# 模式识别 Fisher 线性判别

# 一、Fisher 线性判别算法介绍

#### 1.1 介绍

Fisher 两类的判别问题可以看作是把所有样本都投影到一个方向上,然后在这个一维空间中确定一个分类的阈值。过这个阈值点且与投影方向垂直的超平面就是两类的分类面。问题是如何根据实际情况找到这条最好的、最易于分类的投影线,这就是 Fisher 线性判别算法要解决问题。

Fisher 线性判别的思想就是:选择投影方向,使投影后两类相隔尽可能远,而同时每一类内部的样本又尽可能聚集。以下部分仅讨论两类问题。

#### 1.2 Fisher 准则函数中的基本参量

#### (1) 样本

① 训练样本集是(每个样本是一个 d 维向量):

$$\chi = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\},\,$$

② 其中ω1类的样本是:

$$\chi_1 = \{x_1^1, x_2^1, \dots, x_{N_1}^1\}$$

③ 其中ω1类的样本是:

$$\chi_2 = \{x_1^2, x_2^2, \dots, x_{N_2}^2\}$$

目标:寻找一个投影 w(w 也是一个 d 维列向量),使得投影后的样本变成:

$$y_i = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i$$
, i = 1,2,..., N

# (2) 在原来的样本空间

① 类均值向量为:

$$m_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x_j \in \chi_i} x_j, \ i = 1,2$$

② 各类的类内离散度矩阵(within-class scatter matrix)为:

$$S_i = \sum_{x_j \in \chi_i} (x_j - m_i) (x_j - m_i)^T, i = 1.2$$

③ 总类内离散度矩阵(pooled within-class scatter matrix)为:

$$S_w = S_1 + S_2$$

④ 类间离散度矩阵(between-class scatter matrix)定义为:

$$S_i = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1 - m_2)^T$$

### (3) 在投影以后的一维空间

① 两类均值分别为:

$$\widetilde{m}_{i} = \frac{1}{N_{i}} \sum_{y_{i} \in \zeta_{i}} y_{i} = \frac{1}{N_{i}} \sum_{x_{i} \in \chi_{i}} w^{T} x_{j} = w^{T} m_{i}, i = 1,2$$

② 类内离散度矩阵为:

$$\tilde{S}_i^2 = \sum_{y_j \in \zeta_i} (y_i - \tilde{m}_i)^2 , i = 1,2$$

③ 总类内离散度矩阵为:

$$\tilde{S}_w = \tilde{S}_1^2 + \tilde{S}_2^2$$

⑤ 类间离散度矩阵为:

$$\widetilde{S}_b = (\widetilde{m}_1 - \widetilde{m}_2)^2$$

#### 1.3 衡量标准与分类

两类判别,就是希望寻找的投影方向使投影以后两类尽可能分开,而各类内部又尽可能聚集,这一目标可以表示成如下的准则:

$$\max \boldsymbol{J}_{F}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{\tilde{S}_{b}}{\tilde{S}_{w}} = \frac{(\tilde{\boldsymbol{m}}_{1} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{m}}_{2})^{2}}{\tilde{\boldsymbol{S}}_{1} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{S}}_{2}}$$

这就是 Fisher 准则函数(Fisher's Criterion),可变换为:

$$\max J_F(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

可求解得 Fisher 判别准则下的最佳投影方向:

$$w^* = S_w^{-1}(m_1 - m_2)$$

若不考虑先验概率,<mark>阈值Wo</mark>可按以下规则选取:

$$\omega_0 = -\frac{1}{2}(\widetilde{m}_1 + \widetilde{m}_2) = -\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{m_1} + \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{m_2})$$

两类线性判别的一般决策规则为:

若
$$g(x) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0$$
  $\begin{cases} > 0, \quad \text{则} \mathbf{x} \in \omega_1 \\ < 0, \quad \text{则} \mathbf{x} \in \omega_2 \end{cases}$ 

若考虑先验概率, 决策规则可以写成:

若
$$g(x) = \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{m_1} + \mathbf{m_2}))$$
 
$$\begin{cases} > \log \frac{P(\omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)}, & \text{則} x \in \omega_1 \\ < \log \frac{P(\omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)}, & \text{則} x \in \omega_2 \end{cases}$$

在此处键入公式。

# 二、实验数据集介绍

#### 2.1 Iris 数据集介绍

Iris 数据集							
类别	3						
维度	4						
数据长度	150	50	Iris-setosa				
		50	Iris-versicolor				
		50	Iris-setosa				

