# 机器学习 Machine learning

# 第三章 线性分类 Linear Classifier

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课件放映 PDF-〉视图-〉全屏模式

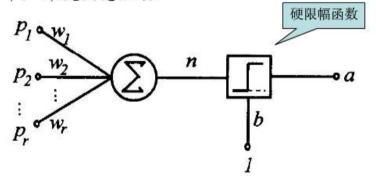
## 第三章 线性分类

- 3.1 概述
- 3.2 基础知识
- 3.3 感知机
- 3.4 线性鉴别分析
- 3.5 logistic 模型

#### 基本知识

- 1. 神经网络形成阶段(1943-1958), 开拓性的贡献:
  - McCulluch & Pitts (1943) 引入神经网络的概念作为计算工具;

McCulloch和Pitts 1943年,发表第一个系统的ANN研究——阈值加权和(M-P)数学模型. 1947年,开发出感知器.



- Hebb (1949) 提出自组织学习的第一个规则;
- Rosenblatt (1957) 提出感知器作为有教师学习的一个模型。

### 基本知识

#### 2. 线性分类

• 决策函数

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{w}_i \mathbf{x}_i + w_0 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$

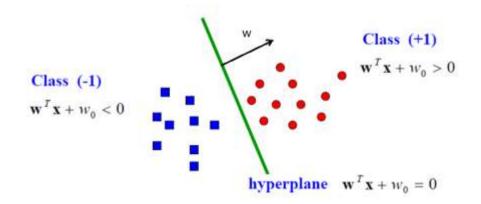
• 增广表示

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} w_i x_i = \dot{w}^T \dot{x}$$
  
其中,  $\dot{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dot{w}, \dot{x} \in R^{(m+1) \times 1}$ 

### 基本知识

- 决策超平面  $g(x)=\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}+w_0=0$
- 分类判别

If 
$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 > 0$$
 assign  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $\omega_1$   
If  $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 < 0$  assign  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $\omega_2$ 



### 基本知识

• 决策函数几何含义

刻画了样本到超平面的距离 
$$g(x) = ||w|| \cdot z$$

• 验证函数:  $y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x}_i + w_0)$ 

$$\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + w_{0} \ge 0$$
 For all  $i$ , such that  $y_{i} = +1$   
 $\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + w_{0} \le 0$  For all  $i$ , such that  $y_{i} = -1$   
Together:  $y_{i}(\mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}_{i} + w_{0}) \ge 0$ 

### 基本知识

#### 3. 优化方法 — 梯度下降

$$\min_{w} J(w) = \sum_{i} J_{i}(w)$$

• 梯度下降 (GD)

$$w = w - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = w - \eta \nabla J(w)$$

#### 基本知识

#### 3. 优化方法 — 梯度下降

$$\min_{w} J(w) = \sum_{i} J_{i}(w)$$

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### 基本知识

#### 3. 优化方法 — 梯度下降

$$\min_{w} J(w) = \sum_{i} J_{i}(w)$$

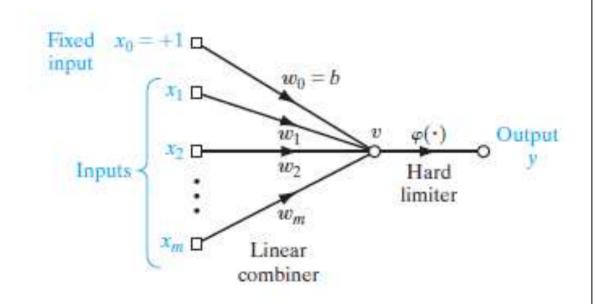
• 梯度下降 (GD)

$$w = w - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} = w - \eta \nabla J(w) = w - \eta \sum_{i} \frac{\partial J_{i}(w)}{\partial w} = w - \eta \sum_{i} \nabla J_{i}(w)$$

· 随机梯度下降(SGD)

$$w = w - \eta \frac{\partial J_i(w)}{\partial w}$$

### 感知机结构



#### 信号流

• 输入

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = [+1, x_1(n), x_2(n), ..., x_m(n)]^T$$

