贝叶斯分类器

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大纲

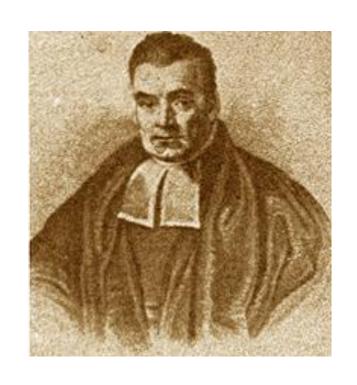
- 贝叶斯决策
- 朴素贝叶斯
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贝叶斯



- 贝叶斯(约1701-1761) Thomas Bayes,英国数学家。约 1701年出生于伦敦,做过神甫。1742年成为英国皇家学会会员。1761年4月7日逝世。
- 贝叶斯在数学方面主要研究概率论。他首先将归纳推理 法用于概率论基础理论,并创立了贝叶斯统计理论,对 于统计决策函数、统计推断、统计的估算等做出了贡献。 他死后,理查德·普莱斯(Richard Price)于1763年将他的 著作《机会问题的解法》(An essay towards solving a problem in the doctrine of chances)寄给了英国皇家学会, 对于现代概率论和数理统计产生了重要的影响.

贝叶斯决策



- 贝叶斯决策方法是统计模型决策中的一个基本方法,其基本思想是:
 - 1. 已知类条件概率密度参数表达式和先验概率。
 - 2. 利用贝叶斯公式转换成后验概率。
 - 3. 根据后验概率大小进行决策分类。

贝叶斯网络的应用

最早的PathFinder系统,该系统是淋巴疾病诊断的医学系统,它可以诊断60多种疾病,涉及100多种症状;后来发展起来的Internist – I系统,也是一种医学诊断系统,但它可以诊断多达600多种常见的疾病。

1995年,微软推出了第一个基于贝叶斯网的专家系统,一个用于幼儿保健的网站OnParent (www.onparenting.msn.com),使父母们可以自行诊断。

贝叶斯网络的应用

- (1)故障诊断(diagnose)
- (2)专家系统(expert system)
- (3)规划(planning)
- (4)学习(learning)
- (5)分类(classifying)

贝叶斯决策理论

几个重要的概率公式

 A_1 A_3 A_2 A_4

- $0 < P(A_i) < 1$
- P(S) = 1(S) 是样本空间)
- 如果 $A_1, A_2, ..., A_N$ 互斥事件 $(P(A_i \cap A_j) = 0, i \neq j)$, 则

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A_i)$$

几个重要的概率公式

• 条件概率公式

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A,B)}{P(B)} \qquad P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(A,B)}{P(A)}$$

• 条件概率的链式法则:

$$P(A,B) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$$

全概率公式

S A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4

• 如果 A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_N 是互斥事件且是对样本空间的一个划分,B 是任意事件,则有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(B \mid A_i) P(A_i)$$

贝叶斯公式

• 贝叶斯公式(贝叶斯准则,贝叶斯定理):

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

• 如果 A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_N 是互斥事件且是对样本空间的一个划分,B 是任意事件,则贝叶斯公式为:

$$P(A_i \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A_i)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

其中

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(B \mid A_i) P(A_i)$$

独立

• 事件 A 和 B 相互独立, 当且仅当:

$$P(A,B) = P(A)P(B)$$

• 由上面的公式,我们可以得到:

$$P(A|B) = P(A), \qquad P(B|A) = P(B)$$

• A 和 B 在给定事件C 的条件下相互独立,当且仅当:

$$P(A|B,C) = P(A|C)$$

独立与条件独立

- $P(AB) \neq P(A)P(B), P(AB|C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$
- $P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(AB|C) \neq P(A|C)P(B|C)$

几个例子

• 假设有三个看起来完全一样的盒子,每个盒子都有确定数量的红色和蓝色的球,它们除了颜色之外完全相同。第i个盒子中红色球和蓝色的数量分别为r_i和b_i,其中i=1,2,3。本试验就是随机取一个盒子,然后从该盒子中随机取出一个球。结果是红色球。考虑结果为红色球的基础上,计算球属于一号盒子的概率。

几个例子

181. 已知某酒鬼有90%的日子都会出去喝酒,喝酒只去固定三家酒吧。今天警察找了其中两家酒吧都没有找到酒鬼。问:酒鬼在第三家酒吧的几率? [数学天地] 难度:4星

几个例子



题目:假设你参加一个电视游戏节目,节目现场有三扇门,其中一扇门后面是一辆车,另外两扇门后面则是山羊。主持人让你选择其中的一扇门。不妨假设你选择了一号门吧。主持人故意打开了另外一扇门,比如说三号门,让你看见三号门的后面是山羊。然后主持人问你,"你想改变你的选择,换成二号门吗?"这时候,你会怎么做?