#### 2.2 Sonar 数据集介绍

Sonar 数据集						
类别	2					
维度	60					
数据长度	208	97	R			
		111	М			

# 三、实验设置

对两类数据集, sonar 是两分类问题, 直接按决策公式判别; iris 是三类问题, 需要求出样本之间两两组合的判别函数, 按照第二种情况进行三分类 (每个模式类和其他模式类之间分别用判别点分开)。

两类数据集处理方法具有相似性,因此实验设置基本一致,具体如下:

1、读取数据信息。首先从数据集文件(iris.data、sonar.all-data)中读取数据,将读取到的数据按照一定比例(默认 2/5 测试)随机存放到训练集和测试集中,再将训练集中数据按标签分类(iris 分三类、sonar 分两类)。

- **2、求各类样本的基本参量。**根据 1.2(2)中的①②③三个公式,分别求解类样本的均值向量、类内离散度矩阵、两两样本间总类内离散度矩阵(iris中需要求解 $S_{w~12}~S_{w~13}~S_{w~23}$ ,sonar 中求解 $S_{w~12}$ )。
- 3、求解权向量和阈值。根据 1.3 中相应公式,求解样本间的权向量和阈值 (iris 三类样本,需要求解两两样本间的参数,一共求解三次;sonar 只需要求解一次),求解完毕之后即可按照第二类情况规则进行分类。
- 4、绘图验证训练效果。利用判别函数分别将各类样本降至一维,按权向量方向投影至坐标轴,并分颜色绘制各点位置 (iris 分别按照三个投影方向绘制三次),观察不同色点的分布情况,观察训练效果。
  - 5、用测试集测试并计算准确率,绘图显示分类效果。
  - 6、重复 1-5 步 20 次, 计算准确率, 绘图显示。

### 四、实验结果展示与分析

### 4.1 Iris 数据集分类结果分析

1、首先将三类样本数据两两组合,利用权向量和阈值将 4 维数据降至 1 维,在坐标轴上进行绘制,结果展示如下:

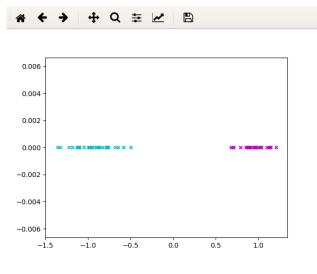


图 4.1: Setosa 与 Versicolor 数据训练分类结果

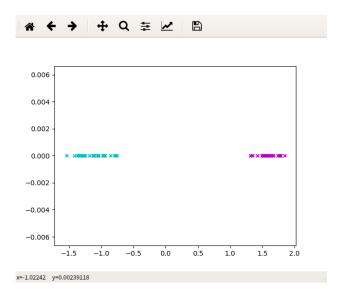


图 4.2: Setosa 与 Virginica 数据训练分类结果

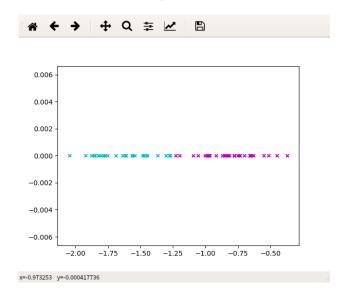


图 4.3: Versicolor 与 Virginica 数据训练分类结果

从上述图示可以看出:经训练后,两两样本投影至一维分别聚集到轴的两侧,可以寻找到非常明确的分类点分开两类样本。

2、将训练样本分别按 G<sub>12</sub>、G<sub>13</sub>、G<sub>23</sub> (三类样本两两之间的判别函数) 进行计算,按照 1.3 中判别规则进行判别,并将降维后的数据分别投影在 Y=3、Y=2、Y=1 三条轴上,通过青(3)、紫(2)、蓝(1) 三类数据区别三类数据,

分类点均为 X=0, 结果如下图:

