Computational statistics - TP 1

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Exercice 3

question 1

Il s'agit de faire une descente de gradient stochastique (SGD) pour minimiser le risque empirique. Ici le risque empirique est :

$$R_n(w) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (y_i - w^T x_i)^2/n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} j(w,z_i)/n$$

Décrivons rapidement l'algo de SGD:

1. w_0 donné

2. k -> k+1,
$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \epsilon_k
abla_w j(w_k, z_{k+1})$$

Il suffit donc maintenant de calculer le gradient de j par rapport à w et de décider du pas ϵ_k .

On prend $\epsilon_k = 1/k^{\alpha}$ avec α dans]0.5,1].

Le gradien est très facile à calculer, $\nabla_w j(w_k, z_{k+1}) = -2*(y_{k+1} - w_k^T x_{k+1}) x_{k+1}$.

Ainsi, l'étape d'update revient à :

$$w_{k+1} = w_k + 2/k^{lpha} * (y_{k+1} - w_k^T x_{k+1}) x_{k+1} \ w_{k+1}^T = w_k^T + 2/k^{lpha} * (y_{k+1} - w_k^T x_{k+1}) x_{k+1}^T$$

Ecrivons maintenant le code. Je choisis comme critère d'arrêt un nombre d'itérations fixe et un w_0 aléatoire (tiré d'un vecteur gaussien centré réduit).

Remarque 1: On peut ajouter une dimension aux samples, $z=[z^T,1]^T$, afin d'avoir le biais calculé dans l'algorithme.

Remarque 2: Je prends le paradigme de sklearn, c'est-à-dire un dataset de dimension (n,d), càd $data = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$

```
import numpy as np

def sgd(df, labels, alpha = 0.7, nb_iterations = 10000):
    df = np.c_[ df, np.ones(len(df))]

n, d = df.shape

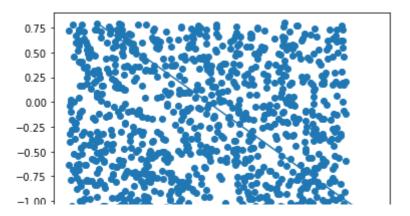
w_transpose = np.random.multivariate_normal(np.zeros(d), np.identity(d))
    w_transpose = np.expand_dims(w_transpose, axis=0)
    for i in range(nb_iterations):
        i = i%n
```

```
w_transpose = w_transpose + 2*(labels[j] - w_transpose@df[j,:].T)*df[j,:]/((i+1)**alph
return w transpose[0,:]
```

question 2

Il faut décider de comment tirer les samples. Pour ça, je décide de tirer les samples d'une loi uniforme $U([u_{min}, u_{max}]^d)$.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
n = 2000
u_min = -1
u_max = 1
w_{true} = np.array([5,5, 1])
y_min = (-w_true[0]*u_min - w_true[2])/w_true[1]
y_max = (-w_true[0]*u_max - w_true[2])/w_true[1]
data = (y_max - y_min)*np.random.random_sample((n,2)) + y_min
plt.scatter(data[:1000,0], data[:1000,1])
plt.plot([u_min,u_max],[y_min, y_max ])
plt.show()
labels = np.zeros(n) - 1
labels[(data@w_true[:2] + w_true[2])>=0] = 1
plt.scatter(data[:1000,0], data[:1000,1], c = labels[:1000])
plt.plot([u_min,u_max], [(-w_true[0]*u_min - w_true[2])/w_true[1], (-w_true[0]*u_max - w_t
plt.show()
```



question 3

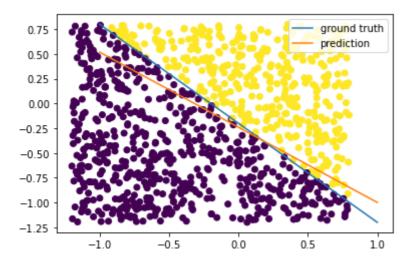
```
w_pred = sgd(data, labels, alpha = 0.5, nb_iterations=2000)

print("prediction :", w_pred)
print("true_value :", w_true)

prediction : [0.86639509 1.14158719 0.27417013]
    true_value : [5 5 1]

-1.00 |

plt.scatter(data[:1000,0], data[:1000,1], c = labels[:1000])
plt.plot([u_min,u_max], [(-w_true[0]*u_min - w_true[2])/w_true[1], (-w_true[0]*u_max - w_t plt.plot([u_min,u_max], [(-w_pred[0]*u_min - w_pred[2])/w_pred[1], (-w_pred[0]*u_max - w_p plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Les hyperplans se ressemblent plus ou moins. La méthode paraît donc marcher. On remarque également que le vecteur prédit est plus ou moins le vrai vecteur à une constante multiplicative près.

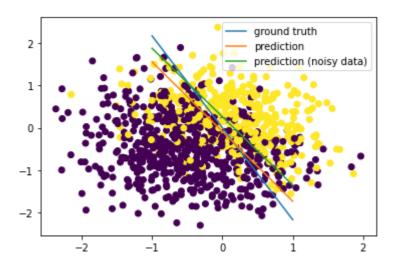
question 4

```
noise = np.random.normal(0, 0.5, size = data.shape)
data_noise = data + noise
w_pred_noise = sgd(data_noise, labels, alpha = 0.5, nb_iterations=5000)

print("prediction :", w_pred)
print("prediction (noisy data):", w_pred_noise)
print("true_value :", w_true)

prediction : [0.86639509 1.14158719 0.27417013]
    prediction (noisy data): [0.42469729 0.57047459 -0.0637899]
    true_value : [5 5 1]

plt.scatter(data_noise[:1000,0], data_noise[:1000,1], c = labels[:1000])
plt.plot([u_min,u_max], [(-w_true[0]*np.min(data_noise[:1000,0]) - w_true[2])/w_true[1], (plt.plot([u_min,u_max], [(-w_pred_noise[0]*np.min(data_noise[:1000,0]) - w_pred_noise[2])/v_plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Ici la prédiction avec noisy data n'a pas l'air d'avoir marché (il faudrait regarder l'accuracy de la prédiction pour en être sur).

Remarque: L'algorithme ne marche pas si les données ne sont pas normalisés (numériquement les valeurs explosent trop vite pour Python). Je normaliserai donc les données pour la prochaine question.

question 5:

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
X, y = load_breast_cancer(return_X_y = True)
from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
```

```
X_normalized = normalize(X)
y[y==0] = -1
w_decision = sgd(X_normalized, y, alpha = 0.5, nb_iterations=len(X)*3)
```

Je teste l'algorithme avec l'accuracy (on suppose donc un bias égale à w_decision[-1] -> on aurait pu le choisir afin d'atteindre le trade-off souhaitée entre precision et recall, je ne fais pas ce travail ici).

```
y_pred = np.c_[ X_normalized, np.ones(len(X_normalized))]@w_decision
y_pred = np.sign(y_pred)

print('accuracy', np.mean(y_pred == y))
    accuracy 0.9068541300527241
```

✓ 0 s terminée à 15:12

```
Escercia 2:(3)
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ou p-p<sup>m-2</sup>?).
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Per Regnarquem que
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Considérons $V_m := p^m(\frac{n}{2m}, \frac{1}{2m+m}) = \frac{m^2}{(m+i)^2}$

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Donc $V_m N = \frac{m^2}{(m+i)^2} = \frac{m^2}{$

Avisi Pm(x,A) ne (V pay vous o donc me pew passêtre filles CV