

Lecture 5

# Probabilistic models

Machine Learning  
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# Lecture plan

- Bayesian classification
- Non-parametric density recovery
- Parametric density recovery
- Logistic regression

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# Problem

An illness, which is spread among 1% of population. This illness test returns true answers in 95% of cases. Someone receives a positive result. What is the probability, he actually suffers the illness?

# Problem: options

An illness, which is spread among 1% of population. This illness test returns true answers in 95% of cases. Someone receives a positive result. What is the probability, he actually suffers the illness?

$$97,5\% \leq x \leq 100\%$$

$$95\% \leq x < 97,5\%$$

$$92\% \leq x < 95\%$$

$$81\% \leq x < 92\%$$

$$70\% \leq x < 81\%$$

$$55\% \leq x < 70\%$$

$$30\% \leq x < 55\%$$

$$x < 30\%$$

# Problem: answer

An illness, which is spread among 1% of population. This illness test returns true answers in 95% of cases. Someone receives a positive result. What is the probability, he actually suffers the illness?

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(d = 1|t = 1) &= \\ &= \frac{\Pr(t = 1|d = 1) \Pr(d = 1)}{\Pr(t = 1|d = 1) \Pr(d = 1) + \Pr(t = 1|d = 0) \Pr(d = 0)} = \\ &= \frac{0.95 \times 0.01}{0.95 \times 0.01 + 0.05 \times 0.99} = \mathbf{0.16}. \end{aligned}$$

# Probabilistic classification problem

Instead of an unknown target function  $y^*(x)$  we are going to think about an unknown probability distribution on  $X \times Y$  with a density  $p(x, y)$ .

**Simple or independent identically distributed (i.i.d.)** sample is a sample, which contains  $\ell$  random independent observations  $T^\ell = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^\ell$ .

Now we have families of distributions  $\{\varphi(x, y, \theta) | \theta \in \Theta\}$  instead of algorithm models.

**Problem:** find the algorithm which minimizes probability of error.

# Problem statement

$a: X \rightarrow Y$  that splits  $X$  on non-overlapping domains  $A_y$ :

$$A_y = \{x \in X | a(x) = y\}.$$

Error is when object  $x$  labeled as  $y$  is classified as belonging to  $A_s$ ,  $s \neq y$ .

**Error probability:**  $\Pr(A_s, y) = \int_{A_s} p(x, y) dx$ .

**Error loss:** Defined as  $\lambda_{ys} \geq 0$ , for all  $(y, s) \in Y \times Y$ .

Usually  $\lambda_{yy} = 0$  and  $\lambda_y = \lambda_{ys} = \lambda_{yt} > 0$ ,  $\forall s, t \in Y: s \neq y, t \neq y$ .

**Mean risk of  $a$ :**

$$R(a) = \sum_{y \in Y} \sum_{s \in Y} \lambda_{ys} \Pr(A_s, y).$$



# The main equation

$$p(X, Y) = p(x) \Pr(y|x) = \Pr(y) p(x|y)$$

$\Pr(y)$  is **priory probability** of class  $y$ .

$p(x|y)$  is **likelihood** of class  $y$

$\Pr(y|x)$  is **posterior probability** of class  $y$ .

# Two problems

First problem: **probability density recovering**

Given:  $T^\ell = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^\ell$ .

Problem: find empirical estimates  $\widehat{\Pr}(y)$  и  $\hat{p}(x|y)$ ,  $y \in Y$ .

Second problem: **mean risk minimization**

Given:

- prior probabilities  $\Pr(y)$ ,
- likelihood  $p(x|y)$ ,  $y \in Y$ .

Problem: find classifier  $a$  which minimizes  $R(a)$ .