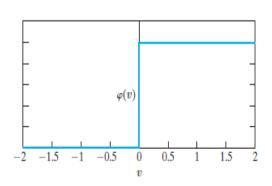
• 神经元连接权

$$\mathbf{w}(n) = [b, w_1(n), w_2(n), ..., w_m(n)]^T$$

• 神经元局部感受域

$$v(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} w_i(n) x_i(n)$$
$$= \mathbf{w}^{T}(n) \mathbf{x}(n)$$

• 硬激活函数



### 感知机学习准则

- 1. 目标:最小化 错分样本的 误差代价。
  - 代价函数(错分样本的误差函数):

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}(n) \in E} -\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(n) d(n)$$
(1.1)

或者

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}(n)} -\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(n) (d(n) - y(n))$$
(1.2)

其中,E 为错误分类样本集; $d(n) \in \{-1,+1\}$ 为x(n)的已知类别标签; $y(n) \in \{-1,+1\}$ 为感知器的输出类别

#### 感知机学习准则

问题: (d(n)-y(n))能否替代"错误分类样本集筛选"、(d(n)-y(n))能否替代 d(n)?

答 1: 当样本被正确分类时(d(n)-y(n))=0, 正确分类样本被忽略,

(d(n)-y(n))可替代"错误分类样本集筛选";

答 2: 当样本被错误分类时,  $(d(n)-y(n))\neq 0$ , 两种情况 d(n)=+1, y(n)=-1  $\exists f, (d(n)-y(n))=+2,$ (d(n)-y(n))与d(n)符号相同

$$d(n)$$
=-1,  $y(n)$ =+1时, $(d(n)-y(n))$ =-2,  $(d(n)-y(n))$ 与 $d(n)$ 符号相同

(d(n)-y(n))能替代d(n);

### 感知机学习准则

#### 2. J(w)的含义:错分样本到分类超平面误差距离的总和

$$|z| = \frac{|w^T x|}{\|w\|}$$

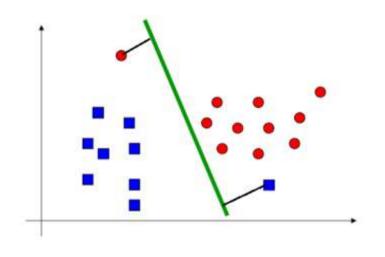
样本到超平面的距离:

正确分类样本:

$$|z| = \frac{|w^T x|}{\|w\|} = \frac{dw^T x}{\|w\|}$$

错误分类样本:

$$|z| = \frac{|w^T x|}{\|w\|} = \frac{-dw^T x}{\|w\|}$$



### 感知机优化

#### **Batch Perception**

$$\nabla J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{x} -(d(n) - y(n))\mathbf{x}(n)$$

$$w(n+1)=w(n)-\eta(n)\sum_{x}-(d(n)-y(n))x(n)$$

$$\nabla J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}(n) \in E} -\mathbf{x}(n)d(n)$$

$$w(n+1)=w(n)-\eta(n)\sum_{x(n)\in E}-x(n)d(n)$$

### 感知机优化

#### **Online Perception**

$$\nabla J(w) = -(d(n) - y(n))x(n)$$

$$w(n+1) = w(n) - \eta(n)[-(d(n) - y(n))]x(n)$$

$$\nabla J(w) = -x(n)d(n)_{|x(n) \in E}$$

$$w(n+1) = w(n) - \eta(n)(-x(n)d(n))_{|x(n) \in E}$$

### 感知器算法流程

Variables and Parameters:

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = (m+1)$$
-by-1 input vector  
 $= [+1, x_1(n), x_2(n), ..., x_m(n)]^T$   
 $\mathbf{w}(n) = (m+1)$ -by-1 weight vector  
 $= [b, w_1(n), w_2(n), ..., w_m(n)]^T$   
 $b = \text{bias}$   
 $y(n) = \text{actual response (quantized)}$   
 $d(n) = \text{desired response}$   
 $\eta = \text{learning-rate parameter, a positive constant less than unity}$ 

- 1. Initialization. Set  $\mathbf{w}(0) = \mathbf{0}$ . Then perform the following computations for time-step n = 1, 2, ...
- Activation. At time-step n, activate the perceptron by applying continuous-valued input vector x(n) and desired response d(n).
- 3. Computation of Actual Response. Compute the actual response of the perceptron as

$$y(n) = \operatorname{sgn}[\mathbf{w}^{T}(n)\mathbf{x}(n)]$$

where sgn(·) is the signum function.

