

机器学习

Machine learning

Bayesian Learning

练习题答案

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题目 1:

已知 $P(\omega_1) = 0.2$, $P(\omega_2) = 0.8$,

$P(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_1) = 0.6$, $P(x = \text{晴天} | \omega_1) = 0.4$,

$P(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_2) = 0.1$, $P(x = \text{晴天} | \omega_2) = 0.9$

已知 $x = \text{阴天}$, 求 x 所属类别。

解：利用贝叶斯公式，有：

$$\begin{aligned} P(\omega_1 | x = \text{阴天}) &= \frac{p(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_1)P(\omega_1)}{p(x = \text{阴天})} \\ &= \frac{p(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_1)P(\omega_1)}{p(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_1)P(\omega_1) + p(x = \text{阴天} | \omega_2)P(\omega_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.6 \times 0.2}{0.6 \times 0.2 + 0.1 \times 0.8} = 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\omega_2 \mid x = \text{阴天}) &= \frac{p(x = \text{阴天} \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2)}{p(x = \text{阴天})} \\
 &= \frac{p(x = \text{阴天} \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2)}{p(x = \text{阴天} \mid \omega_1)P(\omega_1) + p(x = \text{阴天} \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2)} \\
 &= \frac{0.1 \times 0.8}{0.6 \times 0.2 + 0.1 \times 0.8} = 0.4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \in \omega_1$$

题目 2：一种疾病的判别：正常为 ω_1 ，不正常为 ω_2 ， 已知：

$$P(\omega_1) = 0.9, P(\omega_2) = 0.1$$

现对某人进行检查，结果为 x ， 假设已知了：

$$P(x | \omega_1) = 0.2, P(x | \omega_2) = 0.4$$

风险代价矩阵为： 风险的正负值

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 用最小错误率贝叶斯决策进行判别。
- (2) 用最小风险贝叶斯决策进行判别。

解 (1):

$$P(\omega_1 | x) \propto P(\omega_1)P(x | \omega_1)$$

$$P(\omega_2 | x) \propto P(\omega_2)P(x | \omega_2)$$

由于

$$\frac{P(\omega_1 | x)}{P(\omega_2 | x)} = \frac{P(\omega_1)P(x | \omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)P(x | \omega_2)} = \frac{9}{2} > 1$$


根据贝叶斯最小错误率判决准则, $x \in \omega_1$ 。

解 (2):

将 x 判为第 j 类的风险为:

$$r_j(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 L_{ij} P(x | \omega_i) P(\omega_i), j = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(x) - r_2(x) &= L_{11}P(x | \omega_1)P(\omega_1) + L_{21}P(x | \omega_2)P(\omega_2) \\ &\quad - L_{12}P(x | \omega_1)P(\omega_1) - L_{22}P(x | \omega_2)P(\omega_2) \\ &= P(x | \omega_1)P(\omega_1)(L_{11} - L_{12}) + P(x | \omega_2)P(\omega_2)(L_{21} - L_{22}) \end{aligned}$$



$-(L_{12} - L_{11})$

因为

$$\frac{P(x | \omega_2)P(\omega_2)(L_{21} - L_{22})}{P(x | \omega_1)P(\omega_1)(L_{12} - L_{11})} = \frac{1}{27} < 1$$

所以

$$r_1(x) < r_2(x)$$

根据贝叶斯最小风险决策可知

$$x \in \omega_1。$$

题目 3: 以下为标注数据以及对应的特征，其中，A, B, C 为两类特征，Y 为类别标签，利用朴素贝叶斯分类器求 $A=0, B=1, C=1$ 时，Y 的分类标签。

A	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
B	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
C	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Y	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	?

解：

$$P(A = 0 | Y = 0) = \frac{3}{4} , \quad P(A = 0 | Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B = 1 | Y = 0) = \frac{3}{4} , \quad P(B = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(C = 1 | Y = 0) = \frac{3}{4} , \quad P(C = 1 | Y = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(Y = 0) = \frac{2}{5} , \quad P(Y = 1) = \frac{3}{5}$$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = 0 | A = 0, B = 1, C = 1) &= \frac{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1 | Y = 0)P(Y = 0)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{P(A = 0 | Y = 0)P(B = 1 | Y = 0)P(C = 1 | Y = 0)P(Y = 0)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{27}{160}}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = 1 | A = 0, B = 1, C = 1) &= \frac{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1 | Y = 1)P(Y = 1)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{P(A = 0 | Y = 1)P(B = 1 | Y = 1)P(C = 1 | Y = 1)P(Y = 1)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5}}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{90}}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(Y = 0 \mid A = 0, B = 1, C = 1) > P(Y = 1 \mid A = 0, B = 1, C = 1)$$

$$\therefore Y = 0$$

题目 4: 两类三维分类问题中，每一类的特征向量为正态分布，协方差矩阵均为

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & -0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

