

情報工学実験4: データマイニング班

(week 5) 線形回帰モデルの多項式拡張、過学習とその回避

1. (復習) クラスタリング、検討演習
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3. 入出力における線形と非線形
4. モデルの線形性
5. 多項式モデルによる線形回帰モデルの拡張
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実験ページ: <http://ie.u-ryukyu.ac.jp/~tnal/2015/info4/dm/>

Example: *Iris* flower data set **WITHOUT** classes
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_flower_data_set

review

- (1) What is experience E?
- (2) What is task T?
- (3) How to measure the performance P?

• Clustering

- Clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a **cluster**) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).
- Training data consists of a set of input vectors x **without any corresponding target values**.
- Dataset = **samples** vs. **features**

4 features

Fisher's *Iris* Data

Don't use at learning

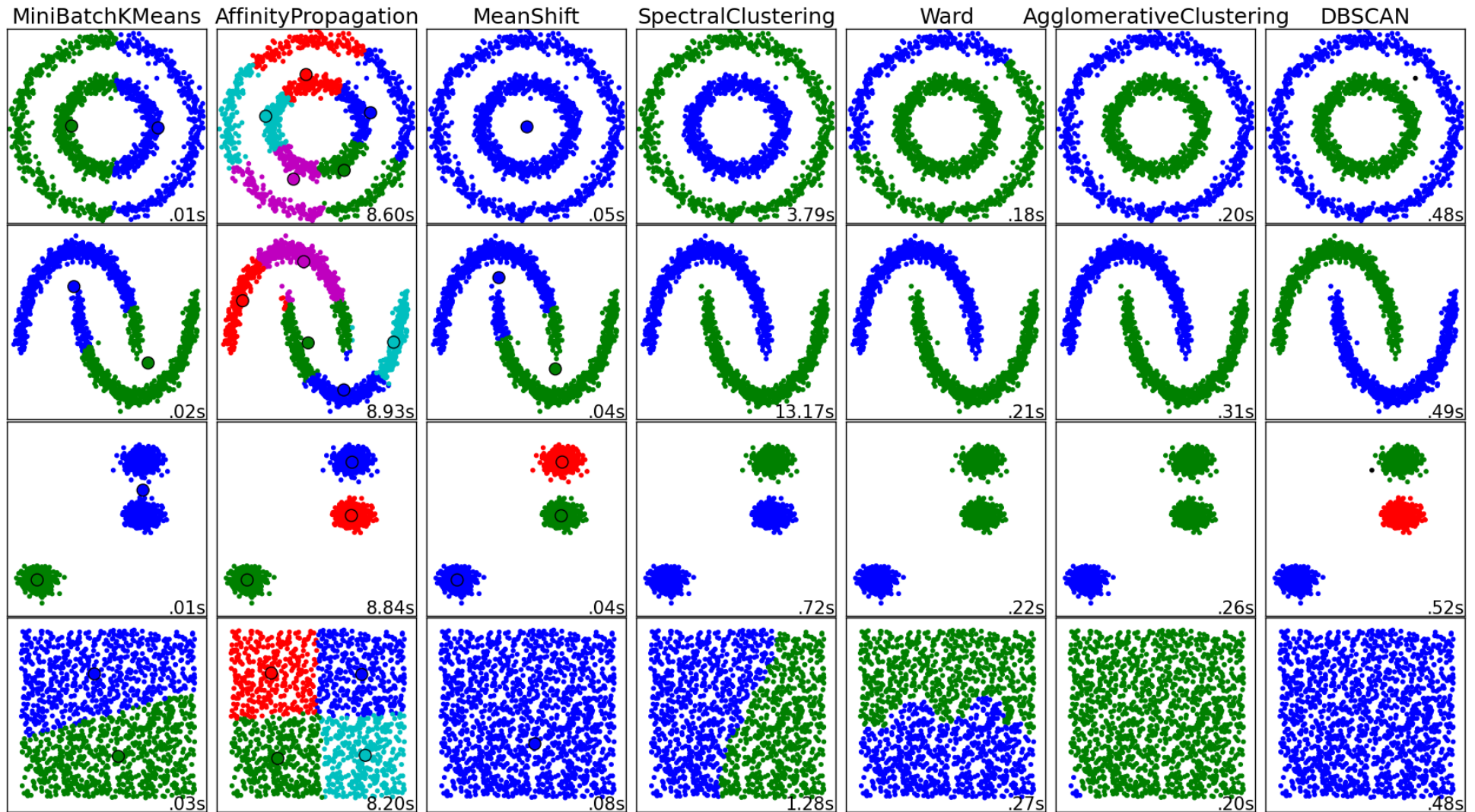
Sepal length	Sepal width	Petal length	Petal width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	<i>I. setosa</i>
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	<i>I. setosa</i>
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	<i>I. setosa</i>
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	<i>I. setosa</i>
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	<i>I. setosa</i>

