Softmax回归-梯度推导

OutLine

Softmax梯度推导

正则化

【实践】Softmax实践

基本符号

• m个训练样本: $\{(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),\ldots,(x_m,y_m)\}$

• 每一个样本,包含n维特征,第i个样本表示: $x_i = \left\{x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \dots, x_i^{(n)}\right\}$

- 每个样本的标签y有D种选择,第i个样本的标签集合: $y_i = \left\{y_i^{(1)}, y_i^{(2)}, \dots, y_i^{(D)}\right\}$
- 以"数字识别"为例,样本维度28*28=784维度,n=784,输出标签维度D=10
 - 对于每种标签label, 存在D=10个对应的权重向量: $\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_D\}$
 - 有D=10组模型

Softmax回顾:

- 第i个样本,属于d的标签的概率为: $p(y_i = d|x_i, \theta) = \frac{e^{\theta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}$
 - 所以,第d模型训练的参数为 θ_d ,输入样本在这个模型上的得分为 $\theta_d^T x_i$
 - 于是,每个模型的最终得分为: $\theta_1^T x_i, \theta_2^T x_i, \dots, \theta_d^T x_i, \dots, \theta_D^T x_i$
 - 最终: 归一化后, 每个得分为:

$$\frac{e^{\theta_1^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}, \frac{e^{\theta_2^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}, \dots, \frac{e^{\theta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}, \dots, \frac{e^{\theta_D^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}$$

向量形式

$$egin{aligned} p(y_i = 1 | x_i, heta_1) \ p(y_i = 2 | x_i, heta_2) \ & \ldots \ p(y_i = d | x_i, heta_d) \ & \ldots \ p(y_i = D | x_i, heta_D) \end{aligned} iggred = egin{aligned} rac{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \ & rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \ & rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \ & rac{e^{ heta_D^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

Loss function

• 逻辑回归的loss function表示为:

$$loss = -rac{1}{m}(\sum_{i=1}^{m}y_{i}log(h(x_{i})) + (1-y_{i})log(1-h(x_{i})))$$

$$loss = -rac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{1}I(y_{i}=j)log(h_{j}(x_{i}))$$

· 将此, 推导到多分类的softmax loss, 存在D个标签, 总样本数m个:

$$J(heta) = -rac{1}{m} [\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{d=1}^{D} I(y_i = j) log(rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D} e^{ heta_k^T x_i}})]$$

Loss最小化

$$J(heta) = -rac{1}{m}[\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{d=1}^{D}I(y_i=j)log(rac{e^{ heta_d^Tx_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D}e^{ heta_k^Tx_i}})]$$

- $J(\theta)$ 对 θ 求导,是一个矩阵,表示为: $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \left\{ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d}, \dots, \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_D} \right\}$
- 此外, θ_d 是一个与输入样本维度一致的n维向量,表示为: $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d} = \left\{ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d^{(1)}}, \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d^{(2)}}, \dots, \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d^{(D)}} \right\}$
- 由与D个标签,所以对应D个 θ ,每个 θ 维度为n,所以最终 θ 形式为:
- 所以: $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$ 是一个矩阵 $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_d}$ 是一个向量

$$\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_d, \dots, \theta_D\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1^{(1)}, \theta_2^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_d^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_D^{(1)} \\ \theta_1^{(2)}, \theta_2^{(2)}, \dots, \theta_d^{(2)}, \dots, \theta_D^{(2)} \\ \dots \\ \theta_1^{(d)}, \theta_2^{(d)}, \dots, \theta_d^{(d)}, \dots, \theta_D^{(d)} \\ \dots \\ \theta_1^{(N)}, \theta_2^{(N)}, \dots, \theta_d^{(N)}, \dots, \theta_D^{(N)} \end{array} \right\}$$

J(θ)展开为:

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} [I(y_i = 1) log(\frac{e^{\theta_1^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D} e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}) + I(y_i = 2) log(\frac{e^{\theta_2^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D} e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}) + \ldots + I(y_i = d) log(\frac{e^{\theta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D} e^{\theta_k^T x_i}}) + \ldots + I(y_i = D) log(\frac{e^{\theta_D^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D} e^{\theta_k^T x_i}})]$$

- 求 $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_c}$, 其中c属于{1,2,3,..,d,...,D}, 所以分两种情况:
 - d=c
 - d!=c
 - 接下来, 我们先仅考虑, ${\rm T}$ 取p(yi=d|xi,θd)对于 $\theta_{\rm d}$ 的导数

$$p(y_i = d|x_i, heta) = rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}}$$

