MACHINE LEARNING

机器学习

Model Evaluation

模型评估与选择

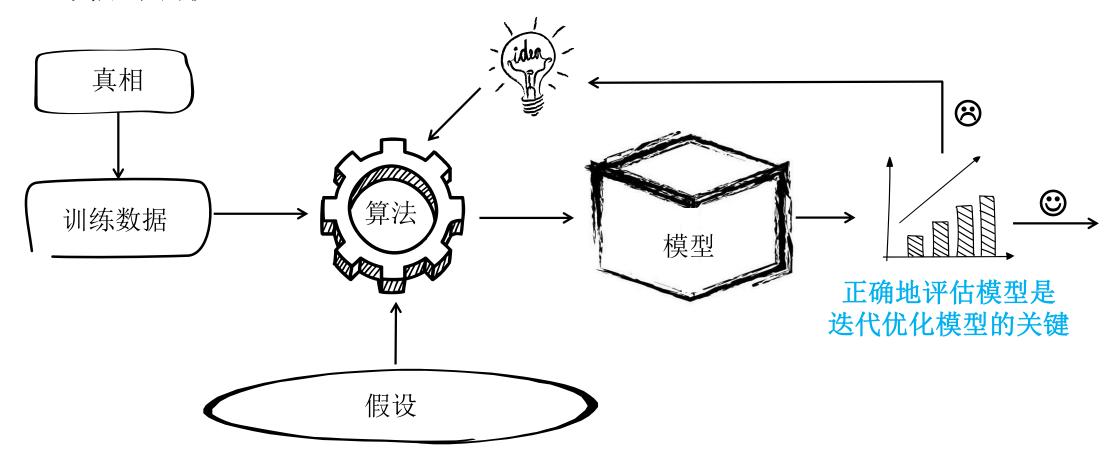


参考: 《机器学习》

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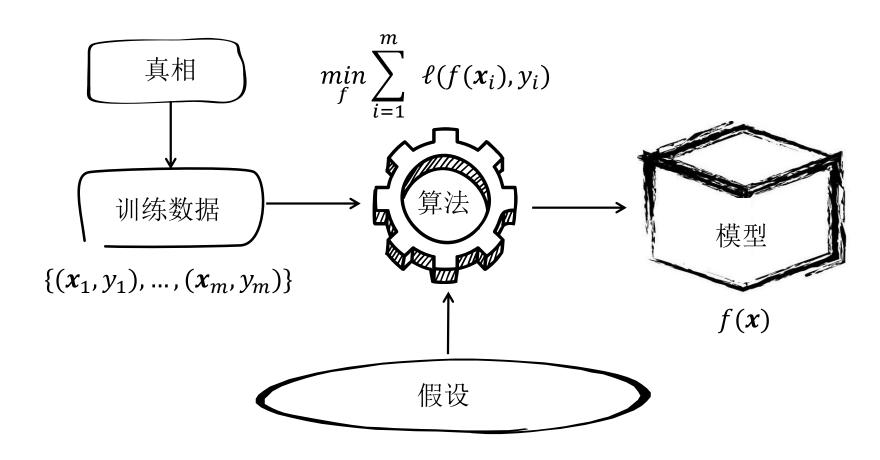
模型评估

