统计学习方法

第四章 朴素贝叶斯法 (Naive Bayes)

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第四章 朴素贝叶斯法

- 4.1 朴素贝叶斯法的学习与分类
- 4.2 朴素贝叶斯法的参数估计
- 4.3 总结

• 定义:

- 输入空间: $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 输出空间: $\mathcal{Y} = \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_k\}$
- 输入输出:特征向量 $x \in X$,类标记 $y \in Y$
- X是定义在X上的随机向量
- Y是定义在Y上的随机向量
- 训练数据集: $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$

- 概率定义 :
 - 先验概率: $P(Y = c_k), k = 1, 2, ..., K$
 - 条件概率:

$$P(X = x | Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, ..., X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = c_k),$$

 $k = 1, 2, ..., K$

• 联合概率: *P(X,Y)*

- 条件概率分布 $P(X = x | Y = c_k)$ 有指数数量的参数:
 - 假设 $x^{(j)}$ 可取值有 S_j 个, j = 1,2,...,n , Y可取值有K个,那么参数个数为

$$K\prod_{j=1}^{n}S_{j}$$

● 条件独立性假设→

$$P(X = x | Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, ..., X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = c_k)$$

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

• 将后验概率 $P(Y = c_k | X = x)$ 最大的类作为x的类输出:

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

$$= \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)}{\sum_k P(Y = c_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

• 其中分母对所有 c_k 都是相同的

• 朴素贝叶斯分类器简化为:

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

4.1.2 后验概率最大化的含义

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

•期望风险函数:

$$R_{exp}(f) = E[L(Y, f(X))]$$

• 条件期望:

$$R_{exp}(f) = E_x \sum_{k=1}^{K} [L(c_k, f(X))] P(c_k | X)$$

4.1.2 后验概率最大化的含义

• 使期望风险最小化, 对X = x逐个极小化:

$$f(x) = arg \min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} L(c_k, y) P(c_k | X = x)$$

$$= arg \min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(y \neq c_k | X = x)$$

$$= arg \min_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} (1 - P(y = c_k | X = x))$$

$$= arg \max_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} P(y = c_k | X = x)$$

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4.2.1 极大似然估计

• 先验概率 $P(Y = c_k)$:

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

• 设 $x^{(j)}$ 可能取值为 $\{a_{j1},a_{j2},...,a_{jS_{j}}\}$, 条件概率 $P(X^{(j)}=a_{jl}|Y=c_{k})$:

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

$$j = 1, 2, ..., n; l = 1, 2, ..., S_j; k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

4.2.2 学习与分类算法

• 计算先验概率及条件概率:

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

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

$$j = 1, 2, ..., n; l = 1, 2, ..., S_j; k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

4.2.2 学习与分类算法

• 对于给定的实例 $x = (x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, ..., x^{(n)})^T$, 计算:

$$P(Y = c_k) \prod_j P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k), \quad k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

确定x的类:

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

4.2.3 贝叶斯估计

• 先验概率:

$$P_{\lambda}(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}, k = 1, 2, ..., K$$

• 条件概率:

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

• $\lambda \ge 0$, $\lambda = 0$ 为极大似然估计, $\lambda = 1$ 为拉普拉斯平滑(Laplace smoothing)

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4.3 总结

- 朴素贝叶斯法的生成方法
- 朴素贝叶斯法的基本假设
- 期望角度的朴素贝叶斯法