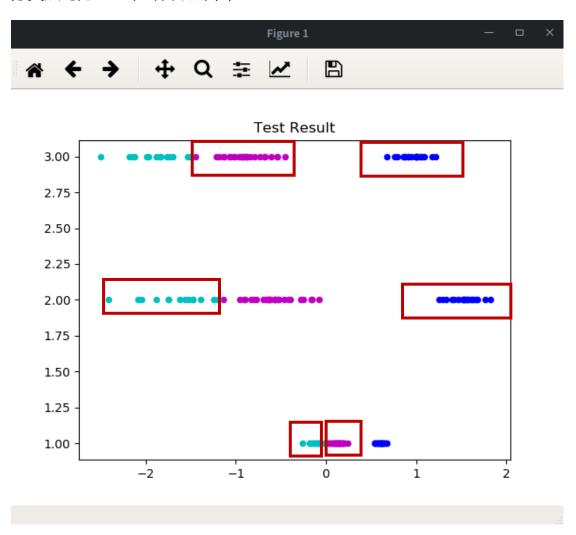
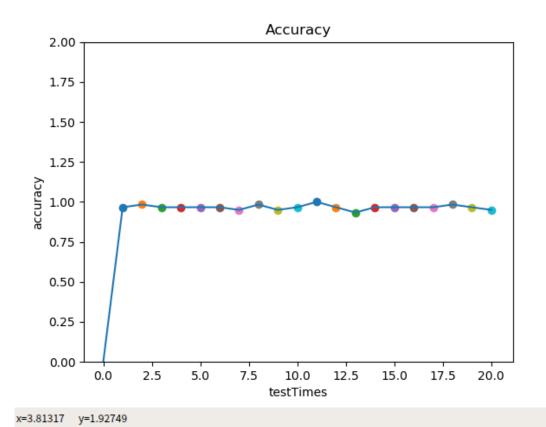


图 4.4: 分别按三类判别函数将测试数据投影的结果

从上图可以看出按照相对应的判别函数 g,两类测试样本均能在分类点 X=0 两侧很好的区分开来,甚至也能够区分第三类数据。

3、根据第二类分类情况(G<sub>12</sub>>0、G<sub>13</sub>>0,则属于第一类; G<sub>12</sub><0、G<sub>23</sub>>0,则属于第二类, G<sub>23</sub><0、G<sub>13</sub><0,则属于第三类)的分类规则,对测试样本进行分类,对比已知标签,分类正确和错误次数,计算正确率,重新测试二十次,计算平均准确率。结果如下





:Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 :Accuracy: 0.98333333333333333 3 :Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 4 :Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 5 :Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 6 :Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667 7 :Accuracy: 0.95 8 :Accuracy: 0.9833333333333333 9 :Accuracy: 0.95 10 :Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667 11 :Accuracy: 1.0 12 :Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667 13 :Accuracy: 0.9333333333333333 14 : Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 15 :Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667 16 :Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 17 : Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 18 :Accuracy: 0.9833333333333333 19 :Accuracy: 0.966666666666667 20 :Accuracy: 0.95 

图 4.5: 测试样本测试准确率

上述结果可以看出测试准确率稳定到96%左右,平均准确率96.7%。

#### 4.2 sonar 数据集分类结果分析

由于两类数据集处理具有相似性,这里只简要描述

1、求解出判别函数后,把训练集、测试集的投影点分别绘制在一维轴上,两类样本依据颜色区分(训练集: X=0,测试集 1 类: X=1,测试集二类: X=-1),结果战术如下:



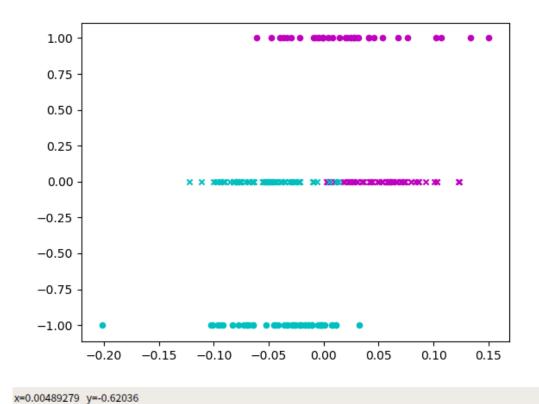
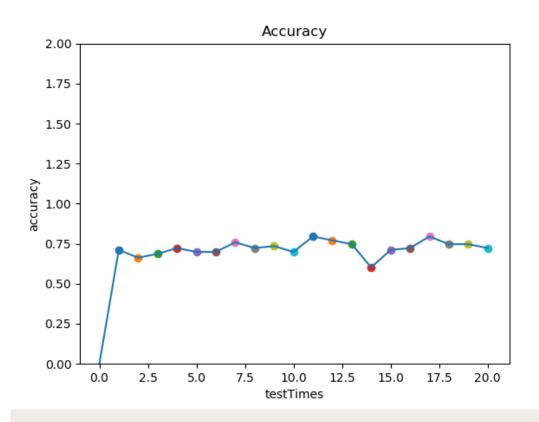


