COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

(INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING) SS16

Lecture 3:

- Classification with Logistic Regression
- Advanced optimization techniques
- Underfitting & Overfitting
- Model selection (Training- & Validation- & Testset)

CLASSIFICATION WITH LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Logistic Regression

- **Classification** and not regression
- Classification = recognition

Mogees and vibration classification: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xv4hIl-_h10
Action recognition: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajswsWVWQvY

Logistic Regression

- „The“ default **classification** model
  - Binary classification
  - Extensions to multi-class later in the course

- Simple classification algorithm
  - **Convex** cost - unique local optimum
  - Gradient descent
  - No more parameter than with linear regre

- Interpretability of parameters

- Fast evaluation of hypothesis for making predictions

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

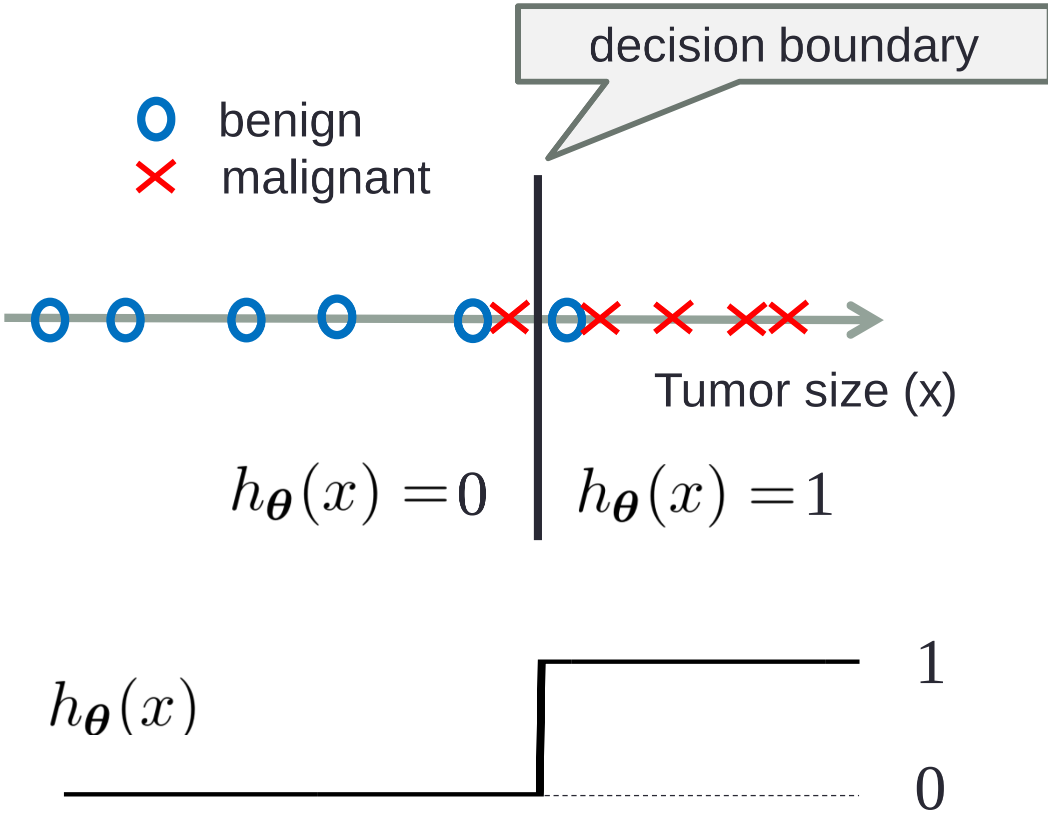
Hypothesis

Example (step function hypothesis)

„labeled data“

i	Tumor size (mm) x	Malignant ? y
1	2.3	0 (N)
2	5.1	1 (Y)
3	1.4	0 (N)
4	6.3	1 (Y)
5	5.3	1 (Y)
	…	…

↑
labels



Example (logistic function hypothesis)

„labeled data“

i	Tumor size (mm) x	Malignant ? y
1	2.3	0 (N)
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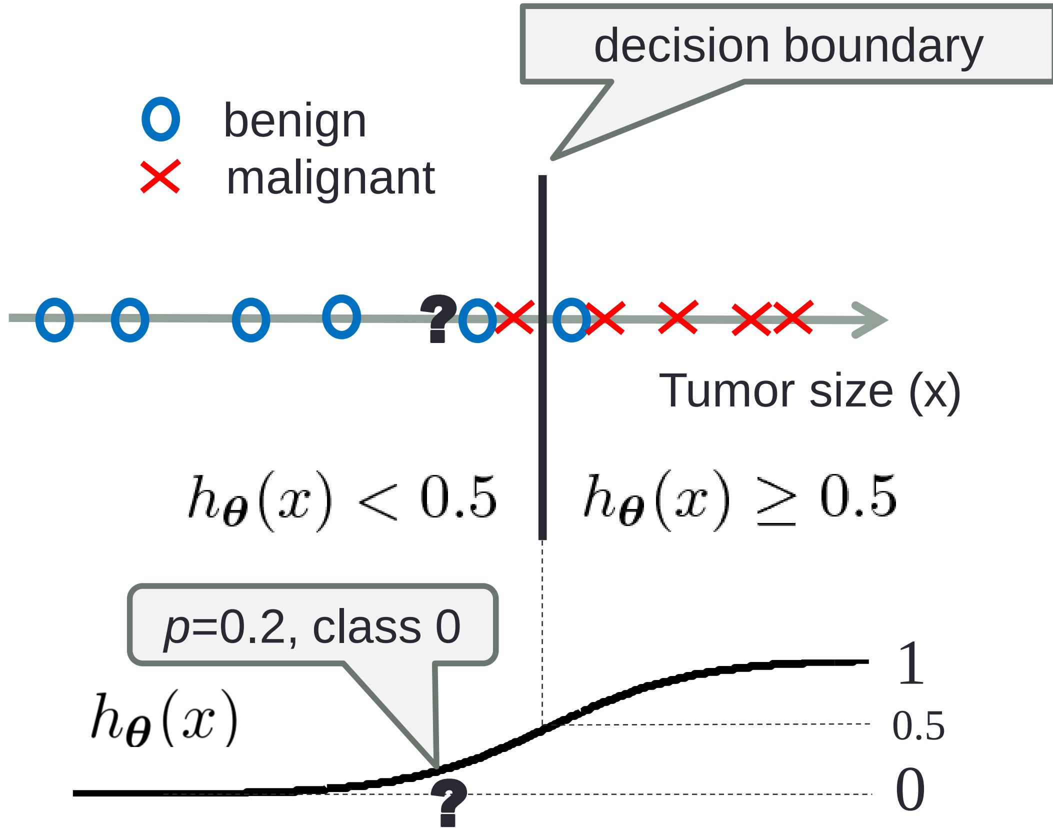

Hypothesis: Tumor is malignant with **probability p**

Classification: if $p < 0.5$: 0
if $p \geq 0.5$: 1

Example (logistic function hypothesis)

„labeled data“

i	Tumor size (mm) x	Malignant ? y
1	2.3	0 (N)
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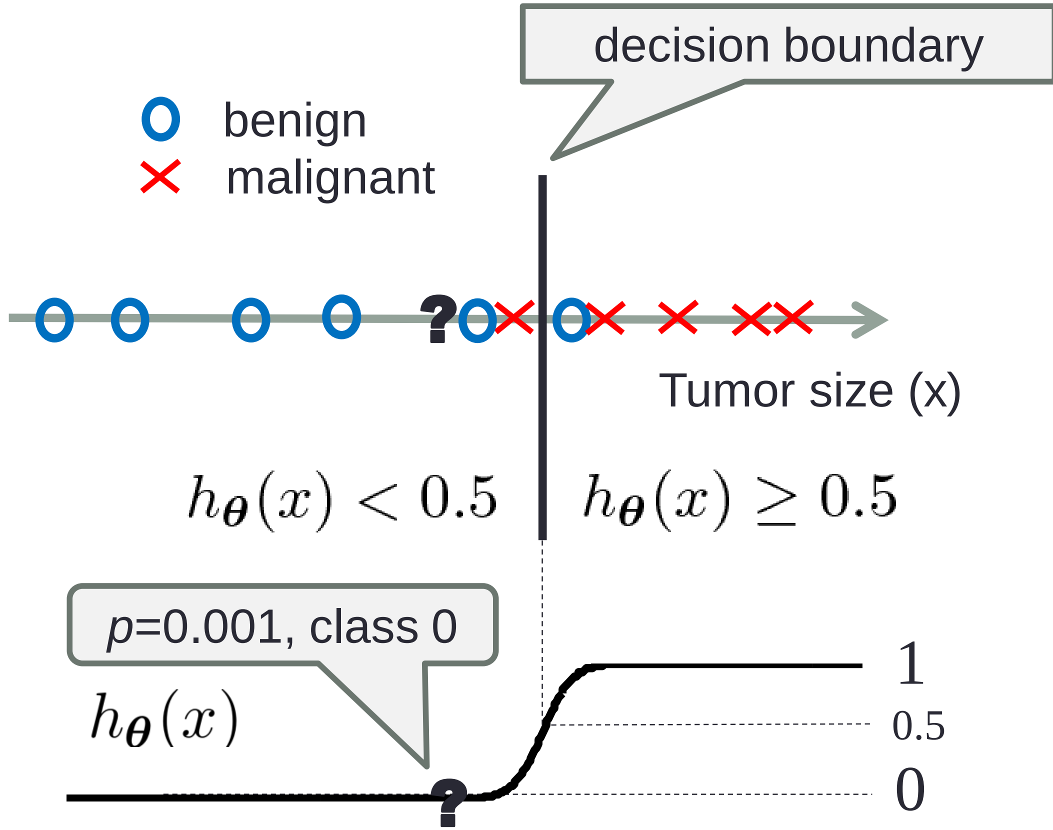


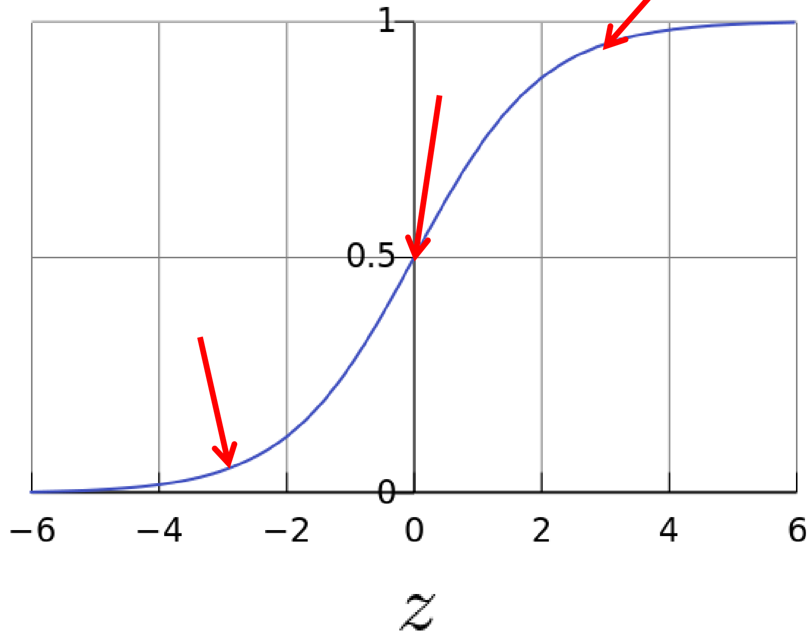
Hypothesis: Tumor is malignant with **probability p**

Classification: if $p < 0.5$: 0
if $p \geq 0.5$: 1

Logistic (Sigmoid) function

$$\sigma(-3) \approx 0.05 \quad \sigma(0) = 0.5 \quad \sigma(3) \approx 0.95$$

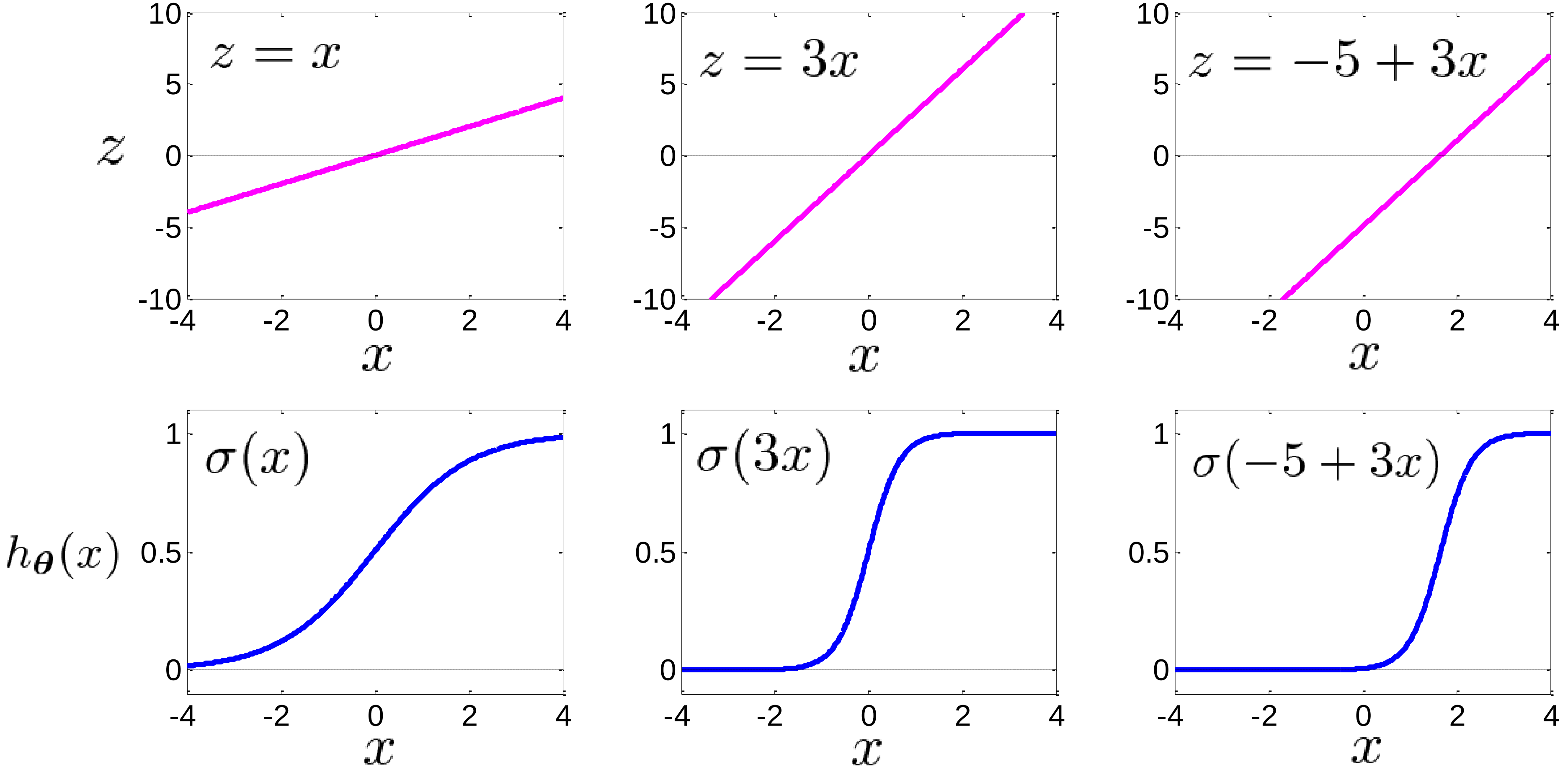
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$



- Advantages over step function for classification:
  - Differentiable → (**gradient** descent)
  - Contains additional information (how certain is the prediction?)