1 sample

(scikit-learn) Overview of clustering methods

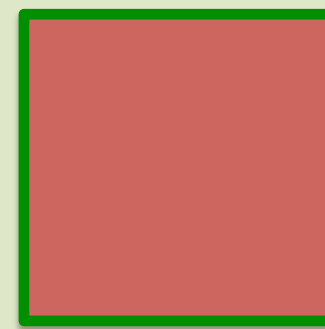
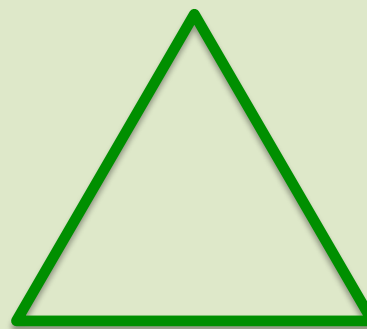
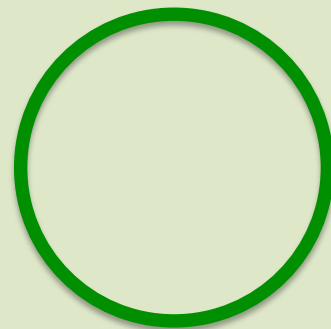
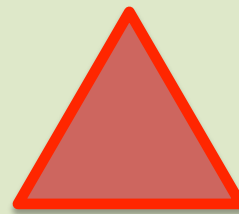
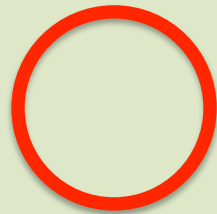
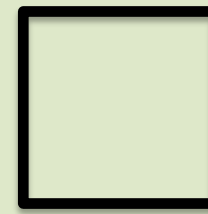
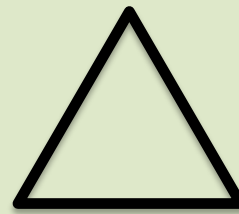
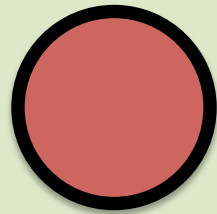
review

<http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/clustering.html#clustering>



review

more similar? same group?



Exercises for clustering

- Make a group of 2~4 students.
 - Choose one kind of problem settings on machine learning.
 - Try to design an example under the problem setting.
 - Input? Features? Output?
 - What is experience E ?
 - What is task T ?
 - How to measure the performance P ?

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regression (ver.2: fit())

```
# testing
>>> import importlib
>>> importlib.reload(regression)
>>> model = regression.LinearRegression()
>>> model.fit(X, Y)
>>> model.theta
array([ 5.30412371,  0.49484536])
```

```
def fit(self, input, output):
    self.theta =
np.dot(np.dot(np.linalg.inv(np.dot(input.T,input)
),input.T),output)
```

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

regression (ver.3: predict())

```
# testing
>>> importlib.reload(regression)
>>> model = regression.LinearRegression()
>>> model.fit(X, Y)
>>> model.predict(X)
array([ 7.28350515,  9.2628866 ,
        11.7371134 , 13.71649485])
```

