Project 3: Classification & Clustering

电02 肖锦松 2020010563

Getting Started

run python dataClassifier.py -c lr

该命令调用Linear Regression Classifier,运行结果如下,准确率为77.9%.该分类器的实现在LinearRegressionClassifier.train/classify in classifiers.py。

```
Doing classification

data: digits

classifier: lr

training set size: 5000

Extracting features...

Training...

Validating...

807 correct out of 1000 (80.7%).

Testing...

779 correct out of 1000 (77.9%).
```

这个分类器的目标函数为 $\min \|Y - W^T X\|_F^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|W\|_F^2$

解析解为: $W = (XX^T + \lambda I)^{-1}XY^T$

对每个特征向量x,我们有评估函数: $score(x,y) = \|y - W^Tx\|^2$

MNIST数据集:每个数据为28*28=784灰度数字图像,并且所有功能和标签都是numpy格式。

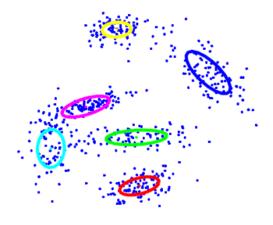
Question 1: K-Means clustering (4 points)

K-Means算法简单过程如下:

Initialize: $\mu_j \leftarrow \text{Random}(\boldsymbol{x}_i), j = 1, \dots, k$

Repeat until convergence: (首先定义特征x,y之间的距离: $\mathrm{dist}(x,y) = \|x-y\|^2$)

- ullet Compute cluster assignment (labels): $y_i = h(oldsymbol{x}_i) = rgmin_i \|oldsymbol{\mu}_j oldsymbol{x}_i\|_2^2, i = 1, \ldots, n$
- ullet Compute means: $\mu_j \longleftarrow \operatorname{Mean}(\{oldsymbol{x}_i|y_i=j\}), j=1,\ldots,k$



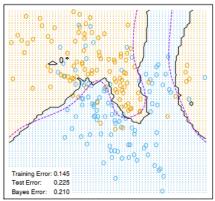
在完成作业的过程中,我发现充分了解数据变量的shape非常重要,既有助于帮助我们理解数据的意义,也能够避免进行维度错误的计算。数据变量的shape情况如下:

- trainingData: n x dim, 用于训练的数据一共n个, 每个数据为dim元;
- cluster_no: n x 1,表示当前每个训练数据对应的簇标号;
- self.clusters: k x dim, 对应k个簇中心。

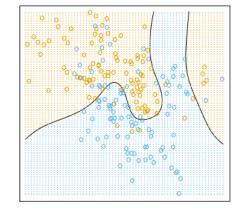
算法的实现主要是利用Numpy库中的函数来完成,其中计算特征之间的dist比较困难。由于 μ_j 与 x_i 二者维度不同,可以将 trainingData reshape 为(n, 1, dim),而将 self.clusters reshape 为(1, k, dim),二者相减得到维度为(n, k, dim)的差向量,该差向量只需要在 ord = 2,axis = 2的条件下求范数即可得到特征之间的dist。

Question 2: KNN classifier (3 points)

K-Nearest-Neighbors (KNN)算法原理为: Find k nearest neighbors of x. Label x with the majority label within the k nearest neighbors. 其中,特征x,y之间的距离: $\mathrm{dist}(x,y)=\|x-y\|^2$







Target Decision Boundary

数据变量的shape情况如下:

- self.trainingData:training(5000) x dim(784), 用于训练的数据一共5000个, 每个数据为784元。
- data: training(5000) x dim(784),表示验证集的数据,一共有5000个,每个数据为784元 (即像素个数)

• dist: validation(1000) x training(5000), dist[i][j] 就代表距离 (validationData[i] - trainingData[j])^2

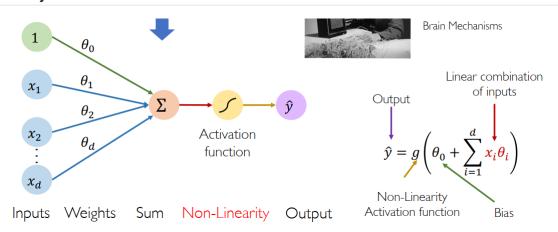
但在这里使用question1的方法计算dist,会开辟出一个大小为(1000,5000,786)float数组,这会造成**内存问题**。因此我们只能采用循环,每次对一个验证集数据到所有训练数据的dist,然后根据knn算法算出该验证集数据的预测label,最后返回一个大小为1000的label数组。

run python dataClassifier.py -c knn -n 5

该命令调用KNN Classifier,运行结果如下,准确率为91.0%.

- 1 data: digits
- 2 classifier: knn
- 3 training set size: 5000
- 4 Extracting features...
- 5 Training...
- 6 Validating...
- 7 917 correct out of 1000 (91.7%).
- 8 Testing...
- 9 910 correct out of 1000 (91.0%).

Question 3: Perceptron (or Softmax Regression) (4 points)



Perceptron算法如下:

Test perceptron algorithm with 5000 training data, 1000 validation data and 1000 test data.