图 4.6: 训练、测试样本投影到一维的分布

上述结果可以看出,训练集在分类点 X=0 处有部分重合,测试集的两类均有少量错误判别情况 (理论上紫色圆点均在 X>0,青色圆点均在 X<0)。

2、根据上一步计算结果,对测试样本进行分类,对比已知标签,分类 正确和错误次数,计算正确率,重新测试二十次,计算平均准确率。结果如下 图所示:





:Accuracy: 0.7108433734939759 :Accuracy: 0.6626506024096386 3 :Accuracy: 0.6867469879518072 4 :Accuracy: 0.7228915662650602 5 :Accuracy: 0.6987951807228916 6 :Accuracy: 0.6987951807228916 7 :Accuracy: 0.7590361445783133 8 :Accuracy: 0.7228915662650602 9 :Accuracy: 0.7349397590361446 10 :Accuracy: 0.6987951807228916 11 :Accuracy: 0.7951807228915663 12 :Accuracy: 0.7710843373493976 13 : Accuracy: 0.7469879518072289 14 :Accuracy: 0.6024096385542169 15 : Accuracy: 0.7108433734939759 16 :Accuracy: 0.7228915662650602 17 :Accuracy: 0.7951807228915663 18 :Accuracy: 0.7469879518072289 19 :Accuracy: 0.7469879518072289 20 :Accuracy: 0.7228915662650602 Accuracy\_AVE: 0.7228915662650602