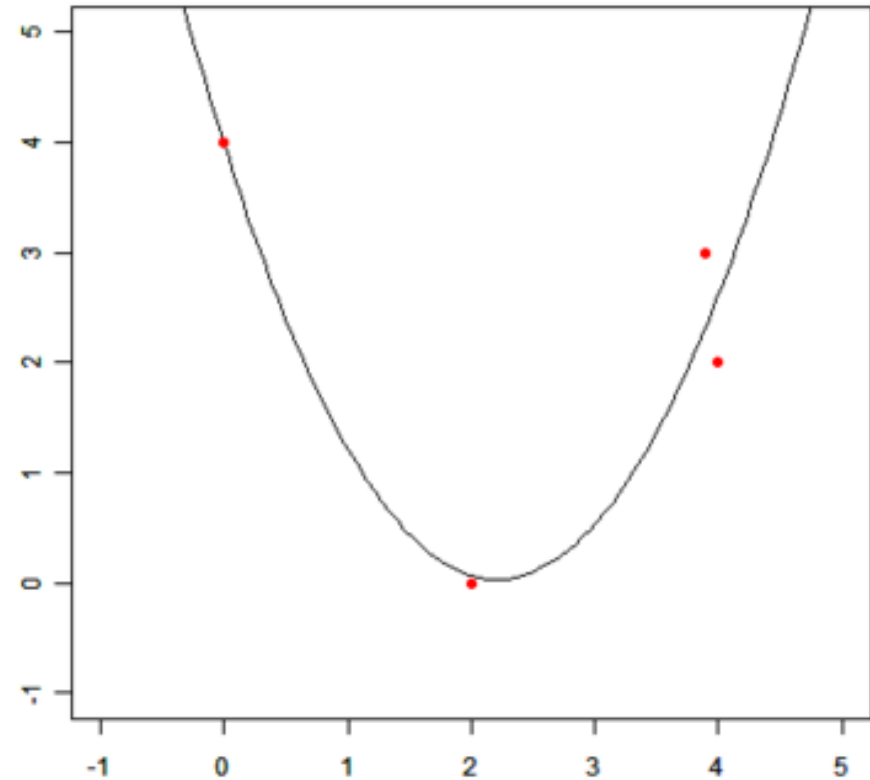
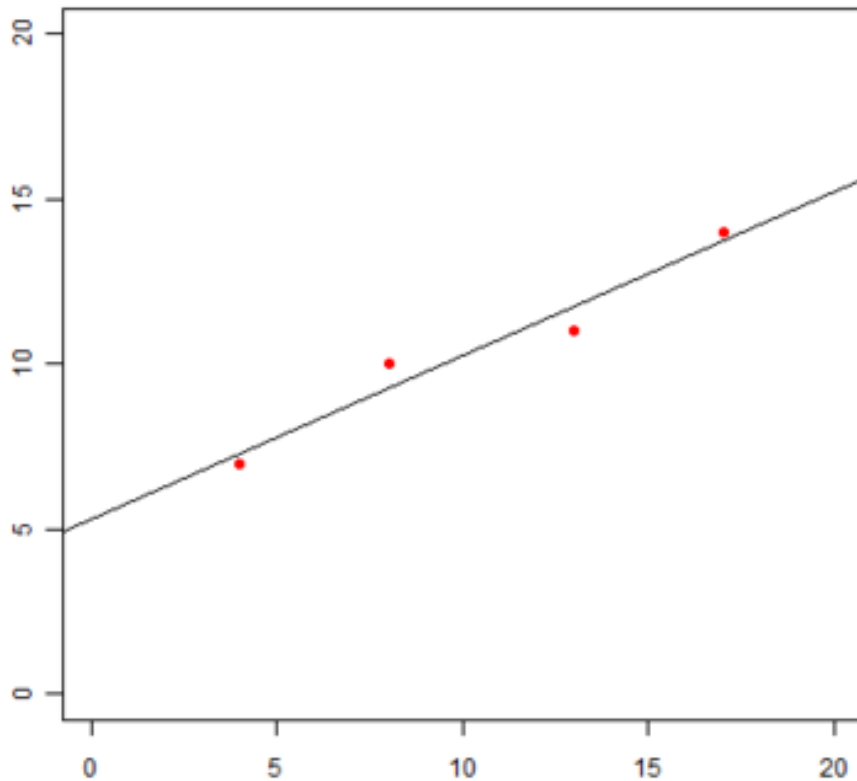
```
def predict(self, input):
    return np.dot(input, self.theta)
```


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Linear vs. Non-linear (input vs. output)



<http://gihyo.jp/dev/serial/01/machine-learning/0008>

<http://gihyo.jp/dev/serial/01/machine-learning/0009?page=2>

“Linear” Regression model

- Linearity
 - This means that the mean of the response variable is a “linear combination” of the parameters (regression coefficients).
- The model can explain a “non-linear” phenomena.
 - e.g., $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \sum \theta_i \Phi_i(x) = \sum \theta_i x_i$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

general
definition

simple
case

Polynomial expansion (polynomial regression)

- expansion of $h(x)$ with 2nd degree of polynomial function.

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \sum \theta_i \Phi_i(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2$$

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Policy of implementation

- don't change the regression model (regression.py)
- the input X must be expanded with polynomial function, before model.fit().

[before] Class design / How to use

review

```
# from numpy as np
# X = np.array([[1,4],[1,8],[1,13],[1,17]])
# Y = np.array([7, 10, 11, 14])
>>> import datasets
>>> X, Y = datasets.load_linear_example1()
>>> import regression
>>> model = regression.LinearRegression()
>>> model.fit(X, Y)
>>> model.theta
array([ 5.30412371,  0.49484536])
>>> model.predict(X)
array([ 7.28350515,  9.2628866 , 11.7371134 , 13.71649485])
>>> model.score(X, Y) # RSS
1.2474226804123705
```

hg clone ssh://info3dm@shark//home/info3dm/HG/2014/tnal/regression
hg update 6

[after] Class design / How to use

```
# from numpy as np
# X = np.array([[1, 0.0], [1, 2.0], [1, 3.9], [1, 4.0]])
# Y = np.array([4.0, 0.0, 3.0, 2.0])
>>> import datasets
>>> X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
>>> ex_X = datasets.polynomial2_features(X)
>>> import regression
>>> model = regression.LinearRegression()
>>> model.fit(ex_X, Y)
>>> model.theta
array([ 3.98420277, -3.57732329,  0.8088239 ])
>>> model.predict(ex_X)
array([ 3.98420277,  0.06485179,  2.33485345,  2.616092  ])
>>> model.score(ex_X, Y) # RSS
0.82644459426227579
```

