6_朴素贝叶斯

朴素贝叶斯法是基于贝叶斯定理与特征条件独立假设的分类方法。

6.1 朴素贝叶斯法的学习与分类

训练数据集

$$T = \{ (\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N) \}$$

由P(X,Y)独立同分布产生。其中, $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_K\}, i=1,2,\cdots,N, \mathbf{x}_i$ 为第i个特征向量(实例), y_i 为 \mathbf{x}_i 的类标记,X是定义在输入空间 \mathcal{X} 上的随机向量,Y是定义在输出空间 \mathcal{Y} 上的随机变量。P(X,Y)是X和Y的联合概率分布。

条件独立性假设

$$\begin{split} P\left(X = \mathbf{x} | Y = c_k\right) &= P\left(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \cdots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = c_k\right) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n P\left(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k\right) \end{split}$$

即,用于分类的特征在类确定的条件下都是条件独立的。

由

$$P(X = \mathbf{x}, Y = c_k) = P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k)$$

$$P(X = \mathbf{x}, Y = c_k) = P(Y = c_k|X = \mathbf{x}) P(X = \mathbf{x})$$

得

$$P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k) = P(Y = c_k|X = \mathbf{x}) P(X = \mathbf{x})$$

$$P(Y = c_k|X = \mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k)}{P(X = \mathbf{x})}$$

$$= \frac{P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k)}{\sum_{Y} P(X = \mathbf{x}, Y = c_k)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k)}{\sum_{Y} P(X = \mathbf{x}|Y = c_k) P(Y = c_k)}$$

$$= \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)}|Y = c_k)}{\sum_{Y} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)}|Y = c_k)}$$

朴素贝叶斯分类器可表示为

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

6_2_朴素贝叶斯法的参数估计

6_2_1_极大似然估计

朴素贝叶斯模型参数的极大似然估计

1. 先验概率 $P(Y = c_k)$ 的极大似然估计

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

2. 设第j个特征 $x^{(j)}$ 可能取值的集合为 $\left\{a_{j1},a_{j2},\cdots,a_{jS_{i}}\right\}$,条件概率 $P\left(X^{(j)}=a_{jl}|Y=c_{k}\right)$ 的极大似然估计

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

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

其中, $x_i^{(j)}$ 是第i个样本的第j个特征; a_{jl} 是第j个特征可能取的第l个值;I是指示函数。

朴素贝叶斯算法:

输入:线性可分训练数据集 $T = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), \cdots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$,其中 $\mathbf{x}_i = \left(x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \cdots, x_i^{(n)}\right)^T$, $x_i^{(j)}$ 是第i个样本的第j个特征, $x_i^{(j)} \in \left\{a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \cdots, a_{jS_j}\right\}$, a_{jl} 是第j个特征可能取的第l个值, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n; l = 1, 2, \cdots, S_j, y_i \in \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_K\}$;实例 \mathbf{x} ;

输出: 实例x的分类

1. 计算先验概率及条件概率

$$\begin{split} P\left(Y=c_{k}\right) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I\left(y_{i}=c_{k}\right)}{N} \quad k=1,2,\cdots,K \\ P\left(X^{(j)}=a_{jl}|Y=c_{k}\right) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I\left(x_{i}^{(j)}=a_{jl},y_{i}=c_{k}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I\left(y_{i}=c_{k}\right)} \\ j=1,2,\cdots,n; \quad l=1,2,\cdots,S_{j}; \quad k=1,2,\cdots,K \end{split}$$

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

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

3. 确定实例 x 的类别

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

6_2_1_贝叶斯估计

朴素贝叶斯模型参数的贝叶斯估计

1. 条件概率的贝叶斯估计

$$P_{\lambda} \left(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k \right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I \left(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k \right) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I \left(y_i = c_k \right) + S_i \lambda}$$

式中 $\lambda \geq 0$ 。当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,是极大似然估计;当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,称为拉普拉斯平滑。

2. 先验概率的贝叶斯估计

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}$$