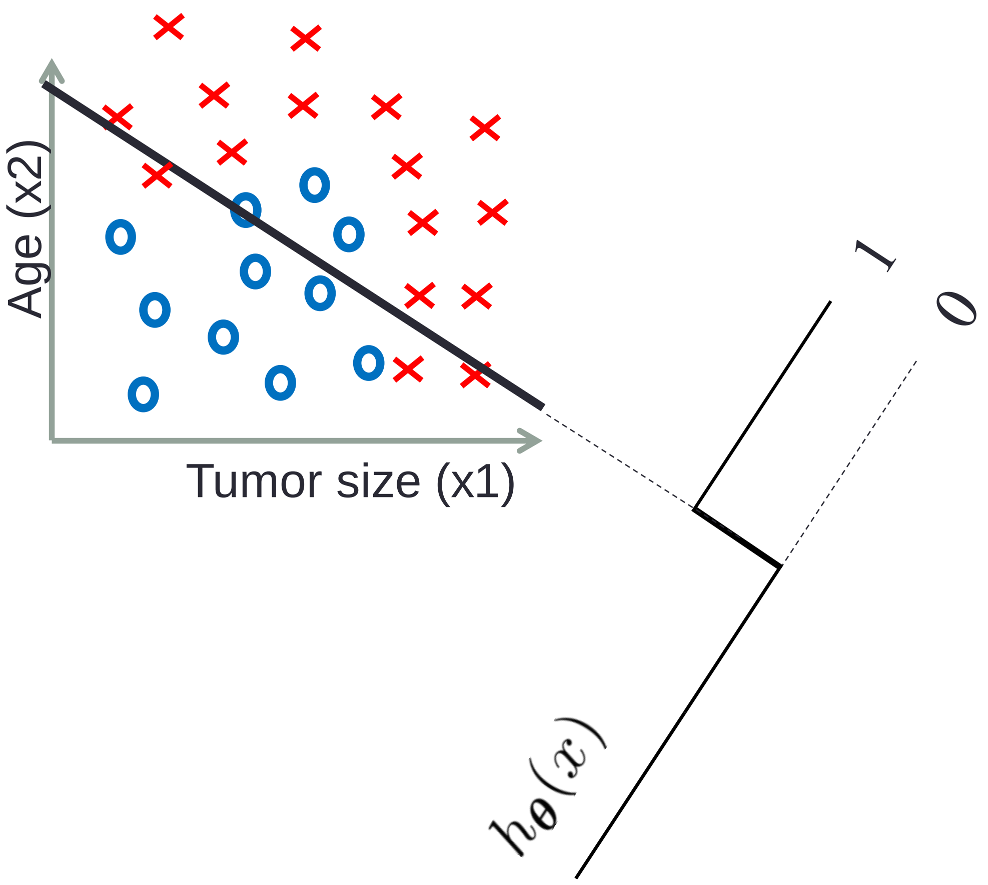
Logistic regression hypothesis (one input)

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x) = \sigma(z) = \sigma(\theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x)$$



Classification with multiple inputs

i	Tumor size (mm) x1	Age x2	Malignant? y
1	2.3	25	**0 (N)**
2	5.1	62	**1 (Y)**
3	1.4	47	**0 (N)**
4	6.3	39	**1 (Y)**
5	5.3	72	**1 (Y)**
	…		…



Multiple inputs and logistic hypothesis

i	Tumor size (mm) x1	Age x2	Malignant? y
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2	5.1	62	**1 (Y)**
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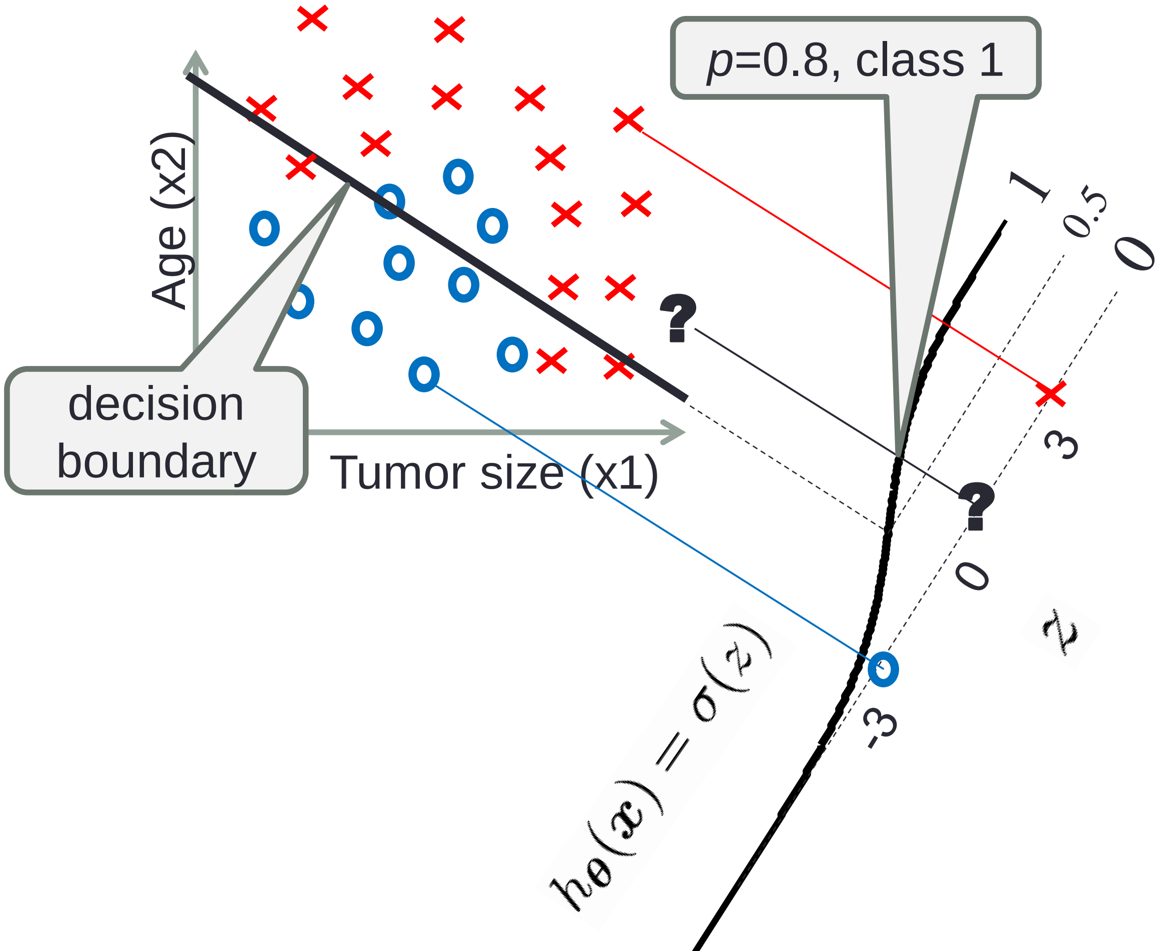
1. Reduce point in high-dimensional space to a scalar z
2. Apply logistic function



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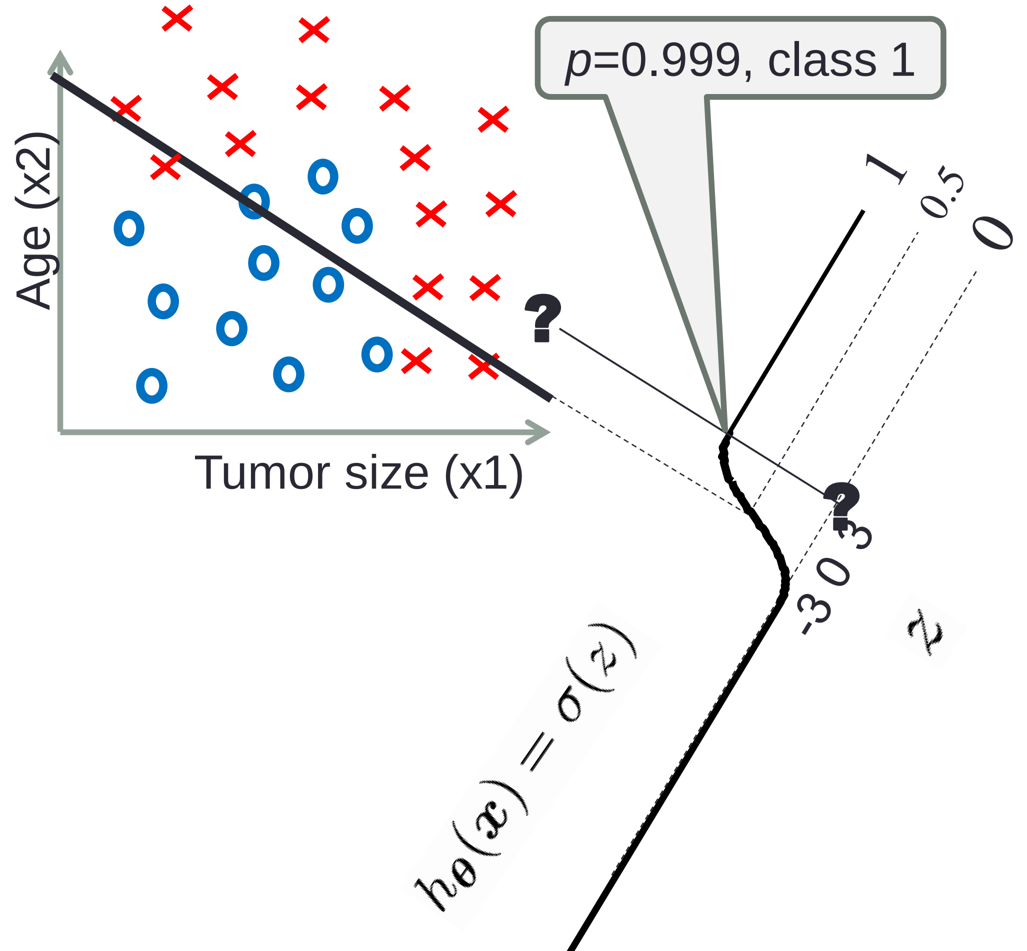


Logistic regression hypothesis

1. Reduce high-dimensional input $\boldsymbol{x}$ to a scalar

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ &= \theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n \cdot x_n \end{aligned}$$

2. Apply logistic function

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta}) \\ &= \sigma(\theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x_1 + \cdots + \theta_n \cdot x_n) \end{aligned}$$

3. Interpret output $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x})$ as probability and predict class:

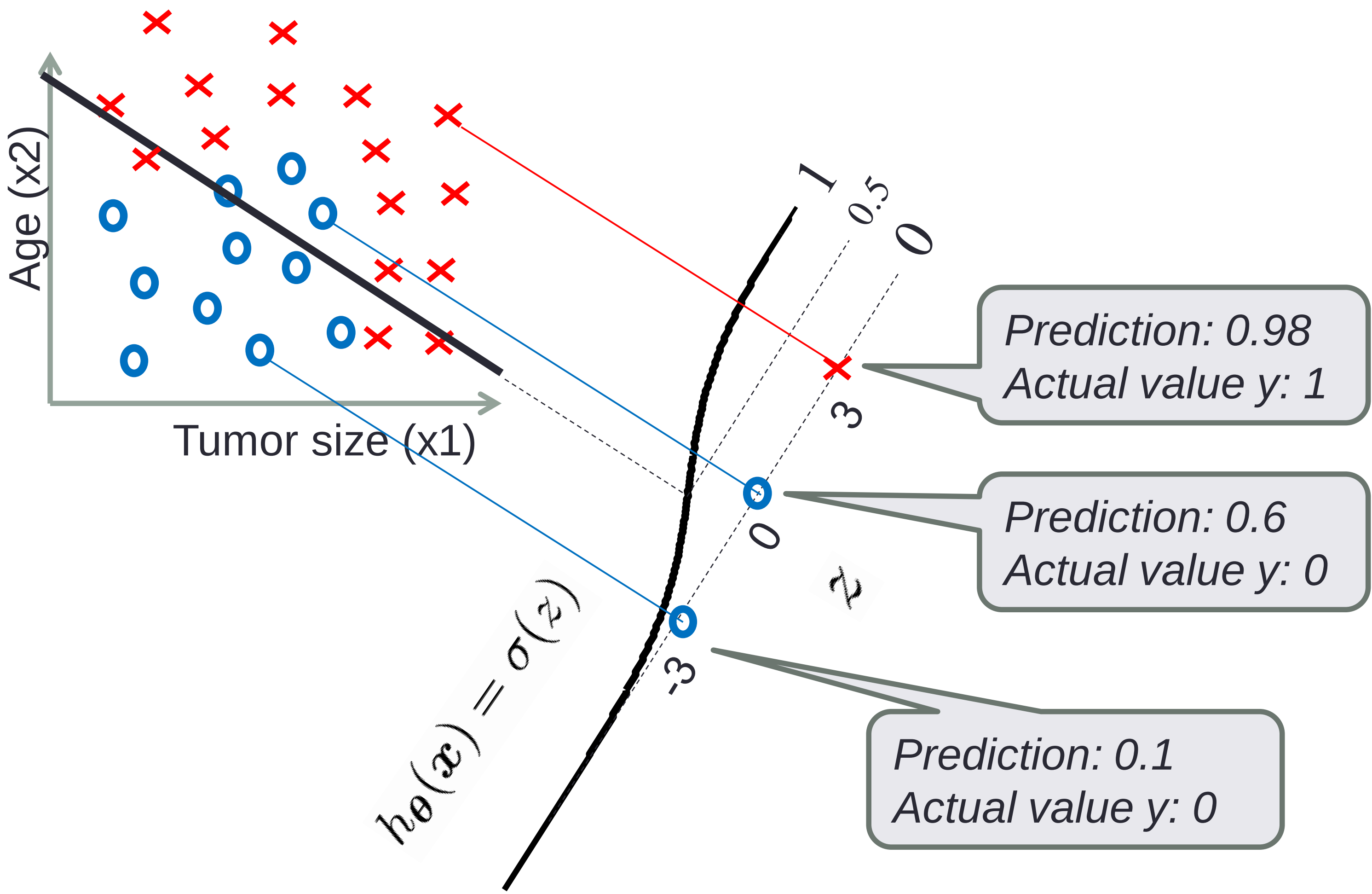
$$\textit{Class} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) < 0.5 \\ 1 & \text{if } h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geq 0.5 \end{cases}$$

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Cost function

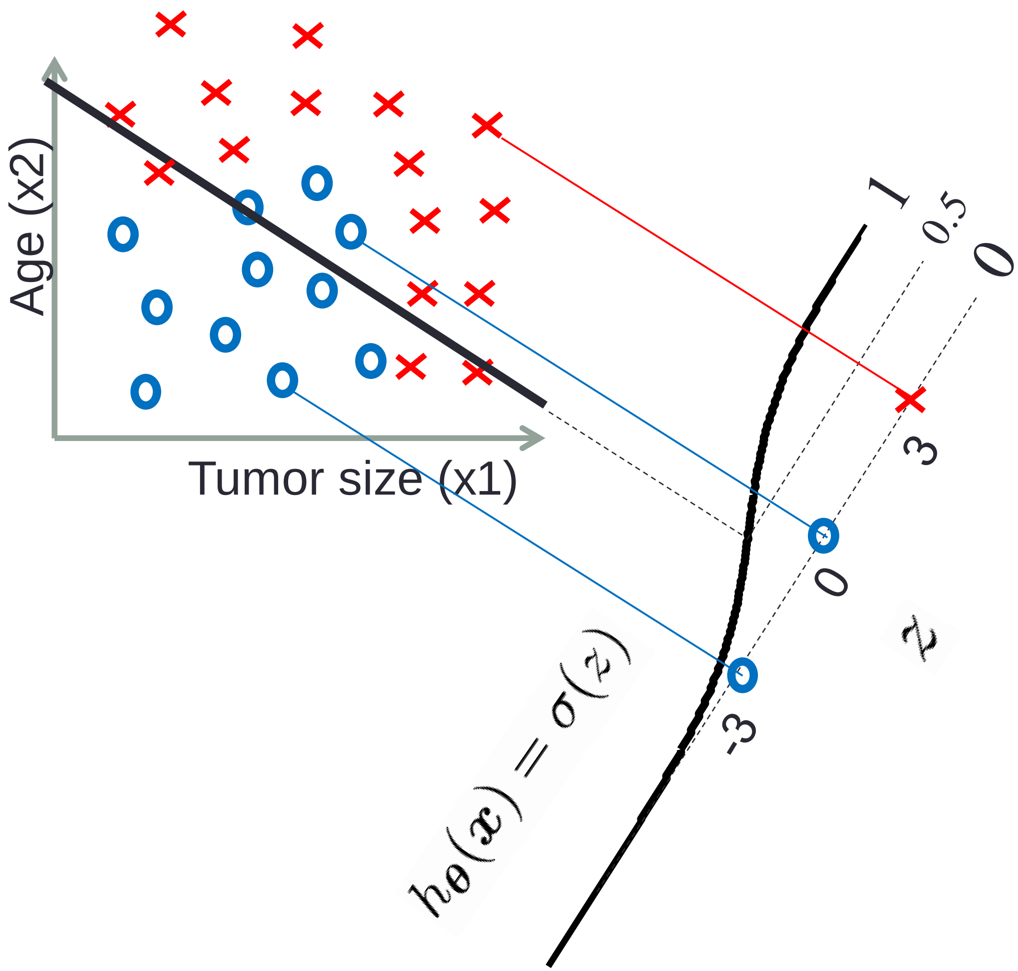
Logistic regression cost function

- How well does the hypothesis $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta})$ fit the data?