# Maximum a posteriori probability

Let  $\Pr(y)$  and  $p(x|y)$  be known for all  $y \in Y$ .

$$p(x, y) = p(x) \Pr(y|x) = \Pr(y) p(x|y).$$

**Main idea:** choose a class, in which the object is the most probable.

**Maximum a posteriori probability (MAP):**

$$a(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \Pr(y|x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \Pr(y) p(x|y).$$

# Optimal Bayesian classifier

## Theorem

If  $\Pr(y)$  and  $p(x|y)$  are known, then the minimal mean risk  $R(a)$  is achieved by Bayesian classifier

$$a_{OB}(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{s \in Y} \sum_{y \in Y} \lambda_{ys} \Pr(y) p(x|y).$$

If  $\lambda_{yy} = 0, \lambda_y = \lambda_{ys} = \lambda_{yt} > 0 \forall s, t \in Y: s \neq y, t \neq y$

$$a_{OB}(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \lambda_y \Pr(y) p(x|y).$$

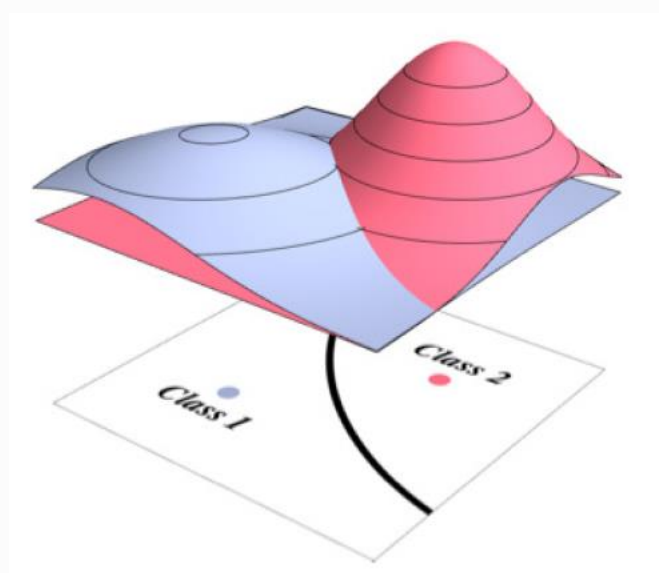
Classifier  $a_{OB}(x)$  is **optimal Bayesian classifier**.

**Bayesian risk** is minimal value of  $R(a)$ .

# Separating surface

**Separating surface** for classes  $a$  and  $b$  is locus of  $x \in X$ , such that maximum of Bayesian decision rule is achieved both for  $y = s$  and  $y = t$ :

$$\lambda_a \Pr(a) p(x|a) = \lambda_s \Pr(b) p(x|b).$$



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# Two problems

First problem: **probability density recovering**

Given:  $T^\ell = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^\ell$ .

Problem: find empirical estimates  $\widehat{\Pr}(y)$  и  $\hat{p}(x|y)$ ,  $y \in Y$ .

Second problem: **mean risk minimization**

Given:

- prior probabilities  $\Pr(y)$ ,
- likelihood  $p(x|y)$ ,  $y \in Y$ .

Problem: find classifier  $a$  which minimizes  $R(a)$ .

# Two subproblems

The problem is to estimate prior and posterior probabilities for each class:

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\text{Pr}}(y) &=? \\ \hat{p}(x|y) &=?\end{aligned}$$

The first subproblem can be solved easily:

$$\widehat{\text{Pr}}(y) = \frac{|X_y|}{\ell}, \quad X_y = \{x_i, y_i \in T^\ell, y_i = y\}.$$

The second one is much more complex.

Instead of recovering  $(x|y)$ , we will recover  $p(x)$  with  $T^m = \left( (x_{(1)}, s), \dots, (x_{(m)}, s) \right)$  for each  $s \in Y$ .



# One-dimensional case

If  $\Pr([a, b])$  is a probabilistic measure on  $[a, b]$ , then

$$p(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} \Pr([x - h, x + h]).$$

Empirical density estimation with window of a width  $h$

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{2mh} \sum_{i=1}^m [|x - x_i| < h].$$

# Parzen-Rosenblatt window

Empirical density estimation with window of a width  $h$ :

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{2hm} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{|x - x_i|}{h} < 1 \right].$$

**Parzen-Rosenblatt estimation** for a window with width  $h$ :

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{hm} \sum_{i=1}^m K\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right),$$

where  $K(r)$  is a kernel function.