• 评估与调优



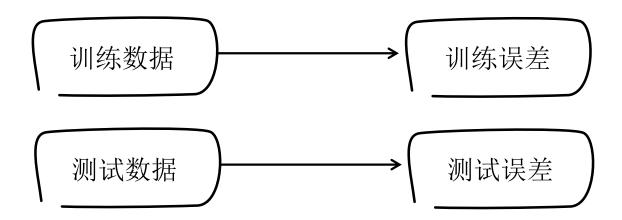
评估的对象

• 经验风险最小化



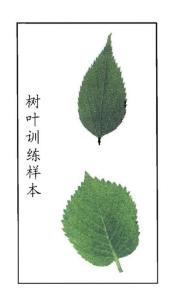
评估的对象

• 经验误差 vs 泛化误差



欠拟合 vs 过拟合

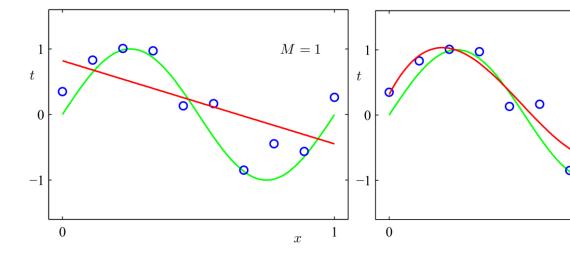
• 示例

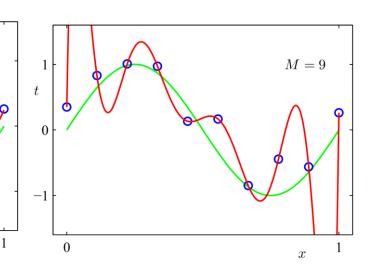




M = 3

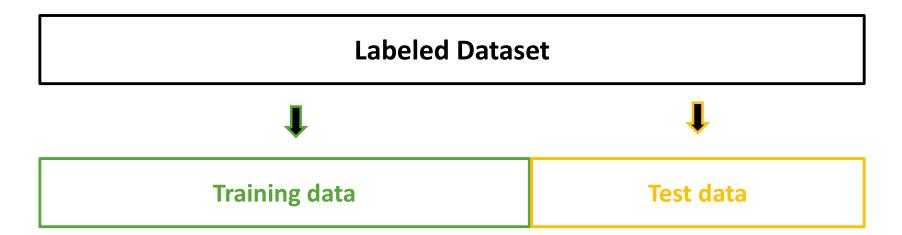
 \boldsymbol{x}





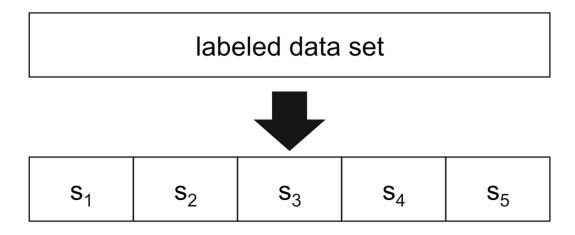
数据切分方法

• 留出法



数据切分方法

• 交叉验证法

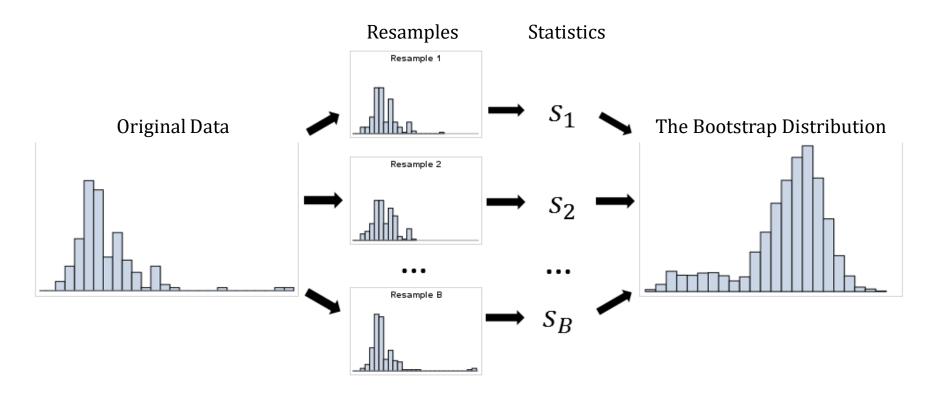


iteration	train on	test on
1	$s_2 s_3 s_4 s_5$	s ₁
2	s_1 s_3 s_4 s_5	s_2
3	$s_1 s_2 s_4 s_5$	s_3
4	s_1 s_2 s_3 s_5	S ₄
5	s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4	s ₅