图 4.6: 测试样本测试准确率

上述结果可以看出测试准确率稳定到70%左右,平均准确率72.3%。

# 五、Python 代码

#### 5.1 iris 数据集

```
import os
import sys
import numpy as np
from numpy import *
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def readData(DATA_PATH,DATA_SIZE,DATA_DIMENSION,test_rate):
    test_Labels = random.sample(range(0,DATA_SIZE-
1), int(DATA SIZE*test rate))
    test_Data = [[0 for i in range(5)] for j in range(len(test_Labels))
    train_Data = [[0 for i in range(5)] for j in range(DATA_SIZE-
len(test_Labels))]
    f = open(DATA_PATH)
    line = f.readline()
    i = 0
    train Label = 0
    test_Label = 0
    while line:
        temp = line.split(",",4)
        if i in test_Labels:
            test_Data[test_Label] = temp
            test_Label = test_Label+1
        else:
            train_Data[train_Label] = temp
            train Label = train Label+1
        i = i+1
        line = f.readline()
    #将要训练的数据分类保存
    _1_Num = _2_Num = _3_Num = 0
    for i in range(len(train Data)):
        if train_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-setosa\n':
            _1_Num = _1_Num+1
        if train_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-versicolor\n':
            _2Num = _2Num+1
        if train_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-virginica\n':
            _3_Num = _3_Num+1
     _1_Data = mat(zeros((_1_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
```

```
_2_Data = mat(zeros((_2_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
    _3_Data = mat(zeros((_3_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
    _1_Num = _2_Num = _3_Num = 0
   for i in range(len(train Data)):
        if train Data[i][4] == 'Iris-setosa\n':
            _1_Data[_1_Num] = train_Data[i][0:4]
            _1_Num = _1_Num+1
        if train_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-versicolor\n':
            _2_Data[_2_Num] = train_Data[i][0:4]
            _2Num = _2Num+1
        if train_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-virginica\n':
            _3_Data[_3_Num] = train_Data[i][0:4]
            _3Num = _3Num+1
    f.close()
    return train_Data, test_Data, _1_Data.T, _2_Data.T, _3_Data.T
#计算样本均值
def compute_mean(samples):
    mean_mat=mean(samples, axis=1)
    return mean_mat
def compute withinclass scatter(samples, mean):
    #获取样本维数,样本个数
    dimens, nums=samples.shape
    samples mean=samples-mean
    #初始化类内离散度矩阵
    s in=0
    for i in range(nums):
        x=samples_mean[:,i]
        s in+=dot(x,x.T)
    return s_in
def showTrainResule(group1,group2,w,w0):
    dimens, nums=group1.shape
    for i in range(nums):
        position = dot(w.T,group1[:,i])+w0
        plt.scatter(float(position),0,20,'m','x')
    dimens,nums=group2.shape
    for i in range(nums):
        position = dot(w.T,group2[:,i])+w0
        plt.scatter(float(position),0,20,'c','x')
    plt.show()
```

```
def LDA_Fisher(dataPath,dataSize,dataDimension,dataTypeNum,testRate = 2
/5):
    Accuracy = 0.0
    correctNum = wrongNum = 0
    train_Data,test_Data,group1,group2,group3 = readData(dataPath,dataS
ize,dataDimension,testRate)
    #求均值向量
    mean1 = compute mean(group1)
    mean2 = compute_mean(group2)
    mean3 = compute_mean(group3)
    #求类内离散度
    s in1 = compute withinclass scatter(group1, mean1)
    s_in2 = compute_withinclass_scatter(group2, mean2)
    s in3 = compute withinclass scatter(group3, mean3)
    #求总类内离散度矩阵
    s_w_12 = s_{in1}+s_{in2}
    s_w_13 = s_{in1}+s_{in3}
    s w 23 = s in2+s in3
    #求解权向量
    w_12 = dot(s_w_12.I, mean1-mean2)
    w 13 = dot(s w 13.I, mean1-mean3)
    w_23 = dot(s_w_23.I, mean2-mean3)
    #求解阈值
    w0_{12} = -0.5*(dot(w_{12}.T,mean1)+dot(w_{12}.T,mean2))
    w0\ 13 = -0.5*(dot(w\ 13.T,mean1)+dot(w\ 13.T,mean3))
    w0_{23} = -0.5*(dot(w_{23.T,mean2})+dot(w_{23.T,mean3}))
    #显示训练结果
    showTrainResule(group1,group2,w_12,w0_12)
    showTrainResule(group1,group3,w_12,w0_13)
    showTrainResule(group2,group3,w_12,w0_23)
    #测试结果
    for i in range(len(test_Data)):
        test1 = mat(zeros((1,4)))
        test1[0] = test_Data[i][0:4]
        g_{12} = dot(w_{12}.T, test1.T) + w_{12}
        g_{13} = dot(w_{13.T}, test1.T) + w_{13}
        g_23 = dot(w_23.T, test1.T) + w_0_23
```

```
if test_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-setosa\n':
            color = 'b'
            if g_12>0 and g_13>0:
                correctNum += 1
            else:
                wrongNum += 1
        if test_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-versicolor\n':
            color = 'm'
            if g_12<0 and g_23>0:
                correctNum += 1
            else:
                wrongNum += 1
        if test_Data[i][4] == 'Iris-virginica\n':
            color = 'c'
            if g_13<0 and g_23<0:
                correctNum += 1
            else:
                wrongNum += 1
        # plt.scatter(float(g_12),3,20,color)
        # plt.scatter(float(g_13),2,20,color)
        # plt.scatter(float(g_23),1,20,color)
    Accuracy = correctNum/(correctNum+wrongNum)
    # plt.title("Test Result")
    # plt.show()
    return Accuracy
if __name__ == "__main__":
    Accuracy_AVE = 0
    Accuracy = []
    Accuracy.append(0)
    testTimes = 20
    for i in range(testTimes):
        temp = LDA Fisher("iris.data", 150, 4, 3, 2/5)
        Accuracy.append(temp)
        print(i+1,":Accuracy:",temp)
        plt.scatter(i+1,temp)
        Accuracy_AVE += temp
    Accuracy AVE /= testTimes
    print("Accuracy_AVE:",Accuracy_AVE)
    plt.title("Accuracy")
    plt.xlabel("testTimes")
    plt.ylabel("accuracy")
    plt.ylim(0,2)
    plt.plot(Accuracy)
    plt.show()
```

