## 《人工智能引论》课后练习-3

内容: 机器学习 提交时间: 2023-04-17 姓名: 刘 沛 雨 学号: 2/000124分

一、(20分)对以下数据一维线性回归 y=wx+b

Χ	0	2	3
Υ	1	1	4

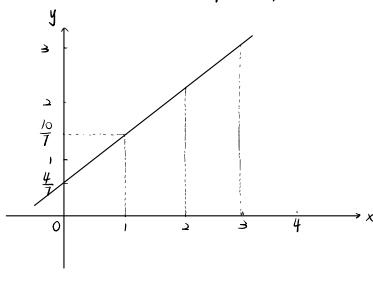
请列出平方损失函数L,并直接通过令 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}=0$ , $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b}=0$ ,求出最小化L时 w,b 的数值解。请画出得到的回归曲线。

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 2bw + lob - 28$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = bb + 10W - 12$$

令 
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = 0$$
 ,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0$  符:

回归曲线为 生 力 \* + 4 如下图:



二、(20 分)课上学的逻辑回归以{1,-1}作为正负类标签,本题使用{1,0}作为正负类标签。给定数据集 $D = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$ 。设权重 (weight)为 $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$  和 偏置 (bias) 为  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , $\sigma$ 表示 sigmoid 函数

- 1) (6分) 写出 $p(y = y_i | x = x_i)$ 在 $y_i = 0$ ,1下分别是多少。
- 2) (14 分) 利用 $p(y = y_i | x = x_i) = p(y = 1 | x = x_i)^{y_i} p(y = 0 | x = x_i)^{1-y_i}$ ,推导逻辑回归在 D上的对数似然函数(log-likelihood)。

2) 
$$I_{ij} - likelihood = \max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} I_{ij} p(y=y|x=xi)$$

$$= \max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} I_{ij} p(y=x|x=xi) + (1-y_{i}) I_{ij} p(y=x|x=xi) \right]$$

$$= -\max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{-(w^{T}x_{i}+b)} \right) + (1-y_{i}) I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} I_{ij} \frac{1 + e^{-(w^{T}x_{i}+b)}}{1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b}} + I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b} \right) \right]$$

$$= \max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} \left( w^{T}x + b \right) - I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b} \right) \right]$$

$$= \max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} \left( w^{T}x + b \right) - I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b} \right) \right]$$

$$= \max_{w \in b} \sum_{i \in lin} \left[ y_{i} \left( w^{T}x + b \right) - I_{ij} \left( 1 + e^{w^{T}x_{i}+b} \right) \right]$$

三、 $(30\,\%)$ 利用树模型对以下数据进行二分类。id 表示数据编号,A,B,C 是特征,y 是标签。

id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Α	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
В	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
С	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
У	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1

- 1) (15 分) 在树的根节点,特征 A 的 gain ratio 是多少? (请使用以 2 为底的对数)
- 2)(15 分)假设在根节点对 A 分裂。在第二层所有结点对 C 分裂,在第三层对 B 分裂。请画出分类树并预测 $x_* = [1,1,1]$ 的标签。

特亚A的场态率为

HA(D) = - 1/3 Lug = - = Tug =

$$g_{R}(DA) = \frac{g(D,A)}{H_{A}(D)}$$

$$g(D,A) = H(D) - \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{3} \log \frac{3}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$= H(D) - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$H(D) = -\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3}$$

四(30 分)推导 softmax, log softmax 的反向传播公式。设输入 $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,计算图为线性(计算结点之间顺序连接,没有跨层连接),总损失函数为L

- 1) (15 分)softmax 的输出为 $a \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $a_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_i e^{z_j}}$ 。用 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$ 来表示 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$
- 2) (15 分)log softmax 的输出为 $a \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $a_i = \ln \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_i e^{z_j}}$ 。用 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$ 来表示 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$

提示:逐分量表示 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i}$ 。先求 $\frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i}$ ,再利用使用链式法则 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_j} \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial z_i}$ 。你可以使用a来表示 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ ,最终表达式中不要出现 z。

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} = \frac{z}{\int_{z=1}^{z}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial A_{i}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial A_{i}^{2}}{\partial z_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial z_{i}} = \frac{e^{Zi}}{\partial Z_{i}} = \begin{cases}
-\frac{e^{Zi} + Z_{i}^{2}}{(\sum_{k} e^{Zk})^{2}}, & i \neq j \\
-\frac{e^{Zi} + Z_{i}^{2}}{(\sum_{k} e^{Zk})^{2}}, & i \neq j
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} \cdot A_{i} (I - a_{i}) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}} (-a_{i}a_{i}) + \dots + \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}} (-a_{i}a_{i})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} (I - a_{i}), -a_{i}a_{2}, \dots, -a_{i}a_{i} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{A}j}{\partial z_{i}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}} \frac{\partial \hat{A}j}{\partial z_{i}} = \begin{cases}
\frac{Z_{k}e^{Z_{k}}}{e^{Z_{j}}} - \frac{e^{Z_{i}+Z_{j}}}{|\Sigma_{k}e^{Z_{k}}|} = -e^{A_{i}}i + j \\
\frac{Z_{k}e^{Z_{k}}}{e^{Z_{j}}} - \frac{e^{Z_{i}+Z_{j}}}{|\Sigma_{k}e^{Z_{k}}|} = -e^{A_{i}}i + j
\end{cases}$$

$$= e^{-A_{i}} \cdot (e^{A_{i}} - e^{A_{i}}) = 1 - e^{A_{i}}, i = j.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial l}{\partial z_{1}} = \left[1 - e^{a_{1}}, -e^{a_{2}}, \dots, -e^{a_{d}}\right] \frac{\partial l}{\partial a}$$

$$\left[1 - e^{a_{1}}, -e^{a_{2}}, \dots, -e^{a_{d}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^{\alpha_1}, -e^{\alpha_2}, \dots, -e^{\alpha_d} \\ \vdots \\ -e^{\alpha_1}, -e^{\alpha_2}, \dots, 1 - e^{\alpha_d} \end{bmatrix}$$