
回归算法——LR2

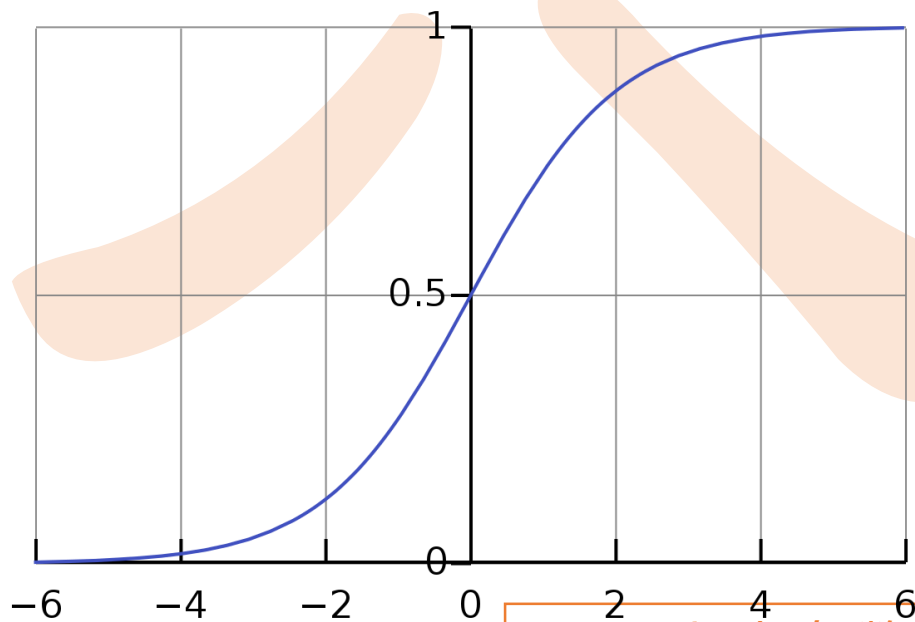
逻辑回归公式梳理

逻辑回归

定义一个条件概率： $p(Y|X)$ 相当于用模型来捕获输入X和输出Y之间的关系

$$p(Y|X) = w^T x + b \quad \text{OK?}$$

Logistic Function (sigmoid) :



$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

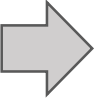
$$x: (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$y: (0, 1)$$

$$\sigma(x)$$

$$p(Y|X) = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$

逻辑回归

$$p(Y|X) = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$
$$p(Y|X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}}$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad w^T = (w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3)$$
$$b \in R$$

对于二分类问题:

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

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

两个式子合并:

$$p(y|x, w) = p(y = 1|x, w)^y [1 - p(y = 1|x, w)]^{1-y}$$

逻辑回归

决策边界:

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

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

$$\frac{p(y = 1|x, w)}{p(y = 0|x, w)} = 1$$



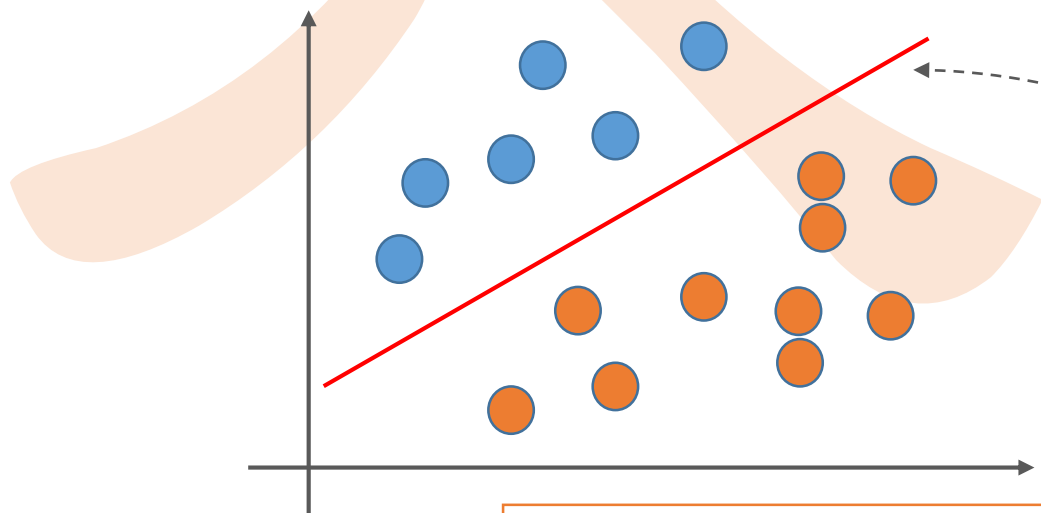
$$\log \frac{p(y = 1|x, w)}{p(y = 0|x, w)} = \log 1$$



$$-(w^T x + b) = 0$$



$$w^T x + b = 0$$



逻辑回归

目标函数:

