

统计学习第四章

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朴素贝叶斯法

设: 输入空间 $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 n 维向量的集合.
输出空间为标记集合 $Y = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$
训练集为: $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$
 $P(X, Y)$ 为 X 和 Y 的联合概率分布

先验概率分布为: $P(Y = C_k)$

$$P(X = x | Y = C_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = C_k)$$

联合概率分布 $P(X, Y)$

独立性假设: $P(X = x | Y = C_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = C_k)$

由贝叶斯定理:

$$P(Y = C_k | X = x) = \frac{P(X = x | Y = C_k) P(Y = C_k)}{\sum_k P(X = x | Y = C_k) P(Y = C_k)}$$

$$y = f(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{C_k} \frac{P(Y = C_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)}{\sum_k P(Y = C_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)}$$

后验概率最大化:

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

经变换后: $f(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{C_k} P(C_k | X = x)$

极大似然估计:

$$P(Y = C_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = C_k)}{N}$$

朴素贝叶斯算法

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$$

其中 $x_i = (x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \dots, x_i^{(n)})^T$

$x_i^{(j)}$ 是第 i 个样本的第 j 个特征

$y_i \in \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$

朴素贝叶斯算法实现

$$P(Y = C_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = C_k)}{N}$$

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

计算: $P(Y = C_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)$

确定实例 x 的类: $y = \operatorname{argmax}_{C_k} P(Y = C_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)$

eg.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$x^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$x^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L
y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1