The **Monty Hall problem** is a brain teaser, in the form of a probability puzzle, loosely based on the American television game show *Let's Make a Deal* and named after its original host, Monty Hall. The problem was originally posed (and solved) in a letter by Steve Selvin to the *American Statistician* in 1975.^{[1][2]} It became famous as a question from reader Craig F. Whitaker's letter quoted in Marilyn vos Savant's "Ask Marilyn" column in *Parade* magazine in 1990:^[3]

术语

- 模式状态 ω (随机变量):
 - ✓ ω_1 表示鲈鱼, ω_2 表示三文鱼
- 概率 $P(\omega_1)$ 和 $P(\omega_2)$ (先验):
 - ✔ 先验知识: 有多大的可能性得到一条鲈鱼或一条三文
- 概率密度函数 *p*(*x*) (证据):
 - ✓ 对模式的某一特征x进行测量,出现的频率值 (例如, x是亮度测量)

Note: if x and y are different measurements, p(x) and p(y) correspond to different pdfs: $p_X(x)$ and $p_Y(y)$

术语

- 类条件概率密度 $p(x|\omega_i)$ (似然):
 - 在模式属于 ω_j 类的条件下,对模式的某一特征x进行测量,出现的频率值

右图: 三文鱼和鲈鱼的类条件概率密度

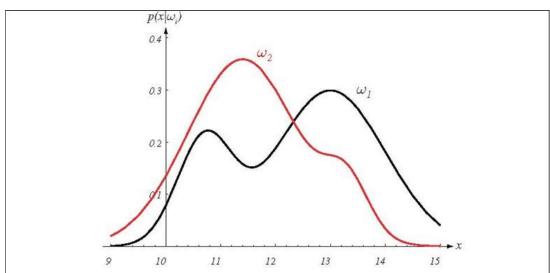


FIGURE 2.1. Hypothetical class-conditional probability density functions show the probability density of measuring a particular feature value x given the pattern is in category ω_i . If x represents the lightness of a fish, the two curves might describe the difference in lightness of populations of two types of fish. Density functions are normalized, and thus the area under each curve is 1.0. From: Richard O. Duda, Peter E. Hart, and David G. Stork, *Pattern Classification*. Copyright © 2001 by John Wiley & Sons,

术语

- 条件概率 $P(\omega_i|x)$ (后验):
 - 在给点给特征x测量值的条件下,模式属于 ω_i 类的可能性.

Note: we will be using an uppercase $P(\cdot)$ to denote a probability mass function (pmf) and a lowercase $p(\cdot)$ to denote a probability density function (pdf).

仅使用先验的决策规则

- Decide ω_1 if $P(\omega_1) > P(\omega_2)$; otherwise decide ω_2
- $P(error) = \min[P(\omega_1), P(\omega_2)]$
- 倾向于选择可能出现频率高的类...(在没有其它信息的条件下最优).
- 总是得到相同的决策!
- 只做一次决策是有一定道理的...

运用条件概率进行决策

• 运用贝叶斯公式,后验概率可表示为:

$$P(\omega_j \mid x) = \frac{p(x \mid \omega_j)P(\omega_j)}{p(x)} = \frac{\text{likelihood} \times \text{prior}}{\text{evidence}}$$

其中

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x \mid \omega_j) P(\omega_j)$$

运用条件概率进行决策

•
$$P(\omega_1) = \frac{2}{3}, P(\omega_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

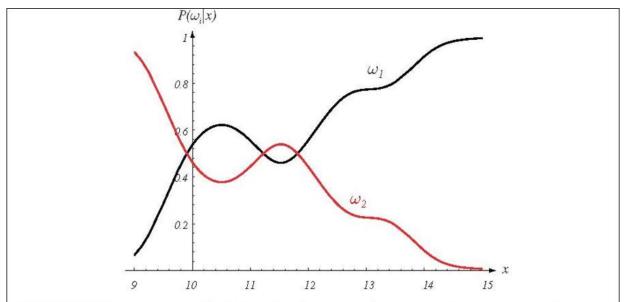


FIGURE 2.2. Posterior probabilities for the particular priors $P(\omega_1) = 2/3$ and $P(\omega_2) = 1/3$ for the class-conditional probability densities shown in Fig. 2.1. Thus in this case, given that a pattern is measured to have feature value x = 14, the probability it is in category ω_2 is roughly 0.08, and that it is in ω_1 is 0.92. At every x, the posteriors sum to 1.0. From: Richard O. Duda, Peter E. Hart, and David G. Stork, *Pattern Classification*. Copyright © 2001 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

p(x|w1)Prob(w1)

运用条件概率进行决策

错误概率:

$$P(\text{ error } \mid x) = \begin{cases} P(\omega_1 \mid x) & \text{if we decide } \omega_2 \\ P(\omega_2 \mid x) & \text{if we decide } \omega_1 \end{cases}$$

• 平均错误概率:

$$P(\text{error } \mid x) = \begin{cases} P(\omega_2 \mid x) & \text{if we decide } \omega_1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(\text{error }) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\text{error } \mid x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\text{error } \mid x) p(x) dx$$

p(xlw2)Prob(w2)

0.15

运用贝叶斯准则可得到最优决策, 既使平均错误概率最小化, 因为

$$P(\text{error }|x) = \min [P(\omega_1|x), P(\omega_2|x)]$$

概率或密度函数如何得到?

