## 朴素贝叶斯分类器

贝叶斯分类器是将数据 $X^i = \{x_1^i, x_2^2, \cdots, x_d^i\}$ 分类成 $Y = \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_k\}$ 的决策方法。不同于线性回归模型,贝叶斯分类器是一种生成式模型。机器学习主要有两种策略,

• 判别式模型:给定X,可通过直接建模P(c|x)来预测c

• 生成式模型: 也可对联合概率分布P(x,c)建模, 由此获得P(c|x)

## 高斯判别法

高斯判别法是一种生成式模型,假设 $X \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,X是连续属性的变量。

考虑二分类问题, y满足伯努利分布

$$P(y) = \phi^y (1 - \phi)^{1-y}, \quad y = \{0, 1\}$$

利用极大似然法对y建模,可以得到参数 $\phi$ 的取值

$$=\sum_{i=1}^m rac{y^i-\phi}{\phi(1-\phi)}=0,\quad \phi=rac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i=1)}{m}$$

假设条件概率在给定y的情况下x的分布为混合高斯分布,则

$$P(X^i|y^i=0)=P_{\mathcal{M}}(X^i;\vec{\mu}_0,\vec{\epsilon}), \quad P(X^i|y^i=1)=P_{\mathcal{M}}(X^i;\vec{\mu}_1,\vec{\epsilon})$$

混合高斯分布的概率密度

$$P_{\mathcal{M}}(x;ec{\mu},ec{\epsilon}) = rac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\epsilon|^{1/2}} \mathrm{exp}(-rac{1}{2}(x-ec{\mu})\epsilon^{-1}(x-ec{\mu})^T)$$

对数似然函数

$$L(ec{\mu}_0,ec{\mu}_1,ec{\epsilon}) = \prod_{i=1}^m P_{\mathcal{M}}^{1-y^i}(X^i;ec{\mu}_0,ec{\epsilon}) P_{\mathcal{M}}^{y^i}(X^i;ec{\mu}_1,ec{\epsilon})$$

同理,对条件概率做极大似然估计,求出系数 $\mu_0,\mu_1,\epsilon$ ,

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\vec{\mu}_0, \vec{\mu}_1, \vec{\epsilon})}{\partial \vec{\mu}_0} = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i = 0) \epsilon^{-1} (X^i - \vec{\mu}_0) = 0, \quad \vec{\mu}_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i = 0) X^i}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i = 0)}$$

同理,可以求出其他参数,

$$ec{\mu}_0 = rac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i=0)X^i}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i=0)}, \quad ec{\epsilon} = rac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m (X^i-\mu_{y^i})(X^i-\mu_{y^i})^T$$

基于先验概率和似然概率,可以得到我们的目标后验概率,

$$y^* = \arg_y \max P(y|x) = \arg_y \max P(x|y)P(y)$$

## 朴素贝叶斯

朴素贝叶斯可用于处理离散属性的数据,或者将连续属性离散化。同理,朴素贝叶斯也是一种生成式学习器,其后验概率同样可以由先验概率和似然概率得到,

$$y^* = \arg_y \max P(y|x) = \arg_y \max P(x|y)P(y)$$

考虑y满足多项分布,假设 $P(y^i=k)=\phi_k$ ,

$$P(y) = \prod_{k=1}^K \phi_k^{\mathbb{I}(y=k)}, \quad \phi_K = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \phi_k$$

利用极大似然法求到参数,

$$L(\phi_1,\phi_2,\ldots,\phi_K) = \prod_{i=1}^m P(y^i), \quad \ell(\phi_1,\phi_2,\ldots,\phi_K) = \sum_{i,k=1}^{m,K} \mathbb{I}(y^i=k)\log\phi_k$$

求梯度

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \ell(\phi_1,\phi_2,\dots,\phi_K)}{\partial \phi_k} &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\frac{\mathbb{I}(y^i=k)}{\phi_k} - \frac{\mathbb{I}(y^i=K)}{\phi_K}) = 0\\ \frac{\phi_k}{\phi_K} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i=k)}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i=K)}, \quad k = \{1,2,\dots,K-1\} \end{split}$$

所以

$$\phi_k = rac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i = k)}{m}, \quad k = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$$

考虑条件概率P(x|y), 假设X的属性条件独立

$$P(X|y) = \prod_{i=1}^d P(x_i|y)$$

假设 $x_i$ 是离散属性,可以取 $\{1,2,\ldots,N_i\}$ ,对每个 $x_i$ , $P(x_i|y=k)$ 满足多项分布,同理可以求得参数

$$\psi^i_{nk} = P(x_i = n | y = k) = rac{\sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^j = k) \mathbb{I}(x^j_i = n)}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^j = k)}, \quad k = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}, n = \{1, 2, \dots, N_i\}$$

## 拉普拉斯平滑

为避免概率变成0,将参数做如下调整

$$\phi_k = rac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^i = k) + 1}{m+K}, \quad \psi^i_{nk} = = rac{\sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^j = k)\mathbb{I}(x^j_i = n) + 1}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{I}(y^j = k) + N_i}$$