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Lab: 逻辑回归

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最后编译于 10/15/2022

1 数据读取与可视化

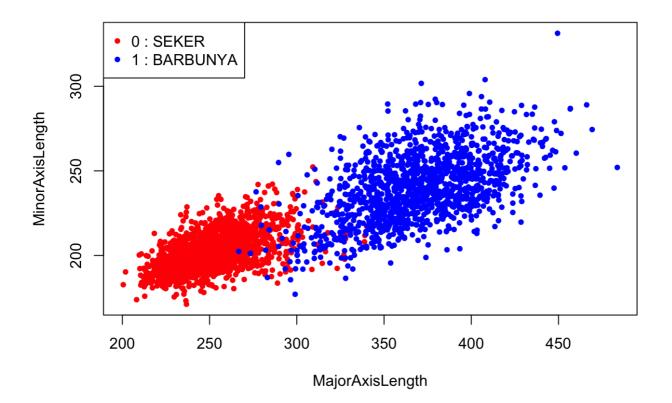
本Lab的代码演示主要以Dry_Bean_Dataset (https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/muratkokludataset/drybean-dataset)数据集为例。使用高分辨率相机拍摄了7种不同风干菜豆的共13611粒的图像,共有16个特征,其中包括12种尺寸和4种形状特征(菜豆的区域,周长,长轴长、短轴长等等)。 Class 代表菜豆的种类。

```
Bean <- read.csv(file = "Dry_Bean_Dataset.csv", header = TRUE)
dim(Bean)
## [1] 13611
               17
head (Bean)
     Area Perimeter MajorAxisLength MinorAxisLength AspectRation Eccentricity
## 1 28395 610.291
                                        173. 8887 1. 197191
                           208. 1781
                                                                  0.5498122
## 2 28734 638.018
                          200. 5248
                                         182.7344
                                                     1. 097356 0. 4117853
## 3 29380 624.110
                          212.8261
                                          175. 9311
                                                     1.209713
                                                                0.5627273
## 4 30008 645.884
                          210.5580
                                         182.5165
                                                     1. 153638 0. 4986160
## 5 30140
            620.134
                           201.8479
                                          190.2793
                                                      1.060798
                                                                  0.3336797
## 6 30279
            634.927
                          212.5606
                                          181.5102
                                                      1.171067
                                                                  0.5204007
    ConvexArea EquivDiameter
                               Extent Solidity roundness Compactness
## 1
         28715
                   190. 1411 0. 7639225 0. 9888560 0. 9580271 0. 9133578
## 2
         29172
                    191. 2728 0. 7839681 0. 9849856 0. 8870336
                                                           0.9538608
                   193. 4109 0. 7781132 0. 9895588 0. 9478495 0. 9087742
         29690
## 4
         30724
                  195. 4671 0. 7826813 0. 9766957 0. 9039364
                                                           0.9283288
         30417
                   195. 8965 0. 7730980 0. 9908932 0. 9848771
                                                           0.9705155
## 6
         30600
                    196. 3477 0. 7756885 0. 9895098 0. 9438518
                                                           0.9237260
    ShapeFactor1 ShapeFactor2 ShapeFactor3 ShapeFactor4 Class
## 1 0.007331506 0.003147289
                                0. 8342224 0. 9987239 SEKER
## 2 0.006978659 0.003563624
                                0. 9098505 0. 9984303 SEKER
## 3 0.007243912 0.003047733
                                0.8258706 0.9990661 SEKER
## 4 0.007016729 0.003214562
                                0.8617944 0.9941988 SEKER
## 5 0.006697010 0.003664972
                                0.9419004 0.9991661 SEKER
## 6 0.007020065 0.003152779
                                0.8532696
                                             0.9992358 SEKER
```

为了便于在二维平面可视化,我们选取 MajorAxisLength 和 MinorAxisLength 两个特征。由于是两分类, 我们选取 SEKER 和 BARBUNYA 这两个种类,即前3349组数据。绘制散点图观察。

```
Bean. Binary <- Bean[1:3349, c("MajorAxisLength", "MinorAxisLength", "Class")]
Bean. Binary[Bean. Binary[, 3] == "SEKER", 3] = 0
Bean. Binary[Bean. Binary[, 3] == "BARBUNYA", 3] = 1
Bean. Binary[, 3] <- as. numeric (Bean. Binary[, 3])
n1 <- sum(Bean. Binary[, 3] == 0); n2 <- sum(Bean. Binary[, 3] == 1)
c(n1, n2)
## [1] 2027 1322

plot(Bean. Binary[, 1], Bean. Binary[, 2], col=c(rep("red", n1), rep("blue", n2)), xlab = "MajorAxisLength", ylab = "MinorAxisLength", pch=20)
legend("topleft", legend=c("0 : SEKER", "1 : BARBUNYA"), col=c("red", "blue"), pch=20)
```