- 如果概率已知, 贝叶斯准则是最优的
- 有两种方式可以得到贝叶斯准则所需的概率:
 - 1. 相对频率方法 (客观). 概率只能通过实验得到
 - 2. 贝叶斯方法 (主观). 概率值可以反映某种程度的信念,可以基于实验 也可以基于某种观点

- 对鲈鱼和三文鱼进行分类
- 特征 x: 鱼的亮度
- 根据贝叶斯准则,我们需要计算

$$P(\omega_j \mid x) = \frac{p(x \mid \omega_j)P(\omega_j)}{p(x)}$$

需要

$$p(x \mid \omega_j) \not\equiv P(\omega_j), \qquad j = 1, 2$$

通过收集的数据确定先验概率:对两类雨的数量进行计数并计算.

例如,
$$1000$$
个样本: $\#\omega_1 = 900$, $\#\omega_2 = 100$

$$P(\omega_1) = \frac{900}{1000} = 0.9$$

$$P(\omega_2) = \frac{100}{1000} = 0.1$$

- 确定类条件概率密度(似然) $p(x | \omega_j)$ (j = 1, 2)
 - 离散化鱼的亮度值,使其落入某个小的区间,并使用归一化的直方图

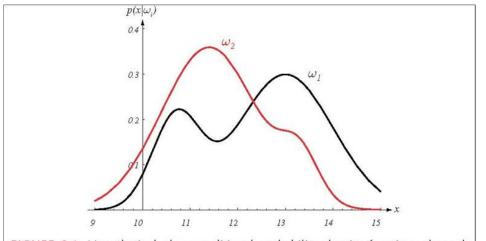


FIGURE 2.1. Hypothetical class-conditional probability density functions show the probability density of measuring a particular feature value x given the pattern is in category ω_i . If x represents the lightness of a fish, the two curves might describe the difference in lightness of populations of two types of fish. Density functions are normalized, and thus the area under each curve is 1.0. From: Richard O. Duda, Peter E. Hart, and David G. Stork, *Pattern Classification*. Copyright © 2001 by John Wiley & Sons,

如对某个x, 可得到 $p(x|\omega_1) = 0.2$ 和 $p(x|\omega_2) = 0.4$

• 计算后验概率

$$P(\omega_1 \mid x) = \frac{p(x \mid \omega_1)P(\omega_1)}{\sum_{j=1}^2 p(x \mid \omega_j)P(\omega_j)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.9}{0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.4 \times 0.1} = 0.818$$

$$P(\omega_2 \mid x) = 1 - P(\omega_1 \mid x) = 0.182$$

朴素贝叶斯

朴素贝叶斯基本方法

- 训练数据集: $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$
- 由X和Y的联合概率分布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),
 - 即先验概率分布: $P(Y = c_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$
 - 及条件概率分布: $P(X = x \mid Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} \mid Y = c_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ 于是学习到了联合分布概率
 - 注意:条件概率为指数级别的参数: $K\prod_{i=1}^{n}S_{i}$

朴素贝叶斯基本方法

• 条件独立性假设:

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

• "朴素"贝叶斯名字由来,牺牲分类准确性

• 贝叶斯定理:
$$P(Y = c_k \mid X = x) = \frac{P(X = x \mid Y = c_k)P(Y = c_k)}{\sum_k P(X = x \mid Y = c_k)P(Y = c_k)}$$

• 代入上式:
$$P(Y = c_k \mid X = \mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}{\sum_k P(Y = c_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}$$

朴素贝叶斯基本方法

• 贝叶斯分类器:

$$y = f(\mathbf{x}) = \arg \max_{c_k} \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}{\sum_{k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}$$

• 分母对所有 c_k 都相同:

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

后验概率最大化的含义:

• 朴素贝叶斯法将实例分到后验概率最大的类中,等价于期望风险最小化,假设选择0-1损失函数: f(X)为决策函数

$$L(Y, f(X)) = \begin{cases} 1, & Y \neq f(X) \\ 0, & Y = f(X) \end{cases}$$

- 期望风险函数: $R_{\exp}(f) = E[L(Y, f(X))]$
- 取条件期望: $R_{\exp}(f) = E_X \sum_{k=1}^{K} [L(c_k, f(X))] P(c_k \mid X)$