hg clone ssh://info3dm@shark//home/info3dm/HG/2014/tnal/regression

Numpy Tips (array concatenation)

```
>>> a =  
np.array([[1, 2, 3],  
[4, 5, 6]])  
>>> b =  
np.array([[7, 8, 9],  
[10, 11, 12]])  
>>> a  
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6]])  
>>> b  
array([[7, 8, 9],  
       [10, 11, 12]])
```

```
>>> np.r_[a, b]  
array([[ 1,  2,  3],  
       [ 4,  5,  6],  
       [ 7,  8,  9],  
       [10, 11, 12]])  
>>> np.c_[a, b]  
array([[ 1,  2,  3,  7,  8,  9],  
       [ 4,  5,  6, 10, 11, 12]])  
>>> np.eye(2)  
array([[ 1.,  0.],  
       [ 0.,  1.]])
```

datasets.py (ver.2)

```
# testing
>>> import datasets
>>> X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
>>> ex_X = datasets.polynomial2_features(X)
>>> ex_X
array([[ 1. ,  0. ,  0. ],
       [ 1. ,  2. ,  4. ],
       [ 1. ,  3.9, 15.21],
       [ 1. ,  4. , 16. ]])
>>> Y
array([ 4.,  0.,  3.,  2.]
```

```
def load_nonlinear_example1():
    X = np.array([[1, 0.0], [1, 2.0], [1, 3.9], [1, 4.0]])
    Y = np.array([4.0, 0.0, 3.0, 2.0])
    return X, Y
```

```
def polynomial2_features(input):
    poly2 = input[:,1:]**2
    return np.c_[input, poly2]
```

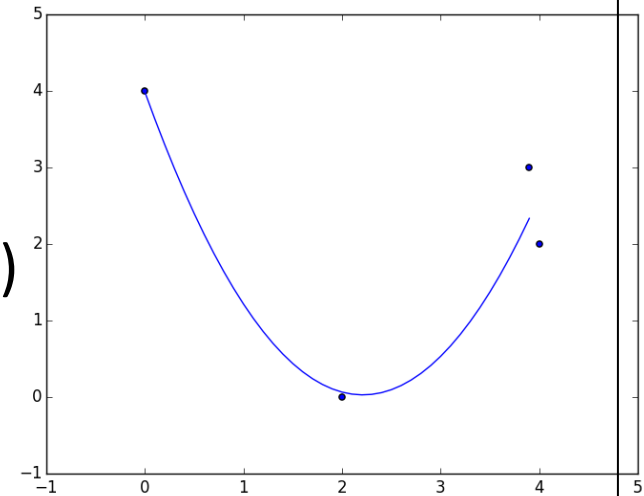
illustrate the model.predict(): nonlinear-ex.py

```
import numpy as np
import datasets
import regression
```

```
X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
ex_X = datasets.polynomial2_features(X)
model = regression.LinearRegression()
model.fit(ex_X, Y)
```

```
samples = np.arange(0, 4, 0.1)
x_samples = np.c_[ np.ones(len(samples)), samples ]
ex_x_samples = datasets.polynomial2_features(x_samples)
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(X[:,1], Y)
plt.plot(samples, model.predict(ex_x_samples))
plt.show()
```



datasets.py (ver.3)

```
# testing
>>> import datasets
>>> X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
>>> ex_X = datasets.polynomial3_features(X)
>>> ex_X
array([[ 1. ,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ],
       [ 1. ,  2. ,  4. ,  8. ],
       [ 1. ,  3.9 , 15.21, 59.319],
       [ 1. ,  4. , 16. , 64. ]])
>>> Y
array([ 4.,  0.,  3.,  2.]
```

```
def polynomial3_features(input):
```

```
    poly2 = input[:,1:]**2
```

```
    poly3 = input[:,1:]**3
```

```
    return np.c_[input, poly2, poly3]
```

more
general?