数据切分方法

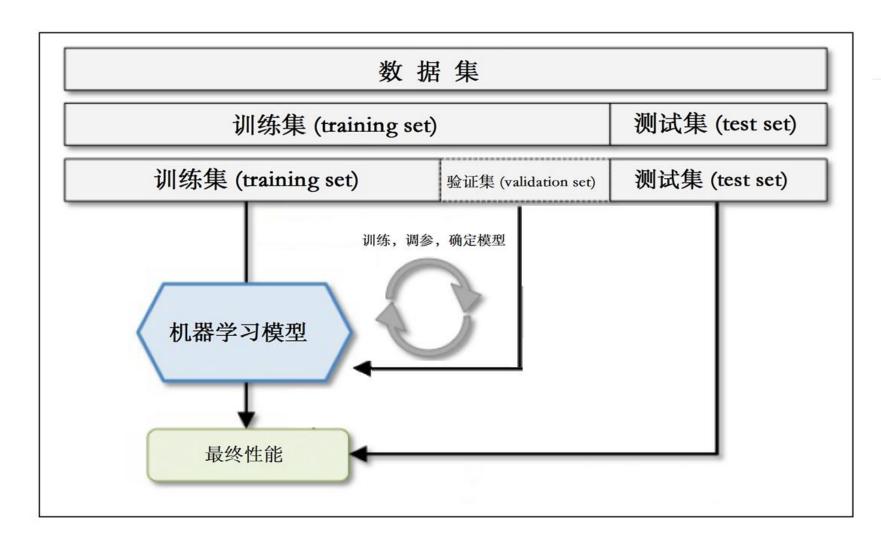
• 自助法

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} (1-\frac{1}{m})^m \mapsto \frac{1}{e} \approx 0.368$$



调参

• 训练集 + 验证集 + 测试集



• 回归模型的性能度量

$$E(f; \mathcal{D}) = \int_{x \sim \mathcal{D}} (f(x) - y)^2 p(x) dx$$

$$E(f;D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

• 分类模型的性能度量

$$E(f;D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{I}(f(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i) \qquad D \qquad E(f;D) = \int_{\mathbf{x} \sim D} \mathbb{I}(f(\mathbf{x}) \neq y) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\operatorname{acc}(f;D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{I}(f(\mathbf{x}_i) = y_i) \qquad p(\cdot) \qquad \operatorname{acc}(f;D) = \int_{\mathbf{x} \sim D} \mathbb{I}(f(\mathbf{x}) = y) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

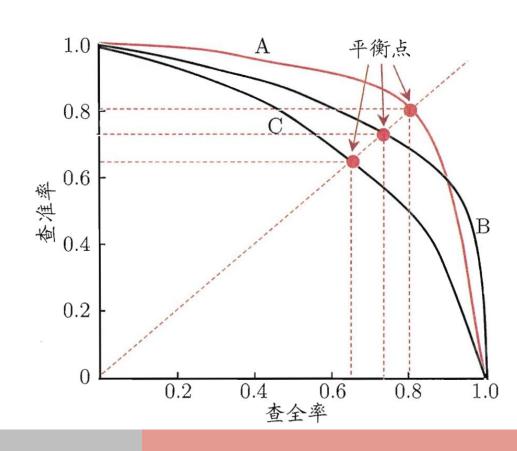
$$= 1 - E(f;D)$$

- 分类模型的性能度量
 - 混淆矩阵

真实情况	预测结果	
具	正例	反例
正例	TP(真正例)	FN (假反例)
反例	FP (假正例)	TN(真反例)

- 查准率、查全率与F1、PR曲线

$$P = rac{TP}{TP + FP}$$
 $R = rac{TP}{TP + FN}$ $F1 = rac{2 imes P imes R}{P + R} = rac{2 imes TP}{rac{4}{2} imes TP}$ 样例总数 $+ TP - TN$ $F_{eta} = rac{\left(1 + eta^2
ight) imes P imes R}{\left(eta^2 imes P
ight) + R}$



- 分类模型的性能度量
 - 多分类场景

$$egin{aligned} ext{macro} - P &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \ ext{macro} - R &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{macro} - F1 = \frac{2 \times \text{macro} - P \times \text{macro} - R}{\text{macro} - P + \text{macro} - R}$$

- 分类模型的性能度量
 - 多分类场景

两两类别的组合
$$1$$
 —— 混淆矩阵 1 —— 混淆矩阵 2 —— \overline{TP} , \overline{FP} —— \overline{TN} , \overline{FN} —— 两两类别的组合 n —— 混淆矩阵 n

$$egin{aligned} ext{micro} - P &= rac{\overline{TP}}{\overline{TP} + \overline{FP}} \ ext{micro} - R &= rac{\overline{TP}}{\overline{TP} + \overline{FN}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{micro} -F1 = rac{2 imes \operatorname{micro} -P imes \operatorname{micro} -R}{\operatorname{micro} -P + \operatorname{micro} -R}$$

