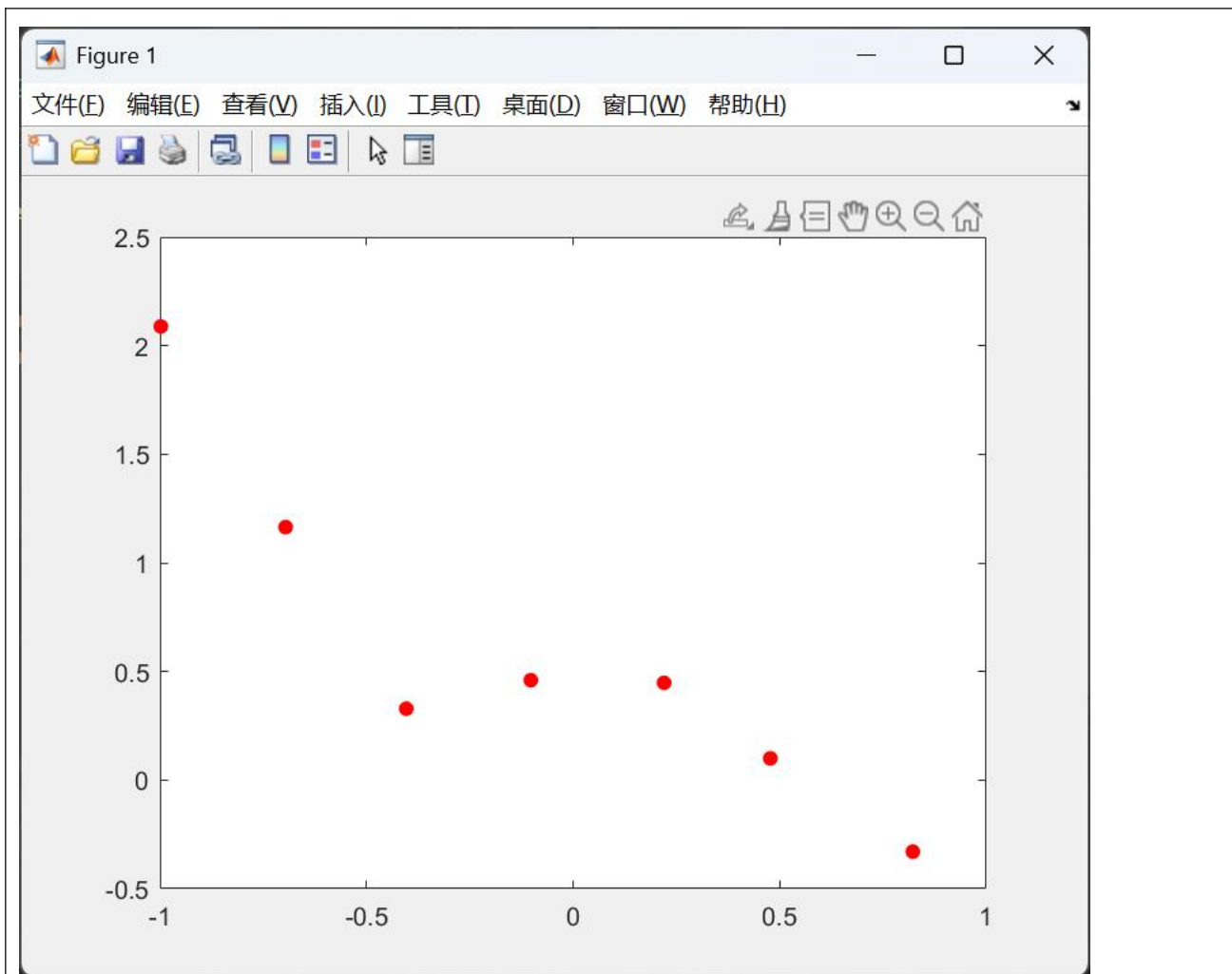


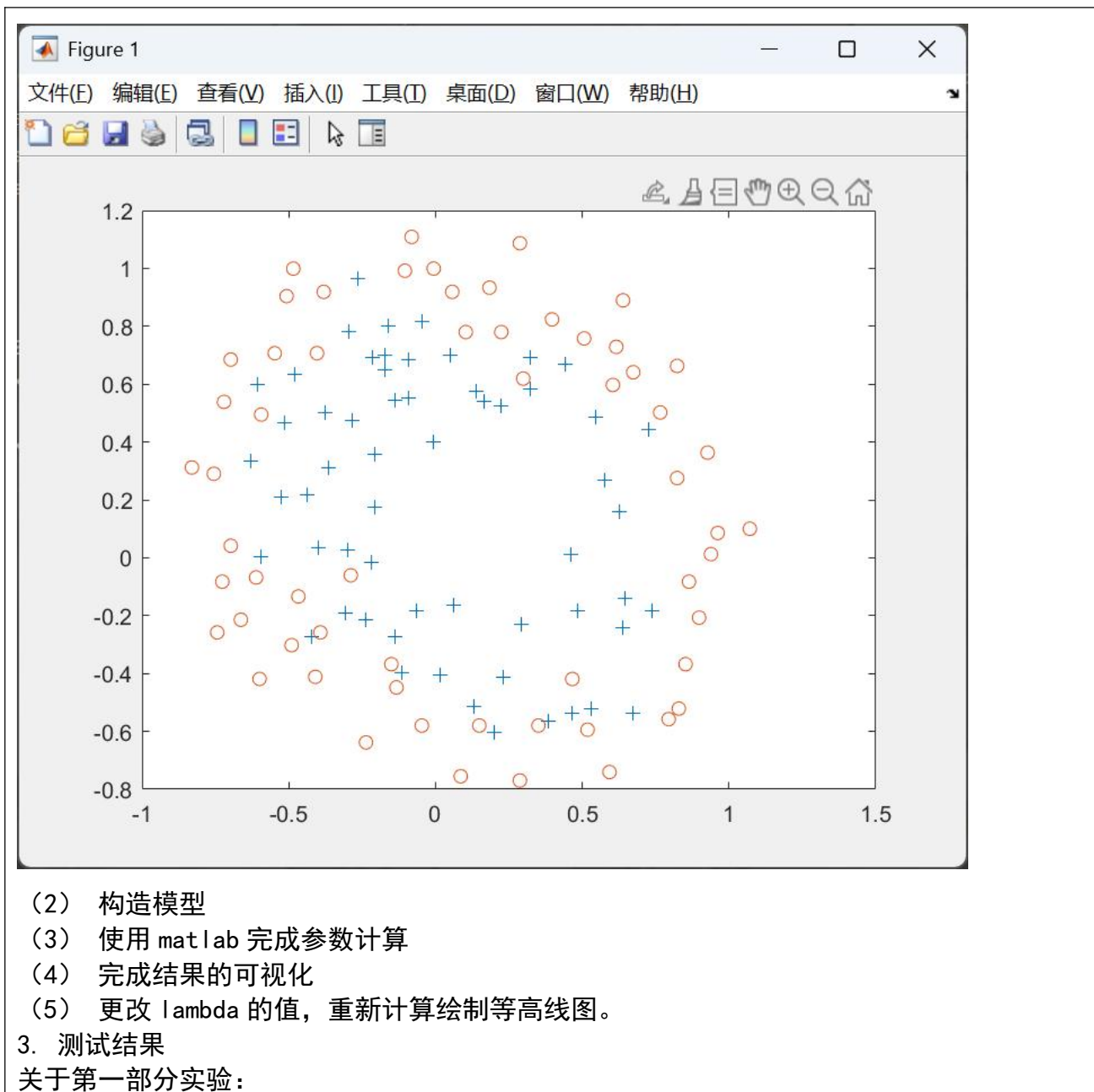
学号：202300130183	姓名： 宋浩宇	班级：23 级人工智能班
实验题目：Regularization		
实验学时：2	实验日期：2025/3/25	
<p>实验环境：</p> <p>软件环境：</p> <p>系统：Windows 11 家庭中文版 23H2 22631.4317</p> <p>计算软件：MATLAB 版本: 9.8.0.1323502 (R2020a)</p> <p>Java 版本：Java 1.8.0_202-b08 with Oracle Corporation Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM mixed