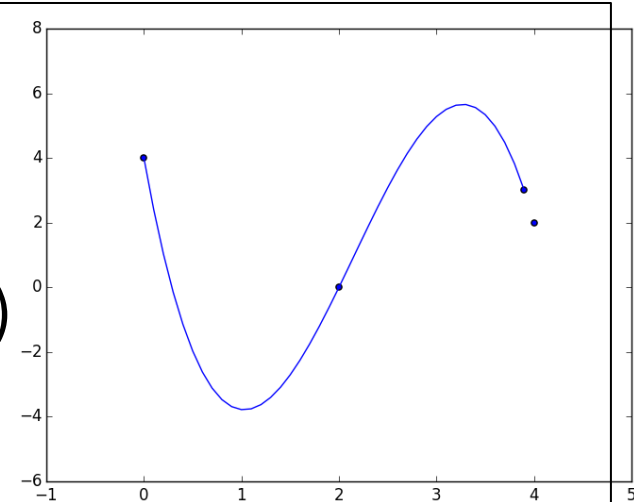
illustrate the model.predict(): nonlinear-ex2.py

```
import numpy as np
import datasets
import regression
```

```
X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
ex_X = datasets.polynomial3_features(X)
model = regression.LinearRegression()
model.fit(ex_X, Y)
```

```
samples = np.arange(0, 4, 0.1)
x_samples = np.c_[ np.ones(len(samples)), samples ]
ex_x_samples = datasets.polynomial3_features(x_samples)
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(X[:,1], Y)
plt.plot(samples, model.predict(ex_x_samples))
plt.show()
```



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one of measurement

the parameters vs. **over-fitting**

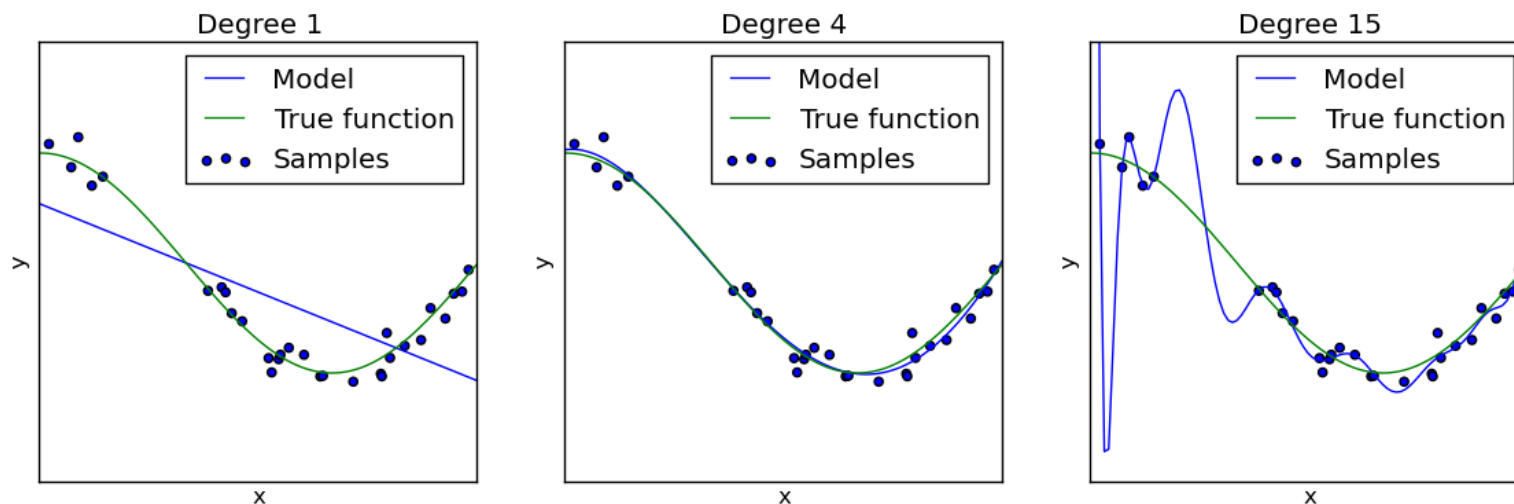
- nonlinear-ex.py (2nd degree of polynomial)
 - model.theta = [3.98420277, -3.57732329, 0.8088239]
- nonlinear-ex2.py (3rd degree of polynomial)
 - model.theta = [4. , -16.91430499, 10.81072874, -1.67678812]

how to avoid?

- Over-fitting
 - A modeling error which occurs when a function is **too closely fit to a limited set of data points**. Over-fitting the model generally takes the form of making an **overly complex model** to explain idiosyncrasies in the data under study. In reality, the data being studied often has **some degree of error or random noise** within it. Thus attempting to make the model conform too closely to slightly inaccurate data can infect the model with substantial errors and reduce its predictive power.
 - <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/o/overfitting.asp>

Underfitting vs. Overfitting

This example demonstrates the problems of underfitting and overfitting and how we can use linear regression with polynomial features to approximate nonlinear functions. The plot shows the function that we want to approximate, which is a part of the cosine function. In addition, the samples from the real function and the approximations of different models are displayed. The models have polynomial features of different degrees. We can see that a linear function (polynomial with degree 1) is not sufficient to fit the training samples. This is called **underfitting**. A polynomial of degree 4 approximates the true function almost perfectly. However, for higher degrees the model will **overfit** the training data, i.e. it learns the noise of the training data.



