

# Answers to problem set #1

## Supervised Learning: Regression and SVM

Data Mining, Spring 2018

### 1 Linear Regression

(1) 在多元线性回归模型中:

Hypothesis:  $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T x = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$

Parameters:  $\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$

Cost function:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

利用梯度下降法求解参数的迭代过程如下:

Repeat {  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta)$

$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$

(simultaneously update  $\theta_j$  for  $j = 0, \dots, n$ )

}

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$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$x_0^{(i)} = 1$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_1^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_2 := \theta_2 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_2^{(i)}$$

...

初始化:  $\theta^0 = (0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00)^T$

将学习率设为 1, 迭代一次之后:

$$\theta^1 = (93.00, 8376.00, 6864.60, 8059.80, 8501.80)^T.$$

(2) 不能。因为

$$J(\theta^0) = 4328.50, J(\theta^1) = 3743077544562.61, J(\theta^0) < J(\theta^1).$$

(3) 经一次迭代后计算  $\Delta J = J(\theta^1) - J(\theta^0)$

$\alpha$	$\Delta J$
0.1	-37407867726
0.01	-371787909.6
0.001	-3488802.333
0.0001	-11980.34696
1.00E-05	2170.964167
1.00E-06	250.7864054

因此取  $\alpha = 0.00001$  可使损失函数经一次迭代下降最快。

(4) 利用标准方程求解参数, 公式为:

$$\Theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

```
% linear regression (normal equation)
% Input: X, the feature matrix (m by (n+1))
%       y, the dependent variables
% Output: theta, the parameters
function theta = linear_regression_NE(X,y)
theta = inv(X'*X)*X'*y;
end
```

求得:

$$\theta = (-19.50, 1.69, 0.38, -0.31, -0.44)^T$$

$$m_{predict} = \theta^T x = 89.51.$$

(5) 引入正则化项之后, 参数求解标准方程为:

$$\theta = [X^T X + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}]^{-1} X^T Y$$

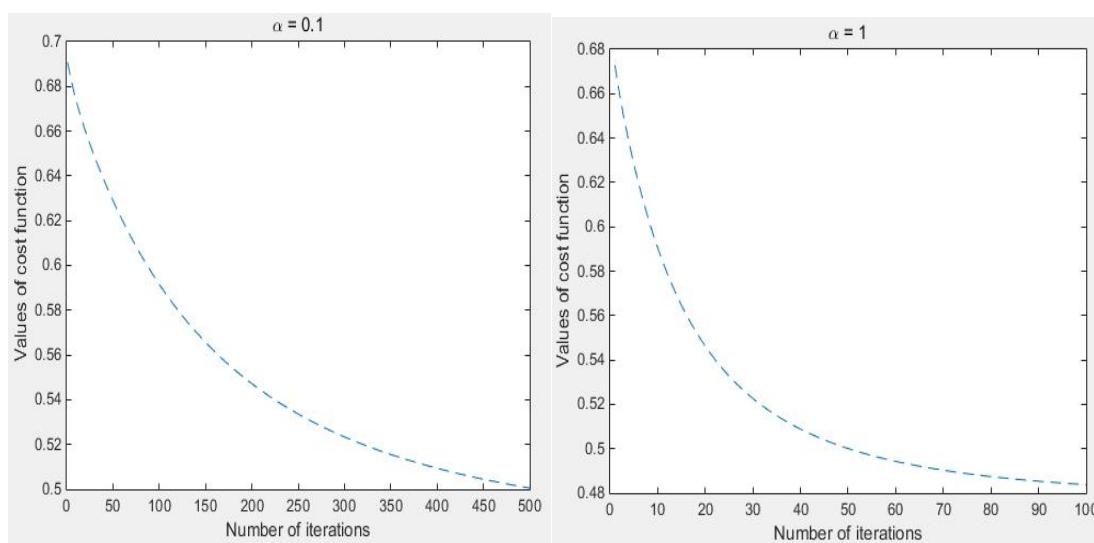
$$\lambda = 1, \theta = (-19.99, 1.47, 0.07, -0.23, -0.06)^T$$

$$m_{predict} = \theta^T x = 88.95.$$

(对预测结果简单分析，言之成理即可)。

## 2 Logistic Regression

(1)



$$\alpha = 1, \theta = (-2.67, 2.22, 1.06, -1.77, 2.24)^T$$

%%%

```
% Call the library function glmfit
[theta, dev] = glmfit(X, y, 'binomial', 'link', 'logit');
```

若调用 Matlab 库函数 glmfit 可得

$$\theta = (-2.67, 2.22, 1.06, -1.77, 2.24)^T$$

(2)

