第一次机器学习作业

计算机学院-20020129-王悟信-PLA算法

内容:

实现PLA算法和Pocket算法

分别针对数据线性可分与线性不可分进行实验

PLA算法

PLA算法全称是Perception Linear Algrithm,即线性感知机算法,属于一种最简单的感知机(Perceptron)模型。

感知机模型是机器学习二分类问题中的一个简单模型,对数据集 $X=\{x_i\}$,感知机模型的权重系数为 $\Omega=\{\omega_i\}$,b为偏移常数,PLA算法的输出为:

$$f=\sum_{i}^{n}\omega_{i}x_{i}+b_{i}$$

针对第i个数据,若 $\omega_i x_i + b \geq 0$,则则分为正类,记 $y_i = 1$

针对第i个数据,若 $\omega_i x_i + b < 0$,则则分为负类,记 $y_i = -1$

通过以上方式判断样本属于正样本还是负样本

对于寻找最终将数据成功分类的 f 则采取逐点修正的方式,首先任取一个分类面,寻找分类错误的点,然后对其进行修正,使得该点被分类正确;重复以上修正过程直到所有点都被正确分类。

Pocket算法

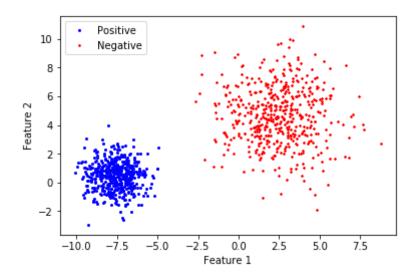
在PLA算法的基础上进行改进,每次存储分错数最少的那个模型,设置一定的迭代次数进行下去

线性可分

生成线性可分数据

首先要生成一组线性可分的数据集,通过设置点坐标表示数据集的分布,则数据集的均值和方差代表了这个数据类型的特征。故首先采用numpy库生成两组正态分布的点集,通过改变其均值和方差获得两组线性可分的数据。

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
# 创建训练样本,设每一类都是100个样本
N = 500
# 生成第一类数据
# 假设数据符合正态分布
class1 = np.random.randn(N, 2)
# 平移数据集
class1 = np.add(class1, [-4,4])
# 生成第二类数据
# 假设数据符合正态分布
class2 = 2*np.random.randn(N, 2)
# 平移数据集
class2 = np.add(class2, [6,8])
# 数据中心化
class_ = np.concatenate((class1, class2),0)
class1 = class1 - np.mean(class_)
class2 = class2 - np.mean(class_)
# 数据可视化
x1 = class1[:, 0].T
y1 = class1[:, 1].T
x2 = class2[:, 0].T
y2 = class2[:, 1].T
plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
plt.show()
samples = np.concatenate((class1,class2), axis=0)
labels_1 = np.ones(class1.shape[0])
labels_2 = np.ones(class2.shape[0])-2
labels = np.concatenate((labels_1,labels_2), axis=0)
```



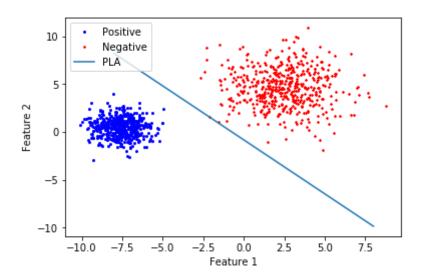
PLA算法实现

- 1、定义一个PLA类,初始化权重w和偏差b为0。将数据集x及其标签y输入至类中,计算数据的个数与特征的个数;
- 2、定义符号函数, 若分类正确输出1, 分类错误输出-1;
- 3、定义更新函数,根据PLA算法更新规则,定义其梯度与当前权值及偏差相加;
- 4、定义PLA主体函数,每一次循环均对当前找到的分类错误的点进行更新,直至找不到错误点为止结束PLA算法;