4. Adaptation of Weight Vector. Update the weight vector of the perceptron to obtain

$$\mathbf{w}(n+1) = \mathbf{w}(n) + \eta [d(n) - y(n)] \mathbf{x}(n)$$

where

$$d(n) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \mathbf{x}(n) \text{ belongs to class } \mathcal{C}_1 \\ -1 & \text{if } \mathbf{x}(n) \text{ belongs to class } \mathcal{C}_2 \end{cases}$$

Continuation. Increment time step n by one and go back to step 2.

### 误差修正基本规则

#### 1. 固定增量的感知机修正

• 固定增量感知器收敛定理 (Rosenblatt, 1962)

若训练样本是线性可分,则感知器训练算法在有限次迭代后

可以收敛到正确的解向量w。

### 误差修正基本规则

#### 2. 误差修正自适应规则

• 增量自适应调整

设
$$\eta(n)$$
 满足下式:  $\eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n) \geq |w^{T}(n)x(n)|$ 

if 
$$d(n)=+1$$
,  $\eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n) \ge w^{T}(n)x(n)$ ,  $0 \ge w^{T}(n)x(n) - \eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n)$   
if  $d(n)=-1$ ,  $\eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n) \ge -w^{T}(n)x(n)$ ,  $0 \ge -w^{T}(n)x(n) - \eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n)$ 

#### 误差修正基本规则

• 增量自适应调整的证明:

#### 错分情况修正规则

当错分样本的正确标签为 d=+1, 修正  $w(n+1)=w(n)+\eta(n)x(n)_{|x\in E}$ 

当错分样本的正确标签为  $\sigma$ -1, 修正  $w(n+1)=w(n)-\eta(n)x(n)_{|x\in E}$ 

两边同乘 $-x^T(n)d(n)$ , 计算损失函数 (错分代价):  $-x^T(n)w(n)d(n)$ 

当错分样本的正确标签为 d=+1, 损失函数 (错分代价):

$$-\mathbf{x}^{T}(n)\mathbf{w}(n+1) = -\mathbf{x}^{T}(n)\mathbf{w}(n) - \eta(n)\mathbf{x}^{T}(n)\mathbf{x}(n)|_{x \in E} <= 0$$

$$> 0 < 0$$

当错分样本的正确标签为 d=-1, 损失函数 (错分代价):

$$x^{T}(n)w(n+1)=x^{T}(n)w(n) -\eta(n)x^{T}(n)x(n) \Big|_{x \in E} <=0$$

$$>0 <0$$

- 基本规则可以保证误差变小,
- 自适应规则保证误差为 0。

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### 误差修正基本规则

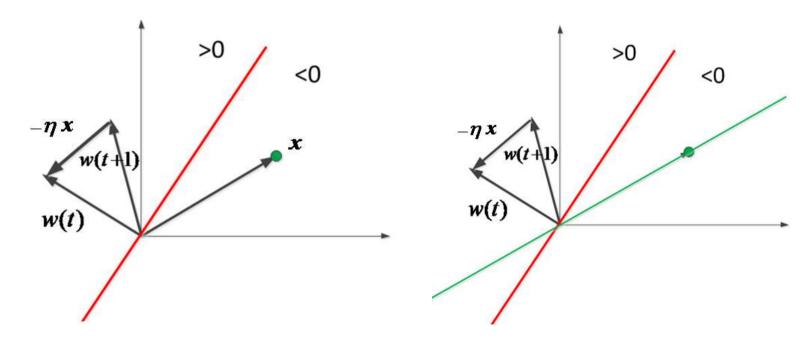
• 自适应修正的几何过程:

Online Perception 为例

$$d=+1$$
,  $w(n+1)=w(n)+\eta(n)x(n)_{|x\in E}$ 

$$w(n+1)=w(n)-\eta(n)x(n)_{|x\in E}$$

### 误差修正基本规则



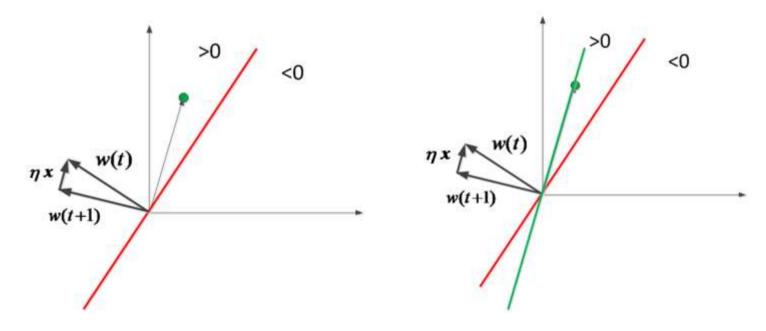
修正后的分类面 (绿线)

