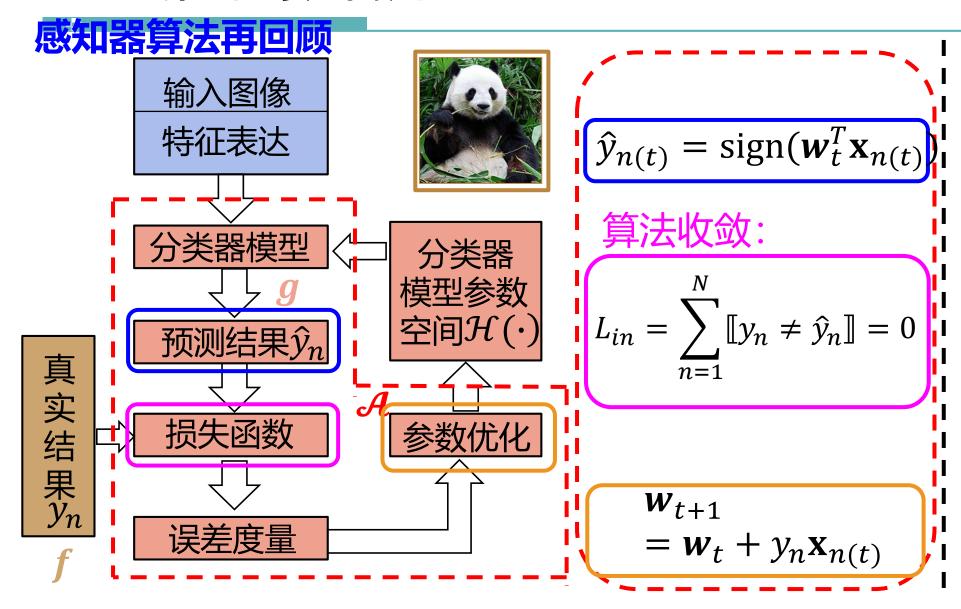
# 第六讲 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transformation)

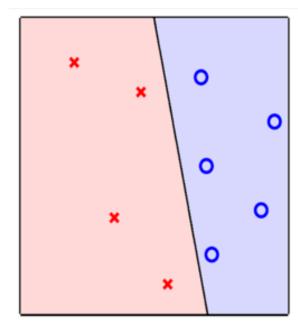


- 6.1 线性不可分问题 (Nonlinear Data Problem)
- 6.2 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transform)
- 6.3 知识拓展 (Knowledge Extension)



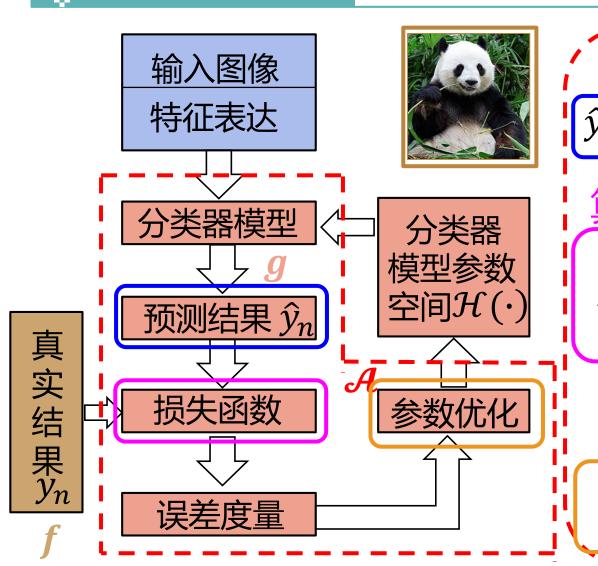


## 线性可分



- ightharpoonup 设置初始分类面  $(权重)w_0$
- 如果有样本分错, 就修正权重

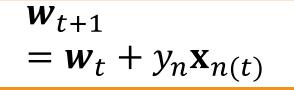




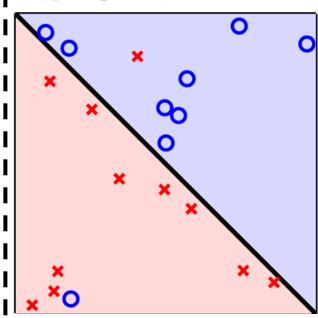
$$\hat{y}_{n(t)} = \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_{n(t)})$$

## 算法停止条件:

$$L_{in} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} [ [y_n \neq \hat{y}_n] ]$$



