Machine Learning - Week 3

赵燕

目录

1	Classification and Representation
	1.1 Classification
	1.2 Hpothesis Representation
	1.3 Decision Boundary
2	Logistic Regression Model
	2.1 Cost Function
	2.2 Simplified Cost Function and Gradient Descent
	2.3 Advanced Optimization
3	Multiclass Classification
	3.1 Multiclass Classification:One-vs-all

1 Classification and Representation

1.1 Classification

To attempt classification, one method is to use linear regression and map all predictions greater than 0.5 as a 1 and all less than 0.5 as a 0. However, this method doesn't work well because classification is not actually a linear function.

在分类问题中,需要预测的变量y是离散的值,引出要学习的逻辑回归算法(Logistic Regression),这是目前最流行使用的一种学习算法。

分类问题举例:

- (1) 判断一封电子邮件是否是垃圾邮件;
- (2) 判断一次金融交易是否是欺诈;
- (3) 判断肿瘤是良性还是恶性;

Classification

→ Email: Spam / Not Spam?

Online Transactions: Fraudulent (Yes / No)?

> Tumor: Malignant / Benign?

图 1: 分类问题举例

从二元的问题开始讨论:

将因变量(dependent variable)可能属于两个类分别称为负向类(negative class)和正向类(positive class),则因变量 $y \in \{0,1\}$,其中0表示负向类,1表示正向类。

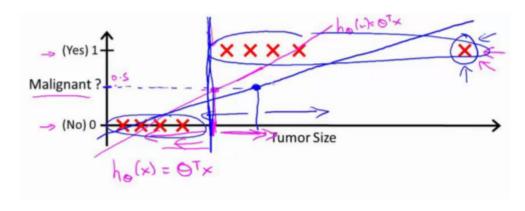


图 2: 图示

The classification problem is just like the regression problem, except that the values we now want to predict take on only a small number of discrete values. For now, we will focus on the binary classification problem in which y can take on only two values, 0 and 1. (Most of what we say here will also generalize to the multiple-class case.) For instance, if we are trying to build a spam classifier for email, then x(i) may be some features of a piece of email, and y may be 1 if it is a piece of spam mail, and 0 otherwise. Hence, $y \in 0,1$. 0 is also called the negative class, and 1 the positive class, and they are sometimes also denoted by the symbols "-" and "+." Given x(i), the corresponding y(i) is also called the label for the training example.

如果我们要用线性回归算法来解决一个分类问题,对于分类,y 取值为 0 或者 1,但如果你使用的是线性回归,那么假设函数的输出值可能远大于 1,或者远小于 0,即使所有训练样本的标签 y 都等于 0 或 1。尽管我们知道标签应该取值 0 或者 1,但是如果算法得到的值远大于 1 或者远小于 0 的话,就会感觉很奇怪。所以我们在接下来的要研究的算法就叫做逻辑回归算法,这个算法的性质是:它的输出值永远在 0 到 1 之间。

Classification:
$$y = 0$$
 or 1

$$h_{\theta}(x) \text{ can be} \ge 1 \text{ or } < 0$$

$$\text{Logistic Regression: } 0 \le h_{\theta}(x) \le 1$$

图 3: 逻辑回归算法

逻辑回归算法是分类算法,我们将它作为分类算法使用,有时候可能因为这个算法的名字中出现了"回归"使你感到困惑,但逻辑回归算法实际上是一种分类算法,它适用于标签y取值离散的情况下,如: 1 , 0, 0, 1 。

1.2 Hpothesis Representation

假设函数表达式:

我们希望分类器的输出在0和1之间,因此,要想出一个满足某个性质的假设函数,这个性质是它的预测值要在0和1之间。

回顾肿瘤分类问题: 可以用线性回归的方法求出一条适合数据的一条直线:

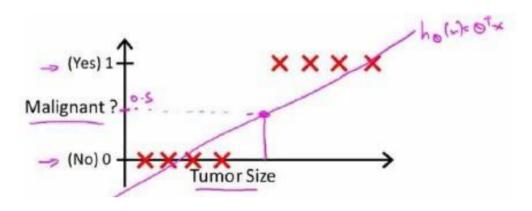


图 4: 肿瘤分类线性回归

根据线性回归我们只能预测连续的值,然而对于分类问题,我们要输出0或1,我们可以预测: (1) 当 h_{θ} 大于等于 0.5 时,预测 y=1; (2) 当 h_{θ} 小于 0.5 时,预测 y=0 对于上图所示的数据,这样的一个线性模型似乎能很好地完成分类任务。假使我们又观测到一个非常大尺寸的恶性肿瘤,将其作为实例加入到我们的训练集中来,这将使得我们获得一条新的直线。

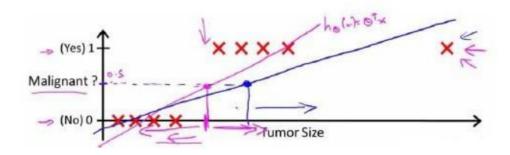


图 5: 肿瘤问题线性回归超范围

这时,再使用 0.5 作为阀值来预测肿瘤是良性还是恶性便不合适了。可以看出线性回归模型,因为其预测的值可以超越[0,1]的范围,并不适合解决这样的问题。

We could approach the classification problem ignoring the fact that y is discrete-valued, and use our old linear regression algorithm to try to predict y given x. However, it is easy to construct examples where this method performs very poorly. Intuitively, it also doesn't make sense for h θ (x) to take values larger than 1 or smaller than 0 when we know that $y \in 0$, 1. To fix this, let's change the form for our hypotheses h θ (x) to satisfy $0 \le h \theta$ (x) ≤ 1 . This is accomplished by plugging θ Tx into the Logistic Function.