假设我们拥有数据集: $D = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ $x_i \in R^d$ $y_i \in \{0,1\}$

前面归纳出: $p(y|x, w) = p(y = 1|x, w)^y [1 - p(y = 1|x, w)]^{1-y}$

最大化目标函数:

$$\hat{w}_{MLE}, \hat{b}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmax}_{w, b} \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | x_i, w, b)$$

逻辑回归

最大化目标函数：

$$\hat{w}_{MLE}, \hat{b}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmax}_{w,b} \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|x_i, w, b)$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{w,b} \log(\prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|x_i, w, b))$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{w,b} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(p(y_i|x_i, w, b))$$

- 引入log, 避免类型精度越界

$$= \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} - \sum_{i=1}^n \log(p(y_i|x_i, w, b))$$

- 找到概率最小值的w和b

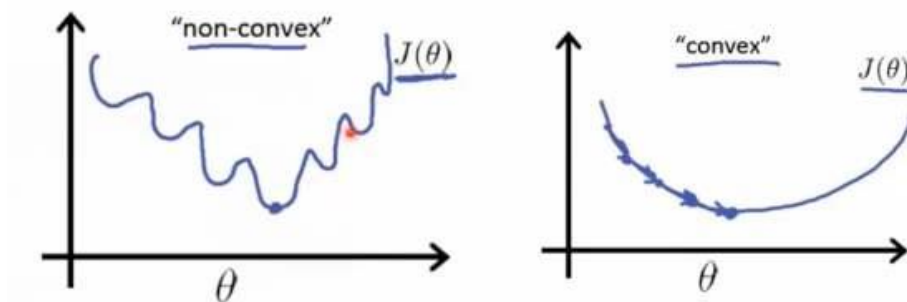
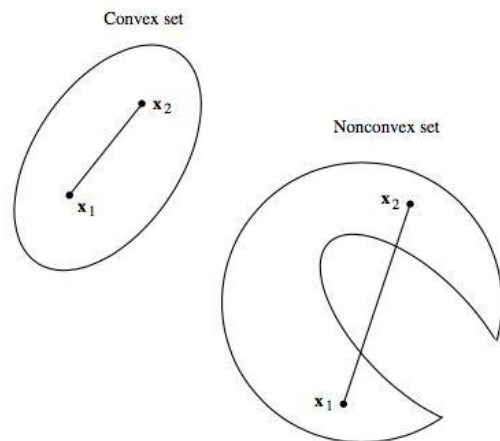
$$= \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} - \sum_{i=1}^n \log(p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)^{y_i} [1 - p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)]^{1-y_i})$$

$$= \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(a^y b^x) &= \log(a^y) + \log(b^x) \\ &= y \log a + x \log b \end{aligned}$$

逻辑回归

凸函数：



优化算法：

- GD (Gradient Descent)
- SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent)