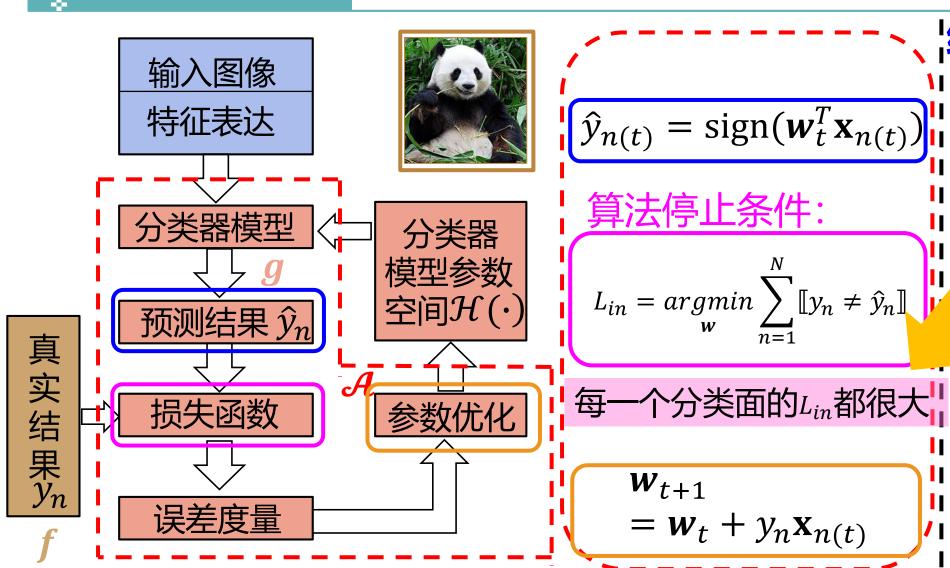
## 线性不可分



- ➤ NP难问题
- > 求解相对最优解
- ➤ Pocket算法

# 线性不可分问题





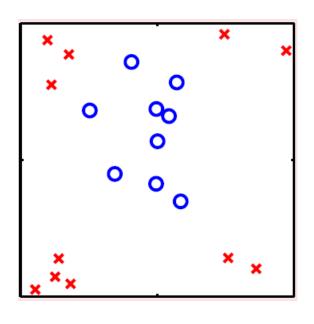
# 线性不可分

0

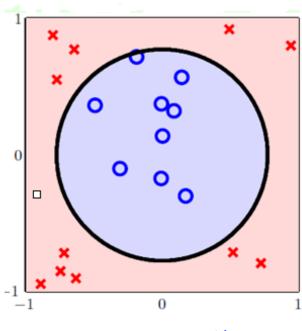
- ➤ NP难问题
- > 求解相对最优解
- Pocket算法



### 如何突破线性分类限制

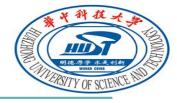


线性不可分



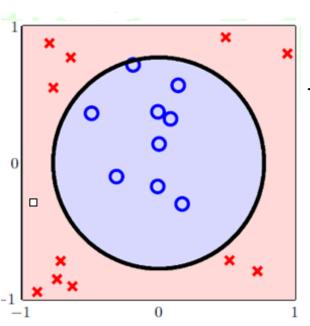
圆圈可分

$$h_{sep}(\mathbf{x}) = sign(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 0.6)$$



### 圆圈可分与线性可分

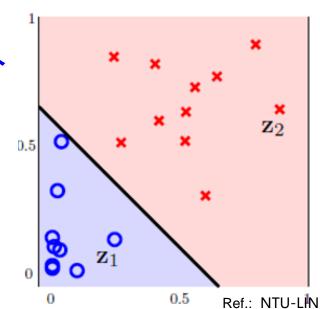
$$h_{sep}(\mathbf{x}) = sign(0.6 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot x_1^2 + (-1) \cdot x_2^2)$$
$$= sign(\widetilde{\mathbf{w}}_0 z_0 + \widetilde{\mathbf{w}}_1 z_1 + \widetilde{\mathbf{w}}_2 z_2) = sign(\widetilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \mathbf{z})$$

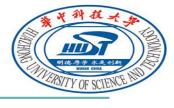


 $\{(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)\}$ 圆圈可分 $\rightarrow$  $\{(\mathbf{z}_n, y_n)\}$ 线性可分

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X} \stackrel{\Phi}{\to} \mathbf{z} \in \mathcal{Z}$$