引入一个新的模型,逻辑回归,该模型的输出变量范围始终在0和1之间。

逻辑回归模型的假设是:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) \tag{1}$$

其中:

x:代表特征向量;

g:代表逻辑函数(logistic function),是一个常用的逻辑函数为 S 形函数(Sigmoid function),公式为:

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \tag{2}$$

该函数的图像为:

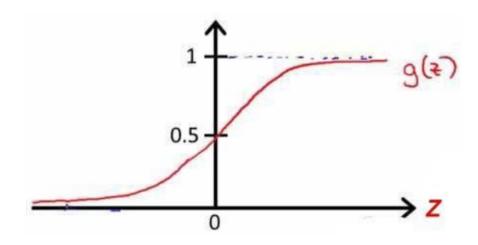


图 6: 逻辑函数 (S函数) 图像

Our new form uses the "Sigmoid Function," also called the "Logistic Function":

$$\begin{split} h_{\theta}(x) &= g(\theta^T x) \\ z &= \theta^T x \\ g(z) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \end{split}$$

The following image shows us what the sigmoid function looks like:

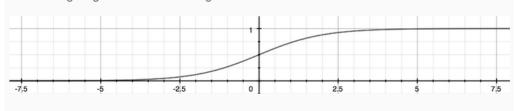


图 7: 逻辑函数表达式及图像

The function g(z), shown here, maps any real number to the (0, 1) interval, making it useful for transforming an arbitrary-valued function into a function better suited for classification.

逻辑回归模型的假设:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}} \tag{3}$$

 $h_{\theta}(x)$ 的作用是,对于给定的输入变量,根据选择的参数计算输出变量=1 的可能性(estimated probablity)即

$$h_{\theta}(x) = P(y = 1|x; \theta) \tag{4}$$

 $h_{\theta}(x)$ will give us the probability that our output is 1.

$$h_{\theta}(x) = P(y = 1|x;\theta) = 1 - P(y = 0|x;\theta)$$
 (5)

$$P(y = 0|x; \theta) + P(y = 1|x; \theta) = 1$$
(6)

例如,如果对于给定的 x,通过已经确定的参数计算得出 $h_{\theta}(x)=0.7$,则表示有 70%的几率 y 为正向类,相应地 y 为负向类的几率为 1-0.7=0.3。

1.3 Decision Boundary

决策边界(Decision Boundary)可以更好的帮助我们理解假设函数在计算什么

首先回顾一下逻辑回归中假设函数的表达式:

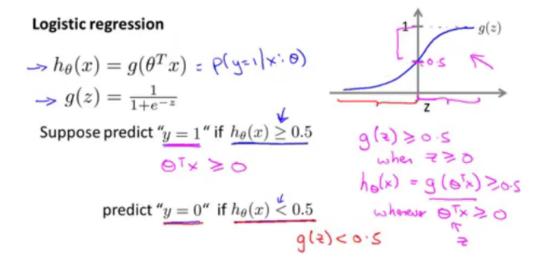


图 8: 逻辑函数回顾

根据上面绘制的S形函数的图像, 我们可以知道:

当z=0时, g(z)=0.5;

当z>0时, g(z)>0.5;

当z<0时, g(z)<0.5;

又因为

$$z = \theta^T x \tag{7}$$

所以:

 $\theta^T x \ge 0$ 时,预测y=1;

 $\theta^T x < 0$ 时,预测y=0;

假设有一个模型:

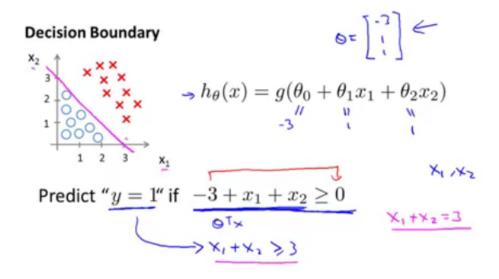


图 9: 线性决策边界

绘制直线 $x_1 + x_2 = 3$,这条直线便是我们的模型的分界线,将预测y=1的区域和预测y=0的区分隔开,如图所示:

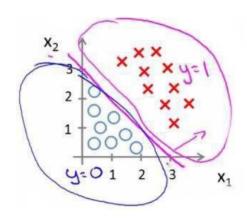


图 10: 线性决策边界图

另一种情况:

Non-linear decision boundaries

图 11: 非线性决策边界

需要二次方特征,得到的决策边界(判定边界)恰好是在原点且半径为1的圆形。

我们可以用非常复杂的模型来适应非常复杂的判定边界。 例如:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \theta_5 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \theta_6 x_1^3 x_2 + \dots)$$
(8)

我们可能会得到比椭圆等更复杂的判定边界:

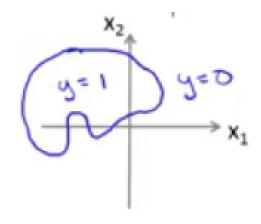


图 12: 更复杂的情况

2 Logistic Regression Model

- 2.1 Cost Function
- 2.2 Simplified Cost Function and Gradient Descent
- 2.3 Advanced Optimization
- 3 Multiclass Classification
- 3.1 Multiclass Classification:One-vs-all