梯度下降:

# Gradient descent for logistic regression

repeat {

$$w_{j} = w_{j} - \alpha \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) x_{j}^{(i)} \right]$$
$$b = b - \alpha \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) \right]$$

} simultaneous updates

### 最后发现与正常的线性拟合公式相同

### 过拟合

当变量过多时,训练出来的假设能很好地拟合训练集,所以代价函数实际上可能非常接近于0,但得到的 曲线为了千方百计的拟合数据集,导致它无法泛化到新的样本中,无法预测新样本数据(冗余项)

### 正则化

正则化项:

$$\lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j^2$$

如果有很多参数,我们**不清楚哪个参数是高阶项**,即**不知道惩罚哪个能获得更好拟合的结果**,因此**引入正则化项统一惩罚参数**以得到较为简单的函数

正则化后:

# Regularized linear regression

$$\min_{\vec{w},b} J(\vec{w},b) = \min_{\vec{w},b} \left( \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j^2 \right)$$

Gradient descent repeat {
$$w_{j} = w_{j} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{j}} J(\overrightarrow{w}, b)$$

$$b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(\overrightarrow{w}, b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{\overrightarrow{w}, b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_{j}^{(i)} + \frac{\lambda}{m} w_{j}^{(i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_{\overrightarrow{w}, b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \text{ don't have to}$$

repeat {
$$w_{j} = w_{j} - \alpha \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \left( f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) x_{j}^{(i)} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{m} w_{j} \right]$$

$$b = b - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f_{\overrightarrow{w},b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)$$
} simultaneous update  $j = l...n$ 

$$w_{j} = 1 w_{j} - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m} w_{j} - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( f_{w,b}(\overrightarrow{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) \chi_{j}^{(i)}$$

$$w_{j} \left( 1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m} \right) \qquad \text{usual update}$$

$$w_{j} \left( 1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m} \right) \qquad \text{usual update}$$

得到最终公式

## 神经网络

输入前一层的激活,给定当前层的参数,它会输出下一层激活值 自定义sequential函数中间层为网络层、隐藏层,最后输出为激活层

## 前向传播

```
Forward prop in NumPy

\overrightarrow{x} \xrightarrow{W_{1}^{(1)}, b_{1}^{(1)}} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{w}_{3}^{(1)}, b_{3}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{w}_{1}^{(1)}, b_{1}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{w}_{2}^{(1)}, b_{2}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{w}_{3}^{(1)}, b_{3}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{a}_{3}^{(1)}, b_{3}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \\
\overrightarrow{w}_{3}^{(1)}, b_{3}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{a}^{[l]}} \xrightarrow
```