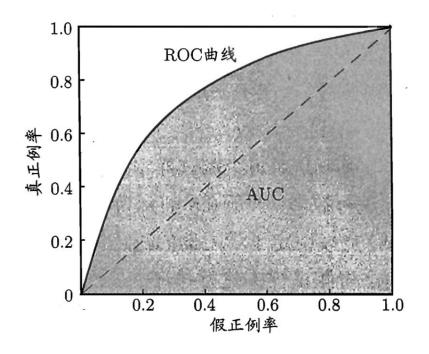
- 分类模型的性能度量
 - 混淆矩阵

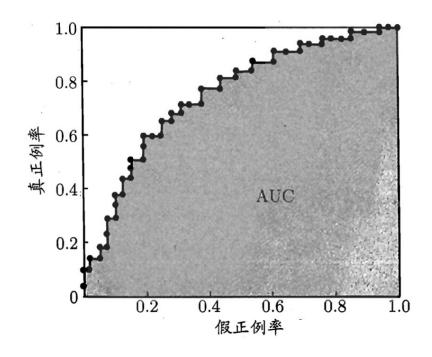
真实情况	预测结果	
具 头间饥	正例	反例
正例	TP(真正例)	FN (假反例)
反例	FP (假正例)	TN(真反例)

- "真正例率" TPR 与"假正例率" FPR

$$ext{TPR} = rac{TP}{TP + FN}$$
 $ext{FPR} = rac{FP}{TN + FP}$

- 分类模型的性能度量
 - ROC与AUC

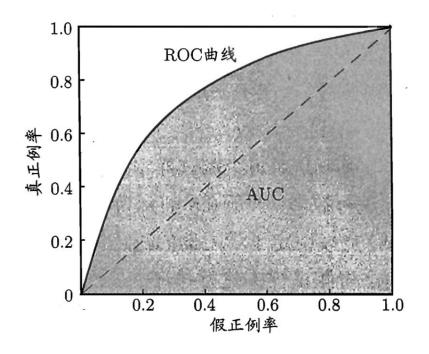


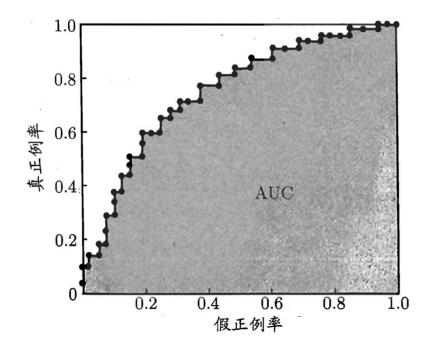


AUC = "ROC 曲线之下的面积" = 1 - "ROC 曲线之上的面积" = $1 - \ell_{rank}$

$$\ell_{ ext{rank}} = rac{1}{m^+m^-} \sum_{oldsymbol{x}^+ \in D^+} \sum_{oldsymbol{x}^- \in D^-} igg(\mathbb{I}ig(fig(oldsymbol{x}^+ig) < fig(oldsymbol{x}^-ig) ig) + rac{1}{2} \mathbb{I}ig(fig(oldsymbol{x}^+ig) = fig(oldsymbol{x}^-ig) ig) igg)$$

- 分类模型的性能度量
 - ROC与AUC





思考:多分类场景下的ROC与AUC

- 分类模型的性能度量
 - 代价敏感场景

真实类别	预测类别	
具 头尖加	第0类	第1类
第0类	0	$cost_{10}$
第1类	$cost_{01}$	0

$$E(f; D; cost) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D^+} \mathbb{I}\left(f(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i\right) \times cost_{01} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D^-} \mathbb{I}\left(f(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i\right) \times cost_{10} \right)$$

- 假设检验
 - 两种算法哪种错误率更低

Q: 泛化错误率 $\epsilon_i^A \leq \epsilon_i^B$

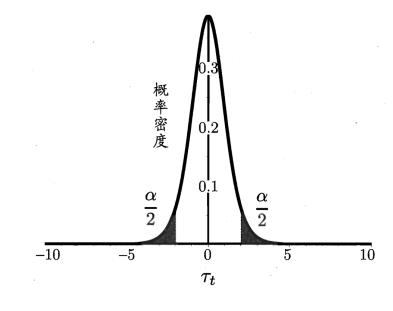
A:对k折交叉验证产生的对测试错误率: 先对每对结果求差 $\Delta_i = \epsilon_i^A - \epsilon_i^B$

