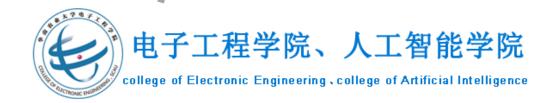


第6章 生成式分类器

GenClassifier







1. 生成式分类器 vs. 判别式分类器

- 生成式分类器: 对所有变量的分布建模p(x,y)
 - 得到类先验概率p(y), 类条件概率p(x|y)
 - 根据贝叶斯公式,得到后验,实现分类
 - •知道所有变量的分布,可以产生数据

- 判別式分类器: 直接对后验概率p(y|x)建模, 或者直接对判别边界建模f(x)
 - Logistic回归:对后验概率p(y|x)建模
 - SVM: 直接对判别函数 f(x) 建模

> 贝叶斯公式



生成式分类器对所有变量的分布建模 p(x,y) = p(y) p(x|y)

根据贝叶斯公式,得到后验,实现分类:

$$p(y = c | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, y)}{\sum_{c'} p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | y = c)p(y = c)}{\sum_{c'} p(\mathbf{x} | y = c')p(y = c')} \propto p(\mathbf{x} | y = c)p(y = c)$$
Set Max.

类先验概率可用多项分布表示: $y \sim Multinoulli(\theta)$

类条件概率 p(x|y): 由于x为多维问量,条件分布p(x|y)建模困难,对其做适当假设

- 朴素贝叶斯: 在给定业的情况下, x的各维独立
- 高斯判别分析: 在给定》的情况下, x为多元高斯分布

2. 朴素贝叶斯分类器 (Naive Bayes Classifier, NBC)

- ■假设共有 C 个类别 $y \in \{1,2,...,C\}$, 类别的先验分布
 - 两类: $y \sim Bernoulli(\theta)$
 - 多类: *y*∼Multinoulli(*θ*)

Multinoulli(
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}$$
) = $\prod_{c=1}^{C} \theta_c^{\mathbb{I}(y_i=c)}$

- ■每个样本的特征为: $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_D)^T$
- ■朴素贝叶斯分类器假设各维特征在给定类别标签的情况下条件独立

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y}=c) = \prod_{j=1}^{D} p(x_j|\mathbf{y}=c)$$

> 朴素贝叶斯的训练(模型参数估计)



log似然函数为

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(x_i, y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln(p(x_i|y_i)p(y_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(x_i|y_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(y_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(\prod_{c=1}^{C} \left(p(x_i|y_i = c) \right)^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(\prod_{c=1}^{C} \theta_c^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(\prod_{c=1}^{C} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{D} p(x_{ij}|y_i = c) \right)^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \left(\prod_{c=1}^{C} \theta_c^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln p(x_{ij}|y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)}$$

log似然函数:

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \ln p(x_{ij} | y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C}$$



✓ 类先验概率

求参数 θ_c ,需约束条件: $\sum_{c=1}^{c} \theta_c = 1$

采用拉格朗日乘子法求极值:

$$J(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \ln(\theta_c) + \lambda (1 - \sum_{c=1}^{C} \theta_c)$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_c} = \frac{1}{\theta_c} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \lambda} = 1 - \sum_{c=1}^{C} \theta_c = 0$$

第c类的样本占所有样本的比例

$$\theta_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^C \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)}{N} = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

✓ 类条件概率





$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \ln p(x_{ij} | y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c^{\mathbb{I}(y_i = c)}$$

(1) 伯努利分布——NBC二值特征

 $p(x_j|Y=c)$ 可用伯努利分布Bernoulli $(x_j|Y=c,\theta_{c,j})$ 表示,

其中参数 $\theta_{c,j}$ 表示在类别Y = c的情况下,特征 $X_j = 1$ 的概率。

$$p(x_{i,j}|y_i=c) = (\theta_{c,j})^{x_{i,j}} (1-\theta_{c,j})^{1-x_{i,j}}$$

$$p(x_{i,j}|y_i = c) = (\theta_{c,j})^{x_{i,j}} (1 - \theta_{c,j})^{1 - x_{i,j}}$$



• log似然函数为

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln p(x_{ij}|y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln \left(\left(\theta_{c,j} \right)^{x_{i,j}} \left(1 - \theta_{e,j} \right)^{1-x_{i,j}} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \left(x_{i,j} \ln \theta_{e,j} + \left(1 - x_{i,j} \right) \ln \left(1 - \theta_{c,j} \right) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