2 基于glm()函数实现逻辑回归

下面我们拟合逻辑回归模型来基于 MajorAxisLength 和 MinorAxisLength 对菜豆的 Class 进行预测。 glm() 函数可以被用来拟合很多种类的广义线性模型 (Generalized Linear Model) ,其中就包括逻辑回归。 glm() 的用法与 lm() 几乎一致,除了我们要输入参数 family = binomial 来告诉 R 去运行逻辑回归而不是其他的广义线性模型。

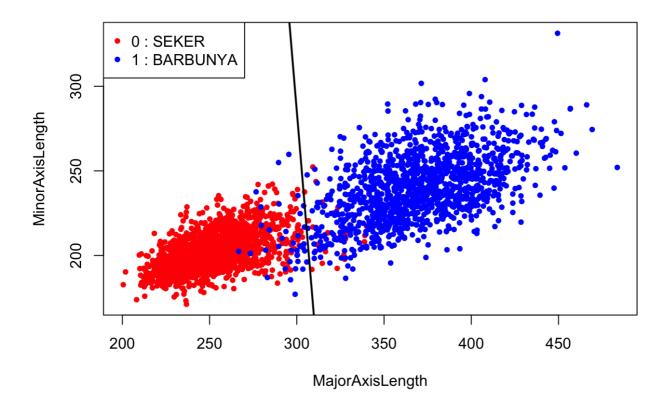
```
glm.fits <- glm(Class ~ MajorAxisLength + MinorAxisLength, data=Bean.Binary, family = bin
omial)
summary(glm.fits)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Class ~ MajorAxisLength + MinorAxisLength, family = binomial,
      data = Bean.Binary)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
       Min
            1Q
                       Median
                                3Q
                                             Max
                                         3.14521
## -2.92175 -0.05136 -0.01453 0.01208
##
## Coefficients:
                   Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
##
## (Intercept) -39.897670
                             2.695966 -14.799
                                                <2e-16 ***
## MajorAxisLength 0.123471
                              0. 007747 15. 938
                                              <2e-16 ***
## MinorAxisLength 0.010024
                              0.009909
                                        1.012
                                                0.312
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
      Null deviance: 4493.17 on 3348 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 340.76 on 3346 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 346.76
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 9
```

```
coef(glm.fits)
```

```
## (Intercept) MajorAxisLength MinorAxisLength
## -39.89766997 0.12347146 0.01002436
```

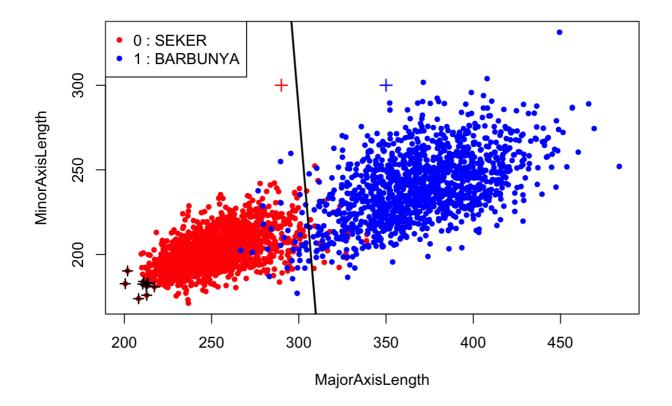
```
plot(Bean.Binary[,1], Bean.Binary[,2], col=c(rep("red",n1), rep("blue",n2)), xlab = "MajorAxi
sLength", ylab = "MinorAxisLength", pch=20)
legend("topleft", legend=c("0 : SEKER", "1 : BARBUNYA"), col=c("red", "blue"), pch=20)
abline(-coef(glm.fits)[1]/coef(glm.fits)[3], -coef(glm.fits)[2]/coef(glm.fits)[3], lwd=2)
```



predict() 函数可以被用来在给定特征值的情况下预测菜豆属于 BARBUNYA 的概率。参数 type = "response" 告诉 R 来以P(Y=1|X)的形式输出概率。如果没有新的数据集输入到 predict() 当中,函数会默认输出训练数据集对应的概率值。

下面我们打印了前十个训练数据的概率预测值,并给出了它们对应的分类预测值。从下图中我们也可以发现这十个观测离分类边界非常远,这是它们的概率值都很极端的原因。

```
glm. probs <- predict(glm. fits, type = "response")</pre>
glm. probs[1:10]
\#\#\ 3.\ 915789e-06\ 1.\ 663169e-06\ 7.\ 094959e-06\ 5.\ 727909e-06\ 2.\ 112179e-06\ 7.\ 261017e-06
##
                             8
## 6.180380e-06 7.757635e-06 8.324800e-06 1.284103e-05
glm. labels <- as. numeric (glm. probs>=0.5)
glm.labels[1:10]
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
predict(glm.fits, newdata = data.frame(MajorAxisLength = c(290, 350), MinorAxisLength = c
(300, 300)), type = "response")
            1
## 0.2528183 0.9982116
plot(Bean. Binary[, 1], Bean. Binary[, 2], col=c(rep("red", n1), rep("blue", n2)), xlab = "MajorAxi
sLength", ylab = "MinorAxisLength", pch=20)
legend("topleft",legend=c("0 : SEKER","1 : BARBUNYA"),col=c("red","blue"), pch=20)
abline (-coef (glm. fits) [1]/coef (glm. fits) [3], -coef (glm. fits) [2]/coef (glm. fits) [3], lwd=2)
points (Bean. Binary [1:10, 1], Bean. Binary [1:10, 2], pch=3, col="black", lwd=1.5)
points(c(290, 350),c(300, 300), pch=3, col=c("red","blue"), cex=1.2, lwd=1.5)
```



