Regularized Linear Models

CS6780 – Advanced Machine Learning
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Reading: Murphy 8.1-8.3, Murphy 7.5

Discriminative ERM Learning

- Modeling Step:
  - Select classification rules *H* to consider (hypothesis space)
- Training Principle:
  - Given training sample $(\vec{x}_1, y_1), \ldots, (\vec{x}_n, y_n)$
  - Find *h* from *H* with lowest training error
    → Empirical Risk Minimization
  - Argument: generalization error bounds → low training error leads to low prediction error, if overfitting is controlled.
- Examples: SVM, decision trees, Perceptron

Bayes Decision Rule

- Assumption:
  - learning task P(X,Y)=P(Y|X) P(X) is known
- Question:
  - Given instance x, how should it be classified to minimize prediction error?
- Bayes Decision Rule (for zero/one loss):

$$h_{bayes(\vec{x})} = argmax_{y \in Y}[P(Y = y | X = \vec{x})]$$

$$= argmax_{y \in Y}[P(Y = y, X = \vec{x})]$$

Generative vs. Conditional vs. ERM

- Empirical Risk Minimization
  - Find $h = \underset{h \in H}{\operatorname{argmin}} Err_S(h)$ s.t. overfitting control
  - Pro: directly estimate decision rule
  - Con: need to commit to loss, input, and output before training
- Discriminative Conditional Model
  - Find P(Y|X), then derive h(x) via Bayes rule
  - Pro: not yet committed to loss during training
  - Con: need to commit to input and output before training; learning conditional distribution is harder than learning decision rule
- Generative Model
  - Find P(X,Y), then derive h(x) via Bayes rule
  - Pro: not yet committed to loss, input, or output during training; often computationally easy
  - Con: Needs to model dependencies in X

Logistic Regression

- Data:
  - $S = \left((x_1, y_1) \ldots (x_n, y_n)\right), x \in \Re^N$ and $y \in \{-1, +1\}$
- Model:
  - $P(y|x, w) = Ber(y|sigm(w \cdot x))$
- Training objective:

$$\hat{w} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(-y_i w \cdot x_i))$$

- Algorithm:
  - Stochastic gradient descent, Newton, etc.

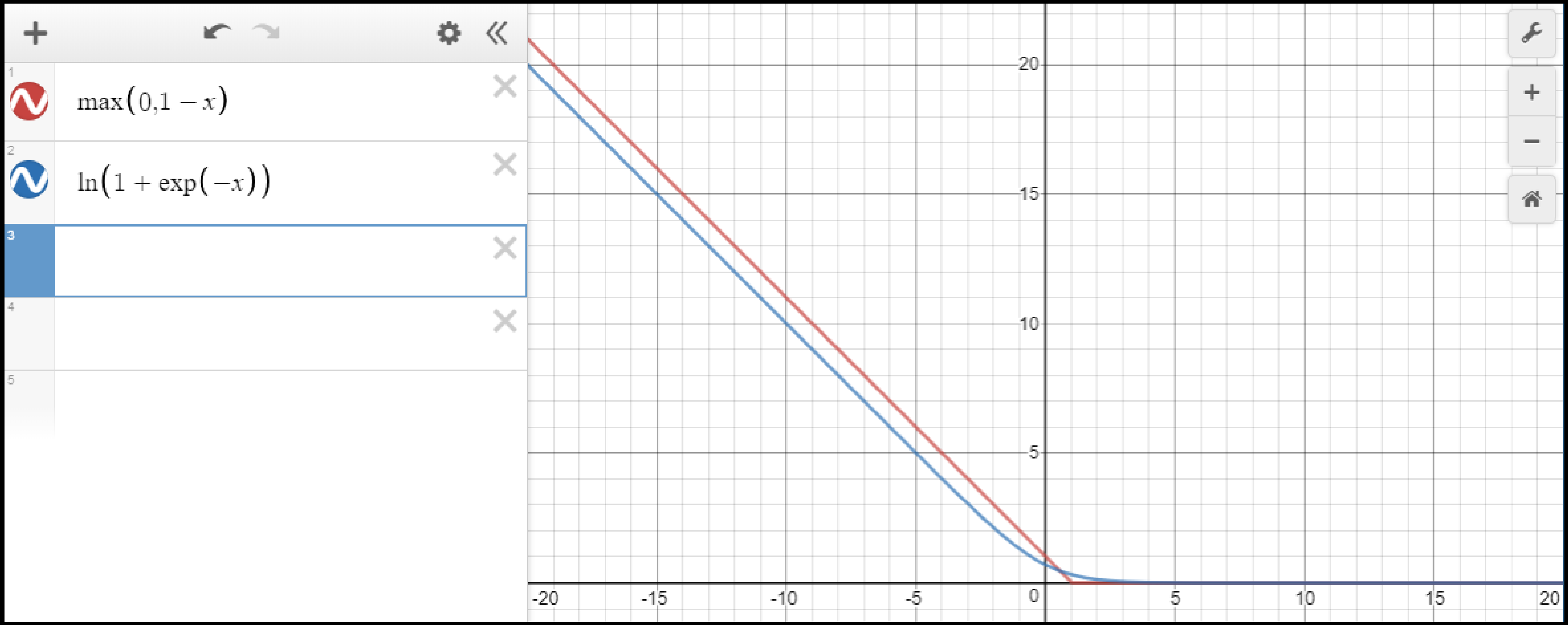
Regularized Logistic Regression

- Data:
  - $S = \big((x_1, y_1) \ldots (x_n, y_n)\big), x \in \Re^N$ and $y \in \{-1, +1\}$
- Model:
  - $P(y|x,w) = Ber(y|sigm(w \cdot x)), P(w) = N(w|0, \Sigma)$
- Training objective:

$$\hat{w} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} w \cdot w + C \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(1 + \exp(-y_i w \cdot x_i))$$

- Algorithm:
  - Stochastic gradient descent, Newton, etc.

Softmax vs. Hinge Loss



Plot via www.desmos.com

Ridge Regression

- Data:
  - $S = \left((x_1, y_1) \dots (x_n, y_n)\right), x \in \Re^N$ and $y \in \Re$
- Model:
  - $P(y|x, w) = N(y|w \cdot x, \mathrm{E}), P(w) = N(w|0, \Sigma)$
- Training objective:

$$\hat{w} = \operatorname*{argmin}_w \frac{1}{2} w \cdot w + C \sum_{i=1}^{n} (w \cdot x_i - y_i)^2$$

- Algorithm:
  - $\hat{w} = (diag(C) + X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

Discriminative Training of Linear Rules

$$\min_{w,b} R(w) + C\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Delta(w * x_i + b, y_i)$$

Regularizer

Regularization Parameter

Training Loss / Empirical Risk / Training error

- Soft-Margin SVM
  - $R(w) = \frac{1}{2} w * w$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) = \max(0, 1 - y_i \bar{y})$
- Perceptron
  - $R(w) = 0$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) =$
- Linear Regression
  - $R(w) = 0$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) = (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
- Ridge Regression
  - $R(w) = \frac{1}{2} w * w$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) = (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
- Lasso
  - $R(w) = \frac{1}{2} \sum |w_i|$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) = (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
- Regularized Logistic Regression / Conditional Random Field
  - $R(w) = \frac{1}{2} w * w$
  - $\Delta(\bar{y}, y_i) = \log(1 + e^{-y_i \bar{y}})$