

1 已知两个一维模式类别的类概率密度函数为

$$p(x|\omega_1) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$p(x|\omega_2) = \begin{cases} x-1, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 3-x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

先验概率分别为 $p(\omega_1) = 0.4, p(\omega_2) = 0.6$ 。试求最大后验概率判决函数以及总的分类错误

概率 $P(e)$ 。

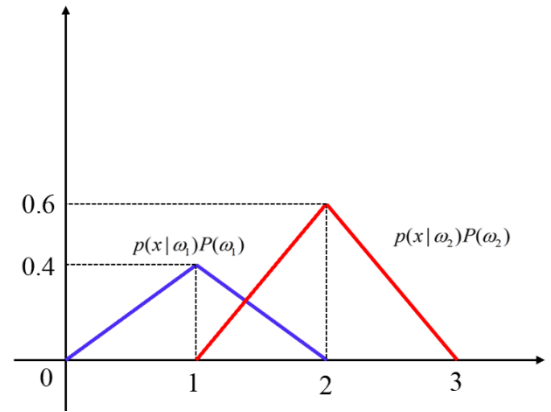
解：

$$p(X|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(X|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow X \in \omega_1$$

$$p(X|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(X|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow X \in \omega_2$$

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) = \begin{cases} 0.4x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.8-0.4x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) = \begin{cases} 0.6x-0.6, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1.8-0.6x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$0 < x < 1$:

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) = 0.4x$$

$$p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) = 0$$

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow x \in \omega_1$$

$1 \leq x < 2$:

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) = 0.8-0.4x$$

$$p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) = 0.6x-0.6$$

$$s.t. p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) = p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow x = 1.4$$

$1 \leq x < 1.4$:

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow x \in \omega_1$$

$1.4 < x < 2$:

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) < p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow x \in \omega_2$$

$2 \leq x < 3$:

$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) = 0$$

$$p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) = 1.8-0.6x$$

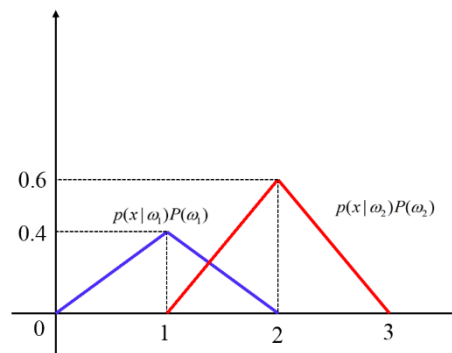
$$p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) < p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow x \in \omega_2$$

综上，

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1, & 0 < x < 1.4 \\ \omega_2, & 1.4 < x < 3 \\ \text{无法判断,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

分类错误概率：

$$\begin{aligned} P(e) &= \int_0^{1.4} p(x|\omega_2)P(\omega_2)dx + \int_{1.4}^3 p(x|\omega_1)P(\omega_1)dx \\ &= \int_1^{1.4} (0.6x - 0.6)dx + \int_{1.4}^2 (0.8 - 0.4x)dx = 0.12 \end{aligned}$$



2 在图像识别中，假定有灌木丛和坦克两种类型，它们的先验概率分别是 0.8 和 0.2，损失函数如下表所示，其中 ω_1 和 ω_2 分别表示灌木丛和坦克， α_1 和 α_2 表示判决为灌木丛和坦克， α_3 表示拒绝判决。

	ω_1	ω_2
α_1	0.5	6
α_2	2	1
α_3	1.5	1.5

现在做了三次实验，从类概率密度函数曲线上查得三个样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 的类概率密度值如下：

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 : p(X_1|\omega_1) &= 0.1, p(X_1|\omega_2) = 0.7 \\ X_2 : p(X_2|\omega_1) &= 0.3, p(X_2|\omega_2) = 0.45 \\ X_3 : p(X_3|\omega_1) &= 0.6, p(X_3|\omega_2) = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 试用贝叶斯最小误判概率准则判决三个样本各属于哪一个类型。
- (2) 假定只考虑前两种判决，试用贝叶斯最小风险判决准则判决三个样本各属于哪一个类型。
- (3) 把拒绝判决考虑在内，重新考核三次实验的结果。

解：

(1) 贝叶斯最小误判准则:

$$p(\mathbf{X}|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(\mathbf{X}|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} \in \omega_1$$

$$p(\mathbf{X}|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) > p(\mathbf{X}|\omega_2)P(\omega_2) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} \in \omega_2$$

$$P(\omega_1) = 0.8, P(\omega_2) = 0.2$$

$$P(\omega_1)P(X_1|\omega_1) = 0.08 < P(\omega_2)P(X_1|\omega_2) = 0.14, X_1 \in \omega_2$$

$$P(\omega_1)P(X_2|\omega_1) = 0.24 > P(\omega_2)P(X_2|\omega_2) = 0.09, X_2 \in \omega_1$$

$$P(\omega_1)P(X_3|\omega_1) = 0.48 > P(\omega_2)P(X_3|\omega_2) = 0.1, X_3 \in \omega_1$$