Some ways to avoid over-fitting

- ready for HUGE dataset.
- develop the dataset to quality. (more noiseless)
- **penalize overly complex models.**
 - e.g., complex models $\hat{=}$ largest parameters
- test the model's ability on unseen dataset.
 - e.g., cross-validation tests

a penalty for the parameters (generalization)

- introduce a penalty term to cost function $J(\theta)$.
 - sum of squared parameters (L2-norm)

before: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$ Linear Regression

after: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\theta\|^2$

$$\|\theta\|^2 = \theta_0^2 + \theta_1^2 + \dots + \theta_M^2$$

Ridge Regression

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Policy of implementation 2

- don't change LinearRegression() class.
 - because the difference between LinearRegression() and RidgeRegression() is only fit().
- use **class inheritance** mechanism to implement RidgeRegression().

[after2] Class design / How to use

```
# from numpy as np
# X = np.array([[1, 0.0], [1, 2.0], [1, 3.9], [1, 4.0]])
# Y = np.array([4.0, 0.0, 3.0, 2.0])
>>> import datasets
>>> X, Y = datasets.load_nonlinear_example1()
>>> ex_X = datasets.polynomial3_features(X)
>>> import regression
>>> model = regression.RidgeRegression(alpha=0.5)
>>> model = regression.RidgeRegression() #default: alpha=0.1
>>> model.fit(ex_X, Y)
>>> model.theta
array([ 3.54259714, -1.24971967, -0.68925104,  0.23695052])
>>> model.predict(ex_X)
array([ 3.54259714,  0.1817578 ,  2.24085012,  2.68053522])
>>> model.score(ex_X, Y) # RSS
1.2816900115950909
```

hg clone ssh://info3dm@shark//home/info3dm/HG/2014/tnal/regression

Ridge regression

(regression.py, ver. 5)

```
# testing
>>> import importlib
>>> importlib.reload(regression)
>>> model = regression.RidgeRegression()
>>> model.alpha
0.1
```

```
class RidgeRegression(LinearRegression):
    alpha = None

    def __init__(self, alpha=0.1):
        self.alpha = alpha

    def fit(self, input, output):
        pass
```

Ridge regression

(regression.py, ver. 6)

```
# testing
>>> importlib.reload(regression)
>>> model = regression.RidgeRegression()
>>> model.fit(ex_X, Y)
>>> model.theta
array([ 3.54259714, -1.24971967,
       -0.68925104,  0.23695052])
```

```
def fit(self, input, output):
    xTx = np.dot(input.T, input)
    I = np.eye(len(xTx))
    self.theta = np.dot(np.dot(np.linalg.inv(xTx + self.alpha*I),
input.T),output)
```

$$\theta = (X^T X + \alpha I)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$\alpha := \text{alpha}$$