Logistic regression cost function

- **Probabilistic model**: y is 1 with probability: $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{\theta})$



Logistic regression cost function

- **Probabilistic model**: y is 1 with probability p(x,y=1) = $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{\theta})$

The parameters should maximize the **likelihood** of the data

$$\max_{\theta} \log p(X = (x_1 \dots x_n), y = (y_1, \dots y_n) | \theta)$$

If data points are independants $p(x_i, y_i, x_j, y_j | \theta) = p(x_j, y_j | \theta) . p(x_i, y_i | \theta)$

$$\max_{\theta} \sum_i \log p(x_i, y_i | \theta)$$

Separating positive and negative examples

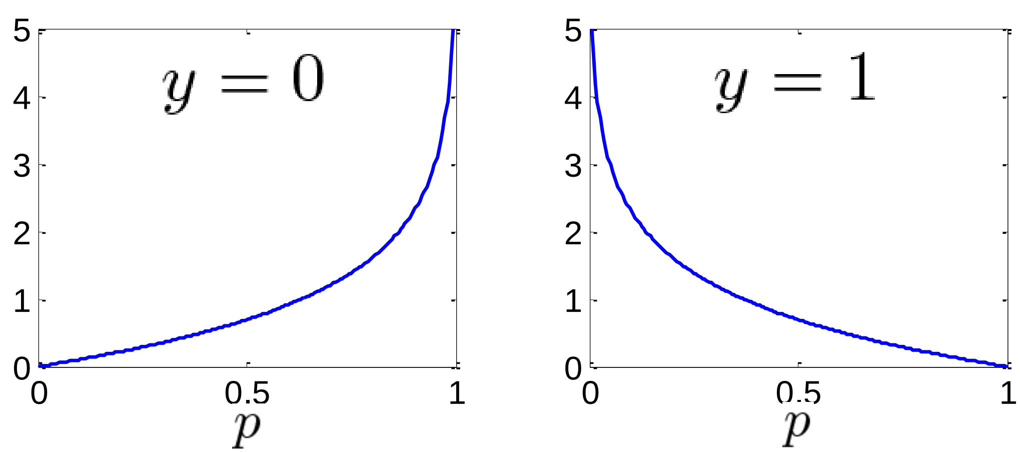
$$\max_{\theta} \sum_{y_i=1} \log p(x_i, 1 | \theta) + \sum_{y_i=0} \log p(x_i, 0 | \theta)$$

$\sigma(x^T\theta)$ $\quad$ $1 - \sigma(x^T\theta)$

Logistic regression cost function

- How well does the hypothesis $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{\theta})$ fit the data?
- „Cost“ for predicting probability *p* when the real value is *y*:

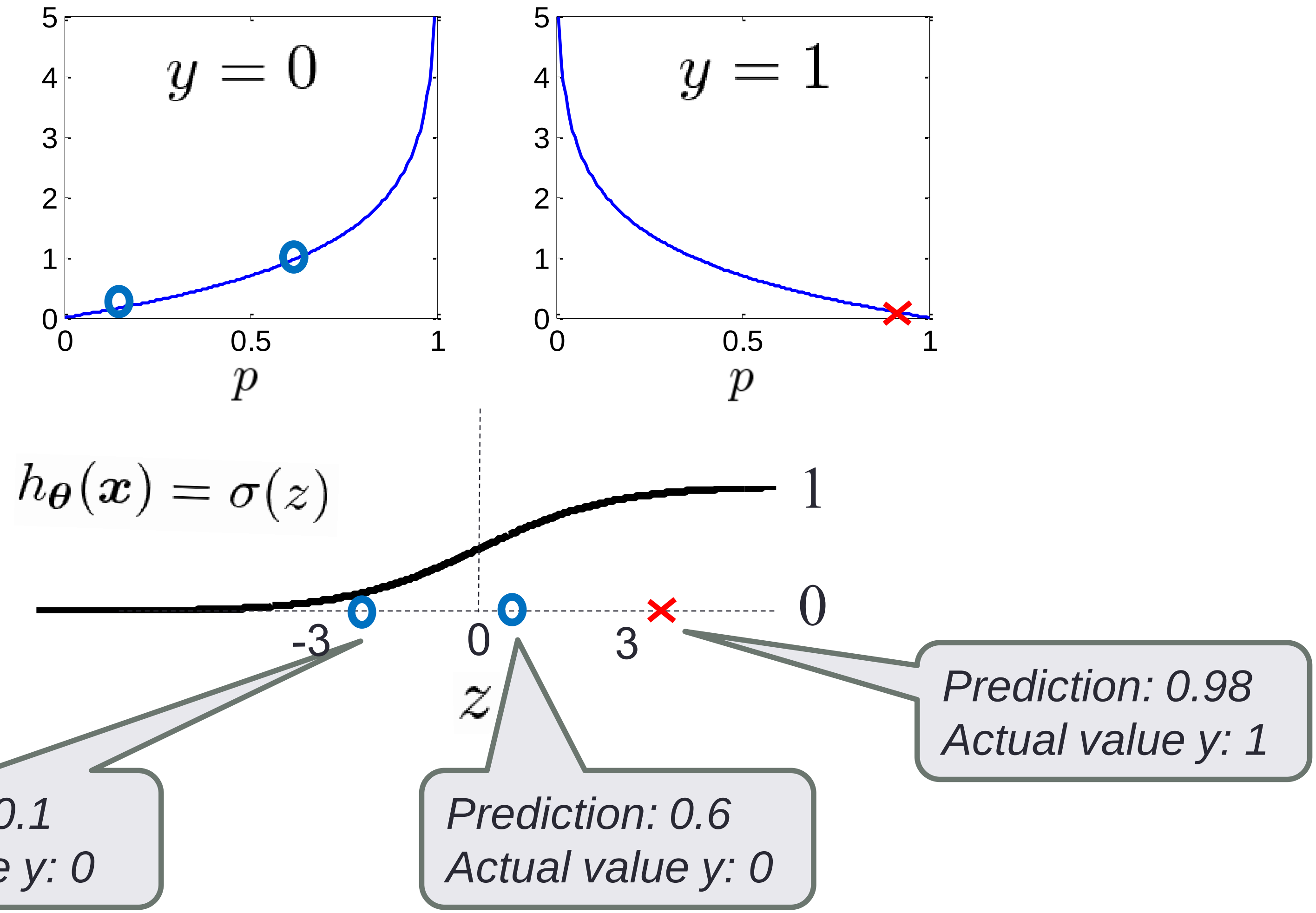
$$\mathrm{Cost}(p,\ y) = \begin{cases} -\log(1-p) & \text{if } y = 0 \ , \\ -\log(p) & \text{if } y = 1 \ . \end{cases}$$



- Mean over all training examples: $$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathrm{Cost}(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}),\ y^{(i)})$$

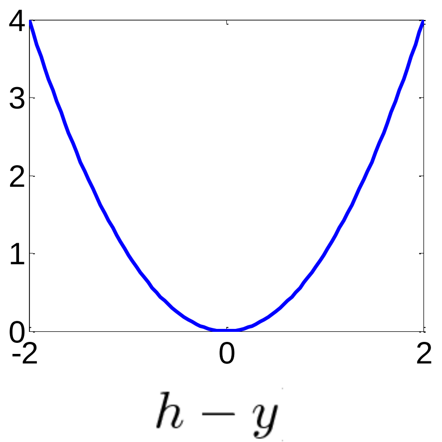
Multiple inputs and logistic hypothesis

- How well does the hypothesis $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{\theta})$ fit the data?



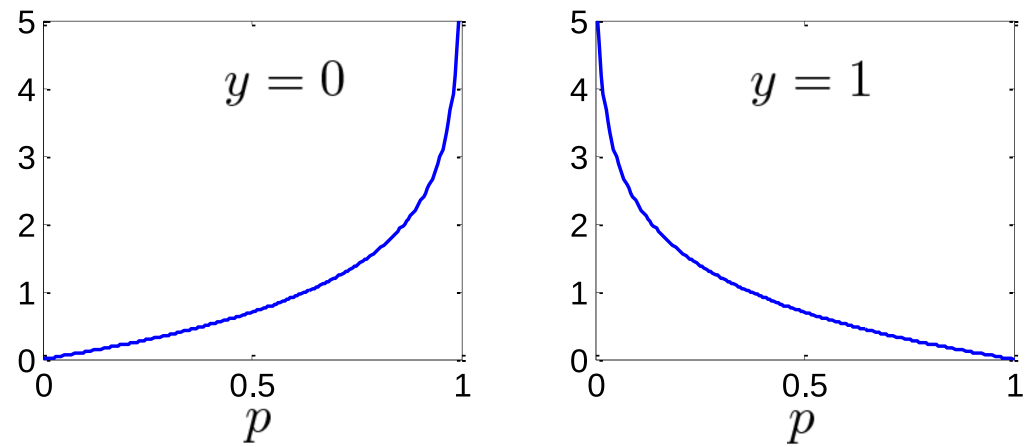
Comparison cost functions

Linear regression



$$\mathrm{Cost}(h,\ y) = (h - y)^2$$

Logistic regression



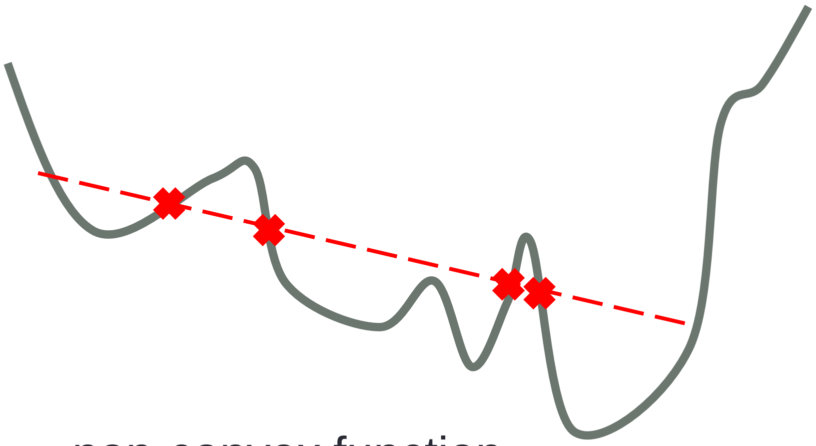
$$\mathrm{Cost}(p,\ y) = \begin{cases} -\log(1-p) & \text{if } y = 0 \ , \\ -\log(p) & \text{if } y = 1 \ . \end{cases}$$

Mean over all training examples:

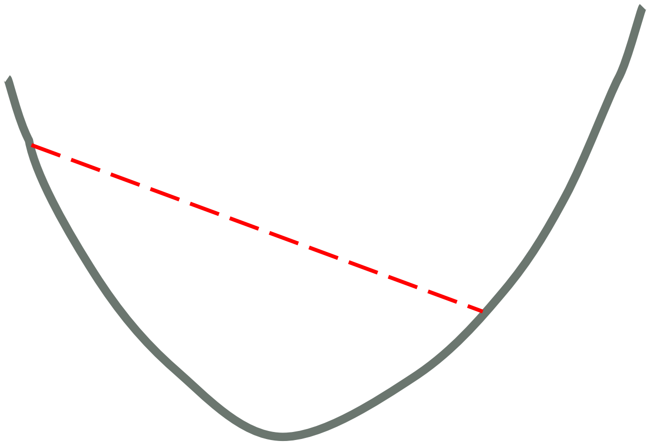
$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathrm{Cost}(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}),\ y^{(i)})$$

Why not mean squared error (MSE) again?

- **MSE** with logistic hypothesis is **non-convex** (many local minima)
- Logistic regression **is convex** (unique minimum)
- Cost function can be derived from statistical principles („**maximum likelihood**“)



non-convex function



convex function

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

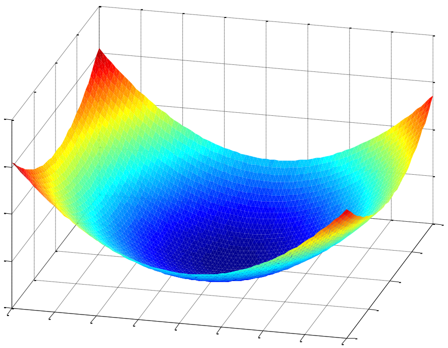
Learning from data

Minimizing the cost via gradient descent

- Gradient descent

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

(simultaneous update for j=0…n)

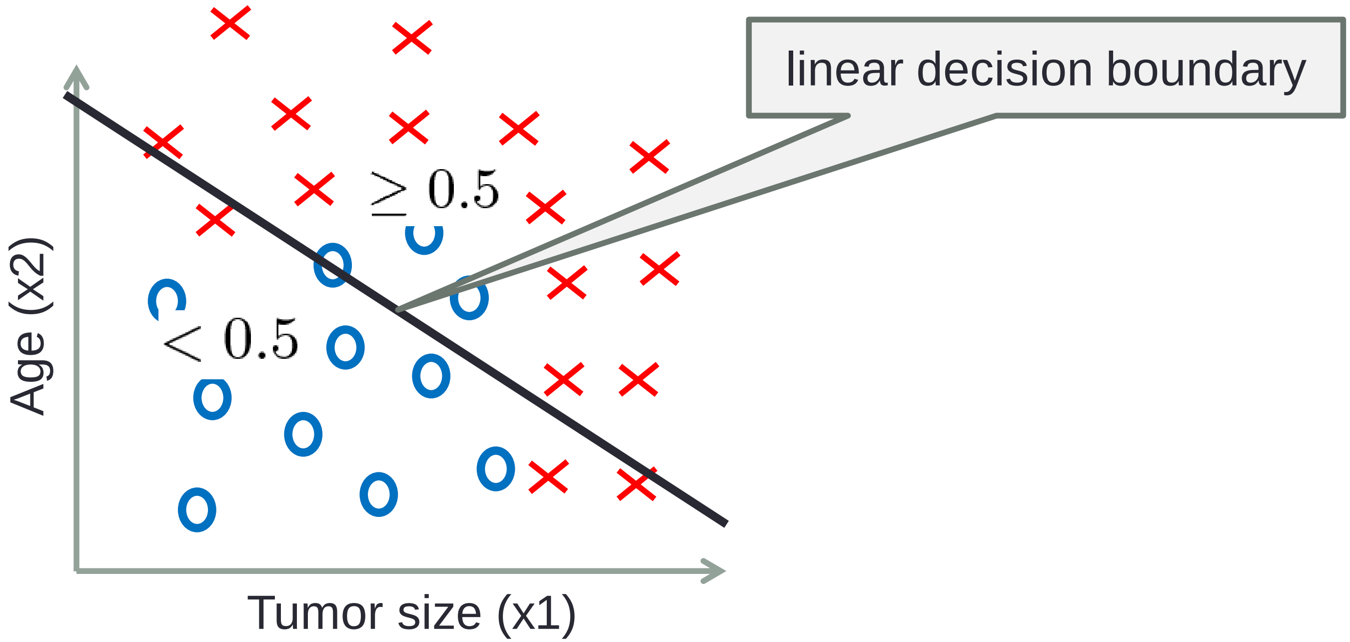


- Gradient of logistic regression cost:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \Big(\underbrace{h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}}_{\text{„error“}} \Big) \cdot \underbrace{x_j^{(i)}}_{\text{„input“}}$$

(for j=0: $x_0^{(i)} = 1$)