```
class PLA:
   def __init__(self, x, y):
       self.x = x
        self.y = y
        self.w = -np.zeros((self.x.shape[1], 1))
        self.b = 2
        self.num samples = self.x.shape[0]
        self.num_features = self.x.shape[1]
   def sign(self, w, b, x):
        if np.dot(x, w) + b > 0:
            return 1
        else:
            return -1
   def update(self, label_i, data_i):
        tmp = label i * data i
        tmp = tmp.reshape(self.w.shape)
        # 更新w和b
        self.w = tmp + self.w
        self.b = self.b + label_i
   def pla(self):
        isFind = False
        num = 0
        while not isFind:
            count = 0
            for i in range(self.num_samples):
                tmp_y = self.sign(self.w, self.b, self.x[i, :])
                if tmp_y * self.y[i] <= 0:</pre>
                    count += 1
                    num += 1
                    self.update(self.y[i], self.x[i, :])
            if count == 0:
                isFind = True
        print("PLA totally iter:", num)
        return self.w, self.b
```

将线性可分的数据带入PLA算法运行

```
import time
start = time.time()
pla = PLA(x=samples, y=labels)
weights, bias = pla.pla()
print(weights, bias)
costtime = time.time() - start
print("Time used:", costtime)
x = np.linspace(-8, 8, 2)
y = -(weights[0]*x+bias)/weights[1]
plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
plt.plot(x, y, label='PLA')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
plt.show()
PLA totally iter: 11
[[-6.83101656]
 [-6.05754144]] -5.0
Time used: 0.04720759391784668
```



Pocket算法实现

- 1、定义一个POCKET类,初始化权重w和偏差b为0,定义最大迭代次数,同时定义最佳权重w与最佳偏差b。将数据集x及其标签y输入至类中,计算数据的个数与特征的个数;
- 2、定义符号函数, 若分类正确输出1, 分类错误输出-1;

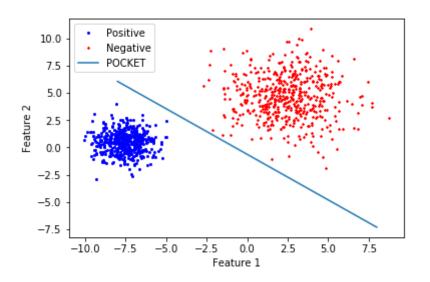
- 3、定义更新函数,对所有分类错误的点中均按照PLA根据POCKET算法更新规则进行更新,保留将分类错误数降低的权重与偏差;
- 4、定义pocket主体函数,每一次循环计算出总的分类错误数,然后进行更新,直到迭代次数达到阈值或找到可分类的权重与偏差;

```
class POCKET:
    def __init__(self, x, y, max_iters):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
        self.w = np.zeros((self.x.shape[1], 1))
        self.b = 0
        self.best_w = np.zeros((self.x.shape[1], 1))
        self.best_b = 0
        self.max iters = max iters
        self.num samples = self.x.shape[0]
        self.num_features = self.x.shape[1]
    def sign(self, w, b, x):
        if np.dot(x, w) + b > 0:
            return 1
        else:
            return -1
    def update(self, label i, data i):
        tmp = label i * data i
        # 更新w和b
        tmp_w = tmp.reshape(self.w.shape) + self.w
        tmp_b = self.b + label_i
        if len(self.classify(tmp_w, tmp_b)) <= len(self.classify(self.w, self.b)):</pre>
            self.best_w = tmp_w
            self.best_b = tmp_b
        self.w = tmp w
        self.b = tmp_b
    def classify(self, w, b):
        mistakes = []
        for i in range(self.num_samples):
            tmp_y = self.sign(w, b, self.x[i, :])
            if tmp_y * self.y[i] <= 0:</pre>
                mistakes.append(i)
        return mistakes
    def pocket(self):
        iters = 0
        isFind = False
        while not isFind:
            iters += 1
            mistakes = self.classify(self.w, self.b)
            if len(mistakes) == 0:
                break
            elif len(mistakes) > 1:
                i = mistakes[np.random.randint(0, len(mistakes)-1)]
            else:
                i = 0
            update = self.update(self.y[i], self.x[i, :])
            if iters == self.max_iters:
```