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### 误差修正基本规则

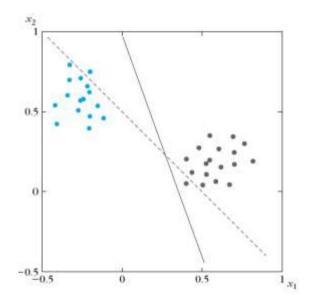
$$\leq d = -1$$
,  $w(n+1) = w(n) - \eta(n)x(n)_{|x \in E}$ 



修正后的分类面(绿线)

### 例子--1

Initial: the dashed line  $x_1 + x_2 - 0.5 = 0$ 



corresponding to the weight vector  $[1, 1, -0.5]^T$ ,  $\rho_t = \rho = 0.7$ 

#### 例子--1

Optimization (GD):  $w(n+1)=w(n)-\eta(n)\sum -d(n)x(n)$ 

all the vectors except  $[0.4, 0.05]^T$  and  $[-0.20, 0.75]^T$ .

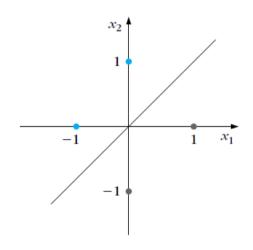
$$\boldsymbol{w}(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix} - 0.7(-1) \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.05 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 0.7(+1) \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ 0.75 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$\mathbf{w}(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.42 \\ 0.51 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The resulting new (solid) line  $1.42x_1 + 0.51x_2 - 0.5 = 0$  classifies all vectors correctly, and the algorithm is terminated.

### 例子--2



(-1,0), (0,1) belong to C1

(0,-1), (1,0) belong to C2

Initial:  $\mathbf{w}(0) = (0,0,0)^T$ 

The parameter  $\eta$  is set equal to one.

#### Data:

$$(-1,0,1), (0,1,1) \in C1, d=+1, w^T x > 0$$

$$(0,-1,1), (1,0,1) \in \mathbb{C}^2, d=-1, w^T x \le 0$$

#### 例子--2

#### Optimization (SGD):

$$w(n+1) = w(n) - \eta(n) (-d(n)x(n))_{|x \in E} = w(n) + \eta(n) (d(n)x(n))_{|x \in E}$$

Step 1.

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{T}(0) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{w}(1) = \boldsymbol{w}(0) + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2.

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{T}(1) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \boldsymbol{w}(2) = \boldsymbol{w}(1)$$

Step 3.

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{T}(2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \boldsymbol{w}(3) = \boldsymbol{w}(2) - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 例子--2

Step 4.

$$w^{T}(3)\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 < 0, \quad w(4) = w(3)$$

Step 5.

$$w^{T}(4)\begin{bmatrix} -1\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad w(5) = w(4)$$

Step 6.

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{T}(5) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \boldsymbol{w}(6) = \boldsymbol{w}(5)$$

Step 7.

$$w^{T}(6)\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 < 0, \quad w(7) = w(6)$$

# Have a beak!

## 第三章 线性分类

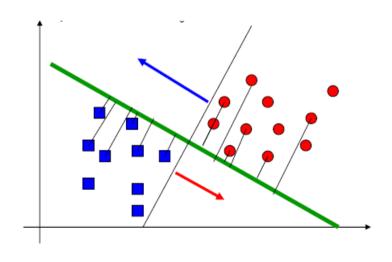
- 3.1 概述
- 3.2 基础知识
- 3.3 感知机
- 3.4 线性鉴别分析
- 3.5 logistic 模型