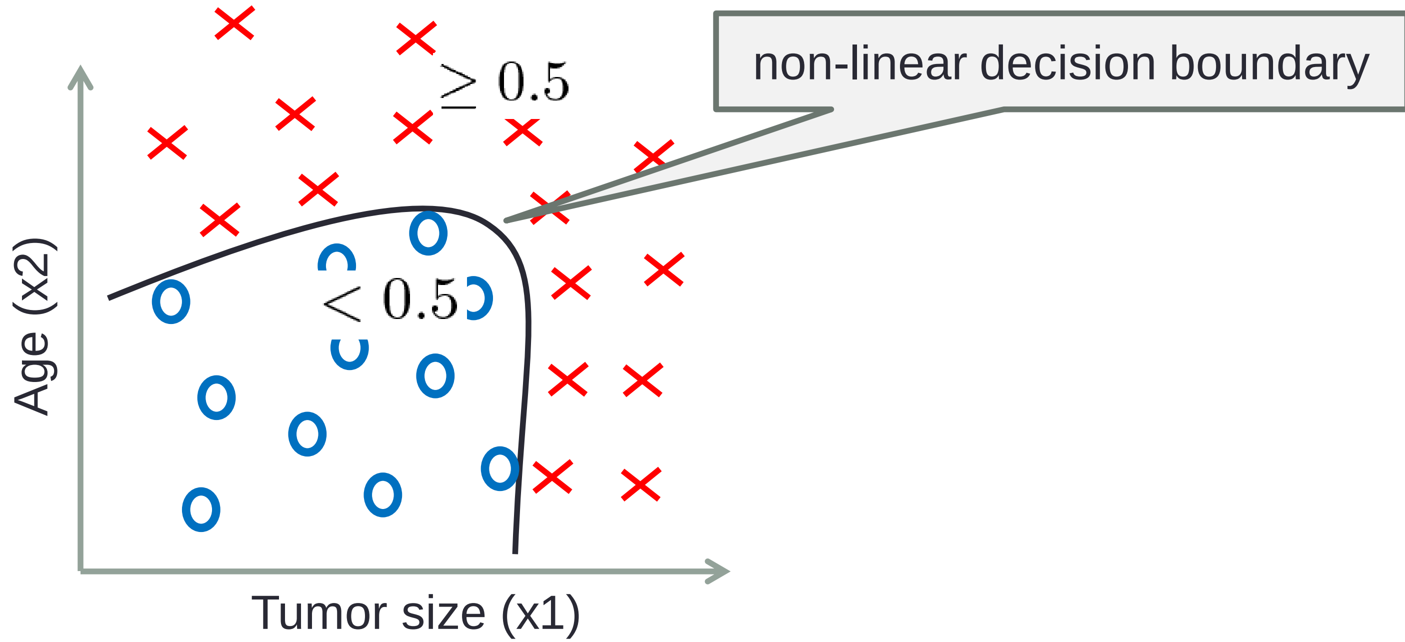
Linear to non-linear features



$$x_1 = \text{Tumor Size}, \;\; x_2 = \text{Age}$$

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(-10 + 2 \cdot x_1 + 0.05 \cdot x_2)$$

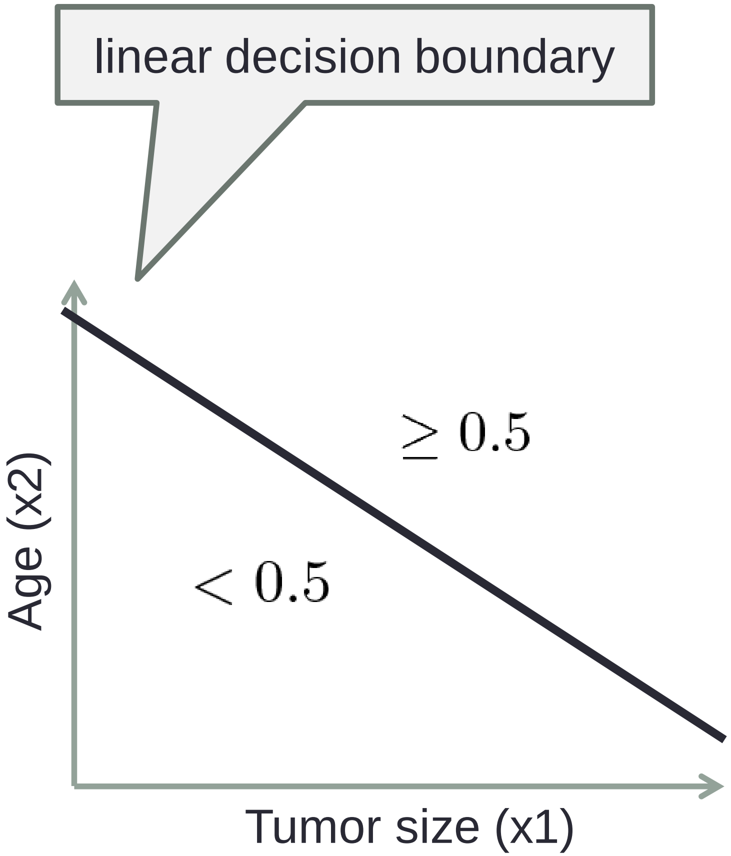
Linear to non-linear features

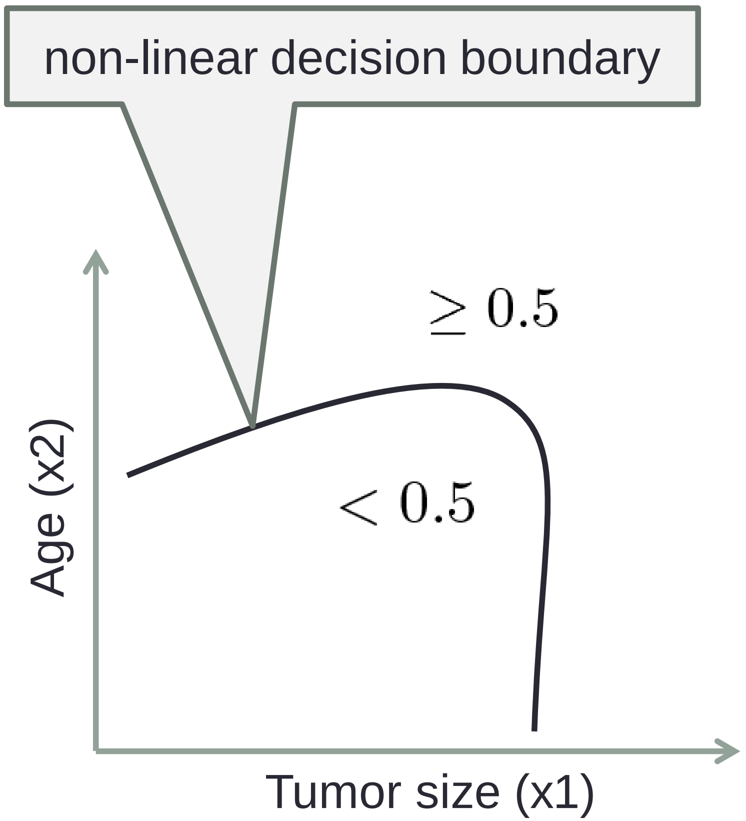


$$\phi_1 = \text{Tumor Size},\ \phi_2 = \text{Age},\ \phi_3 = \text{Tumor Size}^2,$$
$$\phi_4 = \text{Age}^2,\ \phi_5 = \text{Tumor Size} \cdot \text{Age},\ \ldots$$

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{\phi}) = \sigma(-3 + 1.2 \cdot \phi_1 + 0.07 \cdot \phi_2 - 0.9 \cdot \phi_3 + \ldots)$$

Decision boundaries





$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(-10 + 2 \cdot x_1 + 0.05 \cdot x_2)$$

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{\phi}) = \sigma(-3 + 1.2 \cdot \phi_1 + 0.07 \cdot \phi_2 - 0.9 \cdot \phi_3 + \ldots)$$

Decision boundary is a property of hypothesis, not of data!

Linear vs. Logistic Regression

Linear Regression

- Regression
- Hypothesis $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{\theta}$
- Cost for one training example:

$$\mathrm{Cost}(h,\ y) = (h - y)^2$$

- Gradient

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{2}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \underbrace{\left(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}\right)}_{\text{„error“}} \cdot \underbrace{x_j^{(i)}}_{\text{„input“}}$$

- Analytical:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \left(\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{X}\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{y}$$

Logistic Regression

- Binary classification (!)
- Hypothesis $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{x}^T\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- Cost for one training example:

$$\mathrm{Cost}(p,\ y) = \begin{cases} -\log(1-p) & \text{if } y = 0\ , \\ -\log(p) & \text{if } y = 1\ . \end{cases}$$

- Gradient

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \underbrace{\left(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}\right)}_{\text{„error“}} \cdot \underbrace{x_j^{(i)}}_{\text{„input“}}$$

- No analytical solution!

GRADIENT DESCENT TRICKS, AND MORE ADVANCED OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

For linear regression, logistic regression, ….

GD trick #1: feature scaling

- Feature scaling and mean normalization
  - Bring all features into a similar range
  - E.g.: shift and scale each feature to have mean 0 and variance 1

Mean of unscaled feature

$$x_j \leftarrow \frac{x_j - \mu_j}{\sigma_j} \qquad\qquad \phi_j \leftarrow \frac{\phi_j - \mu_j}{\sigma_j}$$

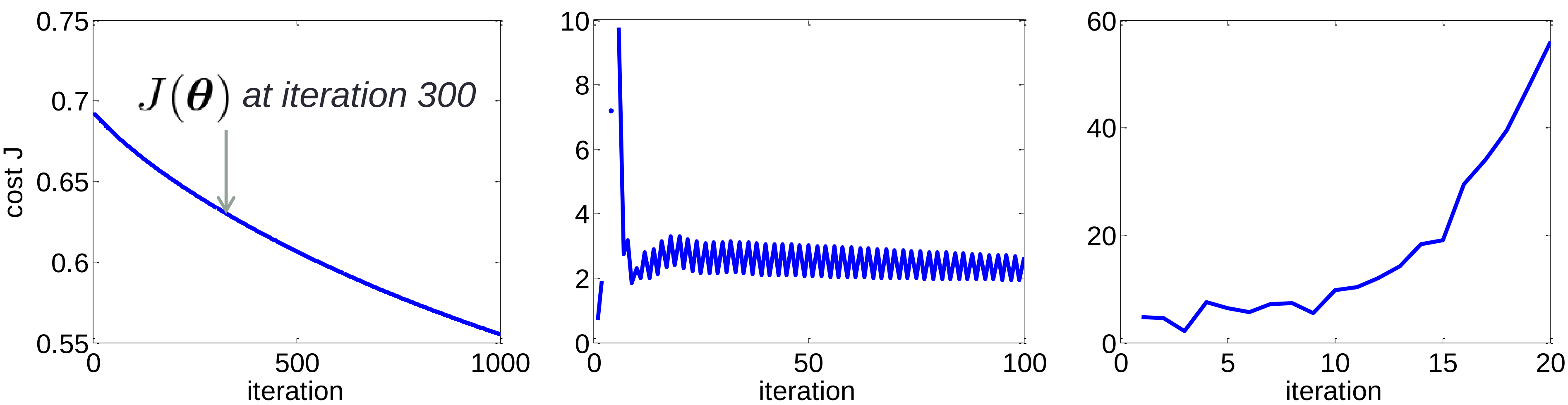
(when using non-linear features)

Standard deviation of unscaled feature

  - Do not apply to constant feature x_0 / ϕ_0 !
- Typically leads to much faster convergence

GD trick #2: monitoring convergence

- Diagnose typical issues with Gradient Descent:



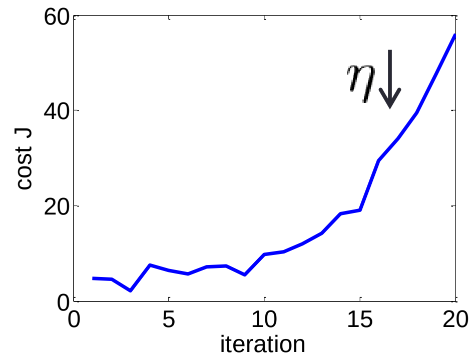
… slow convergence
(increase learning rate?)

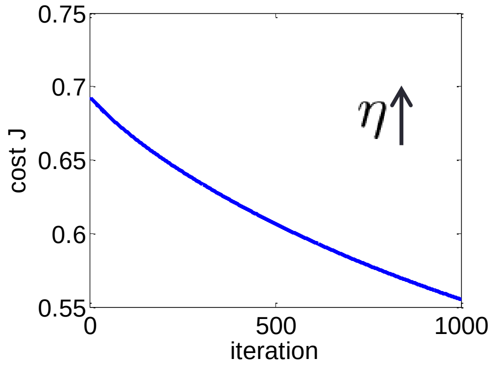
…oscillations
(decrease learning rate)

…divergence
(decrease learning rate)

GD trick #3: adaptive learning rate

- At each iteration
  - Compare cost function value $J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ before and after Gradient Descent update
- If cost increased:
  - Reject update (go back to previous parameters)
  - Multiply learning rate η by **0.7** (for example)
- If cost decreased:
  - Multiply learning rate η by **1.02** (for example)

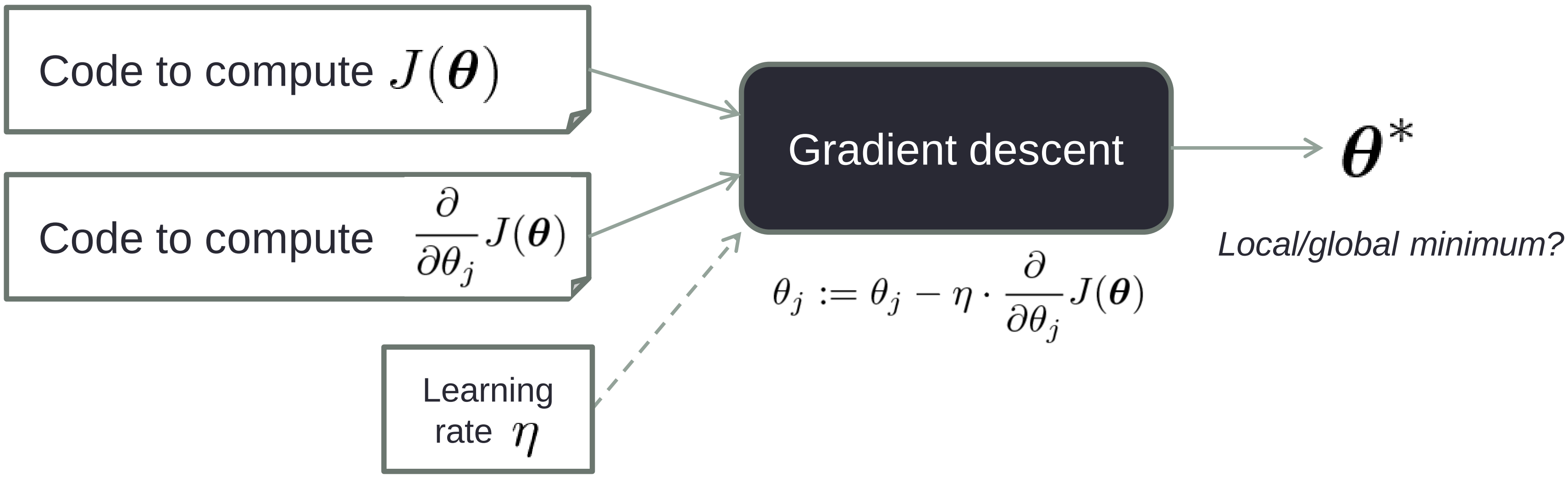




Often eliminates slow convergence and divergence issues

A black box view of gradient descent

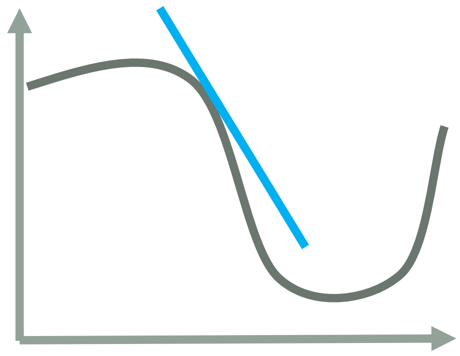
- Write code for computing the cost and its gradient

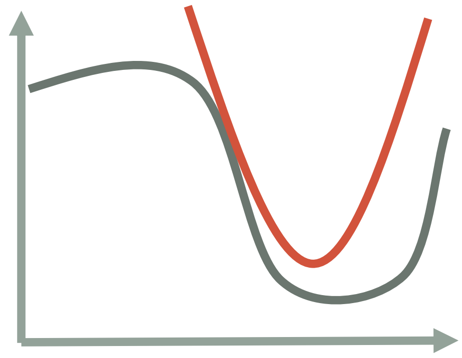


- Stop when $||\nabla J|| < 10^{-4}$

More advanced optimization methods

- Gradient methods = order 1 → Newton methods = order 2





  - Need **Hessian matrix** or approximations
  - Avoid choosing a learning rate
  - Conjugate gradient, BFGS, L-BFGS, …

- Tricky to implement (numerical stability, etc.)
  - Use available toolbox / library implementations!
    `scipy.optimize.minimize`
  - **Only use** when fighting for performance

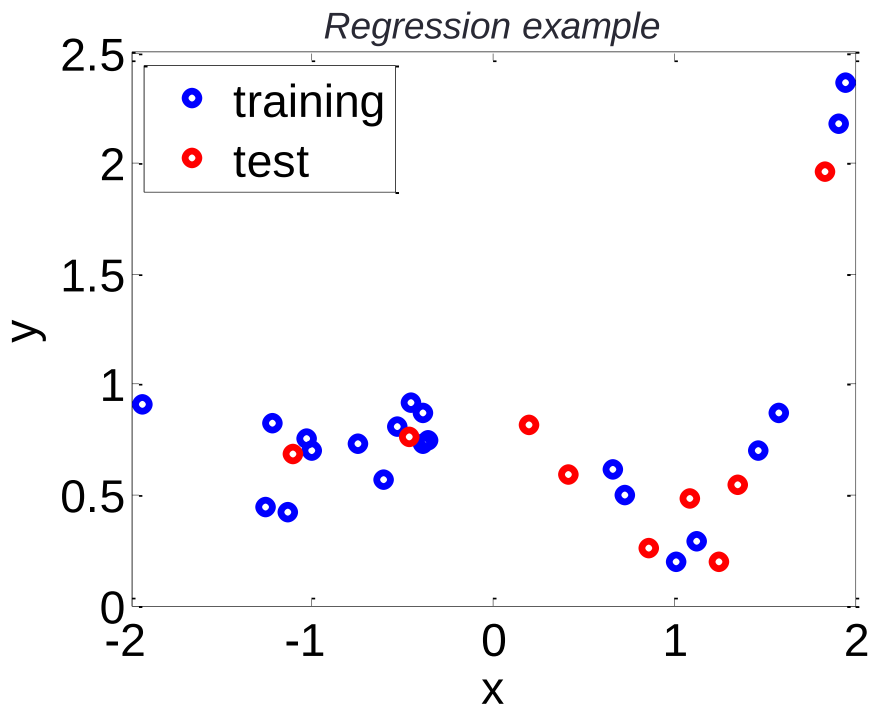
EVALUATION OF HYPOTHESIS

Training and test set

Training and Test set

- **Training set**: used by learning algorithm to fit parameters and find a hypothesis.