```
isFind = True
print("Pocket totally iter:", iters)
return self.best_w, self.best_b
```

将线性可分的数据带入PLA算法运行

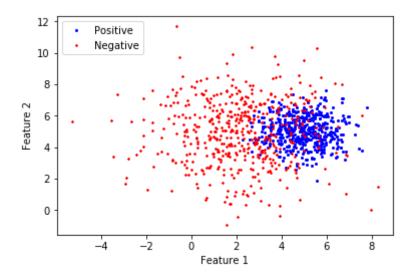
```
import time
start = time.time()
pocket = POCKET(x=samples, y=labels, max_iters=10000)
weights, bias = pocket.pocket()
print(weights, bias)
costtime = time.time() - start
print("Time used:", costtime)
x = np.linspace(-8, 8, 2)
y = -(weights[0]*x+bias)/weights[1]
plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
plt.plot(x, y, label='POCKET')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
plt.show()
Pocket totally iter: 5
[[-2.63548914]
 [-3.15084589]] -2.0
Time used: 0.0533604621887207
```



生成线性不可分数据集

与生成线性可分数据集相同的方式,只需改变均值或方差

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
# 创建训练样本,设每一类都是100个样本
N = 500
# 生成第一类数据
# 假设数据符合正态分布
class1 = np.random.randn(N, 2)
# 平移数据集
class1 = np.add(class1, [5,5])
# 生成第二类数据
# 假设数据符合正态分布
class2 = 2*np.random.randn(N, 2)
# 平移数据集
class2 = np.add(class2, [2,5])
# 数据可视化
x1 = class1[:, 0].T
y1 = class1[:, 1].T
x2 = class2[:, 0].T
y2 = class2[:, 1].T
plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
plt.show()
samples = np.concatenate((class1,class2), axis=0)
labels_1 = np.ones(class1.shape[0])
labels_2 = np.ones(class2.shape[0])-2
labels = np.concatenate((labels_1,labels_2), axis=0)
```

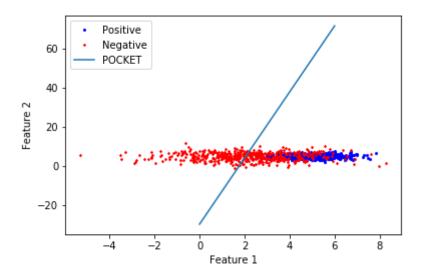


PLA算法无法解决

```
# import time
# start = time.time()
# pla = PLA(x=samples, y=labels)
# weights, bias = pla.pla()
# print(weights, bias)
# costtime = time.time() - start
# print("Time used:", costtime)
\# x = np.linspace(0, 12, 2)
\# y = -(\text{weights}[0]*x+\text{bias})/\text{weights}[1]
# plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
# plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
# plt.plot(x, y, label='PLA')
# plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
# plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
# plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
# plt.show()
```

Pocket可以获得局部最优解

```
import time
start = time.time()
pocket = POCKET(x=samples, y=labels, max_iters=500)
weights, bias = pocket.pocket()
print(weights, bias)
costtime = time.time() - start
print("Time used:", costtime)
x = np.linspace(0, 6, 2)
y = -(weights[0]*x+bias)/weights[1]
plt.plot(x1, y1, "bo", markersize=2, label='Positive')
plt.plot(x2, y2, "r*", markersize=2, label='Negative')
plt.plot(x, y, label='POCKET')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper left')
plt.show()
Pocket totally iter: 500
[[19.34466364]
 [-1.14903848]] -34.0
```



Time used: 5.916285037994385