均值向量分别为 $[0,0,0]^T$ 和 $[0.5,0.5,0.5]^T$ ，两类先验概率相等。

写出相应的类别相似性函数、决策面的方程。

解:

多维正态分布的概率密度函数为:

$$p(x | \omega_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{l/2} |\Sigma_i|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (x - \mu_i)\right)$$

判别函数为:

$$g_i(x) = \ln p(x | \omega_i) + \ln p(\omega_i)$$

代入得：

$$g_i(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^T \Sigma^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}x^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_i - \frac{1}{2}\mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1}\mu_i + \frac{1}{2}\mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1}x + c_1$$

其中，

$$c_1 = \ln p(\omega_i) - \frac{l}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma|$$

进一步化简得：

$$g_i(x) = \mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_i + c_2$$

其中，

$$c_2 = c_1 - \frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x, \text{ 是一个与类别无关的常量。}$$

最终，类别相似性函数：

$$g_i(x) = w_i^T x + w_{i0}$$

$$w_i = \Sigma^{-1} \mu_i$$

$$w_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_i$$

决策超平面方程:

$$g_1(x) - g_2(x) = 0$$

将题中所给的条件代入:

$$g_1(x) = 0$$

$$g_2(x) = w_2^T x + w_{20}, \quad w_2 = [0, 2.5, 2.5]^T \quad w_{20} = -1.25$$

决策面方程:

$$g_2(x) = 0$$

也可以推导决策平面方程为：

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2)) = 0$$

然后代入题目的值。

推导过程：

$$\mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2) = 0$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 + \mu_2) &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2\end{aligned}$$

最终, 决策平面方程为:

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2) \right) = 0$$

题目 5: 假设一维样本服从 $N(\theta, \sigma^2)$, 均值 θ 未知, 即

$$p(x | \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

给定训练样本 $D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$, 用贝叶斯学习的思想估计均值 θ 。

解：假设 θ 的先验分布服从 $N(\theta_0, \sigma_0^2)$ ，则后验分布为

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta | D) &= C_1 p(D | \theta) p(\theta) = C_1 p(\theta) \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | \theta) \\ &= C_2 \exp\left(-\frac{(\theta - \theta_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}\right) \prod_{i=1}^N \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \\ &= C_2 \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(x_i - \theta)^2}{\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{(\theta - \theta_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}\right]\right\} \\ &= C_3 \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\theta^2 - 2\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\theta_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\theta\right]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

假设 θ 的后验概率密度函数为正态分布 $N(\theta_N, \sigma_N^2)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta | D) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_N} \exp\left(-\frac{(\theta - \theta_N)^2}{2\sigma_N^2}\right) \\ &= C \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}\right)\theta^2 - 2\left(\frac{\theta_N}{\sigma_N^2}\right)\theta\right]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

对比上述两式可得：

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} = \frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\theta_N}{\sigma_N^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\theta_0}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{N\hat{m}_N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\theta_0}{\sigma_0^2}$$

解方程组得：

$$\sigma_N^2 = \frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{N\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$\theta_N = \frac{N\sigma_0^2}{N\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \hat{m}_N + \frac{\sigma^2}{N\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \theta_0$$

题目 6. 基于朴素 Bayes 的文本分类

思路:

$$P(c|\mathbf{x}) \propto P(c)P(\mathbf{x}|c) = P(c) \prod_{i=1}^d P(x_i|c)$$

- (1) $p(x_i|c_j)$ 和 $p(c_j)$ 均由训练语料中统计;
- (2) 文档的各个词的分布相互独立。

任务描述:

一个文档 D : x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d ,

x_i 是第 i 个位置出现的词, $x_i \in \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k, \dots, t_v\}$, t_k 是词典中第 k 个值。

$$c = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(c|D) = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(c) p(D|c) = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(c) \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i|c)$$

x_i 是一个多值变量,

$$p(D|c) = \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i|c) = \prod_{k=1}^V p(t_k|c)^{Nct_k}$$

(可见, 文档服从多项式分布)

朴素贝叶斯分类器:

$$c = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(c) \prod_{k=1}^V p(t_k | c)^{N_{t_k}}$$

或者

$$c = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(c) \prod_{k=1}^V p(t_k | c)^{TF_{t_k}}$$

（编程技巧）考虑到概率连乘可能会导致浮点数下界溢出，可将上式取对数：

问题：如何估计 $\hat{p}(c)$ 和 $\hat{p}(t_k | c)$?