- **Test set**: independent data set, used after learning to estimate the performance of the hypothesis on **new (unseen) test examples.**



$$\langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, y^{(1)} \rangle \qquad \langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}_{\text{test}}, y^{(1)}_{\text{test}} \rangle$$

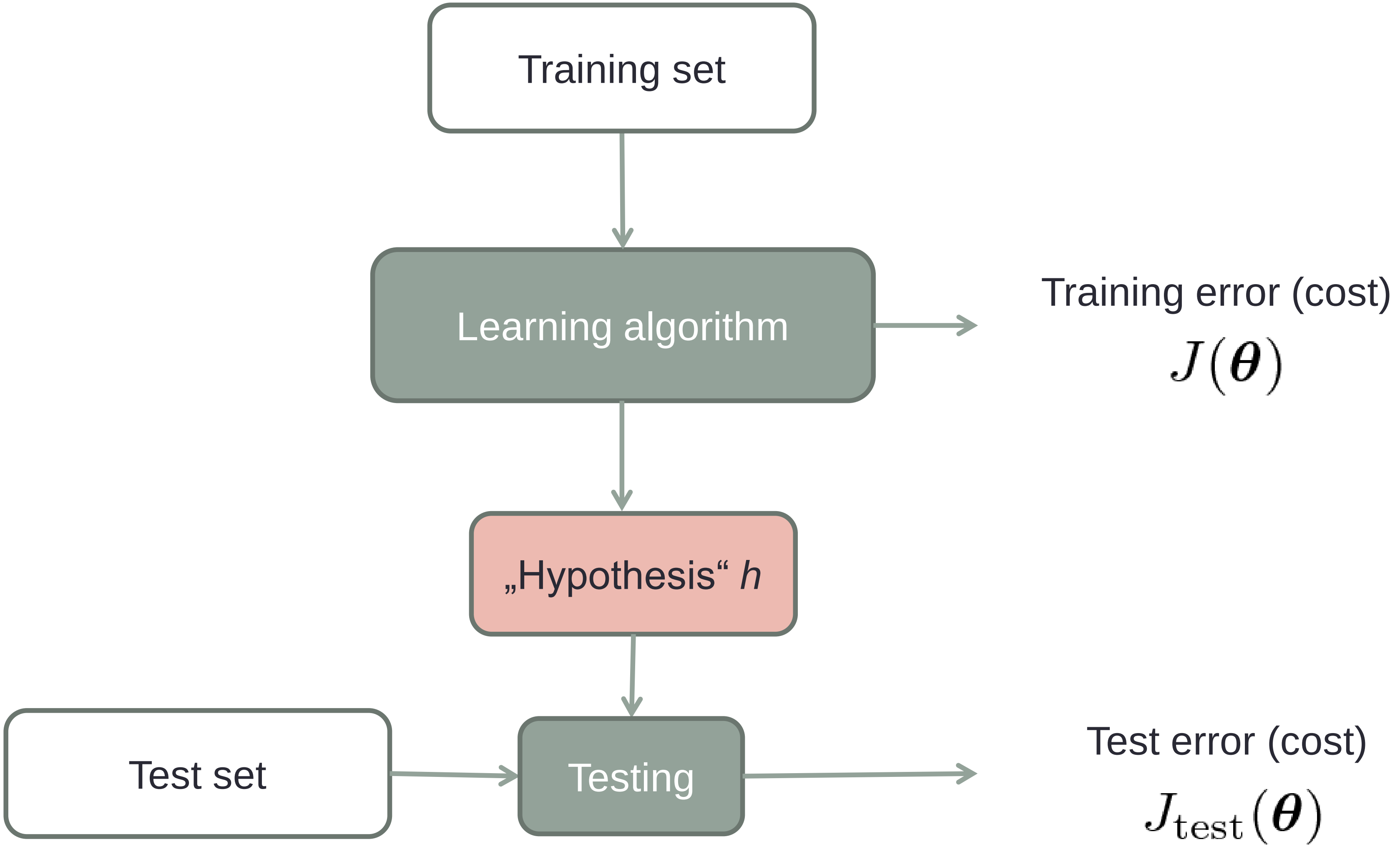
$$\langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}, y^{(2)} \rangle \qquad \langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}_{\text{test}}, y^{(2)}_{\text{test}} \rangle$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots$$

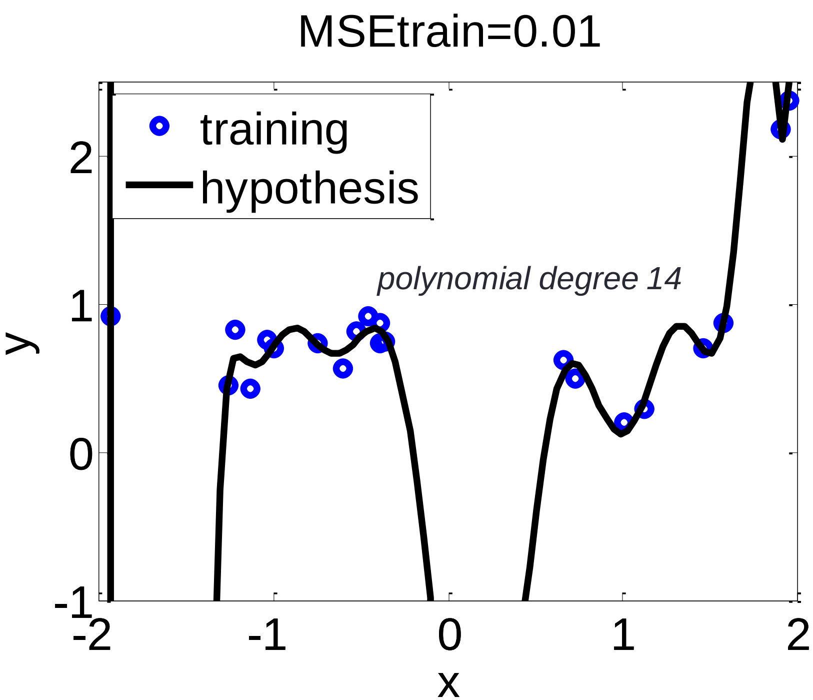
$$\langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(m)}, y^{(m)} \rangle \qquad \langle \boldsymbol{x}^{(m_{\text{test}})}_{\text{test}}, y^{(m_{\text{test}})}_{\text{test}} \rangle$$

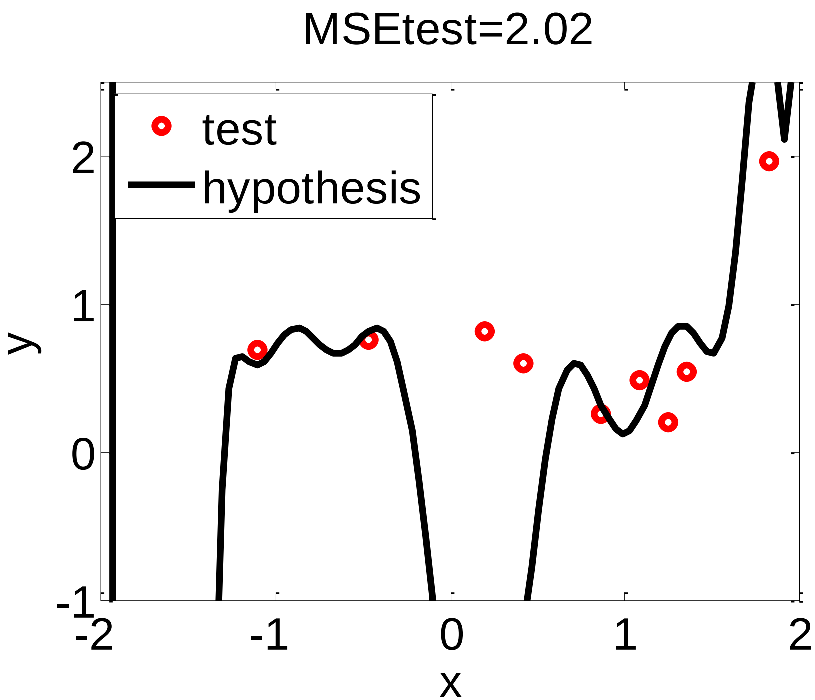
E.g. 70% randomly chosen examples from dataset are training examples, the remaining 30% are test examples. Must be **disjoint subsets**!

Training and Test set workflow



Linear regression training vs. test error

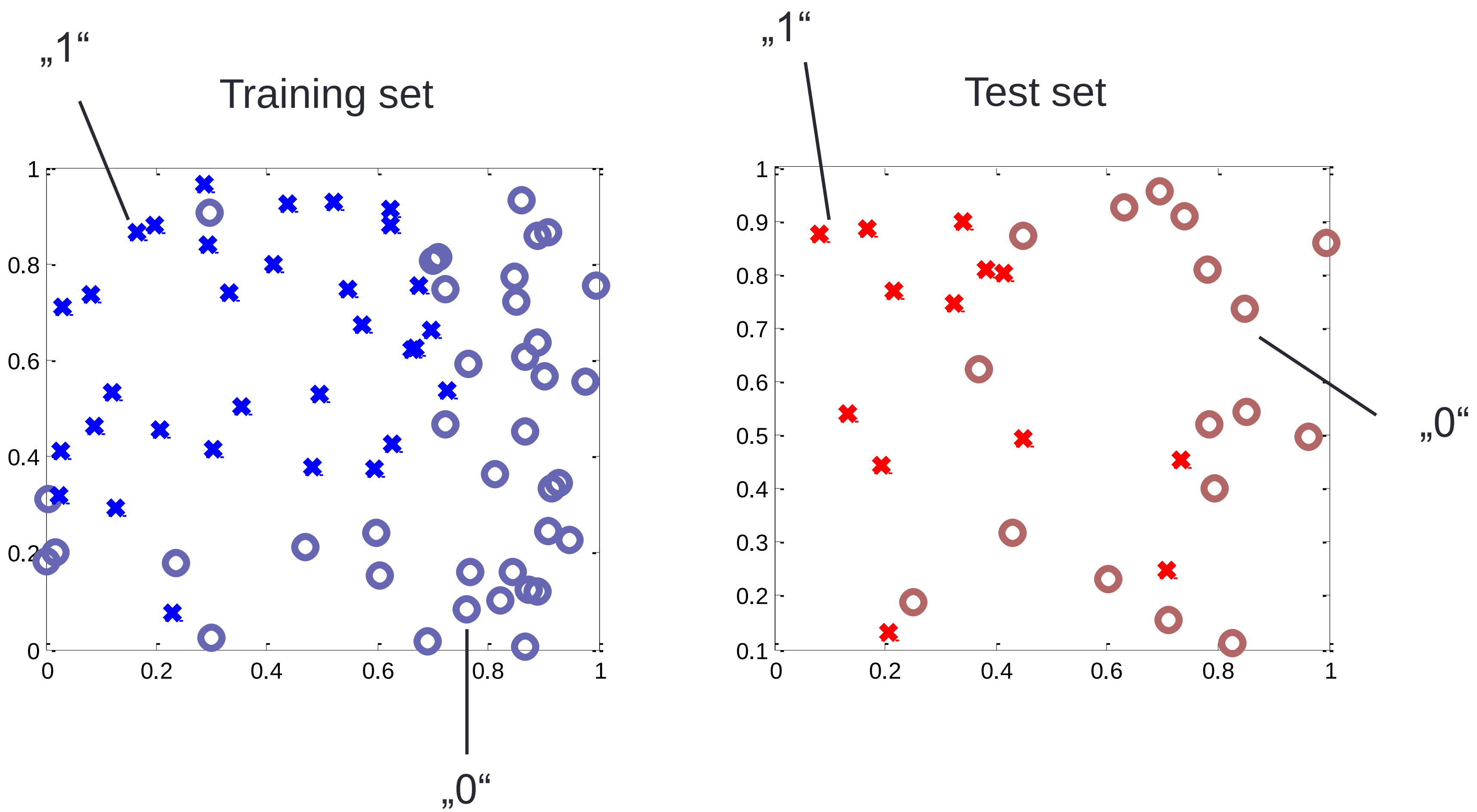




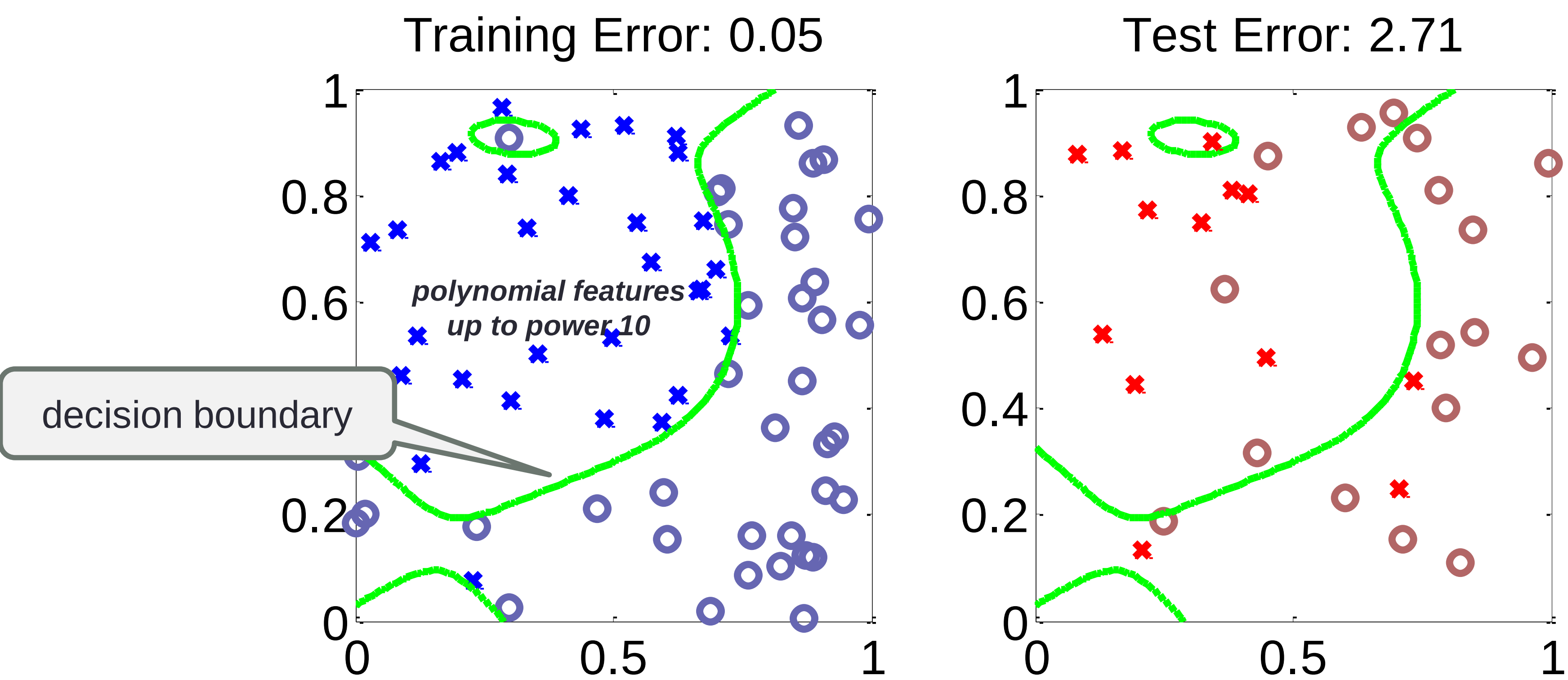
$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)} \right) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

$$J_{\text{test}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{m_{\text{test}}} \sum_{i=1}^{m_{\text{test}}} \left(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{\text{test}}^{(i)} \right) - y_{\text{test}}^{(i)} \right)^2$$

