

Class 6 朴素贝叶斯

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• 简介:

- 朴素贝叶斯 (Naive Bayes) 算法是机器学习中常见的基本算法之一, 它主要被用来做分类任务。其理论基础是基于贝叶斯定理和条件独立性假设的一种分类方法。对于给定的训练数据集:

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$$

首先基于特征条件独立性假设学习联合概率分布 $p(X, Y)$, 然后基于此模型, 对于任意的输入 x , 利用贝叶斯定理求出后验概率最大的 $P(Y|X = x)$ 对应的 y 的取值。

- 基于以上的解释, 我们知道:
 - (1) 该算法的理论核心是贝叶斯定理;
 - (2) 它是基于条件独立性假设这个强假设基础之上的, 这也是它为什么被称为“朴素”的主要原因。

• Naive Bayes 算法的数学原理:

• 贝叶斯定理

根据贝叶斯定理, 对一个分类问题, 给定样本特征 x , 样本属于类别 y 的概率是

$$p(y|x) = \frac{p(x, y) \cdot p(y)}{p(x)}$$

公式中的 x 是特征向量, 假设其维度为 d , 则有

$$p(y|x) = \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d|y) \cdot p(y)}{p(x)}$$

朴素贝叶斯法对条件概率分布做了条件独立性的假设, 于是有

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d|y = c_k) = \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i|y = c_k)$$

从而可得朴素贝叶斯分类的基本公式

$$p(y = c_k | x) = \frac{p(y = c_k) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i | y = c_k)}{p(x)}$$

- 多项式分布模型:

- 模型假设

$$p(y = c_j) = \pi_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x | c_j) &= p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d | y = c_j) = \prod_{i=1}^d p(x_i | c_j) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j}^{N(t_i, x)} \end{aligned}$$

- 联合概率

$$p(x, y = c_j) = p(c_j) \cdot p(x | c_j) = \pi_j \prod_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j}^{N(t_i, x)}$$

- (联合) 似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(\pi, \theta) &= \log \prod_{k=1}^N p(x_k, y_k) \\ &= \log \prod_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) p(y_k = c_j) p(x_k | y_k = c_j) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \log p(y_k = c_j) p(x_k | y_k = c_j) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \log \pi_j \prod_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j}^{N(t_i, x_k)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \left(\log \pi_j + \sum_{i=1}^V N(t_i, x_k) \log \theta_{i|j} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- 最大似然估计

$$\max_{\pi, \theta} L(\pi, \theta)$$

$$s. t. \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j = 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j} = 1, j = 1, \dots, C \end{cases}$$

➤ 应用拉格朗日乘数：

$$\begin{aligned} J &= L(\pi, \theta) + \alpha(1 - \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j) + \sum_{j=1}^C \beta_j (1 - \sum_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) [\log \pi_j + \sum_{i=1}^V N(t_i, x_k) \log \theta_{i|j}] + \alpha \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j\right) + \sum_{j=1}^C \beta_j \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^V \theta_{i|j}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- 闭式MLE解

➤ 梯度

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \pi_j} = \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) \frac{1}{\pi_j} - \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_{i|j}} = \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) \frac{N(t_i, x_k)}{\theta_{i|j}} - \beta_j = 0$$

➤ MLE解

$$\pi_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j'=1}^C I(y_k = c_{j'})} = \frac{N_j}{N}$$

$$\theta_{i|j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) N(t_i, x_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) \sum_{i'=1}^V N(t_{i'}, x_k)}$$

- 拉普拉斯平滑

➤ 目的：为了防止零概率

$$\pi_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) + 1}{\sum_{j'=1}^C \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_{j'}) + C}$$

$$\theta_{i|j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) N(t_i, x_k) + 1}{\sum_{i'=1}^V \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) N(t_{i'}, x_k) + V}$$

- 多变量伯努利分布模型:

- 模型假设

$$p(y = c_j) = \pi_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x|c_j) &= p(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d | c_j) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^v I(t_i \in x) \cdot \mu_{i|j} + I(t_i \notin x) \cdot \\ &\quad (1 - \mu_{i|j}) \end{aligned}$$

- 联合概率

$$p(x, y = c_j) = \pi_j \prod_{i=1}^v I(t_i \in x) \cdot \mu_{i|j} + I(t_i \notin x) \cdot (1 - \mu_{i|j})$$

- (联合) 似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(\pi, \mu) &= \log \prod_{k=1}^N p(x_k, y_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \log \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) p(x_k, y_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \log p(c_j) \prod_{i=1}^v I(t_i \in x_k) p(t_i | c_j) + I(t_i \notin x_k) (1 - p(t_i | c_j)) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \left(\log \pi_j + \sum_{i=1}^v I(t_i \in x_k) \log \mu_{i|j} + I(t_i \notin x_k) \log (1 - \mu_{i|j}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

- 最大似然估计

$$\max_{\pi, \mu} L(\pi, \mu)$$

$$s.t. \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j = 1$$

➤ 应用拉格朗日乘数：

$$\begin{aligned} J &= L(\pi, \mu) + \alpha \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C I(y_k = c_j) \left(\log \pi_j + \sum_{i=1}^V I(t_i \in x_k) \log \mu_{i|j} + I(t_i \notin x_k) \log(1 - \mu_{i|j}) \right) + \alpha \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^C \pi_j \right) \end{aligned}$$

• 闭式MLE解

➤ 梯度

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \pi_j} = \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) \frac{1}{\pi_j} - \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mu_{i|j}} = \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) \left(\frac{I(t_i \in x_k)}{\mu_{i|j}} - \frac{I(t_i \notin x_k)}{1 - \mu_{i|j}} \right) = 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, C.$$

➤ MLE解

$$\pi_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j'=1}^C I(y_k = c_{j'})} = \frac{N_j}{N}$$

$$\mu_{i|j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) I(t_i \in x_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j)}$$

• 拉普拉斯平滑

➤ 目的：为了防止零概率

$$\pi_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) + 1}{\sum_{j'=1}^C \sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_{j'}) + C}$$

$$\mu_{i|j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) I(t_i \in x_k) + 1}{\sum_{k=1}^N I(y_k = c_j) + 2}$$