Φ: 非线性特征变换





利用二次多项式的一般表达将样本 x 从 x 空间变换到 z 空间

$$\mathbf{\phi_2}(\mathbf{x}) = (1, x_1, ..., x_d, x_1^2, x_1 x_2, ..., x_d^2)^T$$

如果样本  $\mathbf{x}$  是 2 维特征,则:  $\mathbf{\phi_2}(\mathbf{x}) = (1, x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_2^2)^T$ 

样本 x 从原来的 d 维特征空间变换到多少维特征空间?

$$\tilde{d} = 1 + d + d + C_d^2 = 1 + d + d + \begin{pmatrix} d \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 不放回的组合问题

$$= 1 + d + d + \frac{d(d-1)}{2} = 1 + \frac{d(d+3)}{2} = \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{2}$$



## 利用二次多项式的一般表达将样本 x 从 x 空间变换到 z 空间

$$\mathbf{\phi_2}(\mathbf{x}) = (1, x_1, ..., x_d, x_1^2, x_1 x_2, ..., x_d^2)^T$$

如果样本  $\mathbf{x}$  是 2 维特征,则:  $\mathbf{\phi_2}(\mathbf{x}) = (1, x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_2^2)^T$ 

样本 x 从原来的 d 维特征空间变换到多少维特征空间?

$$\tilde{d} = 1 + d + d + C_d^2 = 1 + d + d + {d \choose 2}$$

放回的组合问题

$$= 1 + d + d + \frac{d(d-1)}{2} = 1 + \frac{d(d+3)}{2} = \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{2} = \binom{2+d}{2}$$



### 利用Q次多项式的一般表达将样本 x 从 x 空间变换到 z 空间

$$\mathbf{\phi}_{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = (1, x_{1}, ..., x_{d}, x_{1}^{2}, x_{1}x_{2}, ..., x_{d}^{2}, ..., x_{d}^{Q}, ..., x_{1}^{Q}, x_{1}^{Q-1}x_{2}, ..., x_{d}^{Q})^{T}$$
一次项

二次项

样本 x 从原来的 d 维特征空间变换到多少维特征空间?

$$\tilde{d} = C_{Q+d}^Q$$
 — 放回的组合问题

非线性变换 使特征被升 到高维空间

$$= \frac{(Q+d)!}{Q! \cdot d!} = \frac{(Q+d-1)(Q+d-2)\cdots(Q+1)}{d!}$$



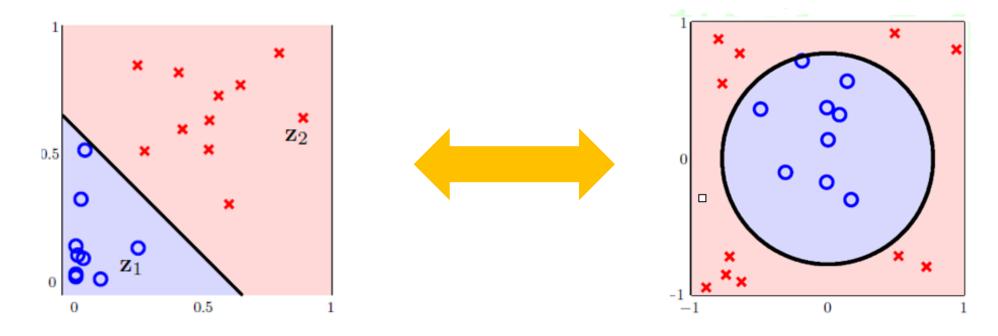
# 第六讲 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transformation)



- 6.1 线性不可分问题 (Nonlinear Data Problem)
- 6.2 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transform)
- 6.3 知识拓展 (Knowledge Extension)



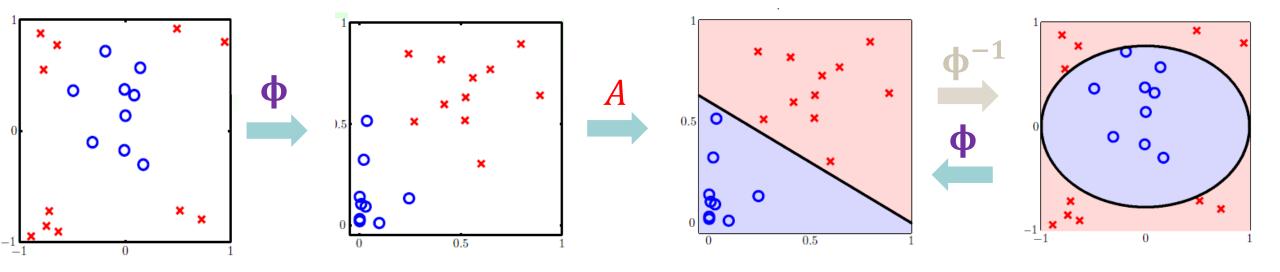
### 非线性变换的目的



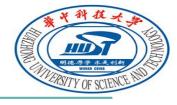
通过非线性变换  $\phi_Q$  使得训练样本集 $\{(\mathbf{z}_n = \phi_Q(\mathbf{x}_n), y_n)\}$ 在 $\mathcal{Z}$  空间找到好的分类面