Classification Training / Test set



Logistic regression training vs. test error

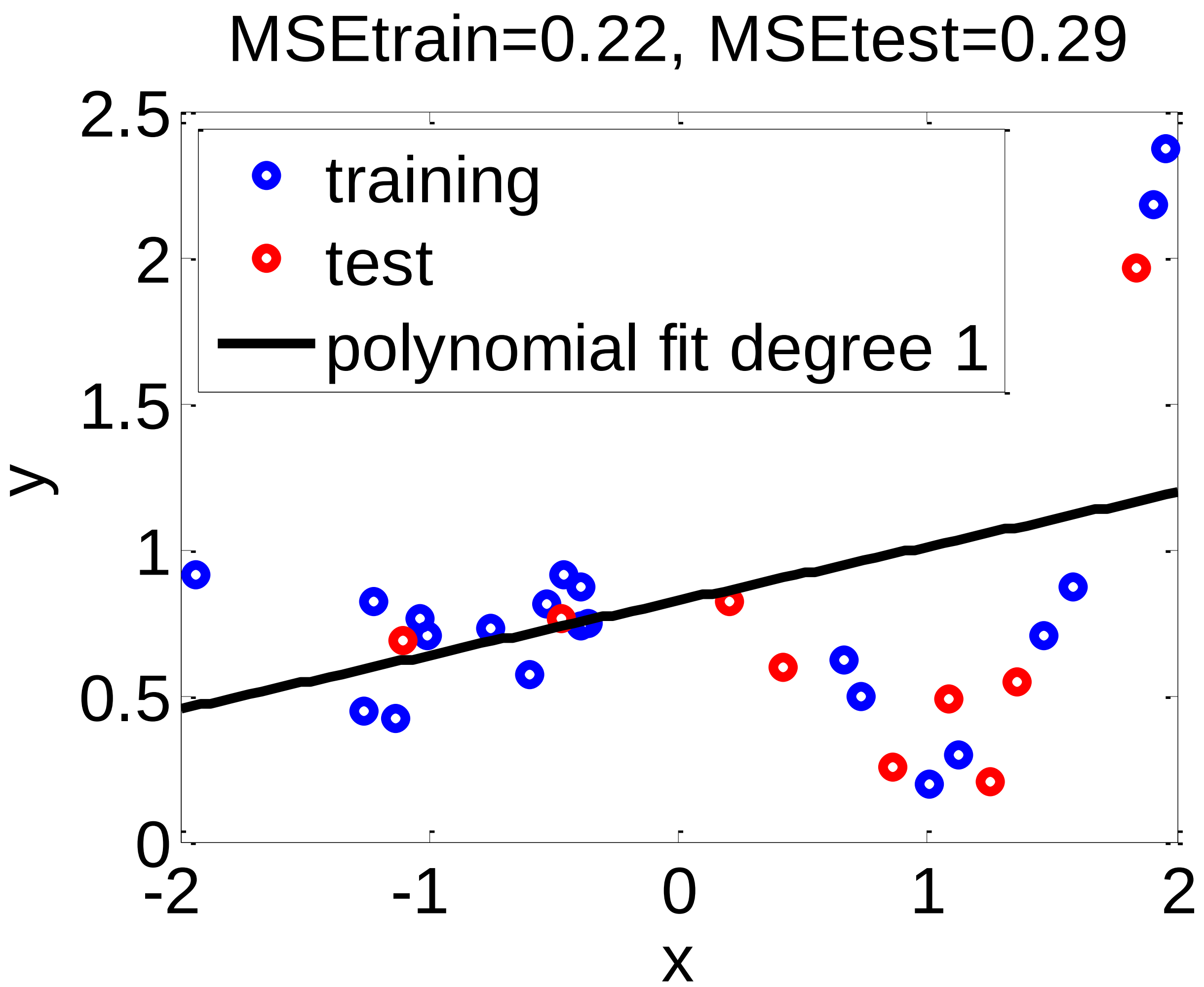


$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\mathrm{Cost}(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}),\ y^{(i)})$$

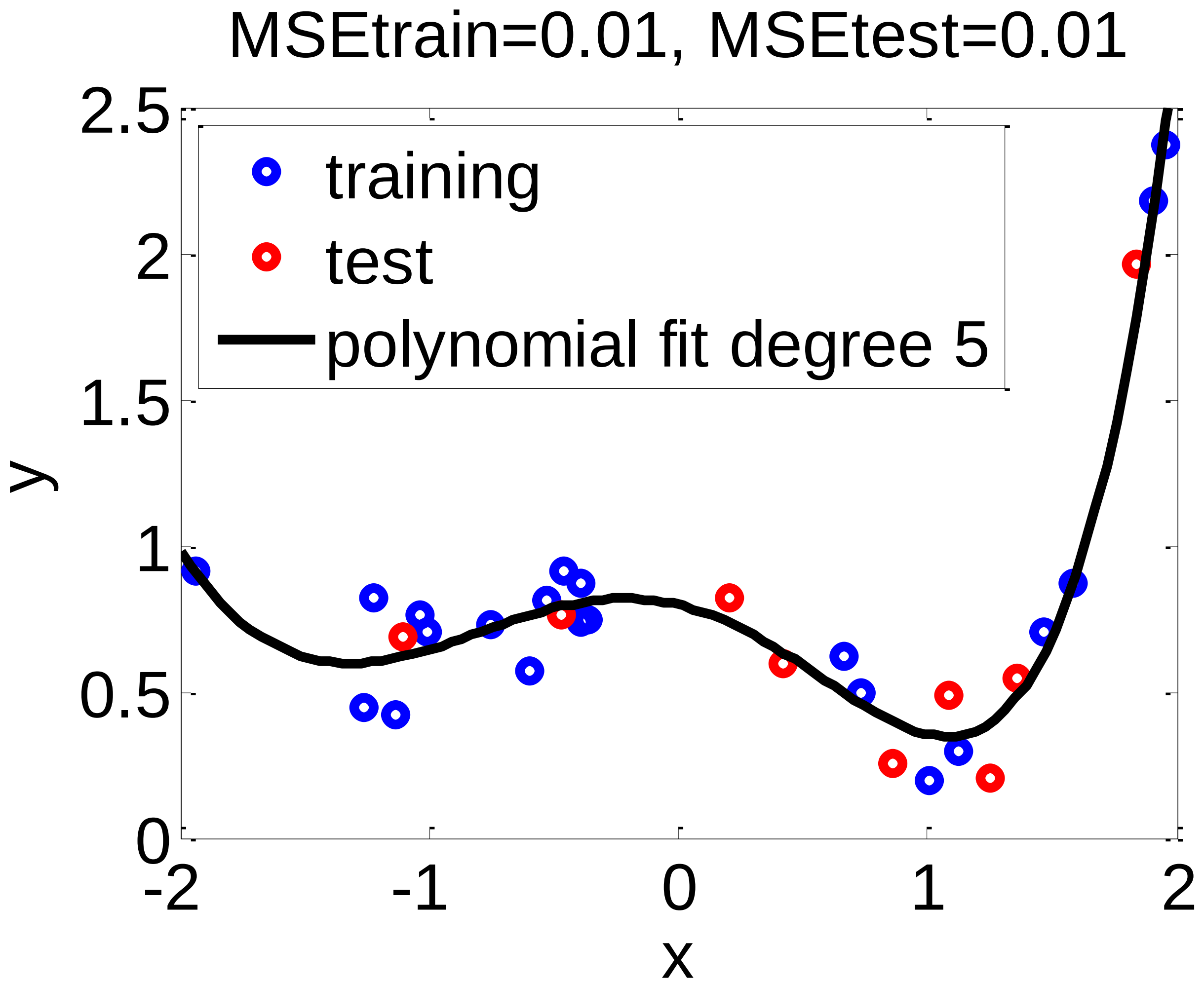
$$J_{\text{test}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{m_{\text{test}}}\sum_{i=1}^{m_{\text{test}}}\mathrm{Cost}(h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x}_{\text{test}}^{(i)}),\ y_{\text{test}}^{(i)})$$

UNDERFITTING AND OVERFITTING

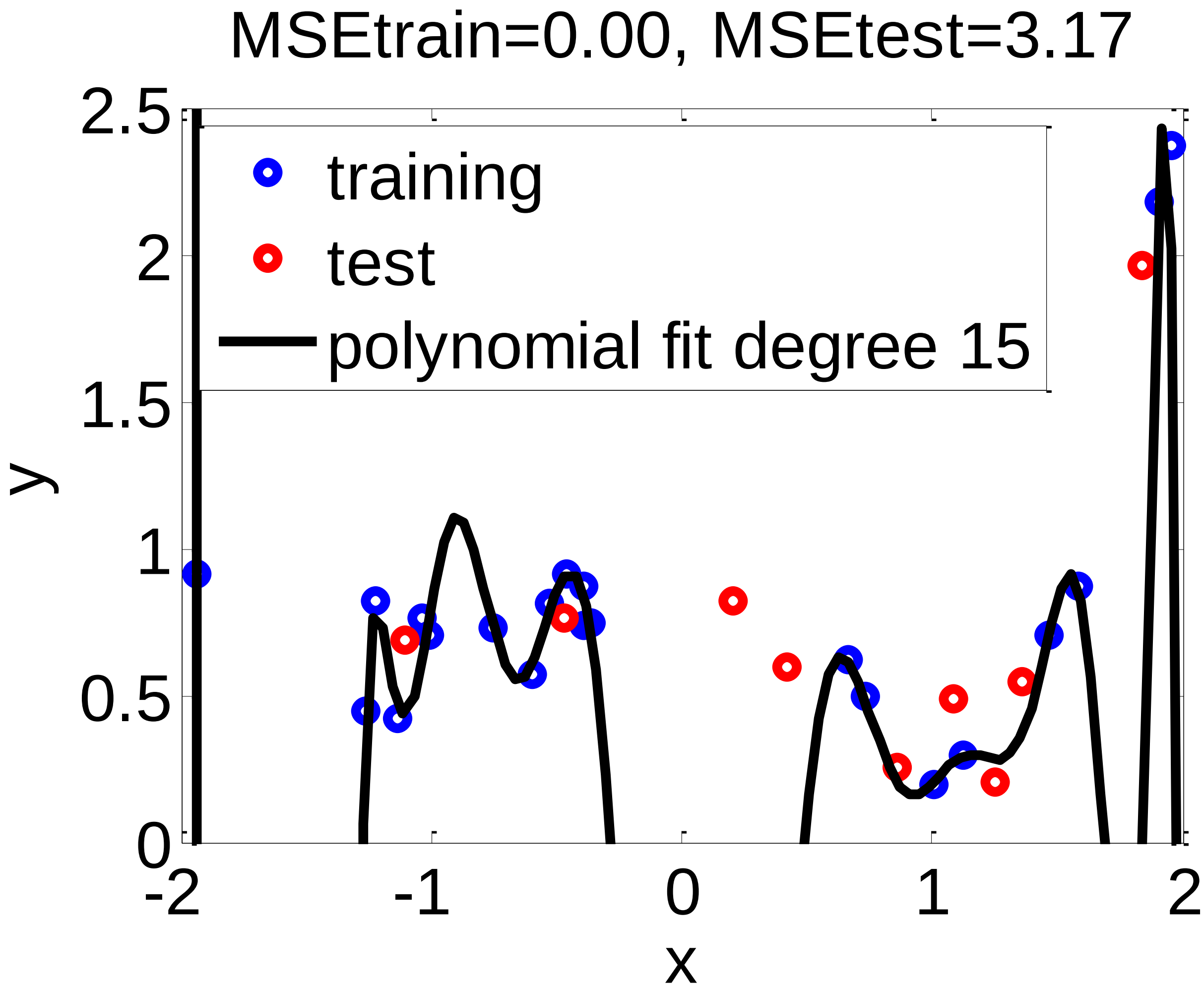
Polynomial regression under-/overfitting



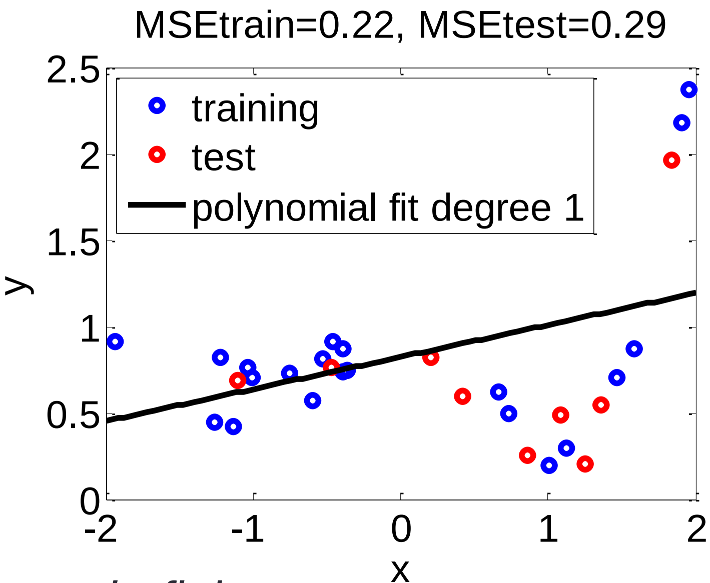
Polynomial regression under-/overfitting



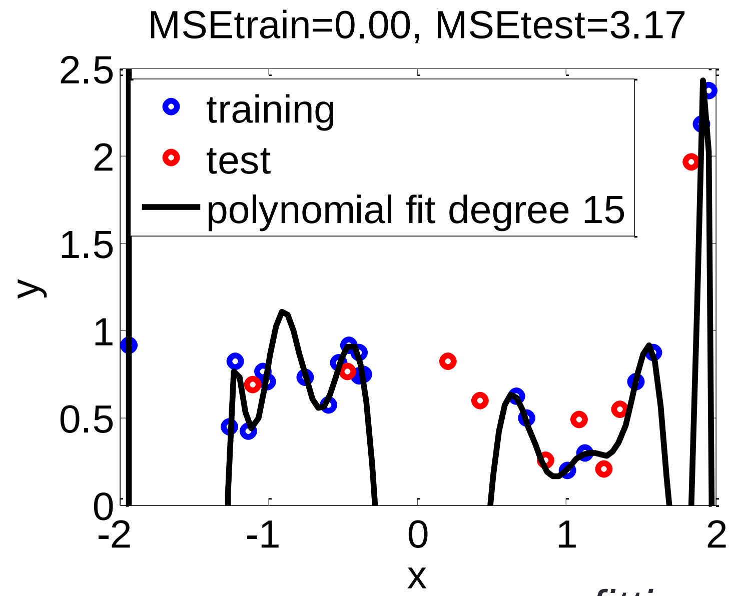
Polynomial regression under-/overfitting