mode</p> <p>硬件环境：</p> <p>CPU：13th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-13980HX 2.20 GHz</p> <p>内存：32.0 GB (31.6 GB 可用)</p> <p>磁盘驱动器：NVMe WD_BLACKSN850X2000GB</p> <p>显示适配器：NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4080 Laptop GPU</p>		
<p>1. 实验内容</p> <p>In this exercise, you will implement regularized linear regression and regularized logistic regression.</p> <p>2. 实验步骤</p> <p>第一部分的实验：</p> <p>(1) 加载数据</p>		

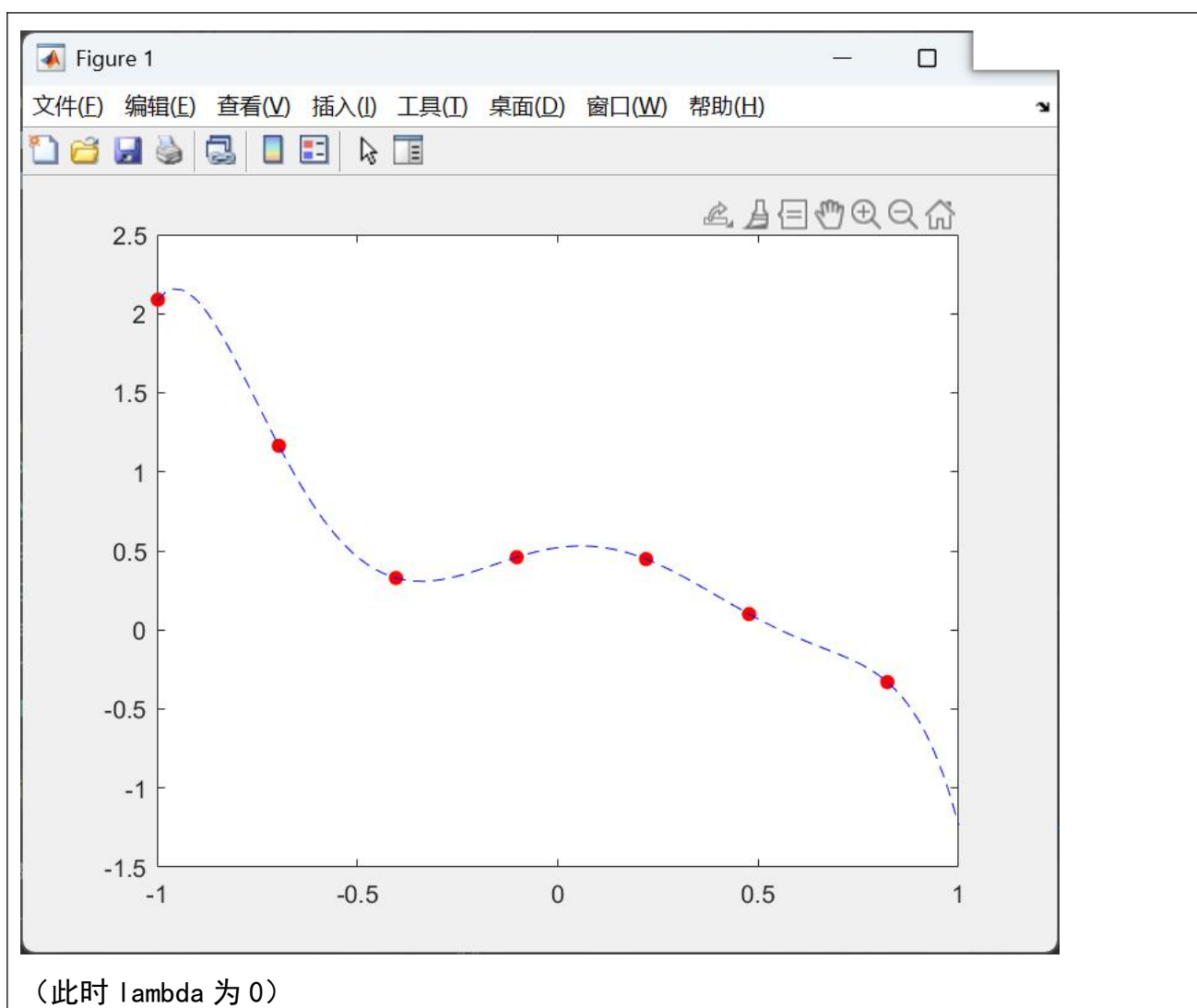


