

# 线性分类

频率派  $\rightarrow$  统计机器学习.

贝叶斯派  $\rightarrow$  概率图模型.

线性回归  
 $f(w, b) = w^T x + b$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$

属性:  $x$  是低维的,  $f$  关于  $x$  是线性的.  
全局:  $w^T x + b$  是线性组合, 直接输出.  
系数:  $w$  是线性的.  
全局性: 在整个特征空间拟合一条直线, 全局.  
数据未加工: 直接使用数据.

线性回归是统计机器学习的基本模型, 其它模型通过打破其中一个或多个特点形成了统计机器学习的架构.

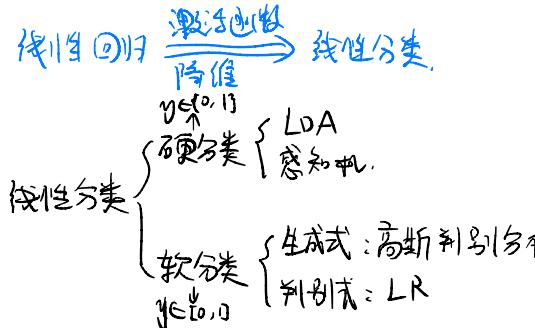
若打破线性假设, 如多项式回归, 其属性可能是多次的, 如<sup>1</sup>

全局线性: 如线性分类, 将  $x$  作为激活函数的输入, 感知机.

参数非线性: 神经网络, 感知机

若打破全局性: 对样本空间分割, 如纯性决策回归, 决策树.

若打破数据未加工: PCA, 波形.



## 线性判别分析 (LDA)

$$\text{设: } X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ x_2^T \\ \vdots \\ x_N^T \end{pmatrix}_{N \times 1}$$

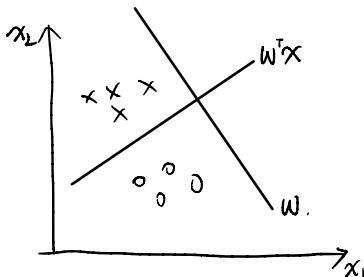
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix}_{N \times 1}$$

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^p, y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$$

$$X_{C_1} = \{x_i \mid y_i = +1\}, X_{C_2} = \{x_i \mid y_i = -1\}$$

$$|X_{C_1}| = N_1, |X_{C_2}| = N_2, N_1 + N_2 = N.$$

LDA 的思想: 类内小, 类间大.



限定  $\|w\|=1$ .

样本点在  $w$  上的投影:  $Z_i = w^T x_i$

样本投影的均值:  $\bar{Z} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N w^T x_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Z 的协方差矩阵: } S_Z &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (Z_i - \bar{Z})(Z_i - \bar{Z})^T \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (w^T x_i - \bar{Z})(w^T x_i - \bar{Z})^T \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1: \bar{Z}_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} w^T x_i$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (w^T x_i - \bar{Z}_1)(w^T x_i - \bar{Z}_1)^T$$

$$C_2: \bar{Z}_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} w^T x_i$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} (w^T x_i - \bar{Z}_2)(w^T x_i - \bar{Z}_2)^T$$

$$\text{类间距离: } (\bar{Z}_1 - \bar{Z}_2)^2$$

$$\text{类内距离: } S_1 + S_2$$

$$\text{目标函数: } J(w) = \frac{(\bar{Z}_1 - \bar{Z}_2)^2}{S_1 + S_2}, \text{ 令 } \hat{w} = \arg \max_w J(w)$$

$$J(w) = \frac{(\bar{Z}_1 - \bar{Z}_2)^2}{S_1 + S_2}$$

$$\text{分子: } \left( \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} w^T x_i - \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} w^T x_i \right)^2 = \left( w^T \left( \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} x_i - \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} x_i \right) \right)^2 = \left( w^T (\bar{x}_{C_1} - \bar{x}_{C_2}) \right)^2$$

$$\text{总错} = S_1 + S_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (w^T x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1}) (w^T x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1})^T \\ &= \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} w^T (x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1}) (x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1})^T w \\ &= w^T \underbrace{\left[ \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1}) (x_i - \bar{x}_{c_1})^T \right]}_{S_{C_1}} w \\ &= w^T S_{C_1} w \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 总错} = w^T S_w w + w^T S_{C_2} w.$$

$$= w^T (S_{C_1} + S_{C_2}) w$$

$$\text{故 } J(w) = \frac{w^T (\bar{x}_{c_1} - \bar{x}_{c_2}) (\bar{x}_{c_1} - \bar{x}_{c_2})^T w}{w^T (S_{C_1} + S_{C_2}) w}$$

模型求解:  $J(w) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$ , 其中  $S_b$ : 类间方差,  $S_w$ : 类内方差.

$$J(w) = w^T S_w w (w^T S_w w)^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = 2S_b w (w^T S_w w)^{-1} + w^T S_b w + 1 \cdot (w^T S_w w)^{-2} \cdot 2S_w \cdot w = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } S_b w (w^T S_w w) - w^T S_b w S_w w = 0$$

$$\underbrace{w^T S_w w}_{\|x\| \in R} \underbrace{S_b w}_{\|w\| \in R} = S_b w \underbrace{(w^T S_w w)}_{\|w\| \in R}$$

$$\text{即 } S_b w = \frac{w^T S_w w}{w^T S_b w} \cdot S_b w$$

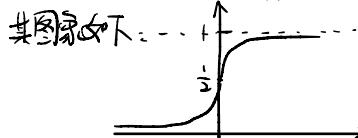
$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{w^T S_w w}{w^T S_b w} \cdot S_b^{-1} \cdot S_b \cdot w \propto \underbrace{S_b^{-1} \cdot S_b \cdot w}_{(\bar{x}_{c_1} - \bar{x}_{c_2}) (\bar{x}_{c_1} - \bar{x}_{c_2})^T w} \\ &\propto S_w^{-1} \cdot (\bar{x}_{c_1} - \bar{x}_{c_2}) \end{aligned}$$

当类另1有K个时, 最后降维到  $K-1$  维.

# Logistic Regression.

判别模型直接对  $P(Y|X)$  进行建模，应用 MLE.

$$\text{sigmoid 函数: } \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



$z \rightarrow +\infty, \sigma(z) \rightarrow 1$

$z = 0, \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2}$

$z \rightarrow -\infty, \sigma(z) \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{cases} p_1 = P(y=1|x) = \sigma(w^T x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-w^T x}}, y=1 \\ p_0 = P(y=0|x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-w^T x}} = \frac{e^{w^T x}}{1+e^{w^T x}}, y=0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(y|x) = p_1^y p_0^{1-y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MLE: } \hat{w} &= \arg \max_w \log P(Y|X) \\ &= \arg \max_w \log \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i|x_i) \\ &= \arg \max_w \sum_{i=1}^n \log P(y_i|x_i) \\ &= \arg \max_w \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i \log p_i + (1-y_i) \log p_0)}_{-\text{cross entropy}} \end{aligned}$$

MLE  $\xrightarrow{\text{(max)}}$  loss function (min cross entropy)