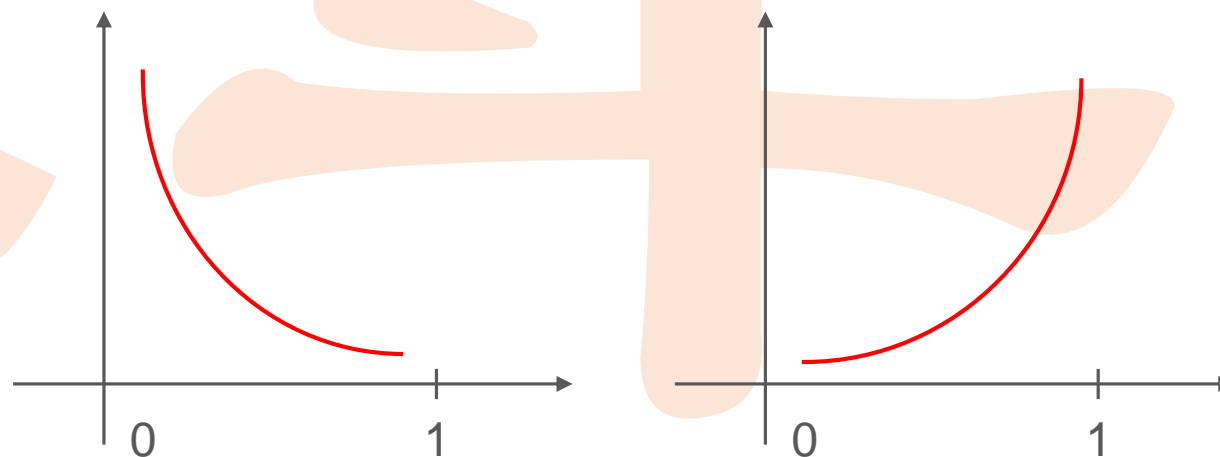
逻辑回归

逻辑回归目标函数是凸函数

$$\hat{w}_{MLE}, \hat{b}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmax}_{w,b} \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | x_i, w, b)$$

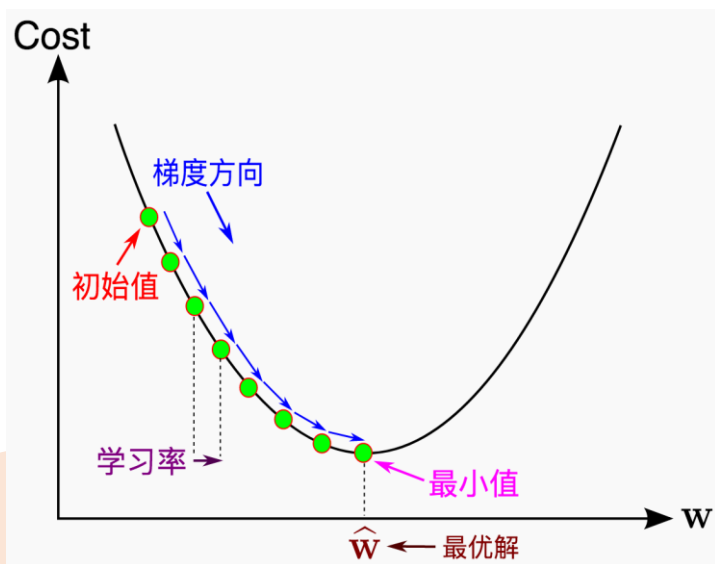
$$= \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(p(y_i = 1 | x_i, w, b)) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - p(y_i = 1 | x_i, w, b)]$$

$$\operatorname{Cost}(\sigma(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(\sigma(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - \sigma(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$



逻辑回归

例子:

求解 $f(x)$ 值最小的对应参数 w :初始化 w^1 for $t = 1, 2, \dots$

$$w^{t+1} = w^t - \eta \nabla f(w^t)$$

求解: $f(x) = 4w^2 + 5w + 1$ 最优解初始化: $w^1 = 0$ $f'(x) = 8w + 5$ $\mu = 0.1$

$$w^2 = w^1 - 0.1(8 * 0 + 5) = -0.5$$

$$w^3 = w^2 - 0.1(8 * (-0.5) + 5) = -0.6$$

$$w^4 = w^3 - 0.1(8 * (-0.6) + 5) = -0.62$$

$$w^5 = w^4 - 0.1(8 * (-0.62) + 5) \approx -0.625$$

$$w^* = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{8} = 0.625$$

逻辑回归

逻辑回归目标函数的梯度下降求解：

$$p(y = 1|x, w) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}} = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{argmin}_{w, b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)]) \\ &= \operatorname{argmin}_{w, b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(\sigma(w^T x_i + b) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$L(w, b)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)[1 - \sigma(x)]$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w, b)}{\partial w} = - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \frac{\sigma(w^T x_i + b)[1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]}{\sigma(w^T x_i + b)} x_i + (1 - y_i) \frac{-\sigma(w^T x_i + b)[1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]}{1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)} x_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i] x_i$$

预测值

真实值

八斗大数据内部资料，盗版必究——

逻辑回归

逻辑回归目标函数的梯度下降求解：

$$p(y = 1|x, w) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}} = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{argmin}_{w, b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - p(y_i = 1|x_i, w, b)]) \\ &= \operatorname{argmin}_{w, b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(\sigma(w^T x_i + b) + (1 - y_i) \log[1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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$$\frac{\partial L(w, b)}{\partial b} = - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \frac{\cancel{\sigma(w^T x_i + b)} [1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]}{\cancel{\sigma(w^T x_i + b)}} + (1 - y_i) \frac{-\cancel{\sigma(w^T x_i + b)} [1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)]}{\cancel{1 - \sigma(w^T x_i + b)}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i]$$