• 类条件分布的参数 $\theta_{c,j}$ 与似然函数中第一项有关

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathcal{D})}{\partial \theta_{c,j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{x_{i,j}}{\theta_{c,j}} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{1 - x_{i,j}}{1 - \theta_{c,j}}$$



• \log 似然函数对参数 $\theta_{c,i}$ 的一阶偏导数为0:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathcal{D})}{\partial p_{c,j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{x_{i,j}}{\theta_{c,j}} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{1 - x_{i,j}}{1 - \theta_{c,j}} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) x_{i,j} (1 - \theta_{c,j}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) (1 - x_{i,j}) \theta_{c,j}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) x_{i,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \theta_{c,j}$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) x_{i,j}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} = \frac{N_{c,j}}{N_c}$$

Y=c, Xj=1的样本数目 第c类的样本数目

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) x_{i,j}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} = \frac{N_{c,j}}{N_c}$$





当观测 $N_{c,j}=0$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_{c,j}=0$,从而

$$p(x_{i,j}|y_i=c) = (\hat{\theta}_{c,j})^{x_{i,j}} (1-\hat{\theta}_{c,j})^{1-x_{i,j}} = 0$$

$$p(x|y=c) = \prod_{j=1}^{D} p(x_j|y=c) = 0$$

$$p(y = c|\mathbf{x}) \propto p(\mathbf{x}|y = c)p(y = c) = 0$$



解决方案: 类条件平滑(加入伪计数,每个特征取值的样本数增加平滑因子 α)

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,j} = \frac{N_{c,j} + \alpha}{N_c + 2\alpha}$$

 $\alpha = 1$: 拉普拉斯平滑

	tex t	informatio n	identif y	minin g	mined	is	useful	to	from	apple	delicious	Υ
D1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
D2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
D3	Q	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1,	0

朴素贝叶斯大大减少了模型的参数量

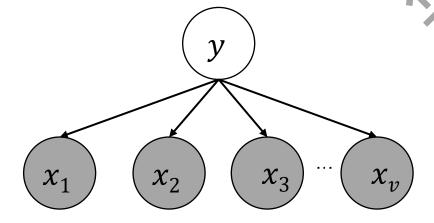
• 无独立假设: p(y = c|x) = p(x|y)p(y)

类条件密度参数:
$$\mathcal{C} \times (2^V - 1)$$

类先验参数: C-1

• 条件独立假设:

$$p(y = c|x) = p(x|y)p(y)$$



$$= \prod_{j=1}^{D} p(x_j|y) \ p(y)$$

类条件密度参数: $C \times V$

类先验参数: C-1

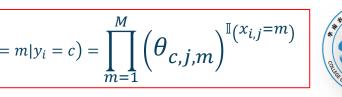


(2) Multinnoulli分布——NBC离散型特征(类别型特征)

假设特征有M种取值, $p(x_j|Y=c)$ 可用类别分布 $Cat(x_j|Y=c,\theta_{c,j,m})$ 表示,其中参数 $\theta_{c,j,m}$ 表示在类别Y=c的情况下,特征 $X_i=m$ 的概率。

$$p(x_{i,j} = m | y_i = c) \neq \prod_{m=1}^{M} (\theta_{c,j,m})^{\mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m)}$$

$$p(x_{i,j} = m | y_i = c) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} \left(\theta_{c,j,m}\right)^{\mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m)}$$



$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln p(x_{ij}|y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln \left(\prod_{m=1}^{M} (\theta_{c,j,m})^{\mathbb{I}(x_{i,j}=m)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{j=1}^{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m) \ln \theta_{c,j,m} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

• 类条件分布的参数 $\theta_{c,j,m}$ 与似然函数中第一项有关

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathcal{D})}{\partial \theta_{c,j,m}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{\mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m)}{\theta_{c,j,m}}$$

• 需约束条件: $\sum_{m=1}^{M} \theta_{j,c,m} = 1$, 采用拉格朗日乘子法求 $\theta_{c,j,m}$ 的值:



$$J(\lambda, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m) \ln \theta_{c,j,m} + \lambda (1 - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \theta_{c,j,m})$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,j,m}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{\mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m)}{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,j,m}} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\lambda, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \lambda} = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{M} \boldsymbol{\theta_{c,j,m}} = 0$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,j,m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \mathbb{I}(x_{i,j} = m)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} = \frac{N_{c,j,m}}{N_c}$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,j,m} = \frac{N_{c,j,m} + \alpha}{N_c + M_i \alpha}$$