基于这些预测,我们可以利用 table() 函数来产生混淆矩阵(confusion matrix)来判断有多少观测被正确或错误分类。通过向 table() 函数输入两个向量, R 会输出一个二乘二的表格,包括了各种情况下的计数。混淆矩阵的对角元素代表着正确的预测,非对角元素代表着错误的预测。因此我们的模型正确预测了2000个SEKER菜豆和1286个BARBUNYA菜豆。 mean() 函数可以用来计算预测准确率。在这个例子中,逻辑回归准确的预测了98.12%的菜豆。

```
True.labels <- Bean.Binary[, 3]
table(glm.labels, True.labels)

## True.labels

## glm.labels 0 1

## 0 2000 36

## 1 27 1286

(2000+1286)/3349

## [1] 0.9811884

mean(glm.labels == True.labels)

## [1] 0.9811884
```

值得注意的是,上面计算的是训练误差(training error),所以某种程度上来说,并不代表着我们的模型的 泛化能力强。如何计算测试误差我们将在后续的章节中介绍。

3 梯度下降算法实现逻辑回归

我们首先定义损失函数,方便调用。

```
cost <- function(x, y, beta) {
  sig <- 1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta))
  return(-mean(y*log(sig)+(1-y)*log(1-sig)))
}</pre>
```

接下来我们编写梯度下降算法来实现线性回归。

```
alpha <- 0.05
                  #learning rate
x <- cbind(1, Bean. Binary[, 1], Bean. Binary[, 2])
x[,2:3] \leftarrow scale(x[,2:3])
y <- Bean.Binary[,3]
beta \leftarrow as. matrix (c (0, 0. 1, -0. 15), ncol=1)
cost. history <- cost(x, y, beta)
tem. beta1 \leftarrow beta[1]+alpha*mean(y-1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta)))
tem. beta2 <- beta[2]+a1pha*mean((y-1/(1+exp(-x \%*\% beta)))*x[,2])
tem. beta3 \leftarrow beta[3]+alpha*mean((y-1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta)))*x[,3])
beta[1] \leftarrow tem.beta1; beta[2] \leftarrow tem.beta2; beta[3] \leftarrow tem.beta3;
cost. history <- c(cost. history, cost(x, y, beta))
for (i in 1:20000) {
  tem. beta1 \leftarrow beta[1]+alpha*mean(y-1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta)))
  tem. beta2 \leftarrow beta[2]+alpha*mean((y-1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta)))*x[,2])
  tem. beta3 \leftarrow beta[3]+alpha*mean((y-1/(1+exp(-x %*% beta)))*x[,3])
  beta[1] <- tem. beta1; beta[2] <- tem. beta2; beta[3] <- tem. beta3;
  cost. history <- c(cost. history, cost(x, y, beta))</pre>
```

下面我们来看一些迭代结束后的结果:

```
beta #最终参数

## [,1]

## [1,] -0.8511256

## [2,] 7.0882817

## [3,] 0.3875887

cost. history[length(cost. history)] #最终损失函数

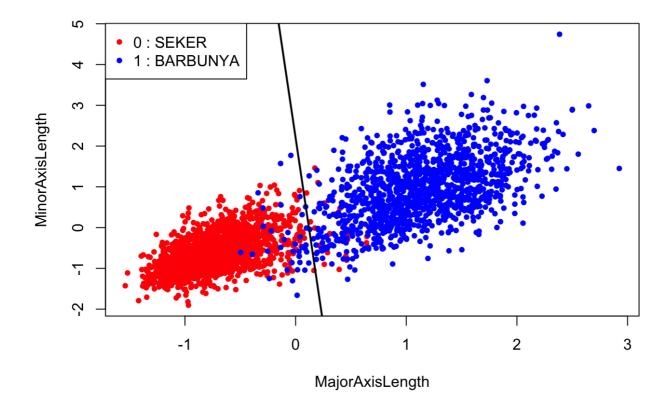
## [1] 0.05126197

plot(x[,2],x[,3],col=c(rep("red",n1),rep("blue",n2)),xlab = "MajorAxisLength",ylab = "Min

orAxisLength",pch=20)

legend("topleft",legend=c("0 : SEKER","1 : BARBUNYA"),col=c("red","blue"), pch=20)

abline(-beta[1]/beta[3],-beta[2]/beta[3], lwd=2)
```



plot(cost.history)