$$I := \text{idensity_matrix}$$

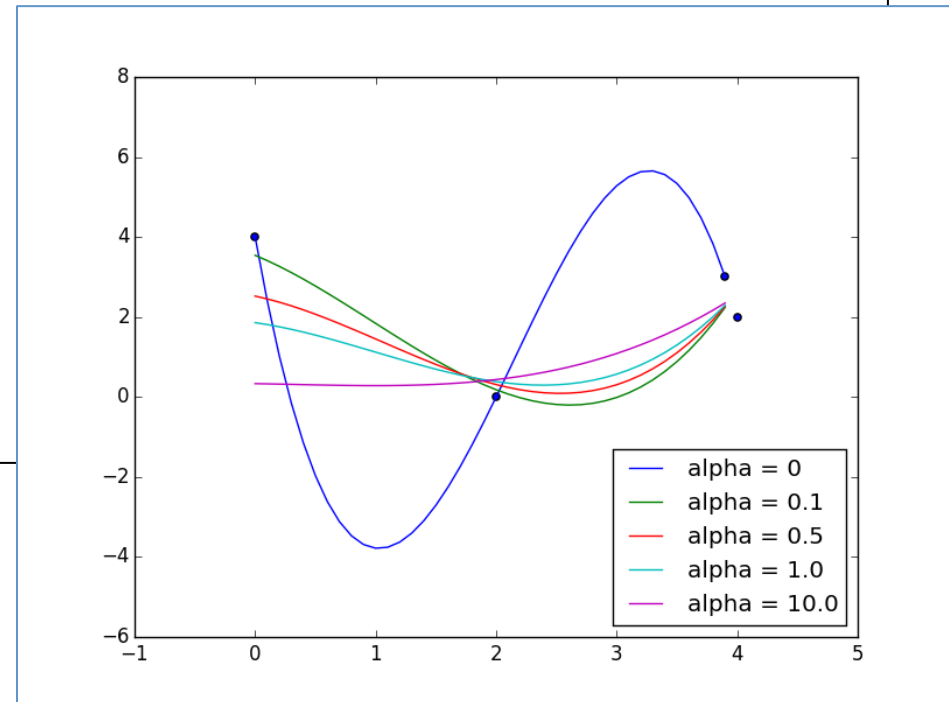
Effect of the penalty

- alpha=0 # == LinearRegression()
 - theta: [4. -16.91430499 10.81072874 -1.67678812]
 - score: 7.4647921109305001e-22
- alpha=0.1
 - theta: [3.54259714, -1.24971967, -0.68925104, 0.23695052]
 - score: 1.2816900115950909
- alpha=0.5
 - theta: [2.52220383, -0.63725353, -0.63511135, 0.20043682]
 - score: 3.2271319080413789
- alpha=1.0
 - theta: [1.85895448, -0.43056141, -0.46106559, 0.1538384]
 - score: 5.5987129498416079
- alpha=10.0
 - theta: [0.33402625, -0.04968343, -0.04987846, 0.05004393]
 - score: 14.342958761816003

Exercise

- preconditions
 - $X, Y = \text{datasets.load_nonlinear_example1}()$
 - $\text{ex_X} = \text{datasets.polynomial3_features}(X)$
- Illustrate the samples and regression lines on `RidgeRegression()` with $\alpha = \{0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 10.0\}$.

code example
HG/2014/tnal/regression/exercise.py



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- 参考文献

Some ways to avoid over-fitting

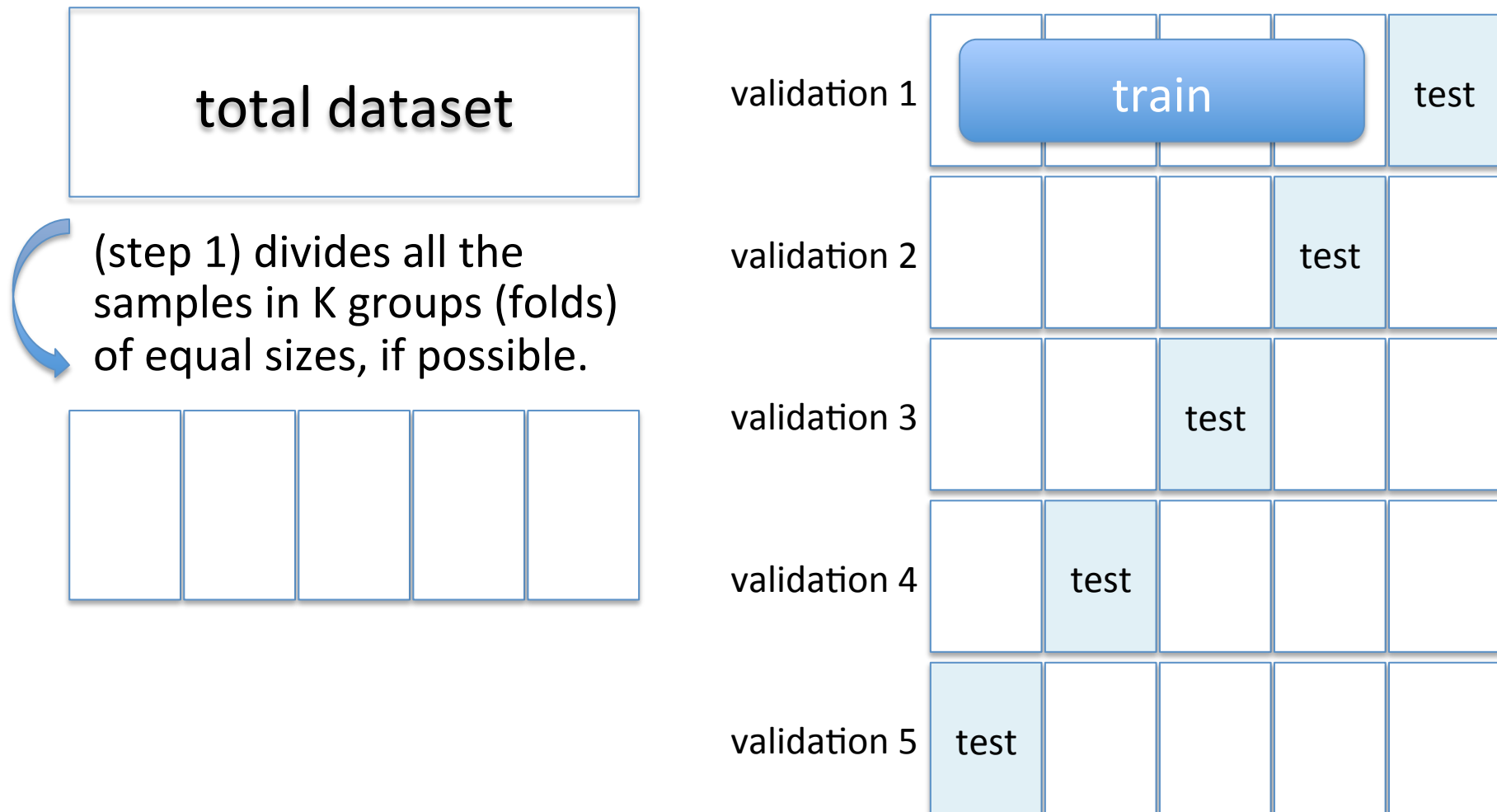
- ready for HUGE dataset.
- develop the dataset to quality. (more noiseless)
- penalize overly complex models.
 - e.g., complex models $\hat{=}$ largest parameters
- test the model's ability on unseen dataset.
 - e.g., cross-validation tests