$\widehat{p}_h(x)$  converges to  $p(x)$ .

# Generalization to multidimensional case

1. If objects are described with  $n$  numeric features  $f_j: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, j = 1, \dots, n$ ,

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{h_j} K \left( \frac{f_j(x) - f_j(x_i)}{h_j} \right).$$

2. If  $X$  is a (metric) space with a distance  $\rho(x, x')$ :

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{mV(h)} \sum_{i=1}^m K \left( \frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{h} \right),$$

where  $V(h) = \int_X K \left( \frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{h} \right) dx$  is normalizing factor.

# Multidimensional Parzen window

Estimate  $\widehat{p}_h(x)$  with

$$\widehat{p}_h(x) = \frac{1}{mV(h)} \sum_{i=1}^m K\left(\frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{h}\right),$$

**Parzen window:**

$$a(x; T^\ell, h) = \arg \max_{y \in Y} \lambda_y \Pr(y) \ell_y^{-1} \sum_{i: y_i = y} K\left(\frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{h}\right).$$

$\Gamma_y(x) = \lambda_y \Pr(y) \ell_y^{-1} \sum_{i: y_i = y} K\left(\frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{h}\right)$  is a closeness to class.

# Naïve Bayesian classifier

**Hypothesis (naïve):** features are independent random variables with probability densities  $p_j(\xi|y)$ ,  $y \in Y$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

Then classes likelihoods can be represented as:

$$p(x|y) = p_1(\xi_1|y) \cdot \dots \cdot p_n(\xi_n|y), \quad x = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), y \in Y.$$

**Naïve Bayesian classifier:**

$$a(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \left( \ln \lambda_y \widehat{\Pr}(y) + \sum_{j=1}^n \ln \widehat{p}_j(\xi_j|y) \right).$$

# Implementation

Python: **GaussianNB**  
**MultinomialNB**  
**BernulliNB**

WEKA: **NaiveBayes** (Gaussian by default) with  
auxiliary **-K** for kernel density estimator

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# Parametrical notation

Joint probability density for sample:

$$p(T^\ell) = p((x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_\ell, y_\ell)) = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} p(x_i, y_i).$$

Likelihood:

$$L(\theta, T^\ell) = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta).$$

MAP:

$$a_\theta(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_y \varphi(x, y, \theta).$$



# Relation with empirical risk

Find logarithm:

$$-\ln L(\theta, T^\ell) = -\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \ln \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) \rightarrow \min_{\theta} .$$

Define loss function:

$$L(a_{\theta}, x) = -\ell \ln \varphi(x, y, \theta) .$$

Then empirical risk minimization problem is:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(a_{\theta}, T^\ell) &= \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} L(a_{\theta}, x) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \ell \ln \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \ln \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) \rightarrow \min_{\theta} . \end{aligned}$$

# Maximum likelihood

Principle of **maximum likelihood**:

$$L(\theta; X^m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln \varphi(x_i; \theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta},$$

Optimum for  $\theta$  is achieved in point where derivate value is zero.

Principle of maximum weighted likelihood:

$$L(\theta; X^m, W^m) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \ln \varphi(x_i; \theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta},$$

where  $W^m = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$  is vector of object weights.

# Maximum joint likelihood principle

$$Q(a_{\theta}, T^{\ell}) = - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \ln \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) \rightarrow \min_{\theta} .$$

$$\varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) = p(x_i, y_i | w) p(w, \gamma),$$

$p(x_i, y_i | w)$  is a probabilistic data model,  $p(w, \gamma)$  is prior distribution of model parameters,  $\gamma$  is hyper-parameter.