第c类的所有样本,第j维特征值为m的样本数目 第c类的样本数目

(3) 多项分布



•特征取值为序数(如出现次数),第v维特征表示字典第v个单词出现的次数

$$\widehat{\theta}_{c,v} = \frac{N_{c,v}}{N_c}$$

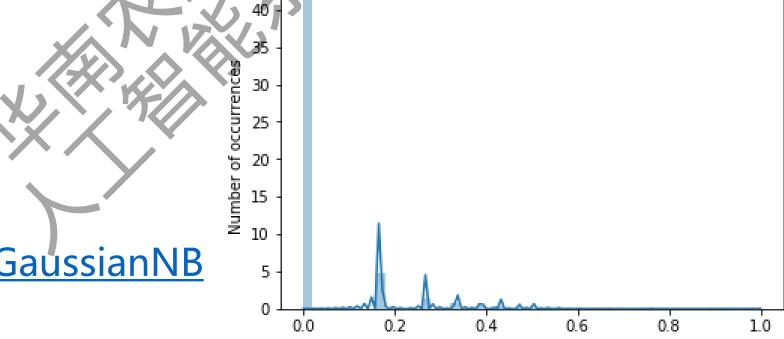
第c类的所有样本/文档中, 第v个单词出现的次数和 第c类文档中的总单词数目

Sklearn中的实现: <u>MultinomialNB</u>

(4) 高斯分布——NBC连续特征



$$p(x_{i,j}|y_i = c) = N(\mu_{c,j}, \sigma_{c,j}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{c,j}} e^{\frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{c,j})^2}{2(\sigma_{c,j})^2}}$$



feat 1 log

Sklearn中的实现: <u>GaussianNB</u>

• 采用极大似然法来估计模型参数, log似然函数为

$$p(x_{i,j}|y_i = c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{c,j}}e^{-\frac{(x_{i,j}-\mu_{c,j})^2}{2(\sigma_{c,j})^2}}$$

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln p(x_{ij}|y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{c,j}} e^{\frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{c,j})^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{D}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) D \ln(\sigma_{c,j})$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{c,j})^2}{2(\sigma_{c,j})^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \ln \theta_c$$

• 类条件分布的参数 $\mu_{i,c}$, $\sigma_{i,c}$ 与似然函数中第2项和第3项有关



• 似然函数对参数求偏导数:

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) D \ln(\sigma_{c,j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{c,j})^2}{2(\sigma_{j,c})^2}$$

$$\frac{\ln p(\mathcal{D})}{\partial \mu_{c,j}} = \frac{1}{(\sigma_{j,c})^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) (x_{i,j} - \mu_{c,j}) = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{c,j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) x_{i,j}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)} = \overline{\chi}_{i,j}$$

第c类的所有样本,第j维特征值的均值



• 似然函数对参数求偏导数:

$$\ln p(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) D \ln(\sigma_{c,j}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \sum_{j=1}^{D} \frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{j,c})^2}{2(\sigma_{c,j})^2}$$

$$\frac{\ln p(\mathcal{D})}{\partial \sigma_{c,j}} = -\frac{1}{\sigma_{c,j}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \mathbb{I}(y_i = c) \frac{(x_{i,j} - \mu_{j,c})^2}{(\sigma_{c,j})^3} = 0$$

$$(\sigma_{c,j})^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^C \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)(x_{i,j} - \mu_{j,c})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^C \mathbb{I}(y_i = c)}$$
(5-10) 第c类的所有样本,第f维特征值的样本方差

例: SNS账号真实性判断 X=[m,m,yes]?



1. 类先验概率:

$$\bar{\theta}_0 = P(R = \text{yes}) = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\bar{\theta}_1 = P(R = \text{no}) = \frac{3}{10}$$

2. 类条件概率:

日志密度L	好友密度F	是否使用真实头像H	账号是否真实R
S	S	no	no
S		yes	yes
I	m	yes	yes
m	m 🔀	yes	yes
	M _ P	yes	yes
m	Y. W "	no	yes
m	\$ 5	no	no
	m	no	yes
/- m	S	no	yes
5	S	yes	no