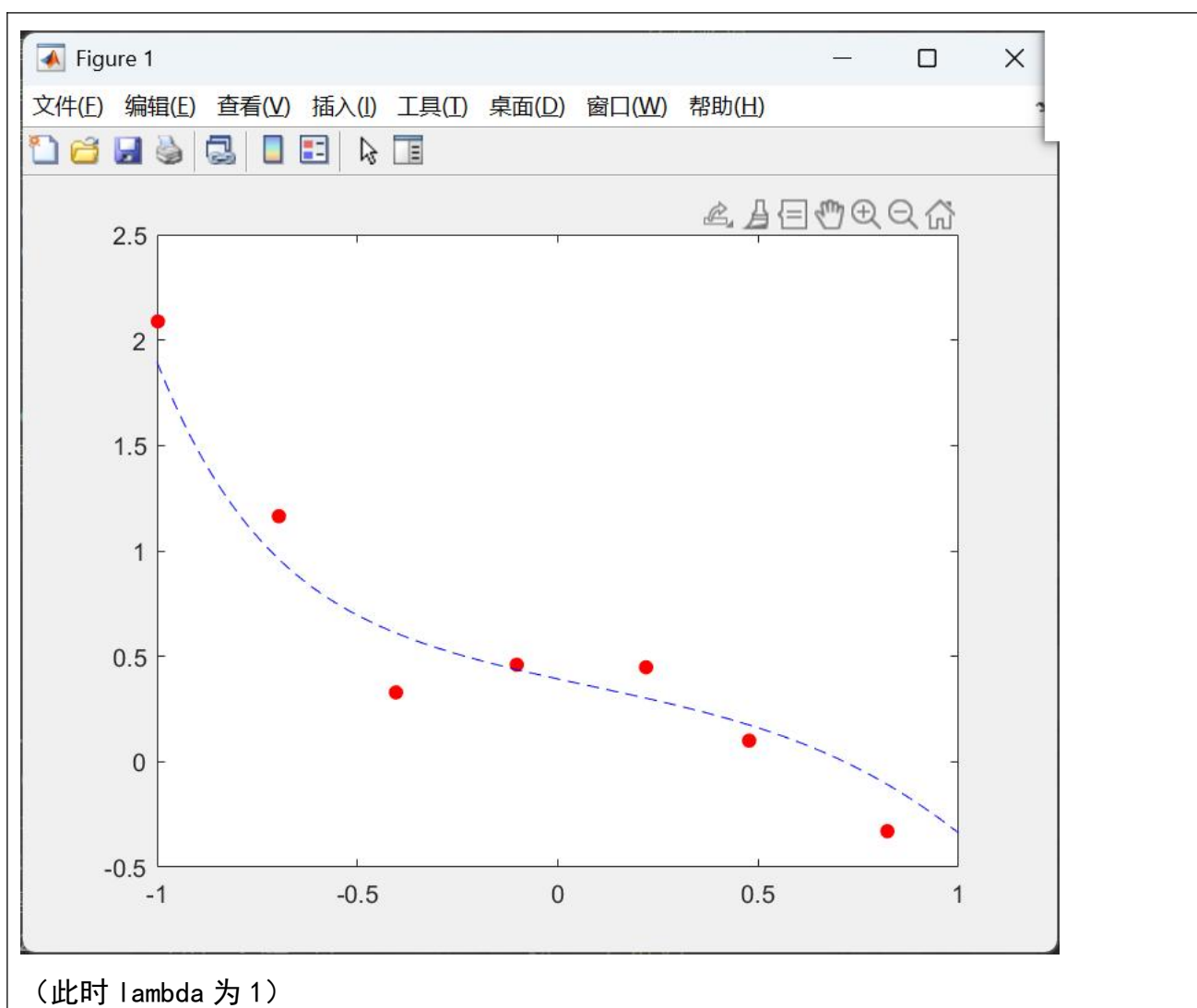
- (2) 构造模型
- (3) 使用 matlab 计算参数
- (4) 完成结果可视化
- (5) 更改 λ 值, 重新计算并绘制曲线

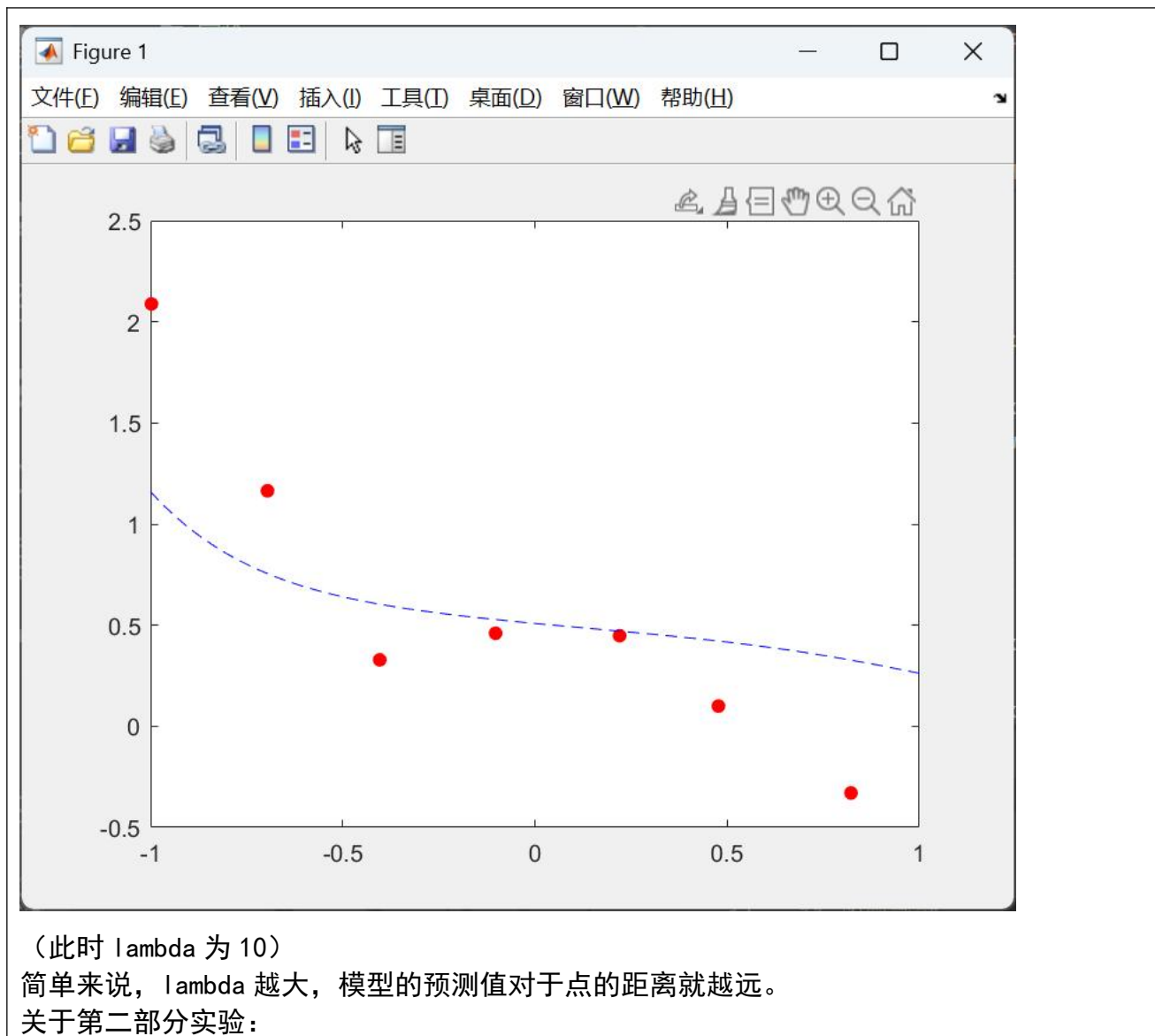
第二部分实验:

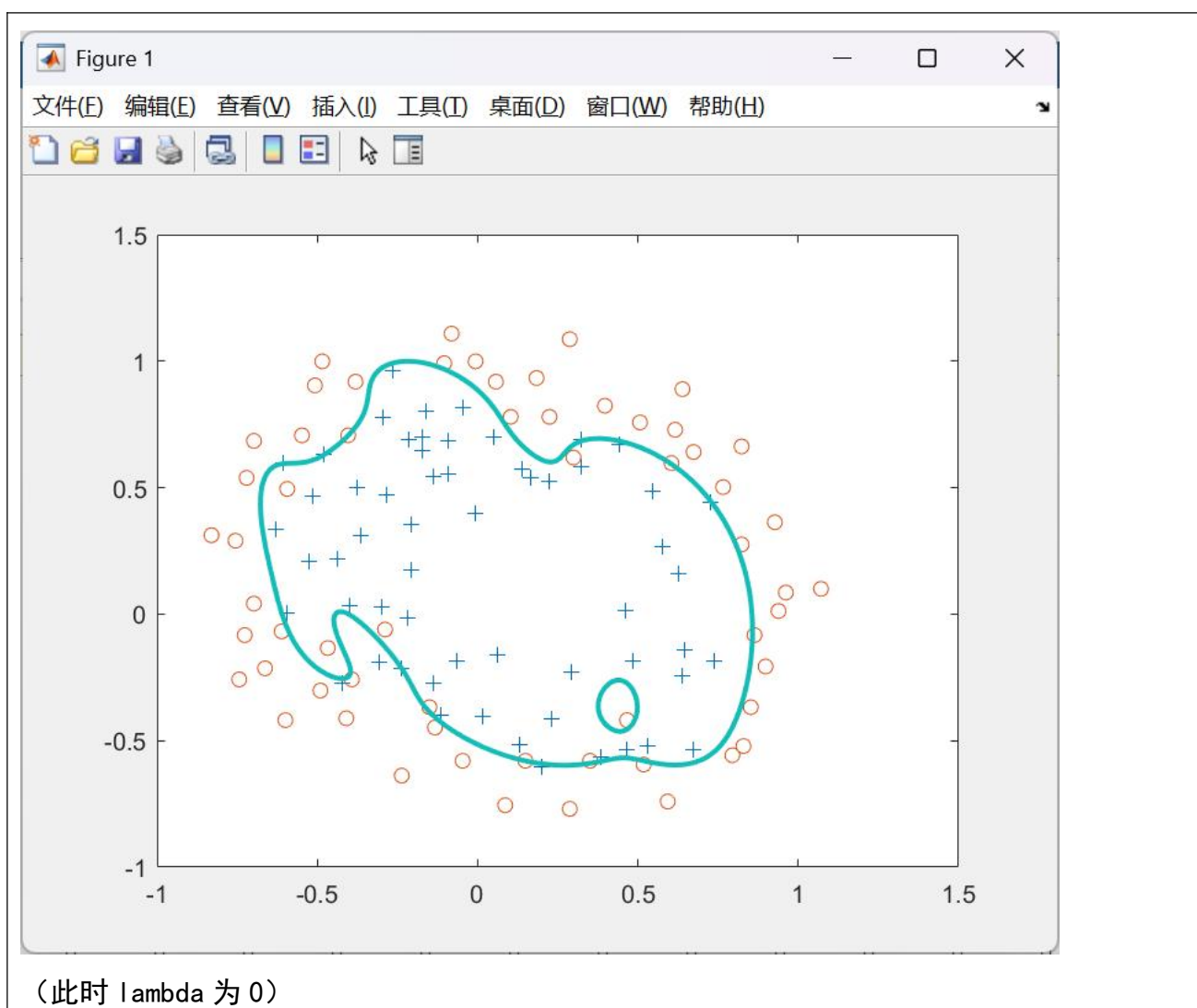
- (1) 加载数据

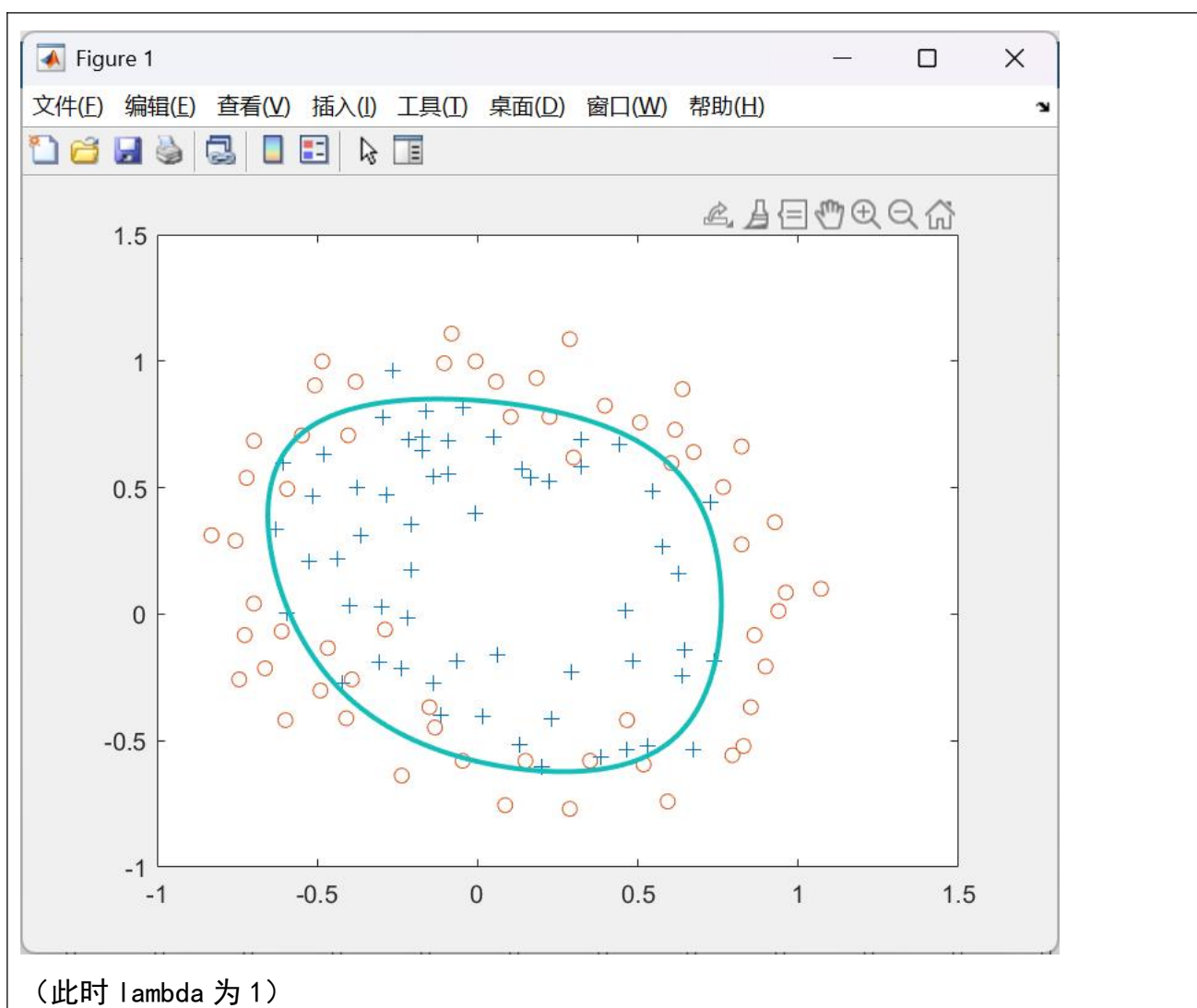


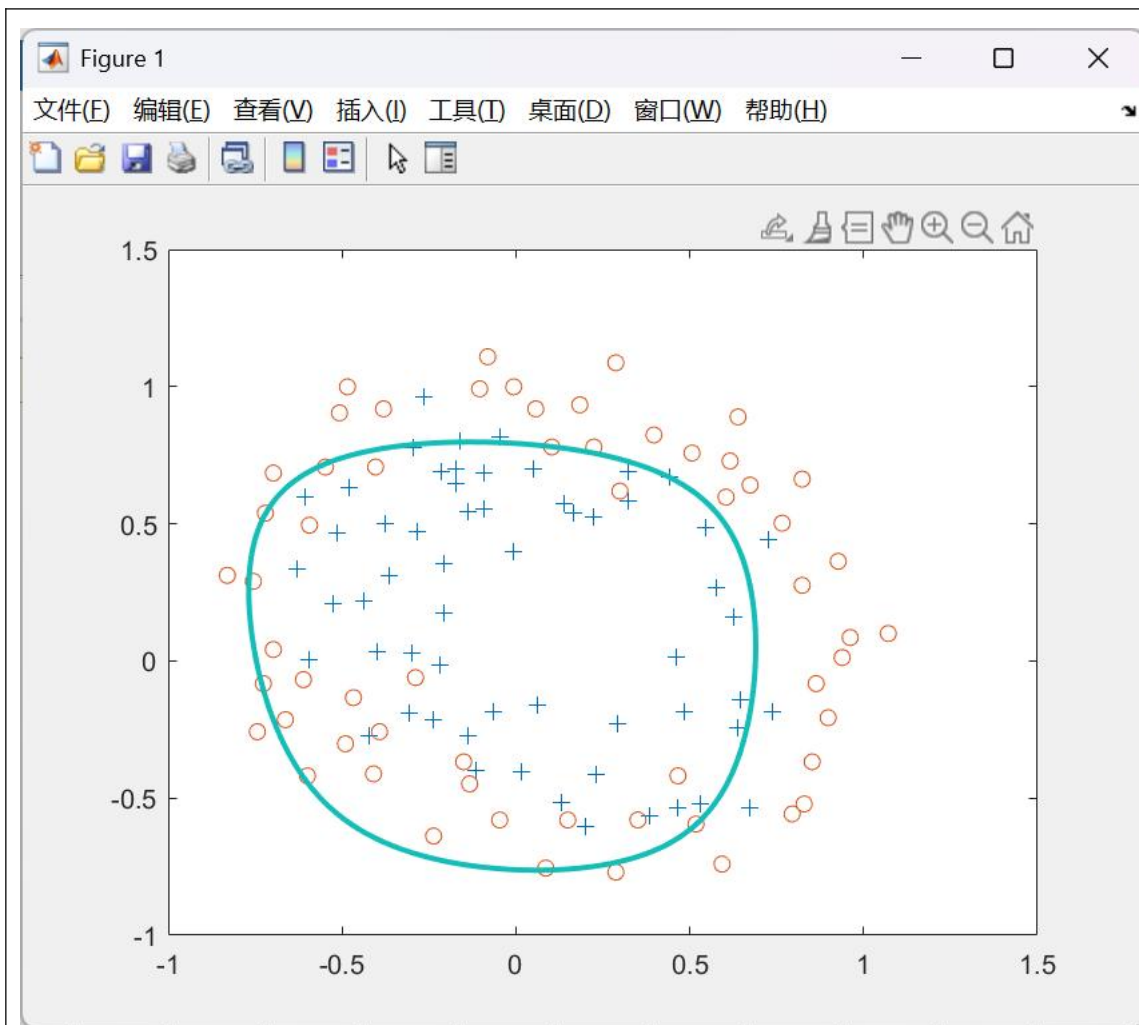












(此时 λ 为 10)

复杂地来说, λ 会影响模型收敛的速度和位置, 适当的 λ 的值对于避免过拟合问题起着重要作用, 而 λ 过小有可能效果不明显, λ 过大则有可能导致模型错误。

4. 附录: 实现源代码

```
%% 清空工作区
