

# 逻辑回归

## 1. 概念

- 1.1. 概念：逻辑回归是一个分类模型，通过给样本数据打分进行分类，大于阈值归一类，反之亦然

导入：`from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression`

引入 sigmoid 函数：sigmoid 函数是由伯努利分布推导出来的，在一个取值连续的变量上(逻辑回归的预测值  $Y$ )，可以将其映射到 0~1 的区间上，也就是概率，当概率大于 0.5 时归为一类，反之亦然，这样就对自变量  $x$ (特征)起到了分类作用

注：求出的概率是归为正例的概率

## 2. 逻辑回归的损失函数由来和求解

- 2.1 损失函数的由来

逻辑回归损失函数.

1. 背景: 损失函数的目的在于求出联合密度最大的  $w$  值.

2. 联合概率的密度函数.

$$L(w) = \prod_{i=1}^m P(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; w) \\ = \prod_{i=1}^m s(z^{(i)})^{y^{(i)}} (1 - s(z^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}}$$

取对数, 乘积变加和

$$\ln L(w) = \ln \left[ \prod_{i=1}^m s(z^{(i)})^{y^{(i)}} (1 - s(z^{(i)}))^{1-y^{(i)}} \right] \\ = \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ y^{(i)} \ln s(z^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln (1 - s(z^{(i)})) \right]$$

3. 引入损失函数, 变为负数.

$$J(w) = - \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ y^{(i)} \ln s(z^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln (1 - s(z^{(i)})) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln A}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial \ln A}{\partial A} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial w_j}$$

损失函数的求解

逻辑回归的损失函数推导

$$J(w) = - \sum_{i=1}^m [y^{(i)} \ln S(z^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \ln (1-S(z^{(i)}))]$$

$w$  表示对集中某一项求导，加和就是全部

$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} [-y^{(i)} \ln S(z^{(i)}) + (1-y^{(i)}) \ln (1-S(z^{(i)}))]$$

$\therefore$  将  $S(z^{(i)})$ 、 $1-S(z^{(i)})$  看成一个整体， $\frac{\partial \ln A}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial \ln A}{\partial A} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial w_j}$

$$= - \left( \frac{y^{(i)}}{S(z^{(i)})} - \frac{1-y^{(i)}}{1-S(z^{(i)})} \right) \frac{\partial S(z^{(i)})}{\partial w_j}$$

$$= - \left( \frac{y^{(i)}}{S(z^{(i)})} - \frac{1-y^{(i)}}{1-S(z^{(i)})} \right) \frac{\partial S(z^{(i)})}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$$

$$= - \left( \frac{y^{(i)}}{S(z^{(i)})} - \frac{1-y^{(i)}}{1-S(z^{(i)})} \right) \cdot [S(z)(1-S(z))] \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$$

$$= - \left( \frac{y^{(i)}}{S(z^{(i)})} - \frac{1-y^{(i)}}{1-S(z^{(i)})} \right) S(z)(1-S(z)) \cdot x_j$$

$$= - [y^{(i)}(1-S(z)) - (1-y^{(i)})S(z)] \cdot x_j$$

$$= - [y^{(i)} - y^{(i)}S(z) - S(z) + y^{(i)}S(z)] \cdot x_j$$

$$= -(y^{(i)} - S(z)) x_j^{(i)}$$

sigmoid 函数

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} \cdot \frac{e^{-z}}{1+e^{-z}}$$

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

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

$$= S(z)(1-S(z))$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} (w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \dots + w_n x_n + b)$$

$$= \frac{\partial w_j x_j}{\partial w_j} \quad \text{只有 } w_j x_j \text{ 对 } w_j \text{ 有关系}$$

$$= x_j$$

### 3. 逻辑回归为什么使用 sigmoid 函数

#### 3.1 sigmoid 函数推导

## sigmoid函数推导

推导：由伯努利分布可以推导出 sigmoid 函数

伯努利分布的质量函数

$$f(x) = p^x \cdot (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$f(x) = p^x \cdot (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$= e^{\ln[p^x \cdot (1-p)^{1-x}]}$$

$$= e^{x \cdot \ln p + (1-x) \ln(1-p)}$$

~~$$= e^{x \ln p + \ln(1-p) - x \ln(1-p)}$$~~

$$= e^{x \cdot \ln p + \ln(1-p) - x \ln(1-p)}$$

$$= e^{x \cdot (\ln p - \ln(1-p)) + \ln(1-p)}$$

$$= e^{x \cdot \ln \frac{p}{1-p} + \ln(1-p)}$$

↑ 常数项不关心

$$\text{令 } \eta = \ln \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$e^\eta = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$e^\eta (1-p) = p$$

$$p = \frac{e^\eta}{1+e^\eta} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\eta}}$$