,得到 Δ₁,Δ₂,...,Δ_k

然后利用t检验: $\tau_t = |\frac{\sqrt{k\mu}}{\sigma}|$ 差值的均值

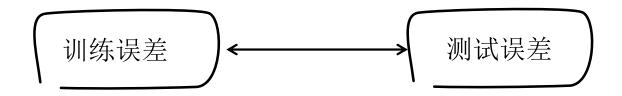
服从自由度为 k-1 的 t分布

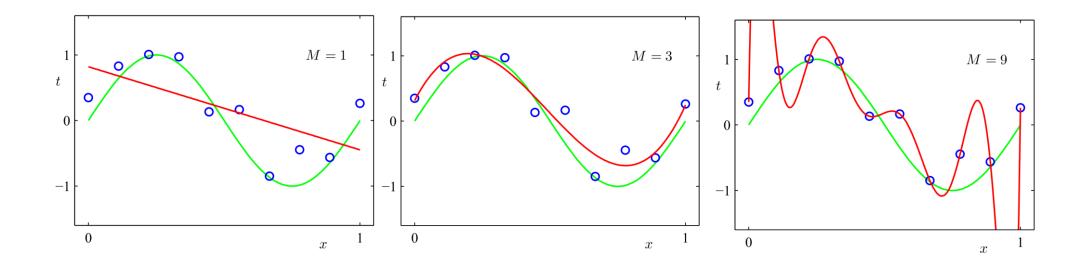
判定上述变量值是否小于临界值 $t_{\alpha/2,k-1}$,即 尾部累积分布为 $\alpha/2$ 的临界值



欠拟合 vs 过拟合

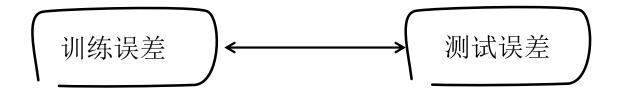
• 示例

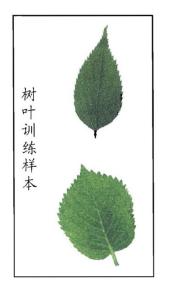




欠拟合 vs 过拟合

• 示例







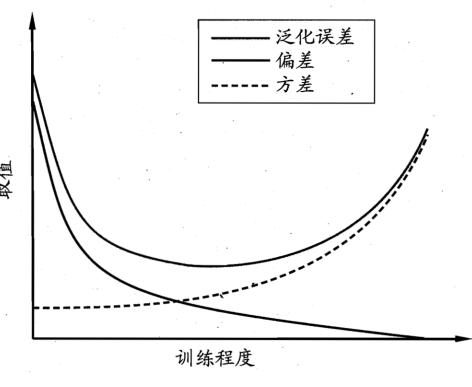
偏差与方差

• 偏差方差分解 (bias-variance decomposition)

$$E(f;D) = \mathbb{E}_D[(f(\mathbf{x};D) - y_D)^2]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_D[(f(\mathbf{x};D) - \overline{f}(\mathbf{x}))^2] + (\overline{f}(\mathbf{x}) - y)^2 + \mathbb{E}_D[(y_D - y)^2]$$

$$= \operatorname{bias}^2(\mathbf{x}) + \operatorname{var}(\mathbf{x}) + \varepsilon^2$$



 $y_D: \mathbf{x}$ 在数据集中的标记 $f(\mathbf{x}; D)$:训练集 D上学得模型f在 \mathbf{x} 上的预测输出 $\overline{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}_D[f(\mathbf{x}; D)]$: 以回归任务为例,学习算法的期望预测 $var(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}_D[\left(f(\mathbf{x}; D) - \overline{f}(\mathbf{x})\right)^2\right]$:

使用样本数相同的不同训练集产生的方差为
$$\varepsilon^2 = \mathbb{E}_D[(y_D - y)^2]$$
: 噪声

bias²(
$$x$$
) = ($\overline{f}(x) - y$)²:

期望输出与真实标记的差别称为偏差

正则化技术

• 正则化 regularization 技术

$$min \Omega(f) + C \sum_{i=1}^{m} \ell(f(x_i), y_i)$$
 结构风险用 经验风险用于描于描述模型 述模型与训练数的某些性质 据的契合程度;

• 岭回归

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \| \boldsymbol{w} \|_{2}^{2}, \| \boldsymbol{w} \|_{2}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_{j}^{2}$$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} (\boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}})^{T} (\boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}) + \lambda \| \boldsymbol{w} \|_{2}^{2}$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}}_{RR} = (\lambda \boldsymbol{I} + \mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}\boldsymbol{y}$$

岭回归与最大后验估计

- 岭回归的概率模型
- > 最大似然估计

$$q(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \rightarrow p(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x\}_{i=1}^{n}$$

Likelihood $p(\mathcal{D} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MLE}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\mathcal{D} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underset{i=1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} q(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\text{MLE}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \log L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} [\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \log q(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = q(\mathbf{x}; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\mathrm{MLE}})$$

岭回归与最大后验估计

- 岭回归的概率模型
- > 最大后验估计

$$q(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \rightarrow p(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x\}_{i=1}^n$$

Likelihood $p(\mathcal{D} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$

Prior $p(\boldsymbol{\theta})$

Posterior $p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \mathcal{D})$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{MAP}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid \mathcal{D})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{MAP}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmax}} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log q(\boldsymbol{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \log p(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = q(\mathbf{x}; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{MAP})$$

岭回归与最大后验估计

• 岭回归的概率模型

$$p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x})?$$

$$p(t \mid \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w}, \beta) = \mathcal{N}(t \mid y(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w}), \beta^{-1}), \quad t = y(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w}) + \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \beta^{-1})$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{w} \mid \alpha) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{w} \mid \boldsymbol{0}, \alpha^{-1}\boldsymbol{I})$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{w} \mid t) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{w} \mid \boldsymbol{m}_{N}, \boldsymbol{S}_{N})$$

$$\boldsymbol{m}_{N} = \beta \boldsymbol{S}_{N} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T} \mathbf{t}, \boldsymbol{S}_{N}^{-1} = \alpha \boldsymbol{I} + \beta \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Phi}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MAP}^{*} = \arg \max_{\boldsymbol{w}} \ln p(\boldsymbol{w} \mid \boldsymbol{t})$$

$$= \arg \max_{\boldsymbol{w}} (-\frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \{t_{n} - \boldsymbol{w}^{T} \boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_{n})\}^{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^{T} \boldsymbol{w} + \text{const})$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MAP}^{*} = \boldsymbol{w}_{RR}^{*}$$

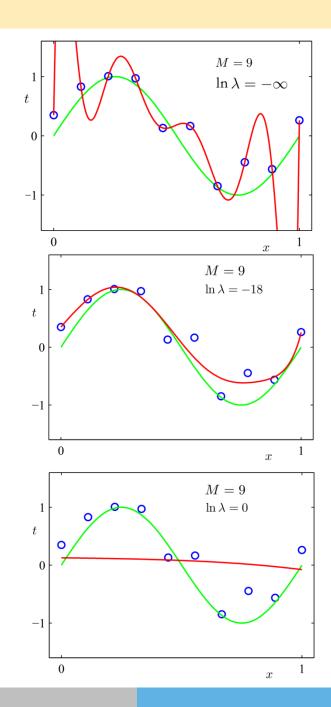
岭回归与LASSO

• 岭回归

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \parallel \boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{w} \parallel_2^2 + \lambda \parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_2^2$$

$$M = 9$$

	$\ln \lambda = -\infty$	$\ln \lambda = -18$	$\ln \lambda = 0$
w_0^*	0.35	0.35	0.13
w_1^*	232.37	4.74	-0.05
w_2^*	-5321.83	-0.77	-0.06
w_3^*	48568.31	-31.97	-0.05
w_4^*	-231639.30	-3.89	-0.03
w_5^*	640042.26	55.28	-0.02
w_6^*	-1061800.52	41.32	-0.01
w_7^*	1042400.18	-45.95	-0.00
w_8^*	-557682.99	-91.53	0.00
w_9^*	125201.43	72.68	0.01