Cross-validation

- scikit-learn: 3.1. Cross-validation: evaluating estimator performance
 - http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/cross_validation.html
 - Learning the parameters of a prediction function and **testing it on the same data is a methodological mistake**: a model that would just repeat the labels of the samples that it has just seen would have a perfect score but **would fail to predict anything useful on yet-unseen data**. This situation is called **overfitting**. To avoid it, it is common practice when performing a (supervised) machine learning experiment to **hold out part of the available data as a test set** $X_{\text{test}}, y_{\text{test}}$.

K-fold cross-validation (K=5)

(step 2) The `model.fit()` is learned using K-1 folds (4 folds), and the fold left out is used for test.



Example of K=2 cross-validation: crossvalidation.py

```
from sklearn import datasets
boston = datasets.load_boston()
x = boston.data
y = boston.target
half = len(x)/2

import regression
model = regression.RidgeRegression(alpha=0.1)
# case 1: learn on the first half, test on the last half
model.fit(x[:half], y[:half])
score = model.score(x[half:], y[half:])
# case 2: learn on the last half, test on the first half
model.fit(x[half:], y[half:])
score += model.score(x[:half], y[:half])
print("RidgeRegression(alpha=0.1) score =", score)
#-> RidgeRegression(alpha=0.1) score = 78656.6246552
#-> RidgeRegression(alpha=1.0) score = 42334.1689238
```

Cross-validation using scikit-learn module (1/2)

update RidgeRegression class (regression.py, ver.7)

```
class RidgeRegression(LinearRegression):  
  
    # for scikit-learn  
    def get_params(self, deep=True):  
        return {'alpha':self.alpha}  
  
    # (OPTION) the coefficient of determination R^2.  
    # see sklearn.linear_model.Ridge().score()  
    # http://goo.gl/v93tNM  
    def score2(self, input, output):  
        u = ((output - self.predict(input)) ** 2).sum()  
        v = ((output - output.mean()) ** 2).sum()  
        return (1 - u/v)
```

Cross-validation using scikit-learn module (2/2)

```
from sklearn import datasets
boston = datasets.load_boston()
x = boston.data
y = boston.target
```

```
import numpy as np
ones = np.ones((len(x),1))
ex_x = np.c_[ones, x]
```

```
import regression
alpha = 0.1
model = regression.RidgeRegression(alpha=alpha)
```

```
from sklearn import cross_validation
np.random.seed(0)
kfold = cross_validation.KFold(n=len(x), n_folds=10, shuffle=False)
scores = cross_validation.cross_val_score(model, ex_x, y, cv=kfold, n_jobs=-1)
print("*** Ridge(alpha=%0.2f) ***" % alpha)
print("scores=", scores)
print("mean score = %f (+/- %0.2f)" % (scores.mean(), scores.std()*2))
```

crossvalidation_sklearn.py

References

- Machine Learning in Action, <http://www.manning.com/pharrington/>
- Tikhonov regularization – Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tikhonov_regularization
- 機械学習 by Masafumi Noda, <http://www.slideshare.net/masafuminoda/machine-learning-11767735>
- 線形回帰による曲線フィッティング, <http://aidiary.hatenablog.com/entry/20140402/1396445570>
- 過学習を防ぐ正則化, <http://gihyo.jp/dev/serial/01/machine-learning/0009?page=3>
- 正則化 (regularization) – 機械学習の「朱鷺の杜Wiki」, <http://ibisforest.org/index.php?正則化>
- リッジ回帰 (ridge regression) – 機械学習の「朱鷺の杜Wiki」, <http://ibisforest.org/index.php?リッジ回帰>
- Cross-validation: evaluating estimator performance – scikit-learn, http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/cross_validation.html
- Underfitting vs. Overfitting – scikit-learn, http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/plot_underfitting_overfitting.html
- 交差確認 (cross validation) – 機械学習の「朱鷺の杜Wiki」, <http://ibisforest.org/index.php?交差確認>