#### 基本思想

求线性变换

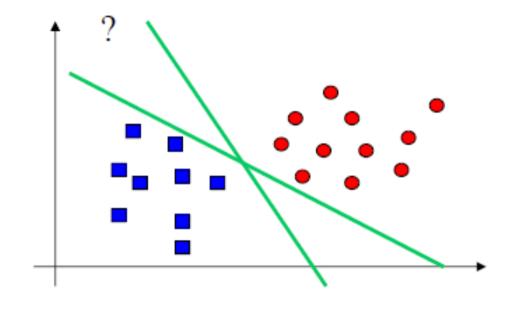
$$y = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}$$

使得样本集 $\{x_i\}$ 线性变换成一维变量 $\{y_i\}$ 后,类别间距大,类内间距小、



### 基本思想

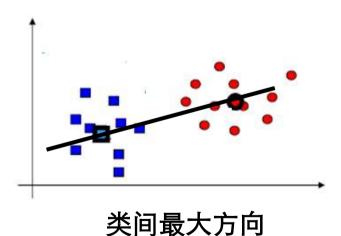
#### 怎么找到这个方向?



#### 基本思想

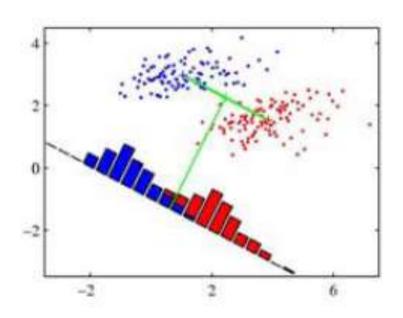
如果用各类的均值代表类别,类别间最大的方向 假设:

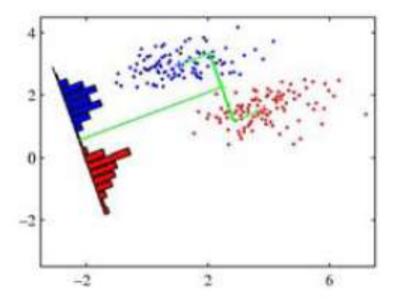
$$u_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i \in C_1}^{N_1} x_i$$
,  $u_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i \in C_2}^{N_2} x_i$ 



### 基本思想

问题: 只考虑类间,有可能线性不可分





### 目标函数 (Fisher Criterion )

max 
$$J(w) = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2}$$

### 类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$ ; 其中, $m_i$ 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

第 k 类样本平均值(类心):

$$\boldsymbol{u}_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} \boldsymbol{x}_i$$

### 类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离:  $(m_1-m_2)^2$ ; 其中,  $m_i$ 表示第 i 类样本投影后的均值。

第 k 类样本平均值(类心):

$$\boldsymbol{u}_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} \boldsymbol{x}_i$$

两个类别的类心:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{|C_1|} \sum_{x_i \in C_1} x_i$$
  $u_2 = \frac{1}{|C_2|} \sum_{x_i \in C_2} x_i$ 

## 类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离: $(m_1-m_2)^2$ ; 其中, $m_i$ 表示第i类样本投影后的均值。

样本  $x_i$  投影到 w 方向后,为  $y_i$ :  $y_i = w^T x_i$  投影后的类心:

$$m_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} y_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \left( \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in C_k} \mathbf{x}_i \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{u}_k$$

## 类别间距离

样本投影后的类别间距离:  $(m_1-m_2)^2$ ; 其中,  $m_i$ 表示第 i 类样本投影后的均值。

投影后两类的类心:

$$m_1 = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{u}_1$$
  $m_2 = \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{u}_2$ 

w 方向投影后,类间距 :  $m_1-m_2=w^T(u_1-u_2)$ 

$$(m_1 - m_2)^2 = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1 - m_2)^T$$

$$= w^T (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T w$$

$$= w^T S_b w$$

其中,类间散度矩阵:  $S_b = (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T$ 

若考虑先验可以定义:  $S_b = p(\omega_1)p(\omega_2)(\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)(\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)^T$ 

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## 类别内的距离

样本投影后的类别内距离:投影后的各类样本方差  $S_1^2 + S_2^2$ 

样本均方差(类别内松散程度)

$$\sigma_k^2 = \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} (\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{u}_k)^2 = \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}_i \in C_k} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^2$$

两类的均方差:

$$\sigma_1^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_1} (x_i - u_1)^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_1} \tilde{x}_i^2$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_2} (x_i - u_2)^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_2} \tilde{x}_i^2$$