• 第一种情况: d=c

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial p(y_i = d|x_i, heta_d)}{\partial heta_c} &= rac{\partial p(y_i = d|x_i, heta_d)}{\partial heta_d} = rac{\partial (rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}})}{\partial heta_d} \end{aligned} = rac{\partial (rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}})}{\partial heta_d} \end{aligned} = rac{a^t e^{ heta_d^T x_i} \sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i} - e^{ heta_d^T x_i} x_i e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{(\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i})^2} \end{aligned} = x_i rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} rac{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i} - e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \end{aligned}$$
$$= x_i p(y_i = d|x_i, heta_d) [1 - p(y_i = d|x_i heta_d)]$$

• 第二种情况: d!=c

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial p(y_i = d|x_i, heta_d)}{\partial heta_c} &= e^{ heta_d^T x_i} rac{-x_i e^{ heta_c^T x_i}}{(\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i})^2} \ &= -x_i rac{e^{ heta_d^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^D e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} rac{e^{ heta_c^T x_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^N e^{ heta_k^T x_i}} \ &= -x_i p(y_i = d|x_i, heta_d) p(y_i = c|x_i, heta_c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d=c} \\ x_i p(y_i = d|x_i, \theta_d)[1 - p(y_i = d|x_i \theta_d)] \\ -x_i p(y_i = d|x_i, \theta_d)p(y_i = c|x_i, \theta_c)$$

• 将两种情况的结果综合到 $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_c}$

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial J(heta)}{\partial heta_c} &= -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [\sum_{j
eq c} I(y_i = j) rac{1}{p(y_i = j | x_i, heta_j))} (-x_i) (p(y_i = j | x_i, heta_j) p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c)) + \ &I(y_i = c) rac{1}{p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c)} x_i p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c) (1 - p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c))] \ &= -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i [-\sum_{y_i
eq c} I(y_i = j) p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c) + I(y_i = c) (1 - p(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c))] \ &= -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i [I(y_i = c) - P(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c) \sum_{i=1}^D I(y_i = j)] \end{aligned}$$

 $=-rac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m x_i[I(y_i=c)-P(y_i=c|x_i, heta_c)]$

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- 最终: $rac{\partial J(heta)}{\partial heta_c} = -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i [I(y_i = c) P(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c)]$

$$J(heta) = -rac{1}{m}[\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{d=1}^{D}I(y_i=j)log(rac{e^{ heta_d^Tx_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{D}e^{ heta_k^Tx_i}})] + rac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{d=1}^{D}|| heta_d||_2^2$$

 $egin{equation} rac{\partial J(heta)}{\partial heta_c} = -rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i [I(y_i = c) - P(y_i = c | x_i, heta_c)] + \lambda heta_c \end{aligned}$

OutLine

Softmax理论 正则化 【实践】Softmax实践

正则化 (Regularization)

- 机器学习中几乎都可以看到损失函数后会添加一个额外项,通常有两类
 - L1正则: L1范数
 - L2正则: L2范数
- L1正则化和L2正则化上可以看做是损失函数的惩罚项
 - 所谓『惩罚』是指对损失函数中的某些参数做一些限制。
- 对于回归模型:
 - 使用L1正则化的模型建叫做Lasso回归
 - 使用L2正则化的模型叫做Ridge回归(岭回归)

正则化 (Regularization)

• 举例:

$$- \text{ L1IEDI: } \min_{w} \frac{1}{2n_{samples}} ||Xw-y||_2^2 + \alpha ||w||_1$$

— L2正則:
$$\min_{w}||Xw-y||_2^2+\alpha||w||_2^2$$



正则化 (Regularization)

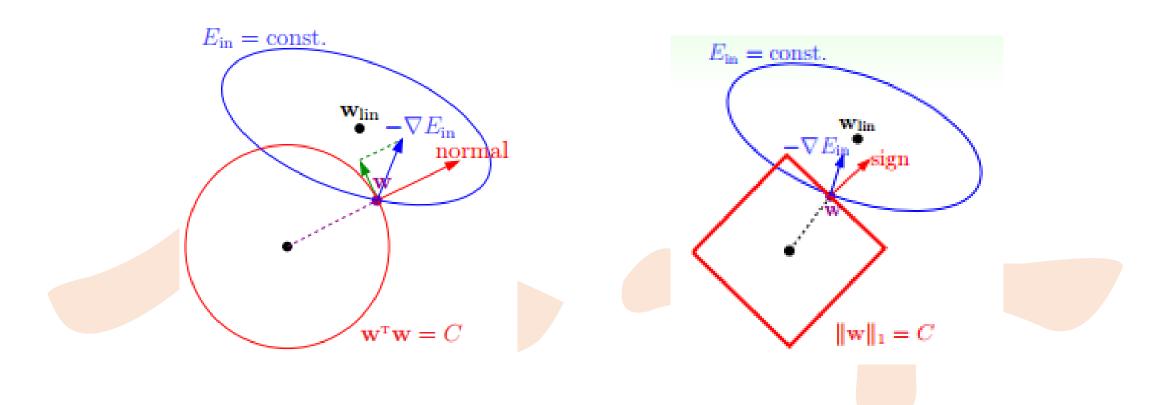
- L1正则:权值向量w中各个元素的绝对值之和,通常表示为 $||w||_1$
- L2正则:权值向量w中各个元素的平方和然后再求平方根,通常表示为||w||2