训练数据 D: 总数 $|D|$

	t_1	t_2	$t_{ V }$
...						
C_i						
...						

测试文档 Doc:

t_1	t_2	$t_{ V }$
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最大似然估计结论：

$$\hat{p}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

$$\hat{p}(t_k | c) = \frac{T_{ct}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}}$$

$$= \frac{N_{ct}}{\sum_{t'} (N_{ct'})} = \frac{(N_{ct} / N_c)}{\sum_{t'} (N_{ct'} / N_c)} = \frac{T_{ct}}{\sum_{t'} T_{ct'}}$$

其中， N_c 是 c 类文档数目， N 是文档总数目， T_{ct} 是 t 在类别 c 中的词频， V 是词典集合。

拉普拉斯平滑方法:

对于 $\hat{p}(t_k | c)$ 可能会出现零概率导致连乘积为零, 采取加一平滑:

$$\hat{p}(t_k | c) = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} (T_{ct'} + 1)} = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'} + B}$$

其中, $B = |V|$ 为词典大小。

思考： 如果只考虑文档中该词是否出现，如何估计 $\hat{p}(t_k | c)$?

解：

估计不考虑词频，只考虑文档中该词是否出现。

$$\hat{p}(t_k | c) = \frac{N_{ct}}{N_c}$$

其中， N_{ct} 是类别 c 中出现词 t 的文档数。

对应的加一平滑： $\hat{p}(t_k | c) = \frac{N_{ct} + 1}{N_c + 2}$

练习题目： 分别使用多项式朴素贝叶斯分类器和贝努利朴素贝叶斯分类器对下列测试文本进行分类(对 $\hat{p}(t_k | c)$ 采用加一平滑):

	文档 ID	文档内容	c=China?
训练集	1	Taipei Taiwan	Yes
	2	Macao Taiwan Shanghai	Yes
	3	Japan Sapporo	No
	4	Sapporo Osaka Taiwan	No
测试集	5	Taiwan Taiwan Sapporo	?

解:

(1) 多项式朴素贝叶斯分类器

$$\hat{p}(c) = \hat{p}(\bar{c}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{p}(Taiwan | c) = \frac{T_{cTaiwan} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'} + B} = \frac{2 + 1}{5 + 7} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\hat{p}(Taiwan | \bar{c}) = \frac{T_{\bar{c}Taiwan} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{\bar{c}t'} + B} = \frac{1 + 1}{5 + 7} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\hat{p}(Sapporo \mid c) = \frac{T_{cSapporo} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'} + B} = \frac{0 + 1}{5 + 7} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\hat{p}(Sapporo \mid \bar{c}) = \frac{T_{\bar{c}Sapporo} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{\bar{c}t'} + B} = \frac{2 + 1}{5 + 7} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\hat{p}(c \mid d) = a \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{a}{384}$$

$$\hat{p}(\bar{c} \mid d) = a \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{a}{288}$$

$$\therefore d \in \bar{c}$$

(2) 贝努利朴素贝叶斯分类器

$$\hat{p}(c) = \hat{p}(\bar{c}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{p}(Taiwan | c) = \frac{N_{cTaiwan} + 1}{N_c + 2} = \frac{2 + 1}{2 + 2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\hat{p}(Taiwan | \bar{c}) = \frac{N_{\bar{c}Taiwan} + 1}{N_c + 2} = \frac{1 + 1}{2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{p}(Sapporo | c) = \frac{N_{cSapporo} + 1}{N_c + 2} = \frac{0 + 1}{2 + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\hat{p}(Sapporo \mid \bar{c}) = \frac{N_{\bar{c}Sapporo} + 1}{N_c + 2} = \frac{2 + 1}{2 + 2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\hat{p}(c \mid d) = a \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9a}{128}$$

$$\hat{p}(\bar{c} \mid d) = a \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3a}{32}$$

$$\therefore d \in \bar{c}$$