## 类别内的距离

样本投影后的类别内距离:投影后的各类样本方差  $S_1^2 + S_2^2$ 

样本  $x_i$  投影到 w 方向后为  $y_i$ :  $y_i = w^T x_i$ 在投影方向w上,第k类别内,样本距离

$$\begin{split} S_k^{\ 2} &= \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (y_i - m_k)^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\boldsymbol{w}^T (\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{u}_k))^2 = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{x_i \in C_k} (\boldsymbol{w}^T \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i) (\boldsymbol{w}^T \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i)^T = \sum_{x_i \in C_k} \boldsymbol{w}^T \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^T \boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{w}^T (\sum_{x_i \in C_k} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i \widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^T) \boldsymbol{w} \\ &= \boldsymbol{w}^T (\boldsymbol{X}_k \boldsymbol{X}_k^T) \boldsymbol{w} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^T (\boldsymbol{X}_k \boldsymbol{X}_k^T) \boldsymbol{w} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\mu}^T (\boldsymbol{X}_k \boldsymbol{X}_k^T) \boldsymbol{w} \end{split}$$

Chapter 3 Linear Classifier

## 类别内的距离

## 样本投影后的类别内距离:投影后的各类样本方差 $S_1^2 + S_2^2$

在投影方向 w 上, 类别内距离

$$S_{1}^{2} + S_{2}^{2} = w^{T} (X_{1}X_{1}^{T})w + w^{T} (X_{2}X_{2}^{T})w$$

$$= w^{T} (X_{1}X_{1}^{T} + X_{2}X_{2}^{T})w$$

$$= w^{T} S_{w}w$$

其中, 类内散度矩阵:

$$S_{w} = X_{1}X_{1}^{T} + X_{2}X_{2}^{T}$$

若考虑先验可以定义:  $S_w = p(\omega_1) X_1 X_1^T + p(\omega_2) X_2 X_2^T$ 

## 求解过程

$$\max \mathbf{J}(w) = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2} = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

• 广义的 Rayleigh 商,可用 Lagrange 乘子求解, 假设:  $w^T S_w w = c$ 

$$L(\mathbf{w}, \lambda) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_b \mathbf{w} - \lambda (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_w \mathbf{w} - c)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 2S_b \mathbf{w} - 2\lambda S_w \mathbf{w} = 0$$

$$S_w^{-1}S_bw=\lambda w$$

• 最优解  $w \neq S_w^{-1}S_b$  的特征向量

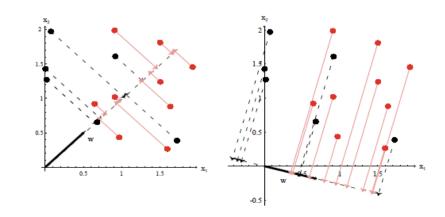
## 求解过程

实际并没有求特征值,因为 $S_b w$  在 $u_1 - u_2$ 方向上

$$S_b w = (u_1 - u_2)(u_1 - u_2)^T w = \beta(u_1 - u_2)$$

$$S_w^{-1}S_bw = \lambda w \implies S_w^{-1}\beta(u_1-u_2) = \lambda w$$

$$w = S_w^{-1}(u_1 - u_2)$$



# Have a break!

# 第三章 线性分类

- 3.1 概述
- 3.2 基础知识
- 3.3 感知机
- 3.4 线性鉴别分析
- 3.5 logistic 模型

## 基本思想

#### 假设 likelihood ratio 的对数为线性判别函数

$$\log \left( \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)}{p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_M)} \right) = \beta_{i,0} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i^T \mathbf{x}, \quad i = 1,2,...,M-1$$

$$\log\left(\frac{p(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})}{p(\omega_M|\mathbf{x})}\right) = w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x}, \quad i = 1,2,...,M-1$$

## 基本思想

#### 多类问题

$$\ln\left(\frac{p(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \mid \boldsymbol{x})}{p(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{M} \mid \boldsymbol{x})}\right) = w_{i,0} + \boldsymbol{w}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}, \quad i = 1,...,M-1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(\omega_i \mid \boldsymbol{x}) = 1$$



$$p(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \exp(w_{i,0} + \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x})}, i = 1, ..., M - 1$$
 (2)

