朴素贝叶斯法

朴素贝叶斯法是基于贝叶斯定理与特征条件独立假设的分类方法,是典型的生成学习方法,生成方法由训练数据学习联合概率分布 P(X,Y),然后求得后验概率分布 P(Y|X)。具体来说,利用训练数据学习P(X|Y)和 P(Y)的估计,得到联合概率分布:

$$P(X,Y) = P(Y)P(X|Y)$$

概率估计方法是极大似然估计或者贝叶斯估计。

• 朴素贝叶斯法的基本假设是条件独立性。

$$P(X = x, Y = C_k) = P(X^1 = x^1, ..., X^n = x^n | Y = C_k) = \prod P(X^n = x^n | Y = C_k)$$

• 朴素贝叶斯法利用贝叶斯定理与联合概率模型进行分类预测。

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X,Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(Y)P(X|Y)}{\sum P(Y)P(X|Y)}$$

将输入x分到后验概率最大的类y。

$$y = argmaxP(Y = c_k) \prod P(X_j = x^j | Y = c_k)$$

后验概率最大等价于0-1损失函数时的期望风险最小化。

• 先验概率分布

$$P(Y = c_k)$$

• 条件概率分布

$$P(X = x | Y = c_k) = P(X^i = x^i | Y = c_k)$$

• 朴素贝叶斯分类器可表示为

$$y = argmaxP(Y = c_k) \prod P(X_j = x^j | Y = c_k)$$

后验概率最大化

• 后验概率最大化准则等于期望风险最小化

$$f(x) = argmaxP(Y = c_k|X = x)$$

朴素贝叶斯的参数估计

- 极大似然估计
 - o 先验概率的极大似然估计

$$P(Y = c^k) = \frac{\sum I(y_i = c_k)}{N}, k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

o 条件概率的极大似然估计

$$P(X^{j} = a_{jl}|Y = c_{k}) = \frac{\sum I(x_{i}^{j}, y_{i} = c_{k})}{\sum I(y_{i} = c_{k})}, j = 1, 2, ..., n; l = 1, 2, ..., S; k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

• 贝叶斯估计

○ 先验概率的贝叶斯估计, lambda ≥ 0, N: 样本个数, K: 类别个数。

$$P(Y = c^k) = \frac{\sum I(y_i = c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}, k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

。 条件概率的贝叶斯估计, Sj: 每个特征值的个数。

$$P(X^{j} = a_{jl}|Y = c_{k}) = \frac{\sum I(x_{i}^{j}, y_{i} = c_{k}) + \lambda}{\sum I(y_{i} = c_{k}) + S_{j}\lambda}$$

• 对于任何 1 = 1,2,...,S``k = 1,2,...,K , 有

$$P_{\lambda}(X^{j} = a_{jl}|Y = c_{k}) > 0$$
$$\sum P(X^{j} = a_{jl}|Y = c_{k}) = 1$$

例题

试由表的训练数据学习一个朴素贝叶斯分类器并确定x = (2,S)*T的类标记y。表中X1,X2为特征,取值的集合分别为X1 = {1,2,3},X2 = {S,M,L},Y为类标记,Y = {1,-1}。

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
X1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
X2	S	М	М	S	S	S	М	М	L	L	L	М	М	L	L
Υ	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

解:根据算法,可以得出

o 先验概率:

$$P(Y=1) = 9/15, P(Y=-1) = 6/15$$

o 条件概率:

$$P(X1 = 1 \mid Y = 1) = 2/9$$
, $P(X1 = 2 \mid Y = 1) = 3/9$, $P(X1 = 3 \mid Y = 1) = 4/9$
 $P(X1 = 1 \mid Y = -1) = 3/6$, $P(X1 = 2 \mid Y = -1) = 2/6$, $P(X1 = 3 \mid Y = -1) = 1/6$
 $P(X2 = S \mid Y = 1) = 1/9$, $P(X2 = M \mid Y = 1) = 4/9$, $P(X2 = L \mid Y = 1) = 4/9$
 $P(X2 = S \mid Y = -1) = 3/6$, $P(X2 = M \mid Y = -1) = 2/6$, $P(X2 = L \mid Y = -1) = 1/6$

- 对于给定的x = (2,S)*T, 计算:
 - o P(Y = 1)P(X1 = 2 | Y = 1)P(X2 = S | Y = 1) = 1/45
 - o P(Y = -1)P(X1 = 2 | Y = -1)P(X2 = S | Y = -1) = 1/15
- 因为 P(Y = -1)P(X1 = 2 | Y = -1)P(X2 = S | Y = -1) = 1/15 最大, 所以 y = -1。