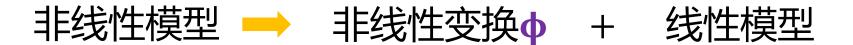


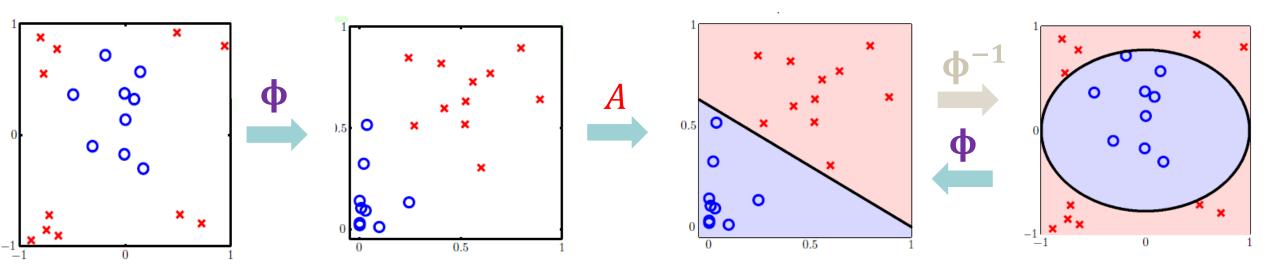
## 非线性变换步骤



- ① 利用非线性变换  $\phi$  将原始训练样本集 $\{(\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)\}$ 变换到 $\mathcal{Z}$  空间 $\{(\mathbf{z}_n = \phi(\mathbf{x}_n), y_n)\}$ ;
- ② 在数据集 $\{(z_n, y_n)\}$ 上选择合适的线性分类算法 $\mathcal{A}$ , 得到最佳解  $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^*$
- ③ 返回分类结果:  $g(\mathbf{x}) = sign(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{*T}\mathbf{x})$







线性模型不局限于二元分类;

通过非线性变换,可以方便地实现:二次PLA、三次PLA、更高次数多项式的PLA

二次回归、三次回归、更高次数回归。。。



特征提取



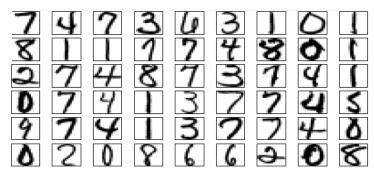
特征变换 💠

非线性变换并不 定是多项式变换

图像原始像素值 raw (pixels)

> 领域知识 domain knowledge

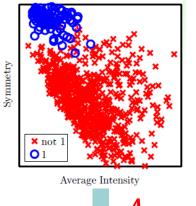
具体特征 concrete (intensity, symmetry)



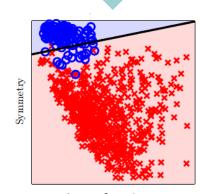


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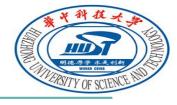


Average Intensity

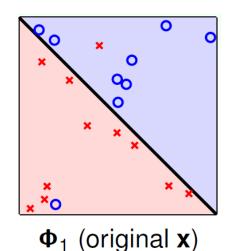
# 第六讲 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transformation)



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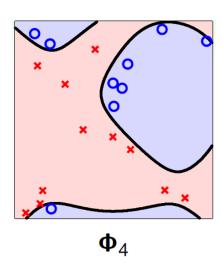


## 模型泛化能力讨论(Generalization Issue)

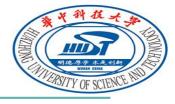


 $L_{in} \neq 0$ 

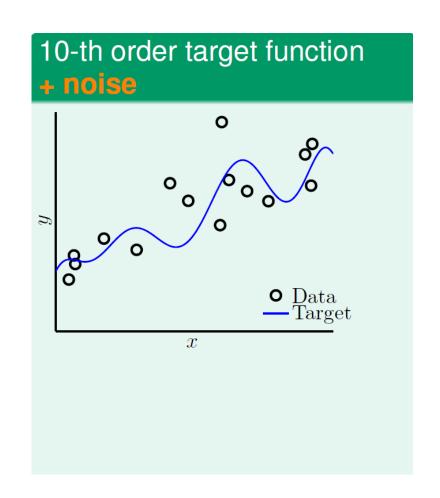
你认为哪个分类面更好?