clc;clear;close all;

%% 加载数据
x = load('ex5Data/ex5Logx.dat')
y = load('ex5Data/ex5Logy.dat')
figure
pos = find(y)
neg = find(y==0)
plot(x(pos,1),x(pos,2),'+')
hold on
plot(x(neg,1),x(neg,2),'o')
% hold off
new_x = map_feature(x(:,1),x(:,2))
theta = ones(size(new_x,2),1)
lambda = 10
% disp(train(new_x,y,lambda))
```

```

% dis = dJ(new_x,y,theta,lambda)
% dis = H(theta,new_x,y,lambda)
% disp(inv(dis))
theta = train(new_x,y,lambda)
u = linspace(-1,1.5,200)
v = linspace(-1,1.5,200)
z = zeros(length(u),length(v))
for i = 1:length(u)
    for j = 1:length(v)
        z(i,j) = map_feature([u(i)],[v(j)])*theta;
    end
end
contour(u,v,z',[0,0],'LineWidth',2);
%% 函数部分
% h(x)
function hx = h(theta,x)
    % 计算 sigmoid 函数值
    hx = 1./(1+exp(-(x*theta)));
    % disp("hx=")
    % disp(hx)
end
% J(x)
function J = J(theta,x,y,lambda)
    m = size(x,1);
    sum = 0;
    for i = 1:m