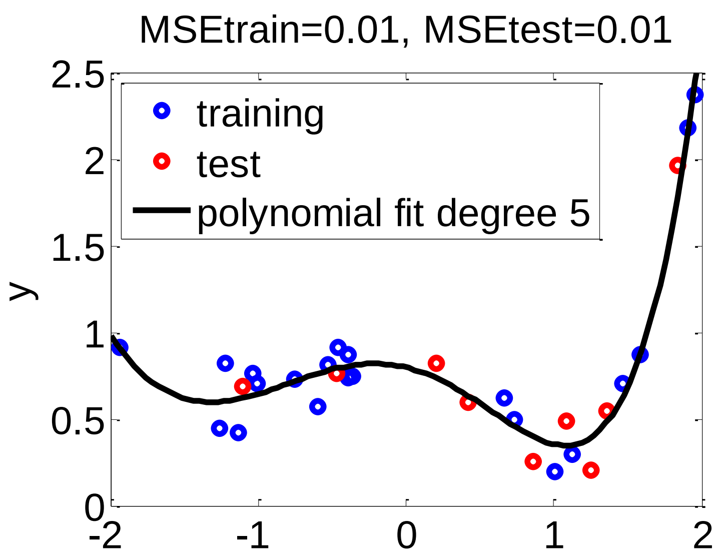
Polynomial regression under-/overfitting



underfitting

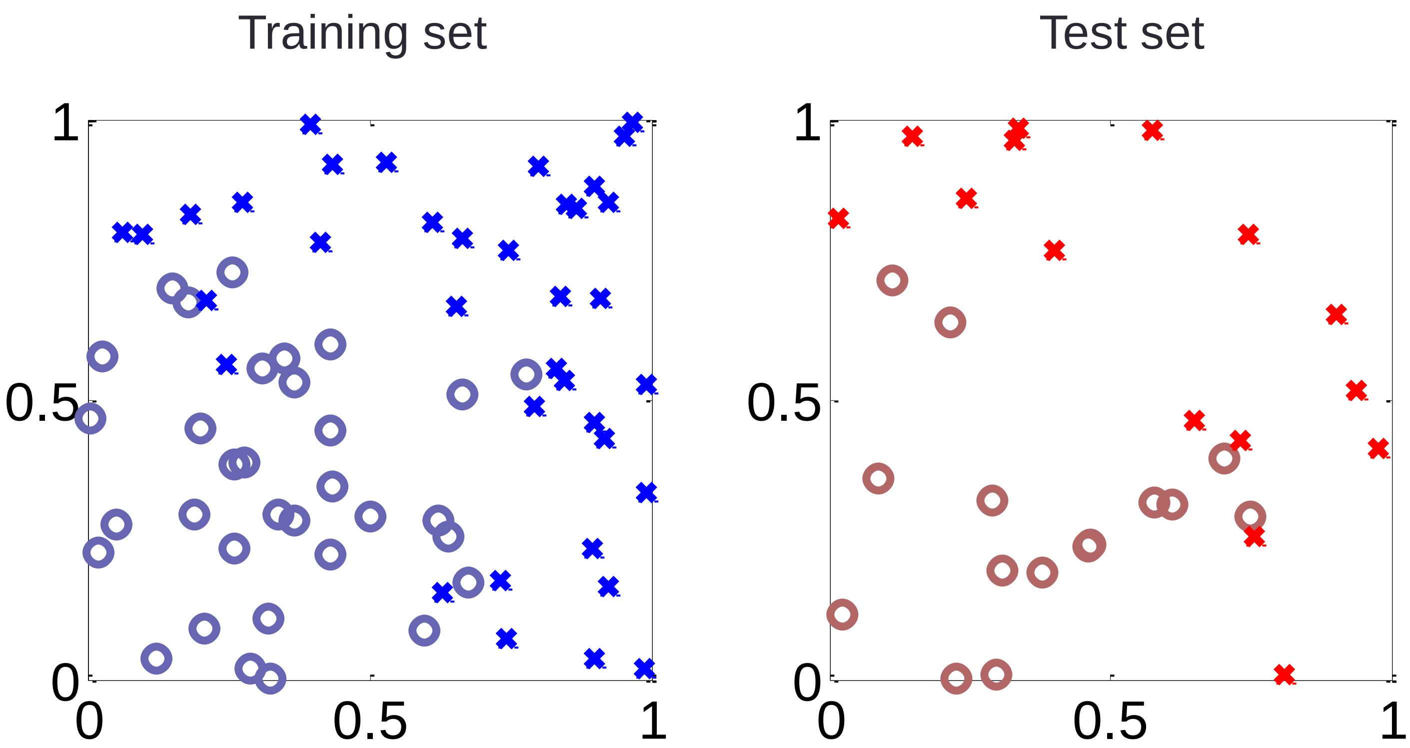


overfitting



„just right“

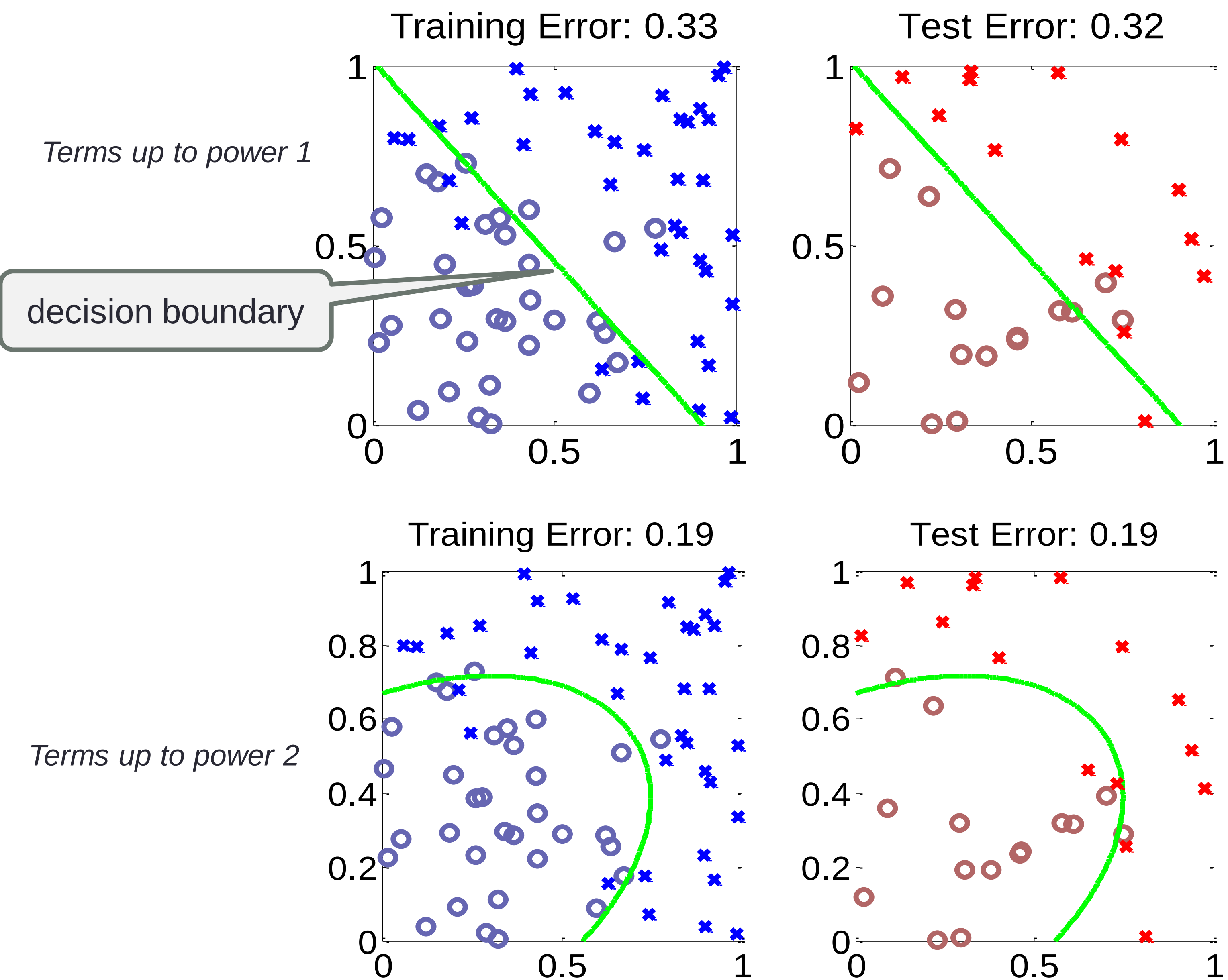
Logistic regression with polynomial terms