## 基本思想

#### 两类问题:

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$
,  $\mathbf{y}$ 

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(v)} \\ p(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v)} \end{cases}$$

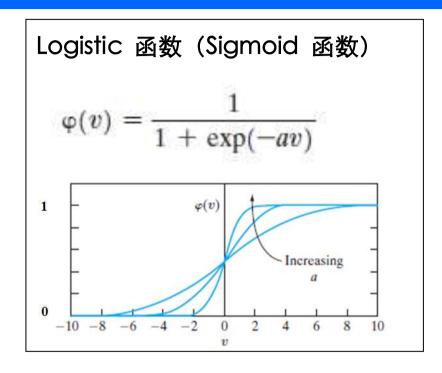
## 基本思想

#### 两类问题:

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$
,  $\mathbf{y}$ 

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(v)} \\ p(\omega_1|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v)} \end{cases}$$



#### 基本思想

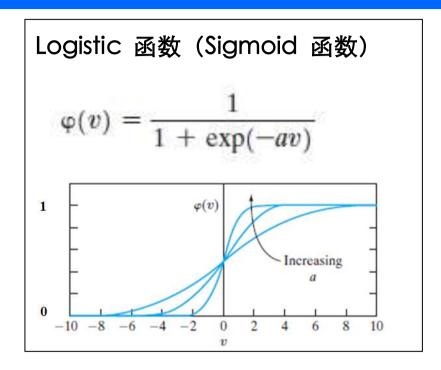
#### 两类问题:

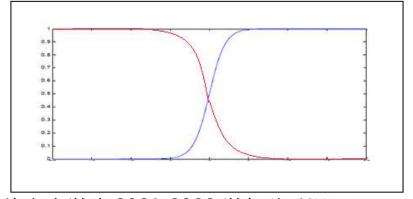
$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_{2} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_{1} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_{0} + \mathbf{w}^{T} \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$
,  $\mathbf{y}$ 

$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(v)} \\ p(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v)} \end{cases}$$

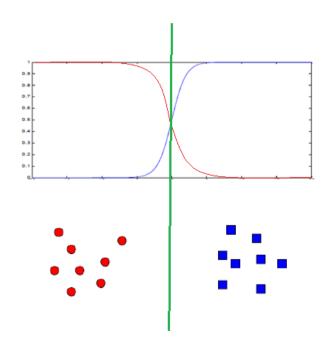
#### 是两个对称函数





## 基本思想

求参数 w 和  $w_0$ ,相当于确定了一个线性判别函数  $g(x) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$ 



$$\begin{cases} p(\omega_2 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} \\ p(\omega_1 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w_0 + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}))} \end{cases}$$

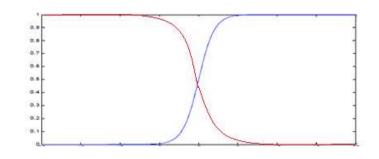
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## 学习过程

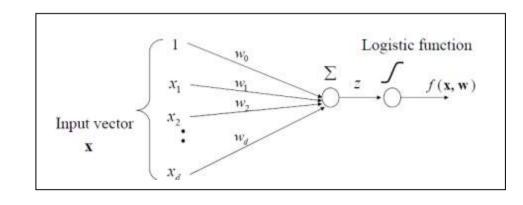
#### 学习目标:

标签 $\omega_1$ 类, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_2|x)$ 越小,标签 $\omega_2$ 类, $p(\omega_2|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越人,



#### 等价于

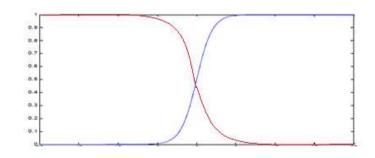
标签 $\omega_1$ 类, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越小,标签 $\omega_2$ 类, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越小,



## 学习过程

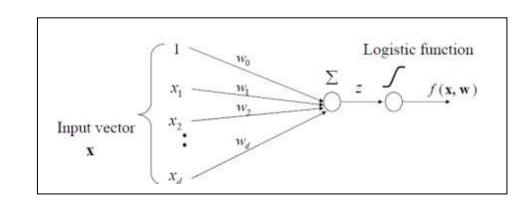
#### 优化准则:

标签 $\omega_1$ 类, $p(\omega_1|\mathbf{x})$ 越大标签 $\omega_2$ 类, $p(\omega_2|\mathbf{x})$ 越大