• 通常正则化项前添加一个系数,由用户指定

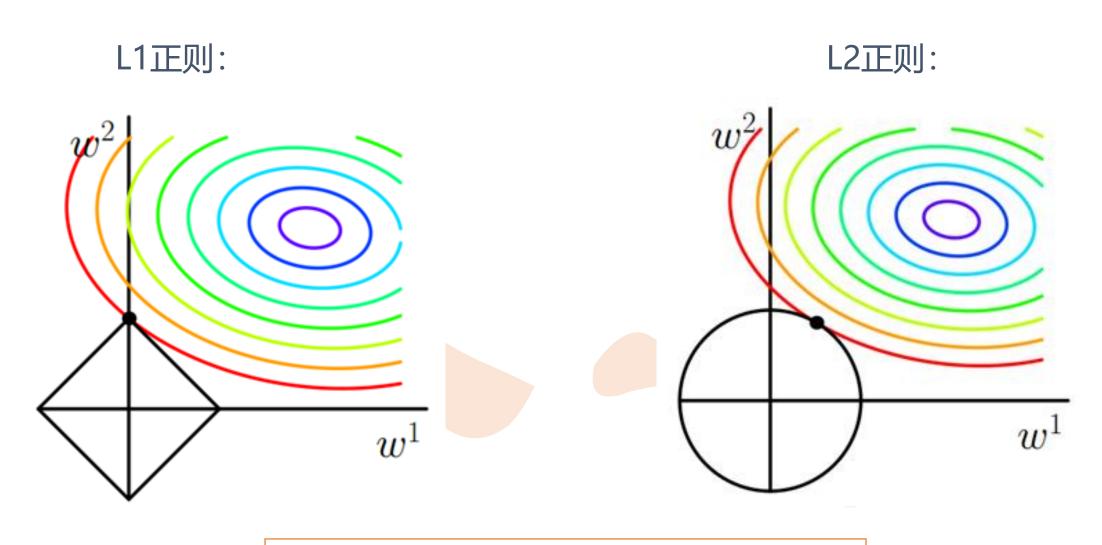
• 优点:

- L1正则化可以产生稀疏权值矩阵,即产生一个稀疏模型,可以用于特征选择
- L2正则化可以防止模型过拟合(overfitting);一定程度上,L1也可以防止过拟合

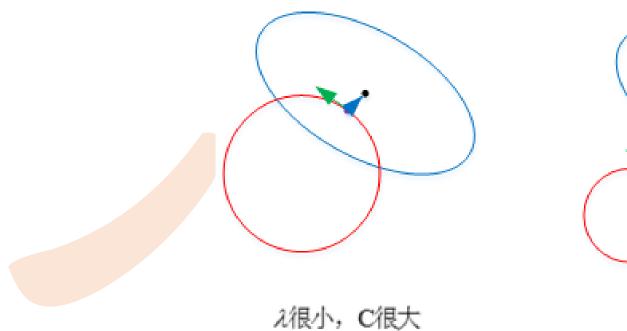
直观理解



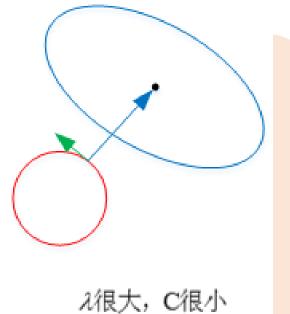
直观理解



直观理解



正则化失效,容易造成过拟合



容易造成欠拟合

过拟合

- 拟合过程中通常都倾向于让权值尽可能小,最后构造一个所有参数都比较小的模型。因为一般认为参数值小的模型比较简单,能适应不同的数据集,也在一定程度上避免了过拟合现象。
- 可以设想一下对于一个线性回归方程,若参数很大,那么只要数据偏移一点点,就会对结果造成很大的影响;但如果参数足够小,数据偏移得多一点也不会对结果造成什么影响,专业一点的说法是『抗扰动能力强』。

过拟合

- 为什么L2会控制过拟合?模型为什么可以获得很小的参数?
- 以回归为例:

损失函数:
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

迭代公式:
$$heta_j := heta_j - lpha rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

· 若添加L2后,迭代公式变为

$$heta_j := heta_j (1 - lpha rac{\lambda}{m}) - lpha rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{ heta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

可以看到,与未添加L2正则化的迭代公式相比

每一次迭代, θ j都要先乘以一个小于1的因子,从而使得 θ j不断减小,因此总得来看, θ 是不断减小的 — — 八 斗 大 数 据 内 部 资 料 , 盗 版 必 究 — —

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Q&A

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