Logistic regression with polynomial terms

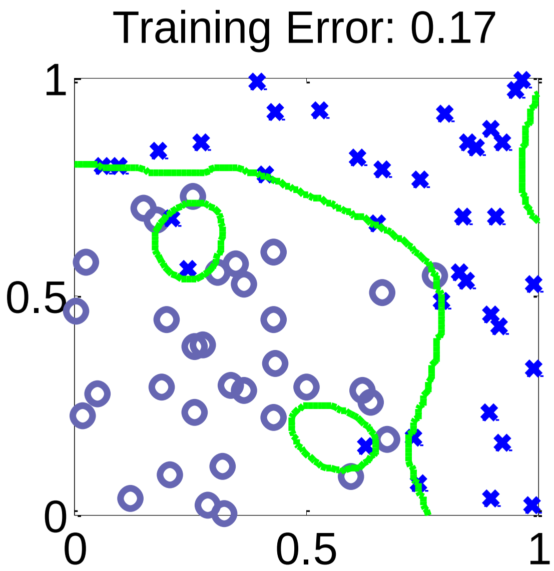
Terms up to power 1

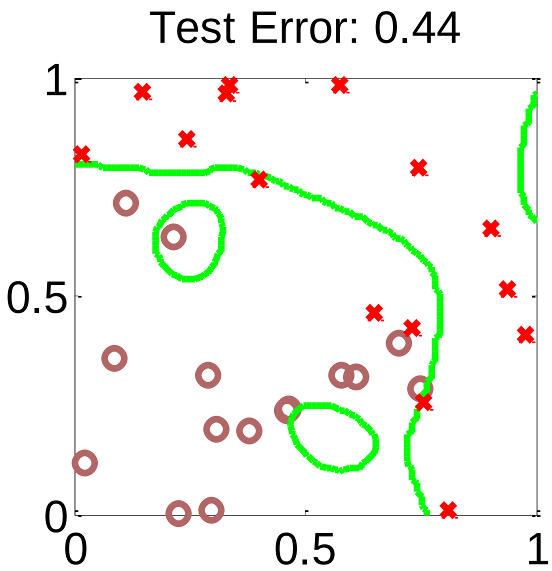
Terms up to power 2

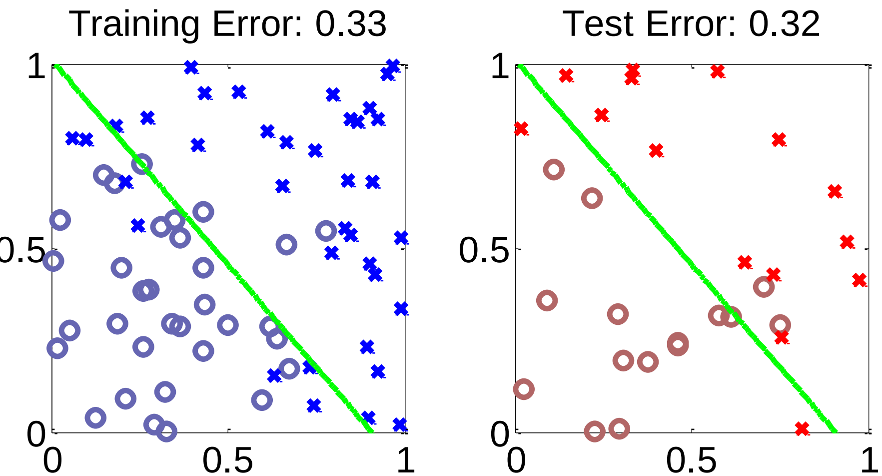


Logistic regression with polynomial terms

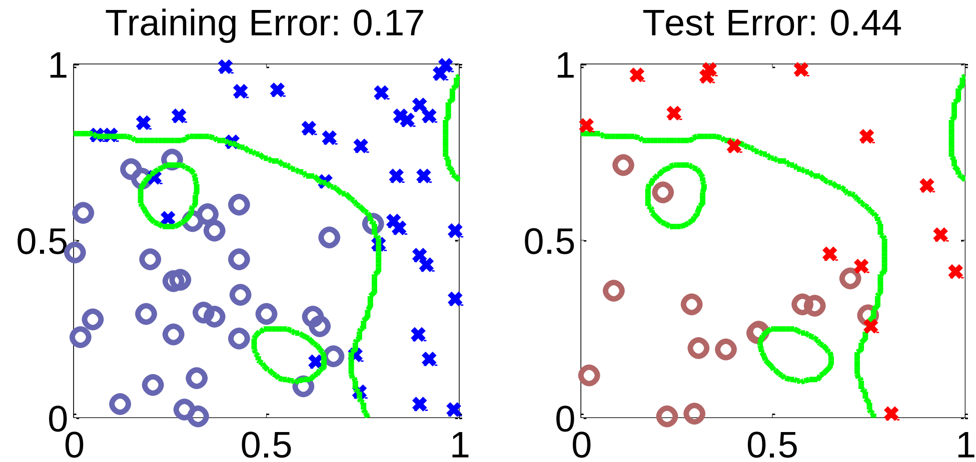
Terms up to power 20



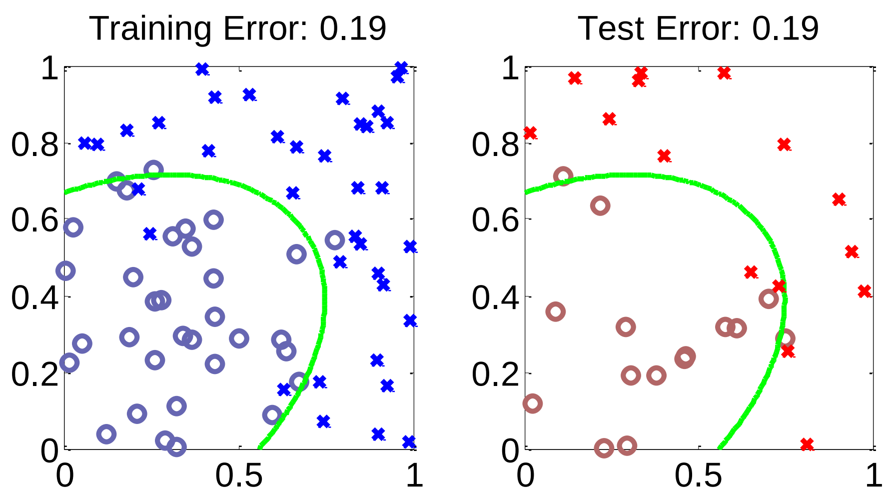




underfitting

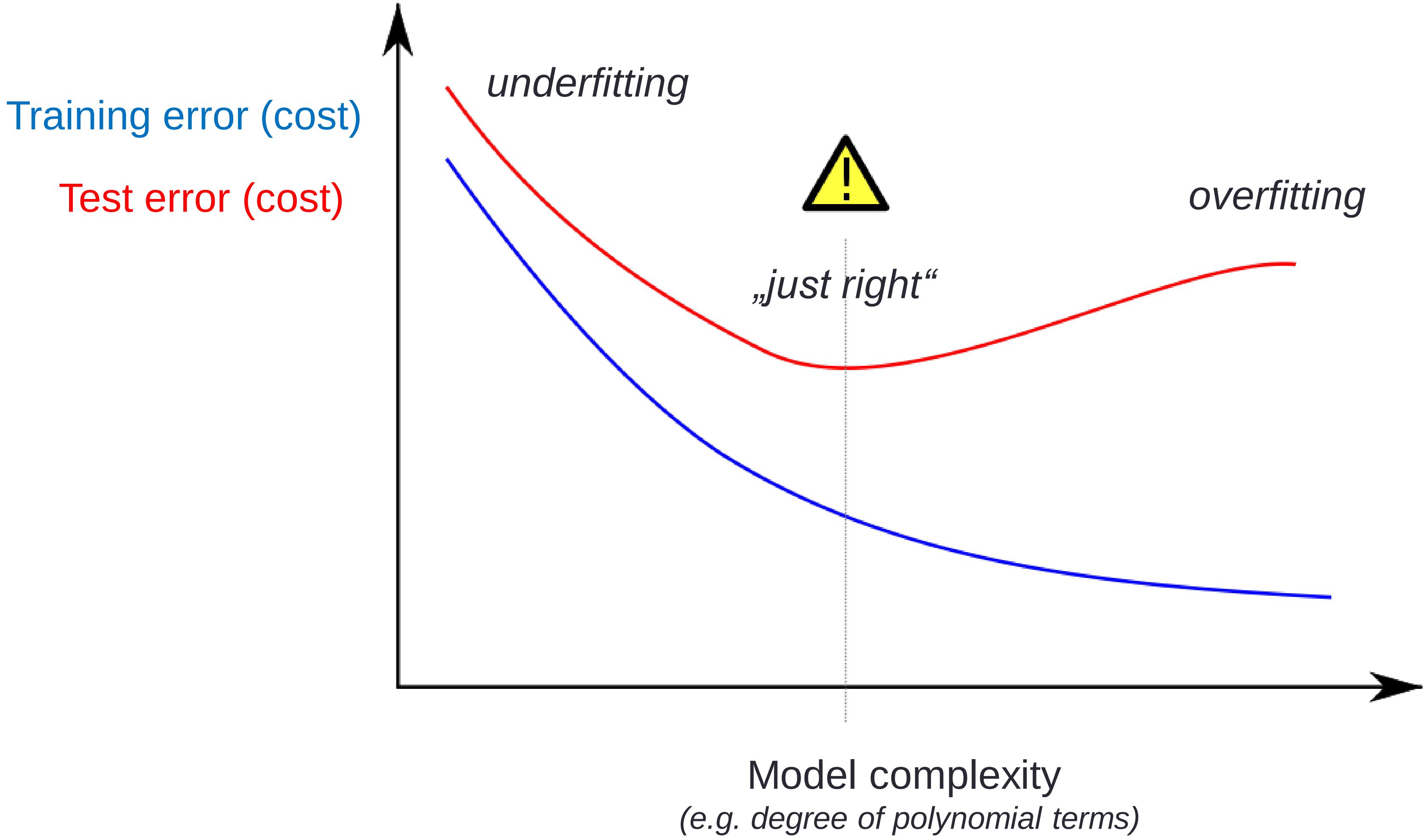


overfitting



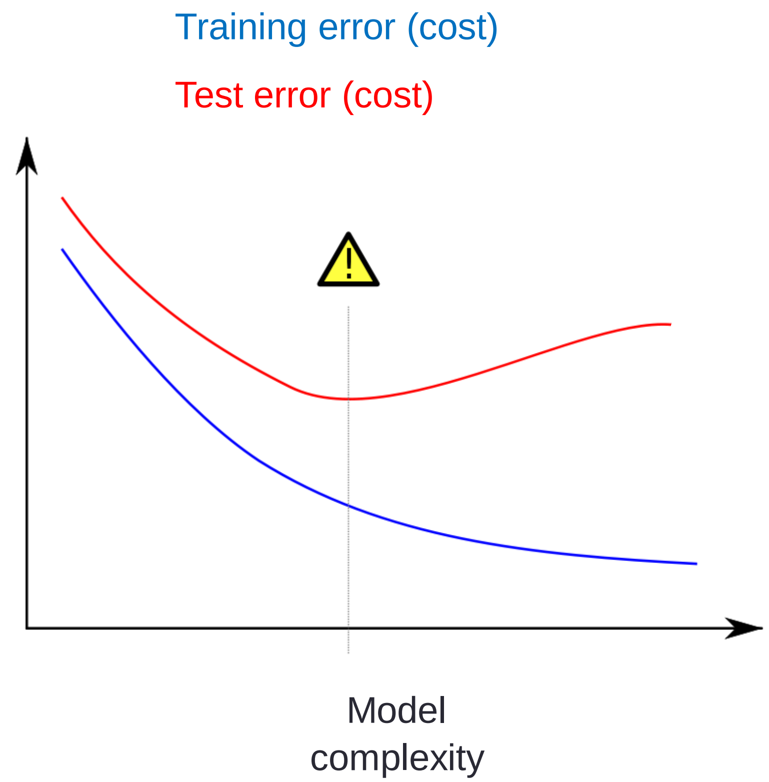
„just right“

Under-/ and Overfitting



Under- and Overfitting

- Underfitting:
  - Model is **too simple** (often: too few parameters)
  - **High training error, high test error**
- Overfitting
  - Model is **too complex** (often: too many parameters relative to number of training examples)
  - Low training error, **high test error**
- In between:
  - Model has „right“ complexity
  - Moderate training error
  - **Lowest test error**



How to deal with overfitting

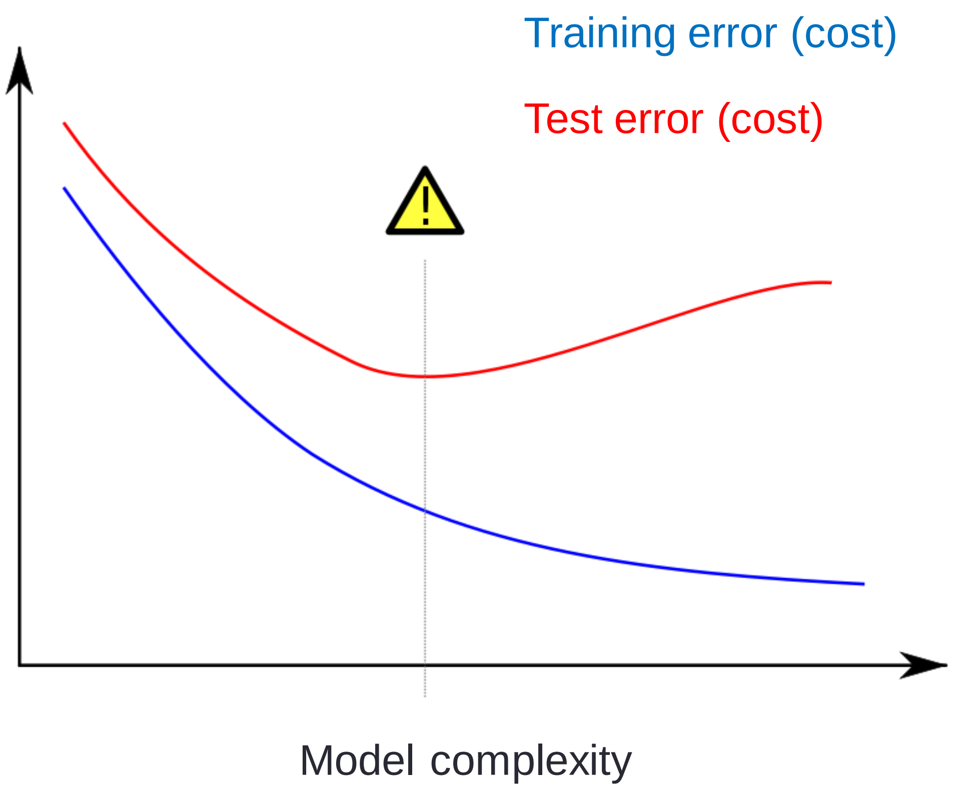
- Use **model selection** to automatically select the right model complexity
- Use **regularization** to keep parameters small *(other lecture…)*
- Collect more data
  (often not possible or inefficient)
- Manually throw out features which are unlikely to contribute
  (often hard to guess which ones, potentially throwing out the wrong ones)
- Change features vectors, use pre-processing
  (often not possible or inefficient, time consuming)

MODEL SELECTION

Training, Validation and Test sets

Model selection

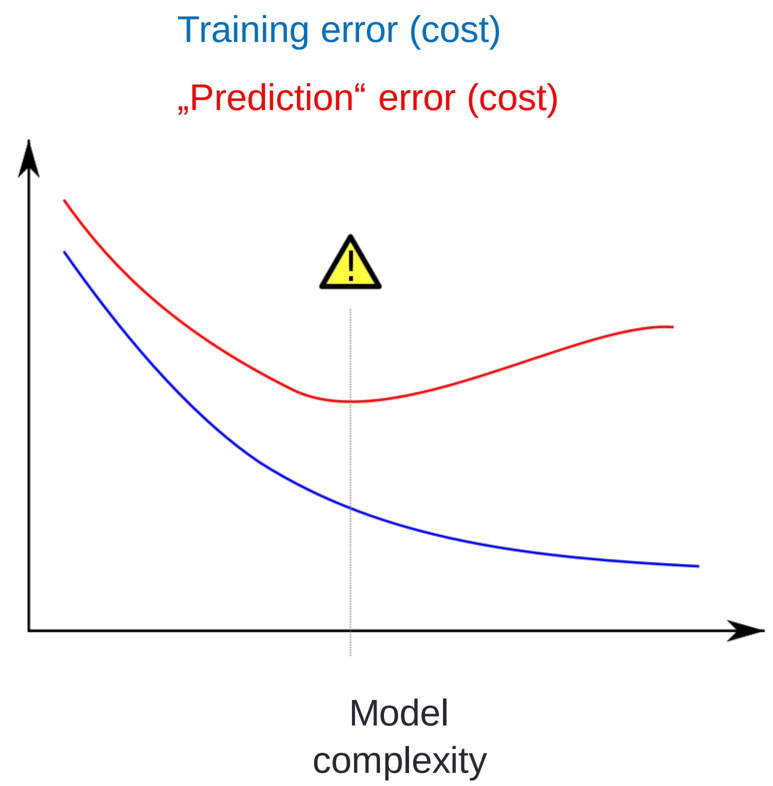
- Selection of learning algorithm and „hyperparameters“ (model complexity) that are **most suitable** for a given learning problem



Idea

- Try out different learning algorithms/variants
  - Vary degree of polynomial
  - Try different sets of features
  - …

- Select variant with best predictive performance



Training, Validation, Test set

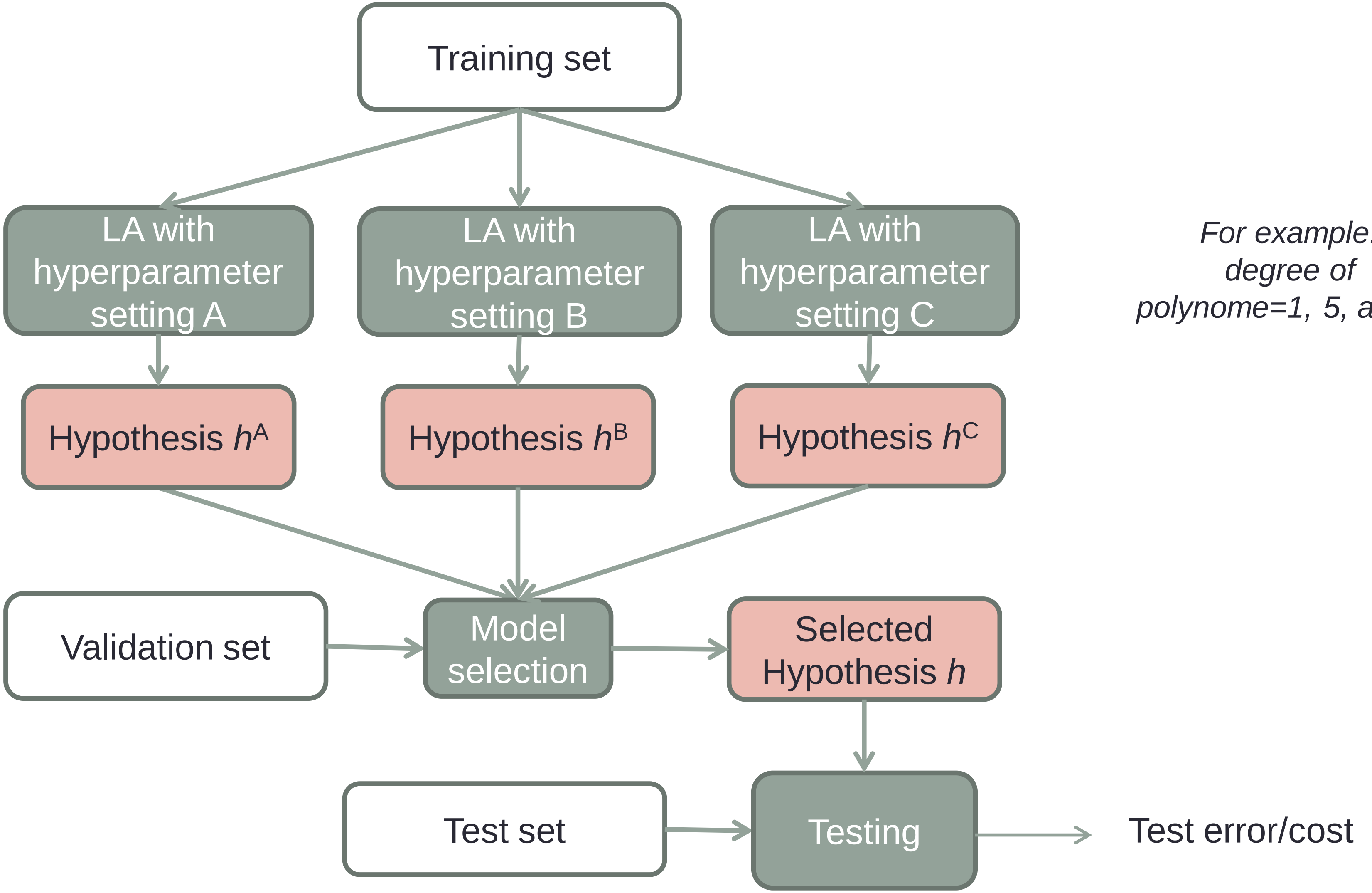
- **Training set**: used by learning algorithm **to fit parameters** and find a hypothesis for each learning algorithm/variant.

- **Validation set**: used to estimate predictive performance of each learning algorithm/variant. The hypothesis with **lowest validation error** (cost) is selected.

- **Test set**: independent data set, used after learning and model selection to estimate the performance of the final (selected) hypothesis on **new (unseen) test examples**.

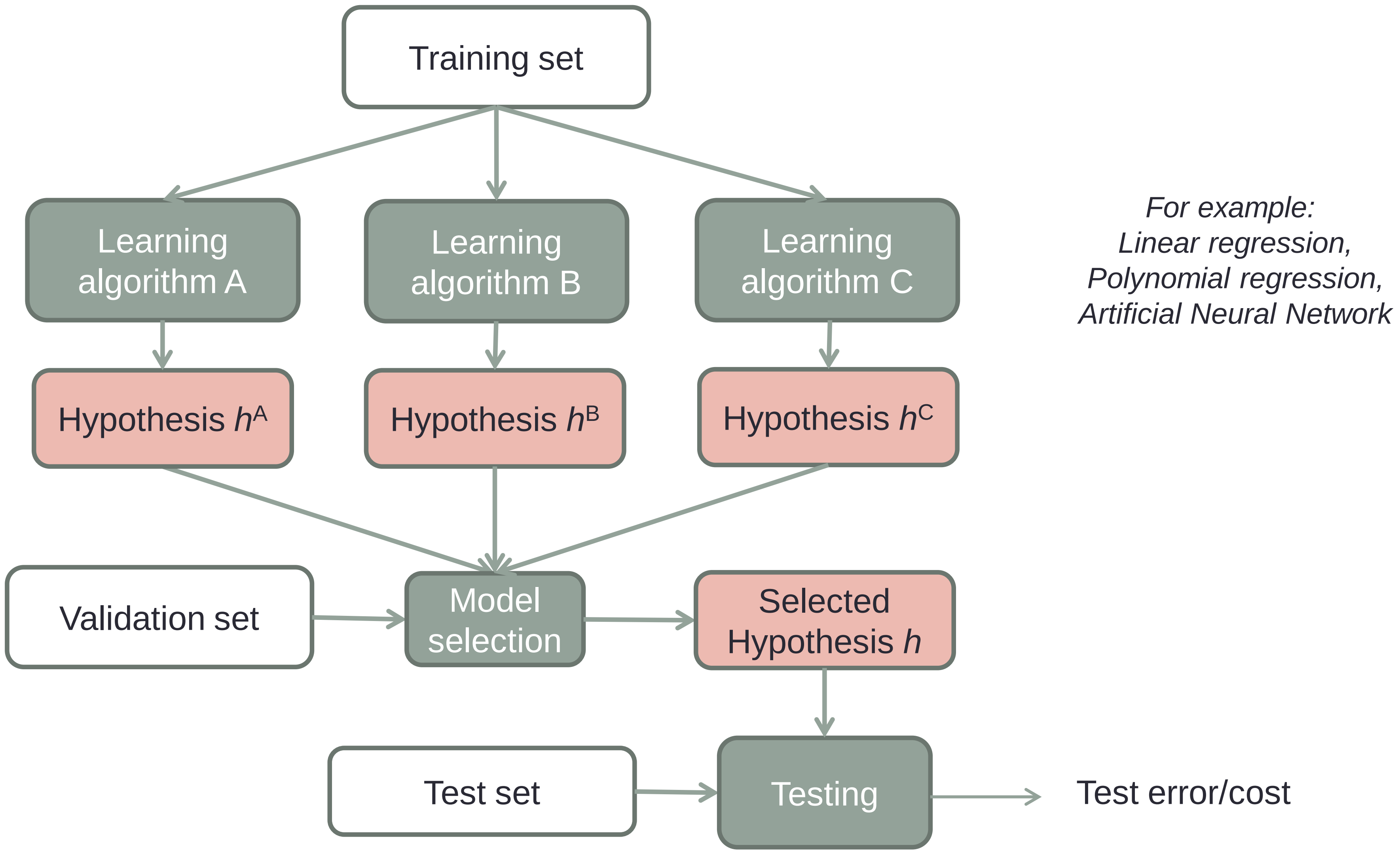
E.g. 60/20/20 % randomly chosen examples from dataset. Must be disjoint subsets!

Training/Validation/Test set workflow



For example: degree of polynome=1, 5, and 15

Training/Validation/Test set workflow



Some questions…

- Logistic regression is a method for … regression/classification?
- Logistic regression hypothesis?
- What‘s the cost function used for logistic regression?
- Is it convex or non-convex?
- What does „adaptive learning rate“ mean in the context of gradient descent?
- How to evaluate a hypothesis?
- What is under-/overfitting?
- What is model selection?
- What are training, validation and test sets?
- How does model selection work (procedure)?

What is next?

- Neural Networks:
  - Perceptron
  - Feedforward Neural Network
  - Backpropagation