(2) 只考虑前两种判决, 用贝叶斯最小风险判决准则判决三个样本:

$$P(\omega_1|X_1) = \frac{P(X_1|\omega_1)P(\omega_1)}{P(X_1|\omega_1)P(\omega_1) + P(X_1|\omega_2)P(\omega_2)} = \frac{P(X_1|\omega_1)P(\omega_1)}{C}$$

$$R(\alpha_1|X_1) = \lambda_{11}P(\omega_1|X_1) + \lambda_{12}P(\omega_2|X_1) = \frac{0.88}{C_1} > R(\alpha_2|X_1) = \lambda_{21}P(\omega_1|X_1) + \lambda_{22}P(\omega_2|X_1) = \frac{0.3}{C_1}$$

$$R(\alpha_1|X_2) = \lambda_{11}P(\omega_1|X_2) + \lambda_{12}P(\omega_2|X_2) = \frac{0.66}{C_2} > R(\alpha_2|X_2) = \lambda_{21}P(\omega_1|X_2) + \lambda_{22}P(\omega_2|X_2) = \frac{0.57}{C_2}$$

$$R(\alpha_1|X_3) = \lambda_{11}P(\omega_1|X_3) + \lambda_{12}P(\omega_2|X_3) = \frac{0.84}{C_3} < R(\alpha_2|X_3) = \lambda_{21}P(\omega_1|X_3) + \lambda_{22}P(\omega_2|X_3) = \frac{1.06}{C_3}$$

$$\therefore X_1 \in \omega_2, X_2 \in \omega_2, X_3 \in \omega_1$$

(3) 把拒绝判断考虑在内, 重新考核三个样本:

$$P(\alpha_3|X_1) = 0.33/C_1, P(\alpha_3|X_2) = 0.495/C_2, P(\alpha_3|X_3) = 0.87/C_3$$

$$\therefore X_1 \in \omega_2, X_2 \text{ 拒绝判断}, X_3 \in \omega_1$$

3 二维空间中的两类样本均服从正态分布, 其参数分别为:

$$\text{均值向量: } \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 = (1, 0)^T, \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 = (-1, 0)^T$$

$$\text{协方差矩阵: } \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

且两类的先验概率相等, 试证明其基于最小错误率判决准则的决策分界面方程为一圆, 并求其方程。

解:

$$d=2, |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1|=1, |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2|=4, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{X}|\omega_1)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1^{-1}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)\}$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{X}|\omega_2)=\frac{1}{4\pi}\exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{-1}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_2)\}$$

由 $p(\boldsymbol{X}|\omega_1)P(\omega_1)=p(\boldsymbol{X}|\omega_2)P(\omega_2)$ 得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1^{-1}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_1)\}=\frac{1}{4\pi}\exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{-1}(\boldsymbol{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_2)\}$$

令 $\boldsymbol{X}=\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 并对上式左右同时取自然对数

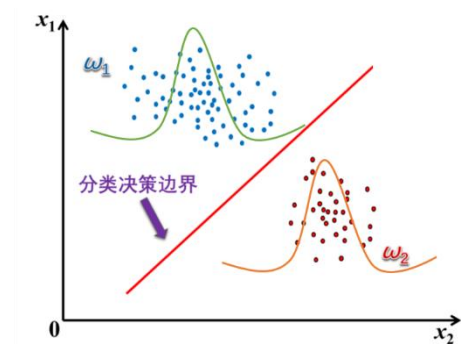
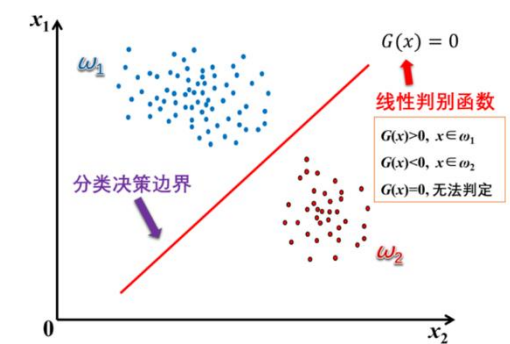
$$\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}[(x_1-1)^2+x_2^2] = -\frac{1}{4}(x_1+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}x_2^2$$

整理得到

$$(x_1-3)^2+x_2^2=8+4\ln 2$$

【讨论】

1. 贝叶斯分类器(朴素)与线性分类器的区别？



2. 贝叶斯分类器本质上是线性分类器吗？

3. 贝叶斯分类器和线性分类器怎么处理非线性可分的问题？

4. ...