后验概率最大化的含义:

• 只需对X = x逐个极小化,得:

$$f(x) = \arg\min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} L(c_k, y) P(c_k \mid X = x)$$

$$= \arg\min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(y \neq c_k \mid X = x)$$

$$= \arg\min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} (1 - P(y = c_k \mid X = x))$$

$$= \arg\max_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} P(y = c_k \mid X = x)$$

• 推导出后验概率最大化准则: $f(x) = \arg \max_{c_k} P(c_k \mid X = x)$

应用极大似然估计法估计相应的概率

• 先验概率 $P(Y = c_k)$ 的极大似然估计是: $P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}{N}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$

- 设第j个特征 $x^{(j)}$ 可能取值的集合为: $\{a_{j1},a_{j2},\cdots,a_{js_i}\}$
- 条件概率的极大似然估计: $P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n; l = 1, 2, \dots, S_j; k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

朴素贝叶斯法:

- 输入:
 - 训练数据集 $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$
 - $x_i^{(j)}$ 第i个样本的第j个特征: $x_i = (x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \cdots, x_i^{(n)})^T$
 - a_{jl} 第j个特征可能取的第l个值 $x_i^{(j)} \in \left\{a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \cdots, a_{js_j}\right\}$

- 输出:
 - \mathbf{x} 的分类 $y_i \in \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_K\}$

步骤

1、计算先验概率和条件概率

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}{N}, k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, S_j; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

步骤

2、对于给定的实例
$$\mathbf{x} = (x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \cdots, x^{(n)})^T$$

计算
$$P(Y = c_k)$$
 $\prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$

3、确定x的类别

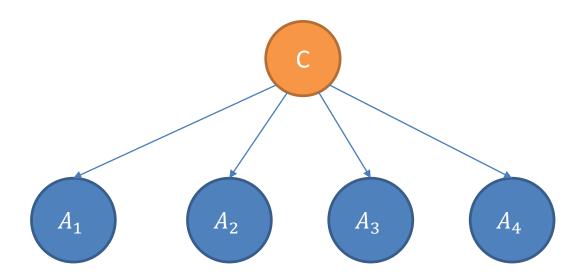
$$y = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$

Day	Outlook	emperature	Humidity	Wind	PlayTennis
1	Sunny	Hot	High	Weak	No
2	Sunny	Hot	High	Strong	No
3	Overcast	Hot	High	Weak	Yes
4	Rain	Mild	High	Weak	Yes
5	Rain	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
6	Rain	Cool	Normal	Strong	No
1	Overcast	Cool	Normal	Strong	Yes
8	Sunny	Mild·	High	Weak	No
9	Sunny	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
10	Rain	Mild	Normal	Weak	Yes
11	Sunny	Mild	Normal	Strong	Yes
12	Overcast	Mild	High	Strong	Yes∙
13	Overcast	Hot	Normal	Weak	Yes
14	Rain	Mild	High	Strong	No

测试

<Outlook=sunny, Temperature=cool, Humidity=high, Wind=strong>

 $c(x) = \underset{c \in \{yes, no\}}{\operatorname{arg \, max}} P(c)P(\operatorname{sunny} \mid c)P(\operatorname{cool} \mid c)P(\operatorname{high} \mid c)P(\operatorname{strong} \mid c)$



```
P(yes) = (9+1)/(14+2) = 10/16 P(no) = (5+1)/(14+2) = 6/16

P(sunny \mid yes) = (2+1)/(9+3) = 3/12 P(sunny \mid no) = (3+1)/(5+3) = 4/8

P(cool \mid yes) = (3+1)/(9+3) = 4/12 P(cool \mid no) = (1+1)/(5+3) = 2/8

P(high \mid yes) = (3+1)/(9+2) = 4/11 P(high \mid no) = (4+1)/(5+2) = 5/7

P(strong \mid yes) = (3+1)/(9+2) = 4/11 P(strong \mid no) = (3+1)/(5+2) = 4/7
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 $P(yes)P(sunny \mid yes)P(cool \mid yes)P(high \mid yes)P(strong \mid yes) = 0.0069$ $P(no)P(sunny \mid no)P(cool \mid no)P(high \mid no)P(strong \mid no) = 0.0191$

贝叶斯估计

考虑用极大似然估计可能会出现所要估计的概率值为0的情况,这时会影响到后验概率的计算结果,使分类产生偏差。解决这一问题的方法是采用贝叶斯估计。

• 条件概率的贝叶斯估计: $P_{\lambda}(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k) + S_j \lambda}$

• 先验概率的贝叶斯估计: $P_{\lambda}(Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i=c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}$

谢谢各位同学!