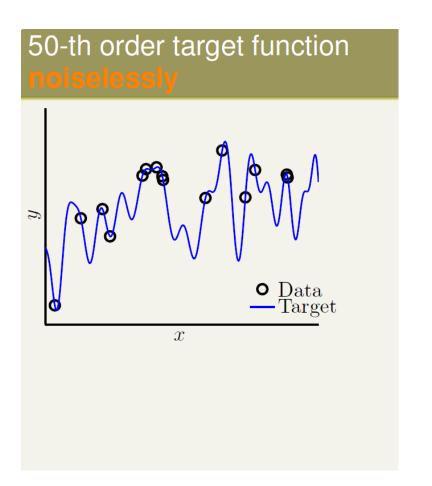


$$L_{in}=0$$



## 模型泛化能力讨论(Generalization Issue)



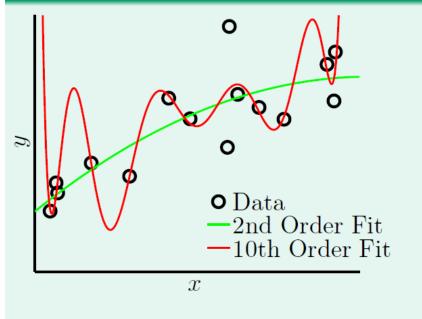




模型泛化能力讨论(Generalization Issue)

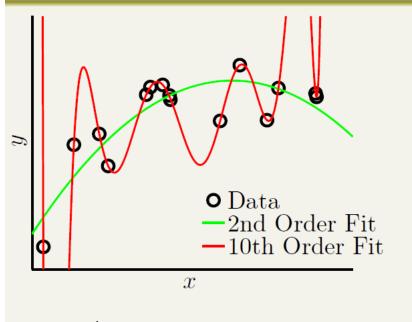
10-th order target function

+ noise



	$g_2\in\mathcal{H}_2$	$g_{10}\in\mathcal{H}_{10}$
$\overline{L_{in}}$	0.050	0.034
$L_{out}$	0.127	9.00

50-th order target function noiselessly



	$g_2 \in \mathcal{H}_2$	$g_{10}\in\mathcal{H}_{10}$
$\overline{L_{in}}$	0.029	0.00001
$L_{out}$	0.120	7680



## 模型泛化能力讨论(Generalization Issue)

# Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) Bound

For any  $g = \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}) \in \mathcal{H}$  and 'statistical' large  $\mathcal{D}$ , for  $N \geq 2$ ,  $d_{VC} \geq 2$ 

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{D}}\left[\underbrace{\left|E_{\mathsf{in}}(g) - E_{\mathsf{out}}(g)\right| > \epsilon}\right] \leq \underbrace{4(2N)^{\mathsf{d}_{\mathsf{VC}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{8}\epsilon^2N\right)}_{\delta}$$



#### Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) Bound

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..., with probability 
$$\geq 1 - \delta$$
, GOOD:  $|E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| \leq \epsilon$ 



#### Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) Bound

For any  $g = \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}) \in \mathcal{H}$  and 'statistical' large  $\mathcal{D}$ , for  $N \geq 2$ ,  $d_{VC} \geq 2$ 

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..., with probability 
$$\geq 1 - \delta$$
, **GOOD!**

gen. error 
$$\left|E_{\text{in}}(g) - E_{\text{out}}(g)\right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{8}{N}} \ln\left(\frac{4(2N)^{d_{\text{VC}}}}{\delta}\right)$$

$$E_{\text{in}}(\boldsymbol{g}) - \sqrt{\frac{8}{N} \ln \left( \frac{4(2N)^{d_{\text{VC}}}}{\delta} \right)} \leq E_{\text{out}}(\boldsymbol{g}) \leq E_{\text{in}}(\boldsymbol{g}) + \sqrt{\frac{8}{N} \ln \left( \frac{4(2N)^{d_{\text{VC}}}}{\delta} \right)}$$



