三、判别函数分类法

3.5 已知两类训练样本为

 $\omega_{\rm i}: [0,0,0]^{\rm T}, [1,0,0]^{\rm T}, [1,0,1]^{\rm T}, [1,1,0]^{\rm T}$

 ω_2 : $[0,0,1]^T$, $[0,1,1]^T$, $[0,1,0]^T$, $[1,1,1]^T$

设 $W(1) = [-1, -2, -2, 0]^T$,用感知器算法求解判别函数,并绘出判别界面。

解答: 感知器算法为:

首先,将所有样本写成增广向量的形式并编号,属于 ω ,的样本乘以(-1):

$$\boldsymbol{X}_1 = [0,0,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{X}_2 = [1,0,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{X}_3 = [1,0,1,1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{X}_4 = [1,1,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

 $X_5 = [0,0,-1,-1]^T$, $X_6 = [0,-1,-1,-1]^T$, $X_7 = [0,-1,0,-1]^T$, $X_8 = [-1,-1,-1,-1]^T$ 取c=1开始迭代:

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(1)\mathbf{X}_{1} = [-1 \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le 0 , \quad \text{iff } \mathbf{W}(2) = \mathbf{W}(1) + \mathbf{X}_{1} = [-1, -2, -2, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(2)\mathbf{X}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbf{W}(3) = \mathbf{W}(2) + \mathbf{X}_{2} = [0, -2, -2, 2]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(3)\mathbf{X}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbf{W}(4) = \mathbf{W}(3) + \mathbf{X}_{3} = [1, -2, -1, 3]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(3)\mathbf{X}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le 0, \quad \text{if } \mathbf{W}(4) = \mathbf{W}(3) + \mathbf{X}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, -2, -1, 3 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $W^{T}(4)X_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 > 0, \quad \text{if } W(5) = W(4)$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(5)\mathbf{X}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \le 0, \text{ if } \mathbf{W}(6) = \mathbf{W}(5) + \mathbf{X}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, -2, -2, 2 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(6)\mathbf{X}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 > 0, \quad \mathbf{b}\mathbf{W}(7) = \mathbf{W}(6)$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}(7)\mathbf{X}_{7} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le 0, \quad \mathbf{b}\mathbf{W}(8) = \mathbf{W}(7) + \mathbf{X}_{7} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, -3, -2, 1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$W^{T}(8)X_{8} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 3 > 0, \quad \text{if } W(9) = W(8)$$

第二轮:

$$W^{T}(9)X_{1} = 1 > 0$$
, $\Delta W(10) = W(9)$

$$W^{T}(10)X_{2} = 2 > 0$$
, $\partial W(11) = W(10)$

$$W^{T}(11)X_{3} = 0 \le 0$$
, $to W(12) = W(11) + X_{3} = [2, -3, -1, 2]^{T}$

$$W^{T}(12)X_{4}=1>0$$
, 故 $W(13)=W(12)$

$$W^{T}(13)X_{5} = -1 \le 0$$
, $thus W(14) = W(13) + X_{5} = [2, -3, -2, 1]^{T}$

$$W^{T}(14)X_{6} = 4 > 0$$
, $\partial W(15) = W(14)$

$$W^{T}(15)X_{7} = 2 > 0$$
, $\partial W(16) = W(15)$

$$W^{\mathrm{T}}(16)X_8 = 2 > 0$$
, $\Delta W(17) = W(16)$

第三轮:

$$W^{T}(17)X_{1} = 1 > 0$$
, $\Delta W(18) = W(17)$

$$W^{T}(18)X_{2} = 3 > 0$$
, $to W(19) = W(18)$

$$W^{T}(19)X_{3} = 1 > 0$$
, $20W(20) = W(19)$

$$W^{T}(20)X_{4} = 0 \le 0$$
, $to W(21) = W(20) + X_{4} = [3,-2,-2,2]^{T}$

$$W^{T}(21)X_{5} = 0 \le 0$$
, $thus W(22) = W(21) + X_{5} = [3,-2,-3,1]^{T}$

$$W^{T}(22)X_{6} = 4 > 0$$
,故 $W(23) = W(22)$

$$W^{T}(23)X_{7} = 1 > 0$$
, $\triangle W(24) = W(23)$

$$W^{T}(24)X_{8} = 1 > 0$$
,故 $W(25) = W(24)$
第四轮:

$$W^{T}(25)X_{1} = 1 > 0$$
, $\Delta W(26) = W(25)$

$$W^{T}(26)X_{2} = 4 > 0$$
, $Box{th}W(27) = W(26)$

$$W^{T}(27)X_{3} = 1 > 0$$
, $\Delta W(28) = W(27)$

$$W^{T}(28)X_4 = 2 > 0$$
, $BW(29) = W(28)$

$$W^{T}(29)X_{5} = 2 > 0$$
,故 $W(30) = W(29)$

$$W^{T}(30)X_{6} = 4 > 0$$
, $BW(31) = W(30)$

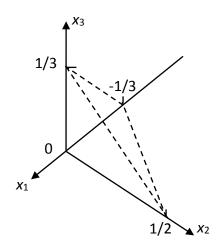
$$W^{T}(31)X_{7}=1>0$$
,故 $W(32)=W(31)$

$$W^{T}(32)X_{s} = 1 > 0$$
, $\text{th}W(33) = W(32)$

该轮迭代分类结果全部正确,故解向量 $W = [3,-2,-3,1]^T$,对应的判别函数为:

$$d(X) = 3x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 1$$

判别界面 d(X)=0 如解图3.4所示,图中虚线为判别界面与坐标面 x_1ox_2 , x_1ox_3 , x_2ox_3 的交线。



解图 3.4 判别界面

4.2 假设在某个地区的疾病普查中,异常细胞(ω_1)和正常细胞(ω_2)的先验概率分别为 $P(\omega_1)=0.1$, $P(\omega_2)=0.9$ 。现有一待识别细胞,其观察值为X,从类概率密度分布曲线上查得 $p(X|\omega_1)=0.4$, $p(X|\omega_2)=0.2$ 试对该细胞利用最小错误率贝叶斯决策规则进行分类。

解 1:
$$P(\omega_2 \mid X) = \frac{p(X \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^{2} p(X \mid \omega_i)P(\omega_i)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.9}{0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.4 \times 0.1} \approx 0.818$$

$$P(\omega_1 \mid X) = \frac{0.4 \times 0.1}{0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.4 \times 0.1} \approx 0.182$$

$$Q P(\omega_2 | X) > P(\omega_1 | X) \qquad \therefore X \in \omega_2 \quad (正常)$$

解 2:
$$p(X \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2) = 0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.18$$
, $p(X \mid \omega_1)P(\omega_1) = 0.4 \times 0.1 = 0.04$
Q $p(X \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2) > p(X \mid \omega_1)P(\omega_1)$ $\therefore X \in \omega_2$ (正常)

- 4.4 对 4.2 题中两类细胞的分类问题(异常细胞 ω_1 和正常细胞 ω_2),除已知的数据外,若损失函数的值分别为 $L_{11}=0$, $L_{21}=6$, $L_{12}=1$, $L_{22}=0$,试用最小风险贝叶斯决策规则对细胞进行分类。
- 解 1: 当 X 被判为 ω_1 类时:

$$d_1(X) = L_{11}p(X \mid \omega_1)P(\omega_1) + L_{12}p(X \mid \omega_2)P(\omega_2) = 0 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.18$$
 当 X 被判为 ω_2 类时:

$$d_{2}(X) = L_{21}p(X \mid \omega_{1})P(\omega_{1}) + L_{22}p(X \mid \omega_{2})P(\omega_{2}) = 6 \times 0.4 \times 0.9 + 0 \times 0.2 \times 0.1 = 2.16$$
∴ $d_{1}(X) < d_{2}(X)$, ∴ $X \in \omega_{1}$ (异常)

解 2:
$$l_{12}(X) = \frac{p(X \mid \omega_1)}{p(X \mid \omega_2)} = \frac{0.4}{0.2} = 2$$

$$\theta_{12} = \frac{(L_{12} - L_{22})P(\omega_2)}{(L_{21} - L_{11})P(\omega_1)} = \frac{(1 - 0) \times 0.9}{(6 - 0) \times 0.1} = 1.5$$

$$Q l_{12}(X) > \theta_{12}, \quad \therefore X \in \omega_1 \quad (异常)$$