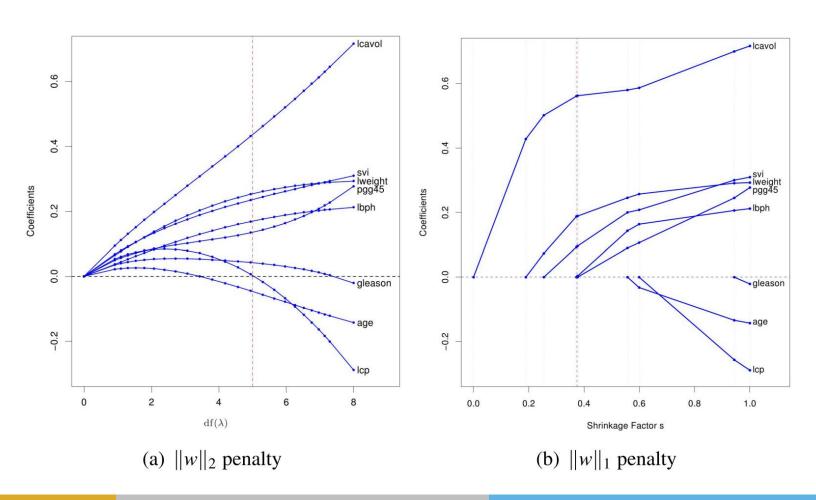


岭回归与LASSO

• LASSO

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \parallel \boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{w} \parallel_{2}^{2} + \lambda \parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_{1}$$

$$\parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_1 = \sum_{j=1}^d |w_j|$$

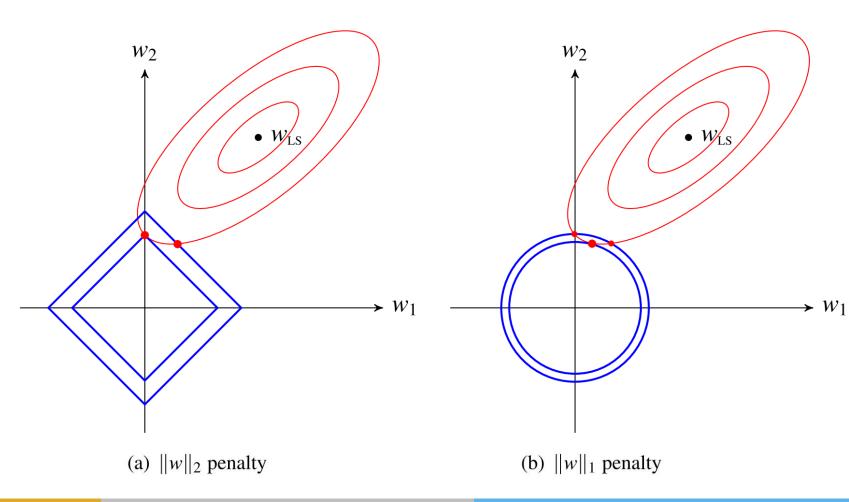


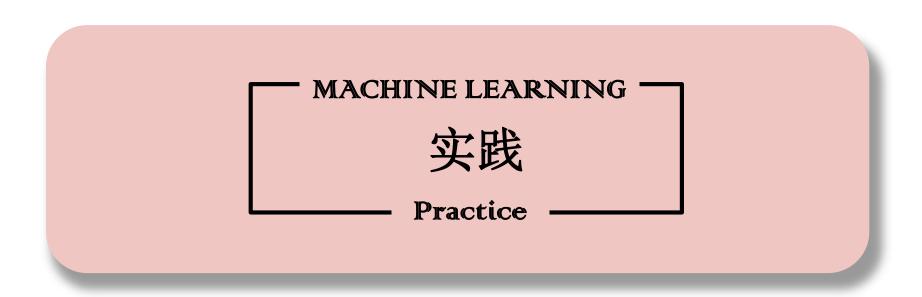
岭回归与LASSO

• LASSO

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b} \| \boldsymbol{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{w} \|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \| \boldsymbol{w} \|_{1}$$

$$\parallel \boldsymbol{w} \parallel_1 = \sum_{j=1}^d |w_j|$$







程序示例

- 通过sklearn在线文档可以获得编程练习
- 3.1. Cross-validation: evaluating estimator performance
- 3.3. Metrics and scoring: quantifying the quality of predictions