        sum = sum - y(i)*log(h(theta,x(i,:))) -
(1-y(i))*log(1-h(theta,x(i,:)));
    end
    J = sum / m + (lambda/(2*m))*(theta'*theta);
end
% dJ(x)
function dJ = dJ(x,y,theta,lambda)
    m = size(theta,1);
    n = size(x,1);
    sum = 0;
    for k = 1:size(x,1)
        sum = sum + (h(theta,x(k,:)) - y(k)).*x(k,1);
    end
    dJ = sum / n;
    sum = 0;
    for j = 2:size(x,2)
        for k = 1:size(x,1)
            sum = sum + (h(theta,x(k,:)) - y(k)).*x(k,j);
        end
        sum = sum / n
    end
end

```

```

        sum = sum + (lambda/n)*theta(j);
        dJ = [dJ;sum];
        sum = 0
    end
    % disp("dJ")
    % disp(dJ)
end
% has(x)
function H = H(theta,x,y,lambda)
    m = size(x,1);
    sum = 0;
    for i = 1:m
        sum = sum + h(theta,x(i,:))*(1-h(theta,x(i,:)))*(x(i,:)')*x(i,:)
        % disp('h(theta,x(i,:))*(1-h(theta,x(i,:)))')
        % disp(h(theta,x(i,:))*(1-h(theta,x(i,:))))
    end
    sum = sum / m
    tem = eye(size(theta,1))
    tem(1,1) = 0;
    H = sum + (lambda/m)*tem
end
function result = train(x,y,lambda)
    theta = zeros(size(x,2),1)
    % disp("theta0")
    % disp(theta)
    J_his = []
    for i = 1:15
        J_his = [J_his,J(theta,x,y,lambda)];
        theta = theta - inv(H(theta,x,y,lambda))*dJ(x,y,theta,lambda);
    end
    result = theta
    disp(J_his)
end

```