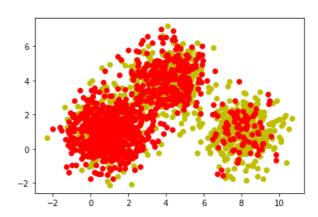
实验三:参数估计

数据集实现

首先可以基于多元正态分布实现出对应的数据集,在这一过程中,使用 np. random. choice ,可以得到一系列随机数后,构造出两个数据集:

```
conv=[[1,0],[0,1]]
x_{mean}=[1,4,8]
y_{mean}=[1,4,1]
def do_sample(size, distribution=None):
    X_1=np.random.choice([1,2,3],size=1000,p=distribution)
    normal_sample=[]
    for i in range(size):
        if X_1[i]==1:
            L=list(np.random.multivariate\_normal((1,1),cov=conv))
            L.append(0)
            normal_sample.append(L)
        elif X_1[i]==2:
            L=list(np.random.multivariate_normal((4,4),cov=conv))
            L.append(1)
            normal_sample.append(L)
        else:
            L=list(np.random.multivariate_normal((8,1),cov=conv))
            L.append(2)
            normal_sample.append(L)
    return normal_sample
```

其结果可视化为:



最大后验估计实现

在已有的数据集上,根据MAP公式,可以计算出:

$$p(\theta|X) = \frac{P(X|\theta)p(\theta)}{p(X)}$$

即可得到各个类别所对应的似然概率,根据其似然函数的大小比较,即可得到其应该被归于哪一类别:

```
def MAP(x,y,ux,uy,p):
    return math.exp(-0.25*((x-ux)**2+(y-uy)**2))*p/(math.pi*4)#概率计算
def single_evalue(item,probability):
```

```
score=[]
    for i in np.arange(0,3):
        score.append(MAP(item[0],item[1],x_mean[i],y_mean[i],probability[i]))
    res=max(score)
    for ite in np.arange(0,3):
        if(score[ite]==res):
            return ite
acc1=0
for iter_num in np.arange(0,1000):
    if(single_evalue(sample_2[iter_num],[0.6,0.3,0.1])==sample_2[iter_num][2]):
        acc1=acc1+1
print(acc1/1000)
acc2=0
for iter_num in np.arange(0,1000):
    if(single_evalue(sample_1[iter_num],[1/3,1/3,1/3]) == sample_1[iter_num][2]):
        acc2=acc2+1
print(acc2/1000)
```

即完成了MAP的分类,可以观察到,在这一算法中,在两个数据集上,其准确率均达到了95%+,取得了良好的效果。

高斯核函数实现

对应的,使用高斯核函数对概率密度进行计算,并进一步求出了对应的似然值:

在这一步骤下,分别通过普通窗口函数:

$$p(x)=rac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}rac{1}{h^{D}}\phi(rac{x-x_{n}}{h})$$

与函数:

$$p(x) = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi h^2}} \exp\{-rac{\left|\left|x - x_n
ight|\right|^2}{2h^2}\}$$

进行计算,并进行比较:

```
H=[0.1,0.5,1,1.5,2]
def density_cal_window(k):
                   return 1/k**2 #D=2
def gaussian_cal(k,tar_x,tar_y,x_i,y_i):
                   return 1/(math.sqrt(2*math.pi*k**2))*np.power(np.e,(-((tar_x-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i)**2+(tar_y-x_i
y_i)**2)/2*k**2))
ef gaussian_KDE(k,sample):
                   predict_result=[]
                   acc=0
                   for item in range(1000):
                                     score=[0,0,0]
                                     count_class=[0,0,0]
                                     for i in range(1000):
                                                         score[sample[i][2]]=score[sample[i][2]]+gaussian_cal(k,sample[item]
 [0], sample[item][1], x_mean[sample[i][2]], y_mean[sample[i][2]])
                                     res=max(score)
                                     for i in np.arange(0,3):
                                                         if (res==score[i]):
                                                                           predict_result.append(i)
```

```
for i in range(0,1000):
        if (predict_result[i]==sample[i][2]):
            acc=acc+1
    print('the accuracy is %.3f ' % (acc/1000))
    acc=0
print('for sample 1:')
for item in H:
    gaussian_KDE(item,sample_1)
print('for sample 2:')
for item in H:
    gaussian_KDE(item,sample_2)
#KDE(H[3],sample_1)
def KDE(k,sample):
    predict_result=[]
    acc=0
    for item in range(1000):
        score=[0,0,0]
        for i in range(1000):
            if (item==i):
                continue
            elif(sample[item][0]-sample[i][0]<=k and sample[item][1]-sample[i]</pre>
[1] <= k ):
                score[sample[i][2]]=score[sample[i][2]]+density_cal_window(k)
        res=max(score)
        for i in np.arange(0,3):
            if (res==score[i]):
                predict_result.append(i)
   for i in range(0,1000):
        if (predict_result[i]==sample[i][2]):
            acc=acc+1
    print('the accuracy is %.3f ' % (acc/1000))
for item in H:
   KDE(item, sample_1)
print('for sample 2:')
for item in H:
   KDE(item, sample_2)
```

对其使用交叉验证以及最大似然估计,可以计算得出:在h值为1时,取得了最好的效果;而与直接使用窗口函数进行计算的结果相比,使用高斯核函数方法可以取得明显的准确率提升,提升大约20%。

KNN实现

对于两个数据集的分类问题,也可以使用KNN算法进行对数据的分类工作:

```
def knn(input_num, sample, k):
    store={}
    for i in np.arange(1000):
        dist=calculate_distance(sample[input_num],sample[i])
        store[i]=dist
    store[input_num]=10000
    dict1=sorted(store.items(),key=lambda x:x[1])
    dict2=dict1[1:k+1]#序号+距离
    choice=[0,0,0]
    for item in dict2:
```

```
choice[sample[item[0]][2]]=choice[sample[item[0]][2]] +1
    res=max(choice)
    for i in np.arange(3):
        if choice[i]==res:
            maxlable=i
    return maxlable
def test(sample,K):
    acc=0
    for i in np.arange(1000):
        labeli=knn(i,sample,K)
        if(labeli==sample[i][2]):
            acc=acc+1
   return acc
K=[1,3,5]
for item in K:
   result=test(sample_1,item)
    print(result)
for item in K:
   result=test(sample_2,item)
    print(result)
```

在这一算法下,可以计算出在K=5时取得了最好的结果,其整体效果也达到了98%,超过了第二部分所使用的高斯核估计算法。

总结

在这一实验过程中,完成了基本,中级,提高要求,分别使用了MAP算法,高斯核估计算法以及KNN算法完成了对数据点的归类任务,在这一过程中,对基本的概率计算相关知识以及算法基本实现有了更进一步的认识。