#### 等价于

标签 $\omega_1$ 类, $p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大 标签 $\omega_2$ 类, $1-p(\omega_1|x)$ 越大



## 学习过程

## 最大似然求取参数 $\theta = \{w_i, w_{i,0}\}_{i=1,...,M-1}$

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \ln \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{N_1} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(1)} | \omega_1; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \prod_{k=1}^{N_2} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(2)} | \omega_2; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \dots \prod_{k=1}^{N_M} p(\mathbf{x}_k^{(M)} | \omega_M; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right\}$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)}|\boldsymbol{\omega}_m;\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{p(\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)})P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_m|\boldsymbol{x}_k^{(m)};\boldsymbol{\theta})}{P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_m)}$$

将(1)(2)带入后

$$L(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_1} \ln P(\omega_1 | x_k^{(1)}) + \sum_{k=1}^{N_2} \ln P(\omega_2 | x_k^{(2)}) + \ldots + \sum_{k=1}^{N_M} \ln P(\omega_M | x_k^{(M)}) + C$$

$$C = \ln \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{N} p(x_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^{M} P(\omega_k)^{N_M}}$$
忽略先验的最大后验估计,就是最大似然估计

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## 学习过程

最大 $L(\theta)$ 问题转化为最小 $-L(\theta)$ 

求得 
$$\nabla L(\theta) = \frac{-\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$
, 采用梯度下降方法,

求解 $\theta = \{w_i, w_{i,0}\}_{i=1,...,M-1}$ ; m 类与其他 m-1 类别的线性决策函数。

# Have a break!

#### 两类问题,

#### **Discriminant functions:**

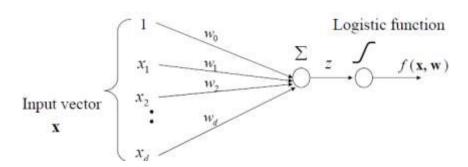
$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$
  $g_0(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$ 

#### Sigmoid function:

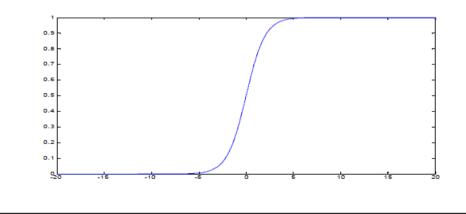
$$g(z) = 1/(1 + e^{-z})$$

#### 单层神经元、Logistic 激活函数



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

- Is also referred to as a sigmoid function
- · Replaces the threshold function with smooth switching
- takes a real number and outputs the number in the interval [0,1]



## 模型理解

#### - Probabilistic interpretation

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$
$$p(y = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = 1 - p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})$$

## **Decision boundary:** $g_1(\mathbf{x}) = g_0(\mathbf{x})$

the boundary it must hold:

$$\log \frac{g_o(\mathbf{x})}{g_1(\mathbf{x})} = \log \frac{1 - g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{g(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})} = 0$$

## 模型理解

#### 线性决策界:

$$\log \frac{g_o(\mathbf{x})}{g_1(\mathbf{x})} = \log \frac{\frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}}{\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})}} = \log \exp(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = 0$$

## 模型优化

或者

$$p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}}{1 + e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b)}}$$

$$p(y = 0 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\mathbf{w}^{T}\mathbf{x}+b}} = 1 - p(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x})$$

$$p(y_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}_{i}; \mathbf{w}, b) = y_{i}p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}) + (1 - y_{i})p_{0}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$p(y_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}_{i}; \mathbf{w}, b) = y_{i}p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}) + (1 - y_{i})(1 - p_{1}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\beta}))$$

#### 最大化的似然估计:

$$\ell(oldsymbol{w},b) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln p(y_i \mid oldsymbol{x}_i; oldsymbol{w},b)$$

## 小结

1. 掌握基础知识:

线性模型的基本表达、向量相似计算、常用的统计量;

2.重点掌握线性分类模型:感知器、线性鉴别;

了解logistic鉴别;

3. 掌握随机梯度下降优化方法.

## 参考文献

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- 2. Pattern Classification, 2nd.模式分类, 第二版。
- 3. 周志华, 机器学习, 清华大学出版社, 2016.