**Maximum joint likelihood principle:**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \ln p(x_i, y_i | w) + \ln p(w, \gamma) \rightarrow \max_{w, \gamma} .$$

# Quadratic penalty conditions

Let  $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is described with  $n$ -dimensional Gaussian distribution:

$$p(w; \sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma)^{n/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\|w\|^2}{2\sigma}\right),$$

(weights are independent, their expectations are equal to zeros, their variances are the same and equal to  $\sigma$ ).

It leads to quadratic penalty:

$$-\ln p(w; \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \|w\|^2 + \text{const}(w).$$

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# Bayesian classification

A distribution  $p(x, y)$  on object-answers space.

Simple sample of size  $\ell$

$$T^\ell = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^\ell .$$

Bayesian classifier:

$$a_{OB}(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in Y} \lambda_y \operatorname{Pr}(y) p(x|y),$$

where  $\lambda_y$  is losses for class  $y$ .

# Linear classifiers

**Constraint:**  $Y = \{-1, +1\} = \{y_{-1}, y_{+1}\}$

Linear classifier:

$$a_w(x, T^\ell) = \text{sign} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f_i(x) - w_0 \right).$$

where  $w_1, \dots, w_n \in \mathbb{R}$  are features weights.

$$a_w(x, T^\ell) = \text{sign}(\langle w, x \rangle).$$

# Linear Bayesian classifiers

$$Q(a_\theta, T^\ell) = \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_1^\ell L(a_\theta, x) = - \sum_{i=1}^\ell \ln \varphi(x_i, y_i, \theta) \rightarrow \min_\theta .$$

Bayesian classifier for two classes:

$$\begin{aligned} a(x) &= \text{sign}(\lambda_+ \Pr(y_+|x) - \lambda_- \Pr(y_- |x)) = \\ &= \text{sign} \left( \frac{p(x|y_+)}{p(x|y_-)} - \frac{\lambda_- \Pr(y_-)}{\lambda_+ \Pr(y_+)} \right) . \end{aligned}$$

Separating surface

$$\lambda_+ \Pr(y_+) p(x|y_+) = \lambda_- \Pr(y_-) p(x|y_-)$$

is linear.



# Key hypothesis

**Key hypothesis:** classes are defined with  $n$ -dimensional overdispersed exponential densities:

$$p(x|y) = \exp \left( c_y(\delta) \langle \theta_y, x \rangle + b_y(\delta, \theta_y) + d(x, \delta) \right),$$

where  $\theta_y \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is **shift** parameter,

$\delta$  – **dispersion** parameter;

$b_y, c_y, d$  are some numeric functions.

Overdispersed exponential distribution family includes: uniform, normal, hypergeometric, Poisson, binominal,  $\Gamma$ -distribution and other.

# Example: Gaussian

Let  $\theta = \Sigma^{-1}\mu$ ;  $\delta = \Sigma$ .

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma) &= \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^\top \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \Sigma}} = \\ &= \exp \left( (\mu^\top \Sigma^{-1} x) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \mu^\top \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} \mu \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{1}{2} x^\top \Sigma^{-1} x + \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| \right) \right).\end{aligned}$$

# The main theorem

Theorem:

If  $p_y$  are overdispersed exponential distributions and  $f_0(x) = \text{const}$ , then

1) Bayesian classifier

$$a(x) = \text{sign} \left( \frac{p(x|y_+)}{p(x|y_-)} - \frac{\lambda_- \text{Pr}(y_-)}{\lambda_+ \text{Pr}(y_+)} \right)$$

is linear:  $a(x) = \text{sign}(\langle w, x \rangle - w_0)$ ,  $w_0 = \ln \frac{\lambda_-}{\lambda_+}$ ;

2) posterior probabilities of classes are:

$$\text{Pr}(y|x) = \sigma(\langle w, x \rangle y),$$

where  $\sigma(s) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-s}}$ , which is **logistic (sigmoid) function**.