

设输入空间为  $n$  维向量的集合, 输出空间为类标记集合  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$ . 输入为特征向量  $x$  属于输入空间, 输出为类标记  $y$  属于输出空间.  $X$  是定义在输入空间上的随机变量,  $Y$  是定义在输出空间上的随机变量.  $P(X, Y)$  是  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合概率分布.

训练数据集:  $T = (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$  由  $P(X, Y)$  独立同分布产生.

朴素贝叶斯通过训练数据集学习联合概率分布  $P(X, Y)$ . 具体地, 学习以下先验概率分布及条件概率分布: 先验概率分布  $P(Y = c_k), k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ , 条件概率分布  $P(X = x|Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)}|Y = c_k), k = 1, 2, \dots, K$

于是学习到联合概率分布  $P(X, Y)$

假设  $x^{(j)}$  可取值有  $S_j$  个, 则  $x^{(j)}$  可能取值的集合为  $a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \dots, a_{jS_j}, j=1, 2, \dots, n; Y$  可取值有  $K$  个, 那么参数个数为  $K \prod_{j=1}^n S_j$

朴素贝叶斯法对条件概率分布作了条件独立性的假设.

$$P(X = x|Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)}|Y = c_k) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)}|Y = c_k)$$

朴素贝叶斯法分类时, 对给定的输入  $x$ , 通过学习到的模型计算后验概率分布  $P(Y = c_k|X = x)$ , 将后验概率最大的类作为输出. 后验概率计算根据贝叶斯定理进行:

$$P(Y = c_k|X = x) = \frac{P(Y=c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K P(X=x|Y=c_k)P(Y=c_k)}$$

将条件独立性假设代入上式得:

$$P(Y = c_k|X = x) = \frac{P(Y=c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K P(Y=c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}$$

这是朴素贝叶斯分类的基本公式. 于是, 朴素贝叶斯分类器可表示为:

$$y = f(x) = \arg \max_{c_k} \frac{P(Y=c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K P(Y=c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}$$

注意到分母对所有  $c_k$  都是相同的, 所以

$$y = f(x) = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)}|Y = c_k)$$

从上式可以看出, 朴素贝叶斯法的学习也就是要估计先验概率  $P(Y = c_k)$  和条件分布概率  $P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)}|Y = c_k)$ , 可以应用极大似然估计法估计相应的概率.

下面写出推导过程:

把  $p(Y = c_k)$  和  $p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)$  作为参数.

$$p(y) = \prod_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k)^{1\{y=c_k\}}$$

$$p(x|y = c_k) = \prod_{j=1}^n p(x^{(j)}|y = c_k) = \prod_{j=1}^n \prod_{l=1}^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|Y = c_k)^{1\{x^{(j)}=a_{jl}, y=c_k\}}$$

为叙述方便起见, 下面以  $\varphi$  代表参数集合  $p(Y = c_k), p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)$

先写出  $\log$  似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} l(\varphi) &= \log \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i, y_i; \varphi) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i; y_i; \varphi) p(y_i; \varphi) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^N [\prod_{j=1}^n p(x_i^{(j)}|y_i; \varphi)] p(y_i; \varphi) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N (\log p(y_i, \varphi) + \sum_{j=1}^n \log p(x_i^{(j)}|y_i; \varphi)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N [\sum_{k=1}^K \log p(y = c_k)^{1\{y_i=c_k\}} + \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^{S_j} \log p(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)^{1\{x_i^{(j)}=a_{jl}, y_i=c_k\}}] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N [\sum_{k=1}^K 1\{y_i = c_k\} \log p(y = c_k) + \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^{S_j} 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\} \log p(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)] \end{aligned}$$

在上式中把  $p(Y = c_k)$  和  $p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k) (j = 1, 2, \dots, n; l = 1, 2, \dots, S_j; k = 1, 2, \dots, K)$  作为参数.

先求先验概率  $p(Y = c_k)$  的最大似然估计, 因为存在约束条件  $\sum_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k) = 1$ , 所以下面开始用拉格朗日乘数法分别求最大似然估计 (条件极值):

上式中只有前半段含有  $p(Y = c_k)$ ，所以在求先验概率估计值时就只管前半部分。

$$\text{令 } F = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \left( \sum_{k=1}^K 1\{y_i = c_k\} \log p(y = c_k) \right) + \lambda \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k) \right) \right\}$$

分别对  $p(y = c_k) (k = 1, 2, \dots, K)$  和  $\lambda$  求导:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial p(y = c_1)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1\{y_i = c_1\}}{p(y = c_1)} - \lambda \right\} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial p(y = c_2)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1\{y_i = c_2\}}{p(y = c_2)} - \lambda \right\} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial p(y = c_K)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1\{y_i = c_K\}}{p(y = c_K)} - \lambda \right\} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ 1 - \sum_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k) \right\} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

则由前面  $K$  个式子可得:

$$\begin{cases} p(y = c_1) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_1\}}{N\lambda} \\ p(y = c_2) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_2\}}{N\lambda} \\ \vdots \\ p(y = c_K) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_K\}}{N\lambda} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由于  $\sum_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k) = 1$ ，则将上面左边全部式子加起来，可以得到

$$1 = \sum_{k=1}^K p(y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_k\}}{N\lambda} = \frac{N}{N\lambda}$$

即  $\lambda = 1$ ，代入方程组 (2)，可得  $p(y = c_k)$  的极大似然估计为:

$$p(y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_k\}}{N} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, K)$$

下面开始求  $p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k)$  的极大似然估计:

已知  $\log$  似然函数为:

$$l(\varphi) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \sum_{k=1}^K 1\{y_i = c_k\} \log p(y = c_k) + \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^{S_j} 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\} \log p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k) \right]$$

只需对式子后面部分求偏导即可。由于存在约束条件  $\sum_{l=1}^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k) = 1$ ，所以也可用拉格朗日乘数法求极大似然估计:

令

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \left( \sum_{l=1}^{S_j} 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\} \log p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k) \right) + \lambda_{kj} \left( 1 - \sum_{l=1}^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k) \right) \right) \right\}$$

注意由于对于每个  $k$  和  $j$  都存在约束条件  $\sum_{l=1}^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | y = c_k) = 1$ ，所以总共有  $k \times l$  个约束条件，上式中的参数  $\lambda_{kj}$  对应的是  $k$  和  $j$  固定时的约束条件。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\}}{p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k)} - \lambda_{kj} \right\} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial \lambda_{kj}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ 1 - \sum_l^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k) \right\} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由第 1 个式子可得  $p(x^j = a_{jl}|y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\}}{N\lambda_{kj}}$

由第 2 个式子可得  $\sum_l^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k) = 1$

联立两个式子可以得到:

$$1 = \sum_l^{S_j} p(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}|y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_l^{S_j} \sum_{i=1}^N 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\}}{N\lambda_{kj}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_k\}}{N\lambda_{kj}}$$

$$\text{解得: } N\lambda_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_k\}$$

$$\text{则有: } p(x^j = a_{jl}|y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k\}}{\sum_{i=1}^N 1\{y_i = c_k\}}$$

证明完毕.