#### 5.2 sonar 数据集

```
import os
import sys
import numpy as np
from numpy import *
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def readData(DATA_PATH,DATA_SIZE,DATA_DIMENSION,test_rate):
    test_Labels = random.sample(range(0,DATA_SIZE-
1),int(DATA_SIZE*test_rate))
    test_Data = [[0 for i in range(5)] for j in range(len(test_Labels))
    train_Data = [[0 for i in range(5)] for j in range(DATA_SIZE-
len(test_Labels))]
    #随机提取训练、测试数据
   f = open(DATA_PATH)
   line = f.readline()
    i = 0
    train Label = 0
    test_Label = 0
    while line:
        temp = line.split(",",DATA_DIMENSION)
        if i in test Labels:
            test_Data[test_Label] = temp
            test_Label = test_Label+1
        else:
            train_Data[train_Label] = temp
            train_Label = train_Label+1
        i = i+1
        line = f.readline()
    #将要训练的数据分类保存
    _1Num = _2Num = _3Num = 0
    for i in range(len(train_Data)):
        if train_Data[i][DATA_DIMENSION] == 'R\n':
            1 \text{ Num} = 1 \text{ Num} + 1
        if train_Data[i][DATA_DIMENSION] == 'M\n':
            _2Num = _2Num+1
        if train_Data[i][DATA_DIMENSION] == 'Iris-virginica\n':
            _3Num = _3Num+1
    _1_Data = mat(zeros((_1_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
    _2_Data = mat(zeros((_2_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
    _3_Data = mat(zeros((_3_Num,DATA_DIMENSION)))
```

```
_{1}Num = _{2}Num = _{3}Num = 0
    for i in range(len(train Data)):
        if train_Data[i][DATA_DIMENSION] == 'R\n':
            1 Data[ 1 Num] = train Data[i][0:DATA DIMENSION]
            1 \text{ Num} = 1 \text{ Num} + 1
        if train_Data[i][DATA_DIMENSION] == 'M\n':
            _2_Data[_2_Num] = train_Data[i][0:DATA_DIMENSION]
            _2Num = _2Num+1
        if train Data[i][DATA DIMENSION] == 'Iris-virginica\n':
            _3_Data[_3_Num] = train_Data[i][0:DATA_DIMENSION]
            _3_Num = _3_Num+1
    f.close()
    return train_Data,test_Data,_1_Data.T,_2_Data.T,_3_Data.T
def compute mean(samples):
    mean_mat=mean(samples, axis=1)
    return mean mat
#计算样本类内离散度
def compute withinclass scatter(samples, mean):
    #获取样本维数,样本个数
    dimens, nums=samples.shape
    samples mean=samples-mean
    s in=0
    for i in range(nums):
        x=samples_mean[:,i]
        s_in+=dot(x,x.T)
    return s in
def showTrainResule(group1,group2,w,w0):
    dimens, nums=group1.shape
    for i in range(nums):
        position = dot(w.T,group1[:,i])+w0
        plt.scatter(float(position),0,20,'m','x')
    dimens,nums=group2.shape
    for i in range(nums):
        position = dot(w.T,group2[:,i])+w0
        plt.scatter(float(position),0,20,'c','x')
    plt.show()
def LDA_Fisher(dataPath,dataSize,dataDimension,dataTypeNum,testRate = 2
```

```
Accuracy = 0.0
    correctNum = wrongNum = 0
    train_Data,test_Data,group1,group2,group3 = readData(dataPath,dataS
ize,dataDimension,testRate)
    #求均值向量
    mean1 = compute_mean(group1)
    mean2 = compute_mean(group2)
    mean3 = compute_mean(group3)
    s_in1 = compute_withinclass_scatter(group1, mean1)
    s_in2 = compute_withinclass_scatter(group2, mean2)
    s_in3 = compute_withinclass_scatter(group3, mean3)
    #求总类内离散度矩阵
    s_w = s_{in1} + s_{in2}
    #求解权向量
    w = dot(s_w.I,mean1-mean2)
    #求解阈值
    w0 = -0.5*(dot(w.T,mean1)+dot(w.T,mean2))
    #绘图,训练样本投影
    # showTrainResule(group1,group2,w,w0)
    #绘图,测试样本投影
    for i in range(len(test_Data)):
        test1 = mat(zeros((1,dataDimension)))
        test1[0] = test_Data[i][0:dataDimension]
        g = dot(w.T, test1.T) + w0
        if test_Data[i][dataDimension] == 'R\n':
            if g>0:
                correctNum += 1
            else:
               wrongNum += 1
            # plt.scatter(float(g),1,20,'m')
        if test_Data[i][dataDimension] == 'M\n':
            if g<0:
                correctNum += 1
            else:
               wrongNum += 1
           # plt.scatter(float(g),-1,20,'c')
```

```
Accuracy = correctNum/(correctNum+wrongNum)
    # plt.show()
    return Accuracy
if __name__ == "__main__":
    Accuracy_AVE = 0
   Accuracy = []
   Accuracy.append(0)
    testTimes = 20
    for i in range(testTimes):
        temp = LDA_Fisher("sonar.all-data",208,60,2,2/5)
        Accuracy.append(temp)
        print(i+1,":Accuracy:",temp)
        plt.scatter(i+1,temp)
        Accuracy_AVE += temp
    Accuracy_AVE /= testTimes
    print("Accuracy_AVE:",Accuracy_AVE)
    plt.title("Accuracy")
    plt.xlabel("testTimes")
    plt.ylabel("accuracy")
    plt.ylim(0,2)
    plt.plot(Accuracy)
   plt.show()
```