Naive Bayes

P(x ny )= P(x ly) Py) = P(y lx) P(x)

- 般已知 英条3依求P(X|Y) 对P(Y|X)

Given a record with attribute ( A. 1 Az ... )

: Goal: predict 其class , 我C such that P(C/A), A. - An) 最大

P(C|A1.A1...An) = P(A1...An) = P(A1...An) = 为2xx, 塞付于
maxmize

P(A1...An) = TXR于P(A1...An)()

Assume attributes introdependent, in)

PCA: "An(C) = P(A, 1C) . P(A2/C) . . . P(An(C)

PCA, (C) 看CAPA class 中有多少 attribute A 为此值的.

Discrete Attribute 好算 但是 Continuons 需一些方法。

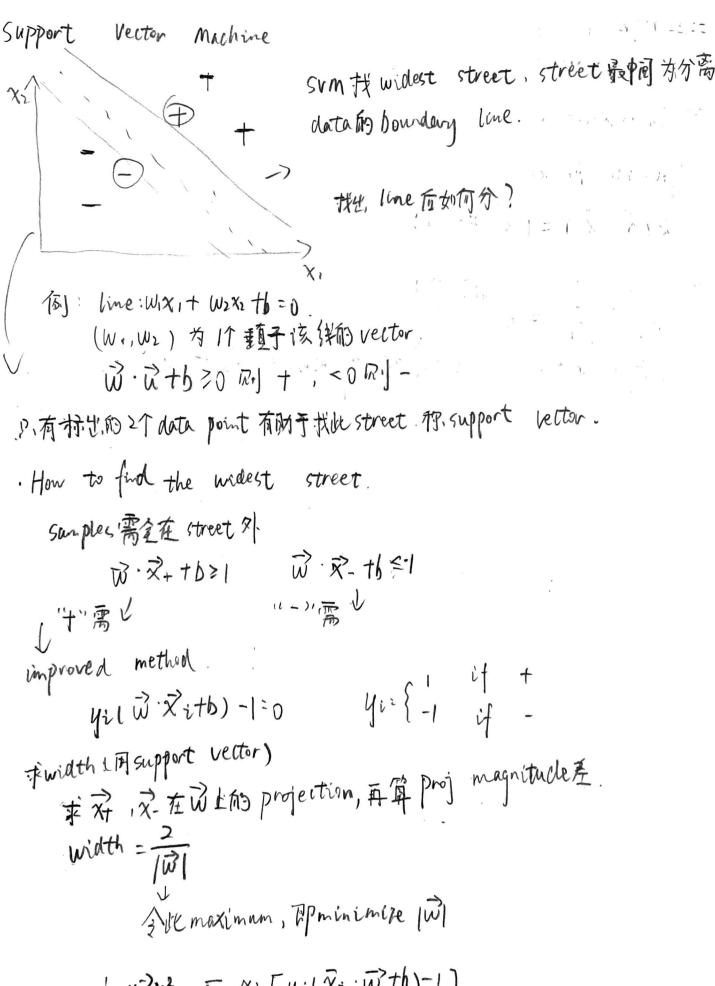
o Discretize 分rage 等

②将A, fin distribution都 normal.

算价有 class 的 P(Ai, ····An I C) 取最大

. What if P(AilC) =0 for some i?

Laplace: P(AilC) = Nic+C c为cluss数.



L= I ||w|| - を xi [yil xi·w+b)-1] 不在bowday 上的 xi的xi=0 无法 linearly separable data? O 允许 misclassification, 18月 line介.

2 Transformation.

Polynomial kernal  $K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) = (\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j + 1)^n$ 

Radical  $K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) = e^{\frac{j|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j|}{D}}$ 

得L mative 中的 xix 对 特村为 Kernel function