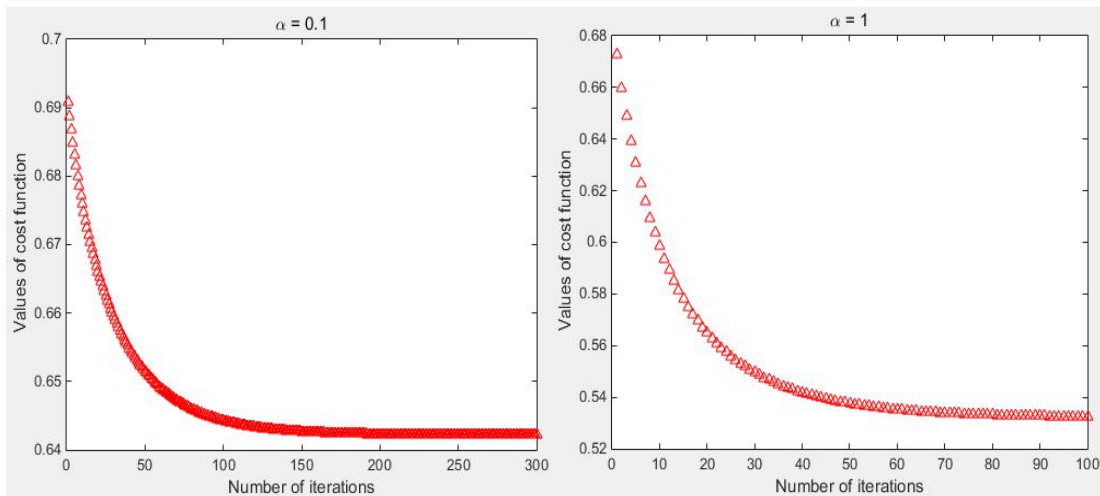
对影响子宫内膜癌发病的最直接的因素应为“雌激素药使用”及“非雌激素药使用”，因为通过逻辑回归模型求得的权重参数中这两项的值较大(其他答案言之成理即可)。

(3)

### logistic\_regression\_GD\_N.m

```
% logistic regression (gradient decent-- normalization)
% Input: X, the feature matrix
%        y, the depend variable
%        alpha, the learning rate
%        Iter, the number of iterations
%        lambda, the regulaization parameter
% Output: theta, the parameters
%         J, values of cost function
```

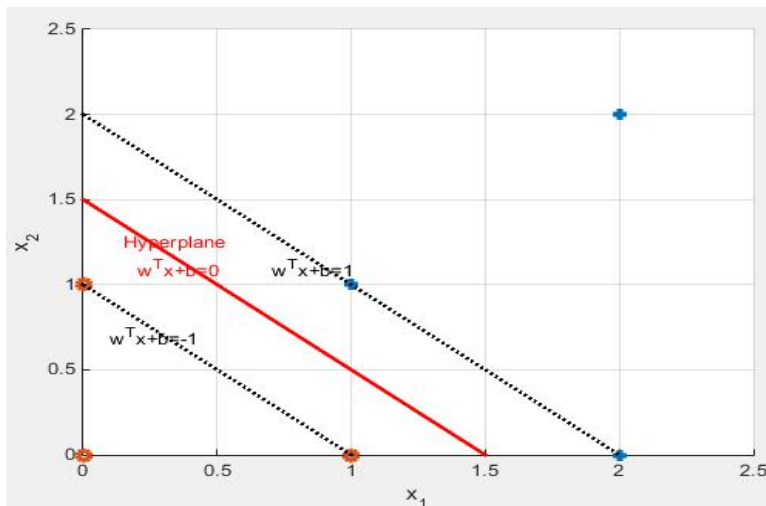
```
function [theta,J]= logistic_regression_GD_N (X,y, alpha, Iter, lambda)
```



$$\alpha = 1, \lambda = 1, \theta = (-1.00, 1.08, 0.51, -0.74, 0.81)^T$$

## 3 SVM

(1) 支持向量与最优超平面如下图所示:



其中支持向量为:

$$(1, 1)^T, (2, 0)^T, (1, 0)^T, (0, 1)^T$$

由于支持向量满足:

$$\begin{cases} \omega^T x^{(i)} + b = +1, y^{(i)} = +1 \\ \omega^T x^{(i)} + b = -1, y^{(i)} = -1 \end{cases}$$

将坐标点代入可得:

$$\omega = (2, 2)^T, b = -3$$

因此相应的超平面方程为:

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3 = 0$$

(2)

由于新增的样本点能被正确分类且远离最优超平面, 支持向量不发生变化, 用 SVM 训练出来的分类模型不受影响; 而逻辑回归模型的训练则要考虑所有训练样本点, 因此新增训练样本点会影响逻辑回归 (其他答案言之成理即可)。

(3)

由 (1) 可知支持向量为:

$$(1, 1)^T, (2, 0)^T, (1, 0)^T, (0, 1)^T$$

两个异类支持向量到最优超平面 (决策边界) 的距离之和即为 “间隔” (margin):

$$\gamma = \frac{2}{\|\omega\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(4)

对拉格朗日函数求偏导后可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} x^{(i)} \\ 0 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y^{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

利用互补松弛性质有:

$$\alpha_j \geq 0$$

$$\alpha_j (y^{(j)} (\omega^T x^{(j)} + b) - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} \alpha_j > 0, x^{(j)} \text{ is a support vector} \\ \alpha_j = 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

代入支持向量坐标可得：

$$\omega = (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 - \alpha_5, \alpha_1 - \alpha_6)^T$$

求解方程组：

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_5 - \alpha_6 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 - \alpha_5 - \alpha_6 + b = 1 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_3 - 2\alpha_5 + b = 1 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 - \alpha_5 + b = -1 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_6 + b = -1 \end{cases}$$

可得：

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 3 \\ \alpha_3 = 1 \\ \alpha_5 = 3 \\ \alpha_6 = 1 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}, \alpha_2 = \alpha_4 = 0$$

超平面方程为：

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3 = 0$$
 与 (1) 中的结论一致。