Perceptron

$$egin{aligned} t = f(x) = g\left(W^Tx + b
ight) = [f_1(x), \dots, f_i(x)]^T \ f_i(x) = g_i(w_i^Tx + b_i) \end{aligned}$$

The output of f(x) can be regarded as the following multinomial distribution:

$$p(y=i|x) = f_i(x) = rac{e^{w_i^Tx+b_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^l e^{w_j^Tx+b_j}}$$

Weight and bias is updated as follows:

$$egin{aligned} w_j^{(t+1)} &= w_j^{(t)} - \eta \lambda w_j^{(t)} - rac{\eta}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \left.
abla_{w_j} - \log p(y = y_i | x_i)
ight|_{w_j = w_j^{(t)}} \ b_j^{(t+1)} &= b_j^{(t)} - n \lambda b_j^{(t)} - rac{\eta}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \left.
abla_{b_j} - \log p(y = y_i | x_i)
ight|_{y_j = a_j^{(t)}} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{w_j} - \log p(y=y_i|x_i) &= egin{cases} p(y=j|x_i)x_i, j
eq y_i \ (p(y=j|x_i)-1)x_i, j=y_i \
abla_{b_j} - \log p(y=y_i|x_i) &= egin{cases} p(y=j|x_i), j
eq y_i \ p(y=j|x_i)-1, j=y_i \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

根据上述公式计算 $p(y=j|x_i)$,以及更新权重w 和偏置b 即可。

run python dataClassifier.py -c perceptron

该命令调用Perceptron Classifier,运行结果如下,准确率为87.7%.

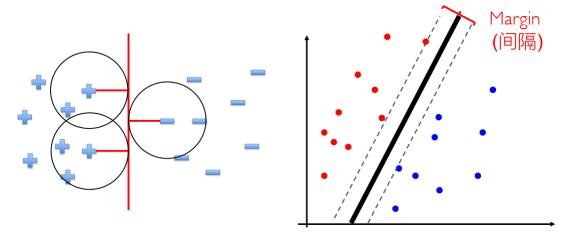
```
1 data:
                   digits
2 classifier:
                          perceptron
3 training set size:
                          5000
4 Extracting features...
5 Training...
6 Starting iteration 0 ...
7 Starting iteration 10 ...
8 Starting iteration 20 ...
9 Starting iteration 30 ...
10 Starting iteration 40 ...
11 Validating...
12 902 correct out of 1000 (90.2%).
13 Testing...
14 877 correct out of 1000 (87.7%).
```

Which following images is most likely represent the weights learned by the perception?

(a) 可以发现a 中对应的是一个"相对模糊"的手写数字,而b 中对应的是比较清晰的手写数字,对于一个训练后的模型,权重图实际上表示的是每个输入像素对于输出类别的重要程度,训练的模型需要识别不同人写出的不同样子的数字,因此权重图不可能如同b 一样这么清晰。b 可能对应的是刚开始训练时的权重图,而a则对应训练结束后的权重图。实际权重图如下:



Question 4: SVM with sklearn (2 points)



SVM算法:基于训练集D在样本空间中找到一个划分超平面,将不同类别的样本分开。这个超平面需要满足间隔最大这个条件。

$$\max_{w,b} \operatorname{margin}(w,b) \ ext{s.t.} y_i(w-x_i+b) \geq 1, 1 \leq i \leq n$$

等价于:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{w,b} rac{1}{2} ||w||_2^2 \ s.\, t.\, y_i(wx_i+b) \geq 1, 1 \leq i \leq n \end{aligned}$$

用拉格朗日法求解其对偶问题, 拉格朗日函数为:

$$Loldsymbol{\left(oldsymbol{w},b,oldsymbol{lpha}
ight)} = rac{1}{2} \left\|oldsymbol{w}
ight\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i \left(1 - y_i \left(oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{x}_i + b
ight)
ight)$$

令其偏导数为零,得到两个关系式,带入原式有:

$$egin{aligned} \max & \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i - rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m lpha_i lpha_j y_i y_j oldsymbol{x}_i^T oldsymbol{x}_j \ s. t. & \sum_{i=1}^m lpha_i y_i = oldsymbol{0}, lpha_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

也就是任务指导书中给定的优化问题:

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} rac{1}{2} lpha^T A lpha - \mathbf{1}^T lpha \ & ext{s.t.} \ y^T lpha = 0 \ 0 \leq lpha_i \leq C \end{aligned}$$

implement a SVM algorithm with the following hyperparameters:

$$C = 5$$

kernel type:
$$RBF(K(x,y)=\exp{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{2\sigma^2}})$$
 with $\sigma=10$

在sklearn的SVM函数中,关键函数就是 sklearn.svm.SVC(*, C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='scale', coef0=0.0, shrinking=True, probability=False, tol=0.001, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, decision_function_shape='ovr', break_ties=False, random_state=None)

题目与注释中要求设置四个参数,其中直接设置 c=5.0 , kernel='rbf', decision_function_shape='ovr', 对于RBF函数, K(x, x') = exp(-gamma * ||x - x'||^2), 因此 gamma 参数直接设置为 gamma=1/(2*(10.0)**2)。

The relationship between the gamma parameter in the API and σ in original RBF

$$\operatorname{gamma} = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$$

run python dataClassifier.py -c svm, 最终正确率为93.1%

```
1 Doing classification
2
   _____
         digits
3
   data:
4 classifier:
                        SVM
  training set size:
                        5000
5
   Extracting features...
7
  Training...
8 Validating...
9
   944 correct out of 1000 (94.4%).
10 Testing...
11 931 correct out of 1000 (93.1%).
```

Question 5: Better Classification Accuracy (2 points + 1 bonus)

起初采用SVM模型,并且反复改进超参数后训练出来的最终正确率为94.8%,于是决定采用神经网络模型,经过反复改进超参数可以达到95.6%的正确率。

整体基于多层感知机(Multilayer Perceptron,MLP)模型,也就是前馈神经网络(Feedforward Neural Network)模型。经过尝试发现设置2个隐藏层,每层均为256个神经元,同时 batch_size 设置为16。

run python dataClassifier.py -c best , 最终正确率为95.6%

```
Doing classification

data: digits

classifier: best

training set size: 5000

Extracting features...

Training...

Validating...

Testing...

956 correct out of 1000 (95.6%).
```