## 模型复杂度

with a high probability,

$$E_{\text{out}}(g) \leq E_{\text{in}}(g) + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{8}{N} \ln\left(\frac{4(2N)^{d_{\text{VC}}}}{\delta}\right)}}_{\Omega(N,\mathcal{H},\delta)}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\cdots}}{\Omega(N,\mathcal{H},\delta)}$$

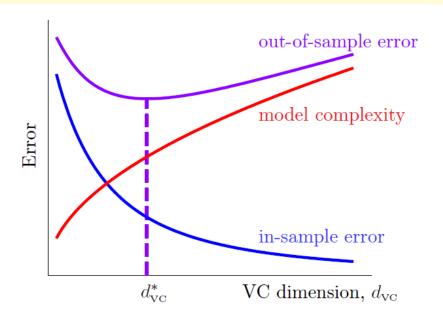
: penalty for model complexity



## 模型复杂度

with a high probability,

$$E_{\text{out}}(g) \leq E_{\text{in}}(g) + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{8}{N} \ln\left(\frac{4(2N)^{d_{\text{VC}}}}{\delta}\right)}}_{\Omega(N,\mathcal{H},\delta)}$$

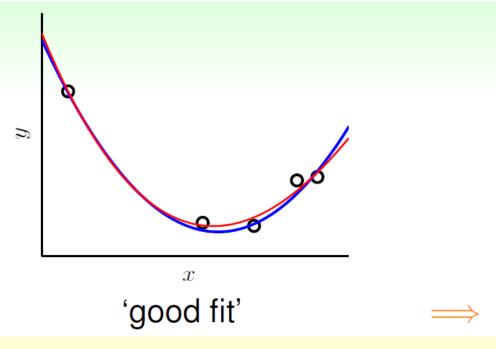


- $d_{VC} \uparrow$ :  $E_{in} \downarrow but \Omega \uparrow$
- $d_{VC} \downarrow : \Omega \downarrow \text{ but } E_{\text{in}} \uparrow$
- best d<sub>VC</sub> in the middle

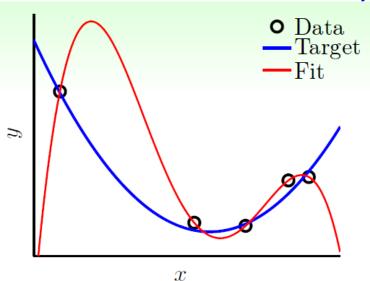
powerful  $\mathcal{H}$  not always good!



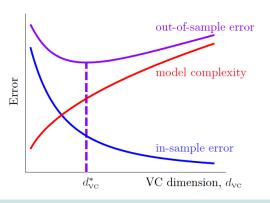
# 泛化性能不好与过拟合(Bad Generalization and Overfitting)



bad generalization: low  $E_{in}$ , high  $E_{out}$ ; overfitting: lower  $E_{in}$ , higher  $E_{out}$ 



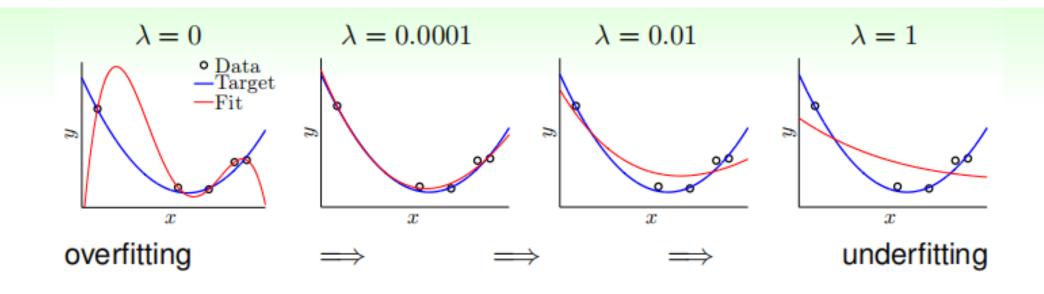
#### overfit





# 过拟合与正则化(Overfitting and Regularization)

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} E_{\text{aug}}(\mathbf{w}) = E_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{w}) + \frac{\lambda}{N} \mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{w}$$



# 第六讲 非线性变换 (Nonlinear Transformation)



- 6.1线性不可分问题 (Nonlinear Data Problem) *通过多项式变换后的数据集符合线性模型特点*
- 6.2 非线性变换  $利用Z = \Phi(X)$  变换后,可以方便地使用线性模型处理
- 6.3 知识拓展 VC Bound、模型复杂度、泛化能力、过拟合、正则化