人工智能之机器学习

Logistic-Softmax

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课程内容

- Logistic回归算法
- Softmax回归算法

Logistic回归

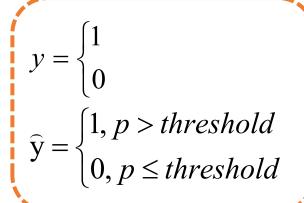
• Logistic/sigmoid函数 $p = h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$ $y = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$

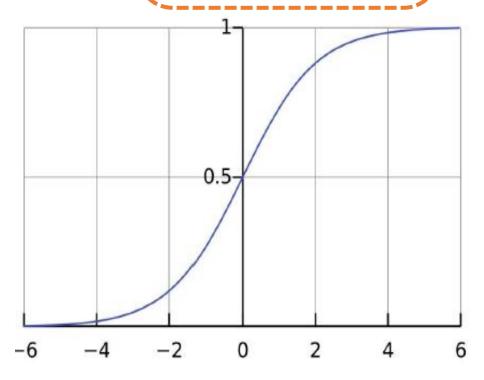
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} \cdot \frac{e^{-z}}{1+e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}\right)$$

$$= g(z) \cdot (1 - g(z))$$





Logistic回归及似然函数

・假设:
$$P(y=1 \mid x;\theta) = h_{\theta}(x)$$
$$P(y=0 \mid x;\theta) = 1 - h_{\theta}(x)$$

$$P(y \mid x; \theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{(1-y)}$$

• 似然函数:
$$L(\theta) = p(\vec{y} | X; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; \theta)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))^{y^{(i)}} (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))^{(1-y^{(i)})}$$

• 对数似然函数:

$$\ell(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \ln h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})))$$

最大似然/极大似然函数的随机梯度

• 对数似然函数
$$\ell(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \ln h_{\theta} \left(x^{(i)} \right) + \left(1 - y^{(i)} \right) \ln \left(1 - h_{\theta} \left(x^{(i)} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{y^{(i)}}{h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})} - \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{y^{(i)}}{g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)})} - \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)})} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)})}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{y^{(i)}}{g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)})} - \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)})} \right) \cdot g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)}) \left(1 - g(\theta^{T} x^{(i)}) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \theta^{T} x^{(i)}}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} \left(1 - g \left(\theta^{T} X^{(i)} \right) \right) - \left(1 - y^{(i)} \right) g \left(\theta^{T} X^{(i)} \right) \right) \cdot X_{j}^{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y^{(i)} - g \left(\theta^{T} X^{(i)} \right) \right) \cdot X_{j}^{(i)}$$

极大似然估计与Logistic回归目标函数

 由于在极大似然估计中,当似然函数最大的时候模型最优;而在机器学习 领域中,目标函数最小的时候,模型最优;故可以使用似然函数乘以-1的结果作为目标函数。

$$\ell(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \ln h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})))$$

$$loss = -\ell(\theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} \ln h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} [-y^{(i)} \ln(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \ln(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))]$$

θ参数求解

• Logistic回归θ参数的求解过程为(类似梯度下降方法):

$$\theta_{j} = \theta_{j} + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{(i)} - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) x_{j}^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j = \theta_j + \alpha \left(y^{(i)} - h_\theta(x^{(i)}) \right) x_j^{(i)}$$

Softmax回归

- softmax回归是logistic回归的一般化,适用于K分类的问题,针对于每个类别都有一个参数向量 θ ,第k类的参数为向量 θ_k ,组成的二维矩阵为 θ_{k*n} ;
- softmax函数的本质就是将一个K维的任意实数向量压缩(映射)成另一个K 维的实数向量,其中向量中的每个元素取值都介于(0,1)之间。
- softmax回归概率函数为:

$$p(y = k \mid x; \theta) = \frac{e^{\theta_k^T x}}{\sum_{l=1}^K e^{\theta_l^T x}}, k = 1, 2 \dots, K$$

Softmax算法原理

$$p(y = k \mid x; \theta) = \frac{e^{\theta_k^T x}}{\sum_{l=1}^K e^{\theta_l^T x}}, k = 1, 2 \dots, K$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} p(y^{(i)} = 1 \mid x^{(i)}; \theta) \\ p(y^{(i)} = 2 \mid x^{(i)}; \theta) \\ \dots \\ p(y^{(i)} = k \mid x^{(i)}; \theta) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x^{(i)}}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\theta_{1}^{T} x} \\ e^{\theta_{2}^{T} x} \\ \dots \\ e^{\theta_{k}^{T} x} \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} & \dots & \theta_{1n} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} & \dots & \theta_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{k1} & \theta_{k2} & \dots & \theta_{kn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Softmax算法损失函数

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} I(y^{(i)} = j) \ln \left(\frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x^{(i)}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x^{(i)}}} \right) \qquad I(y^{(i)} = j) = \begin{cases} 1, & y^{(i)} = j \\ 0, & y^{(i)} \neq j \end{cases}$$

Softmax算法梯度下降法求解

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} I(y^{(i)} = j) \ln \left(\frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x^{(i)}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x^{(i)}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} - I(y^{(i)} = j) \ln \left(\frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x^{(i)}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x^{(i)}}} \right)$$

$$I(y^{(i)} = j) = \begin{cases} 1, & y^{(i)} = j \\ 0, & y^{(i)} \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} - I(y^{(i)} = j) \left(\theta_j^T x^{(i)} - \ln \left(\sum_{l=1}^k e^{\theta_l^T x^{(i)}} \right) \right)$$

$$= -I(y^{(i)} = j) \left(1 - \frac{e^{\theta_j^T x^{(i)}}}{\sum_{l=1}^k e^{\theta_l^T x^{(i)}}}\right) x^{(i)}$$

Softmax算法梯度下降法求解

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = -I(y^{(i)} = j) \left(1 - \frac{e^{\theta_{j}^{T} x^{(i)}}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_{l}^{T} x^{(i)}}} \right) x^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_{j} = \theta_{j} + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{m} I(y^{(i)} = j) (1 - p(y^{(i)} = j | x^{(i)}; \theta)) x^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_{j} = \theta_{j} + \alpha I(y^{(i)} = j)(1 - p(y^{(i)} = j|x^{(i)};\theta))x^{(i)}$$

总结

- 线性模型一般用于回归问题,Logistic和Softmax模型一般用于分类问题
- 求θ的主要方式是梯度下降算法,梯度下降算法是参数优化的重要手段,主要是SGD,适用于在线学习以及跳出局部极小值
- Logistic/Softmax回归是实践中解决分类问题的最重要的方法
- 广义线性模型对样本要求不必要服从正态分布、只需要服从指数分布簇(二项分布、泊松分布、伯努利分布、指数分布等)即可;广义线性模型的自变量可以是连续的也可以是离散的。