当类别R = yes 时,共有 $N_0 = 7$ 个样本,

特征日志密度L有3种取值: s, l, m, 样本数分别为: 1, 3, 3, 再加入平滑

计数 $\alpha = 1$, 得到

$$\hat{\theta}_{0,0,S} = \frac{1+1}{7+3} = \frac{1}{5}$$
 $\hat{\theta}_{0,0,l} = \frac{2}{5}$ $\hat{\theta}_{0,0,m} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{0,0,l} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{0,0,m} = \frac{2}{5}$$

类似地,得到其他 2 维特征F、H的类条件分布的参数为

$$\bar{\theta}_{0,F,S} = \frac{1+1}{3+7} = \frac{1}{5}, \ \bar{\theta}_{0,F,m} = \frac{1+2}{3+7} = \frac{3}{10}, \ \bar{\theta}_{0,F,l} = \frac{1+4}{3+7} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\bar{\theta}_{0,H,\text{no}} = \frac{1+3}{2+7} = \frac{4}{9}$$
, $\bar{\theta}_{0,H,\text{yes}} = \frac{1+4}{2+7} = \frac{5}{9}$.

② 当类别标签R = no时, $N_1 = 3$,特征日志密度L有 s,m,l 这 3 种取值,用 Multinoulli 分布建模, $M_0 = 3$ 。在R = no的 3 个样本中,上述 3 种特征取值的样本数分别为 2、1、0,即

$$N_{1,L,s} = 2$$
, $N_{1,L,m} = 1$, $N_{1,L,l} = 0$,

根据式(5-8),得到

$$\bar{\theta}_{1,L,s} = \frac{1+2}{3+3} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \bar{\theta}_{1,L,m} = \frac{1+1}{3+3} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \bar{\theta}_{1,L,l} = \frac{1+0}{3+3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

类似地,得到其他 2 维特征F、H的类条件分布的参数为

$$\bar{\theta}_{1,F,s} = \frac{1+3}{3+3} = \frac{2}{3}, \ \bar{\theta}_{1,F,m} = \frac{1+0}{3+3} = \frac{1}{6}, \ \bar{\theta}_{1,F,l} = \frac{1+0}{3+3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\bar{\theta}_{1,H,\text{no}} = \frac{1+1}{2+3} = \frac{2}{5}, \ \bar{\theta}_{1,H,\text{yes}} = \frac{1+2}{2+3} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

3.预测新样本 X=[m,m,yes]



$$P(R = \text{yes}|L = \text{m}, F = \text{m}, H = \text{yes})$$

$$\propto P(L = \text{m}|R = \text{yes})P(F = \text{m}|R = \text{yes})P(H = \text{yes}|R = \text{yes})P(R = \text{yes})$$

$$= \bar{\theta}_{0,L,m} \times \bar{\theta}_{0,F,m} \times \bar{\theta}_{0,H,\text{yes}} \times \bar{\theta}_{0} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{90},$$

$$P(R = \text{no}|L = \text{m}, F = \text{m}, H = \text{yes})$$

$$\propto P(L = \text{m}|R = \text{no})P(F = \text{m}|R = \text{no})P(H = \text{yes}|R = \text{no})P(R = \text{no})$$

$$= \bar{\theta}_{1,L,m} \times \bar{\theta}_{1,F,m} \times \bar{\theta}_{1,H,\text{yes}} \times \bar{\theta}_{1} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{90},$$

P(R = yes|L = m, F = m, H = yes) > P(R = no|L = m, F = m, H = yes),因此该用户的账号真实的可能性更高。

> Sklearn中的朴素贝叶斯实现



Scikit-Learn中提供5种朴素贝叶斯的分类算法

• GaussianNB: 特征值为连续值且为高斯分布

• BernoulliNB: 特征值为二值

• CategoricalNB: 特征值为多个离散值

• MultinomialNB: 特征值为多个序数值

• <u>ComplementNB</u>: MultinomialNB 的一种改进,特别适用于不平衡数据集。 <u>ComplementNB</u>使用来自每个类的补数的统计数据来计算模型的权重,这样 参数估计更稳定,在文本分类任务上,性能通常更好



朴素贝叶斯分类器

$$p(y = c|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}|y = c)p(y = c)$$



- 条件概率p(x|y=c)伯努利分布 $\hat{\theta}_{c,j} = \frac{N_{c,j} + \alpha}{N_c + 2\alpha}$ Multinnoulli分布 $\hat{\theta}_{c,j,m} = \frac{N_{c,j,m} + \alpha}{N_c + M_j \alpha}$
 - 多项式分布
 - 高斯分布