—— 八斗大数据内部资料，盗版必究 ——

逻辑回归

逻辑回归目标函数的梯度下降求解：

• 梯度下降法：最小化 $F(w)$ – 1、设置初始 w ，计算 $F(w)$ – 2、计算梯度 $\nabla F(w)$ • 下降方向： $\text{dir} = (-\nabla F(w))$

– 3、尝试梯度更新

• $w^{\text{new}} = w + \text{步长} * \text{dir}$ 得到下降后的 w^{new} 和 $F(w^{\text{new}})$ – 4、如果 $F(w^{\text{new}}) - F(w)$ 较小，停止；否则 $w = w^{\text{new}}$ ； $F(w) = F(w^{\text{new}})$ 跳到第2步初始化 w' , b' for $t = 1, 2, \dots$

$$w^{t+1} = w^t - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i] x_i$$

$$b^{t+1} = b^t - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i]$$

逻辑回归

随机梯度下降求解：

初始化 w' , b'

for $t = 1, 2, \dots$

$$w^{t+1} = w^t - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i] x_i$$

$$b^{t+1} = b^t - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i]$$

- 每次从训练样本中抽取一个样本进行更新，每次都不用遍历所有数据集，迭代速度快，需要迭代更多次数
- 每次选取方向不一定是最优

批量梯度下降和随机梯度下降，折中的方法：Mini-batch Gradient Descent

逻辑回归

进一步分析：

现象：线性可分，逻辑回归参数趋近于无穷大！

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

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

如果w非常大

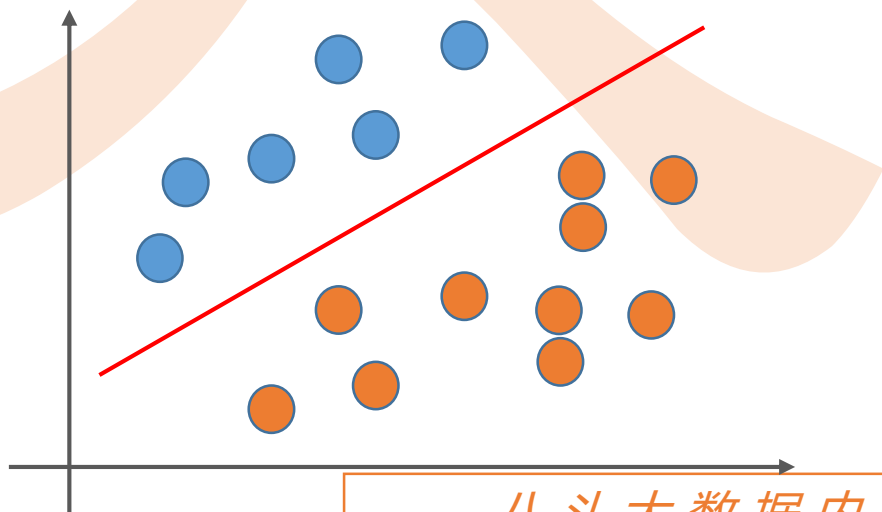


$$p(y = 1|x, w) \approx 1$$

$$p(y = 0|x, w) \approx 0$$

非常理想！

过拟合现象



逻辑回归

正则化:

目标: 避免w过大

L2-norm:

$$\hat{w}_{MLE}, \hat{b}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} \left(- \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | x_i, w, b) + \lambda ||w||_2^2 \right)$$

$$||w||_2^2 = w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_d^2$$

- λ : 超参数, 注意力权衡作用

逻辑回归

正则化:

目标: 避免w过大

目标函数:

$$\hat{w}_{MLE}, \hat{b}_{MLE} = \operatorname{argmin}_{w,b} \left(\underbrace{-\prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i|x_i, w, b)}_{L(w,b)} + \underbrace{\lambda ||w||_2^2}_{R(w)} \right)$$

$$\partial \frac{L(w,b)}{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i] x_i$$

$$\partial \frac{L(w,b) + R(w)}{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n [\sigma(w^T x_i + b) - y_i] x_i + 2\lambda w$$

$$\frac{\partial ||w||_2^2}{\partial w} = 2w$$

Q & A

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