正态分布下的 贝叶斯分类器

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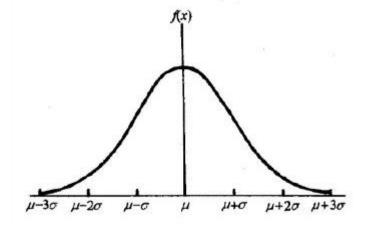
### • 单变量正态分布

单变量正态分布概率密度函数:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right\}$$

$$\mu = E\{x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xp(x)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 p(x)$$





### • 多元正态分布

多元正态分布概率密度函数:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^T$$

$$\mathbf{\mu} = E\{\mathbf{x}\} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_d)^T$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = E\{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu})^T\} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$$
by  $\mathbf{f}$  差矩阵 (对称非负定队  $\mathbf{f}$   $\mathbf{f}$ 

协方差矩阵(对称非负定阵 $|\Sigma|$ ≥0)

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma} = egin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1d} \ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2d} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ \sigma_{1d} & \sigma_{2d} & \cdots & \sigma_{dd} \end{pmatrix}$$

协方差矩阵计算的是不同维度之间的协方差,而不是 不同样本之间的



### >多元正态分布的性质:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

均值向量和协方差矩阵决定分布

均值向量 
$$\mu = E\{\mathbf{x}\} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_d)^T$$

协方差矩阵 
$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1d} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{1d} & \sigma_{2d} & \cdots & \sigma_{dd} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$$

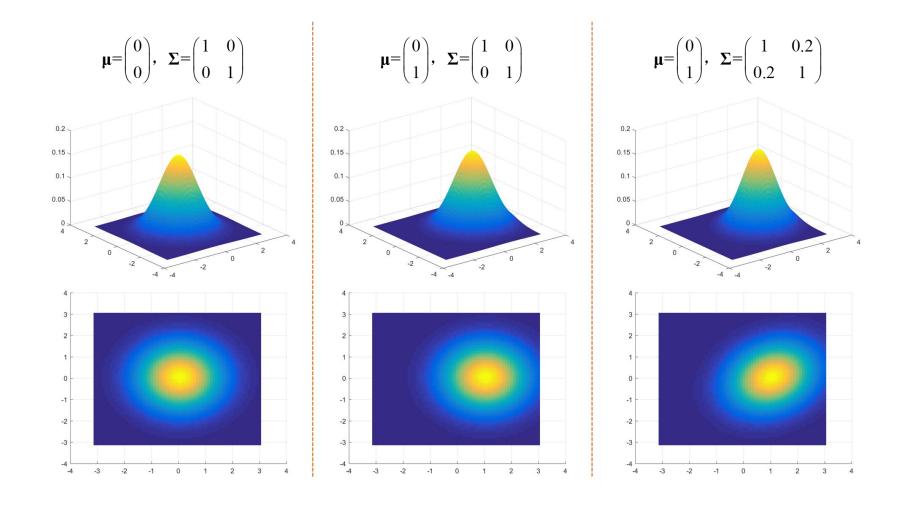
$$\sigma_{ij} = E\{(x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)\}$$

$$= E\{x_i x_j\} - E\{x_i\} E\{x_j\}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = E\left\{ (x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j) \right\}$$
$$= E\left\{ x_i x_j \right\} - E\left\{ x_i \right\} E\left\{ x_j \right\}$$

参数总数:d(d+1)/2+d







```
% 多元正态分布
 mu=[0;
     1];
 sigma=[1 0.2;
        0.21];
 %%
 det_sigma = sqrt(det(sigma));
 inv sigma = inv(sigma);
 Item = 1/(2*pi*det sigma);
 x=-pi:0.1:pi;
y=-pi:0.1:pi;
 [X,Y]=meshgrid(x,y); %产生网格数据并处理
 p = zeros(size(X));
\exists for i = 1:length(x)
     for j = 1: length(y)
         xx = [x(i):y(j)]:
         xx = xx-mu;
         p(i, j) = Item*exp(-0.5*xx'*inv sigma*xx);
     end
 end
 figure (1), surf (X, Y, p), shading flat
 figure (2), surf (X, Y, p), shading flat, view (2)
 %% 等高线
 figure (3), contour (X, Y, p)
```

模式识别

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② 等密度点的轨迹为一超椭球面

常数

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$

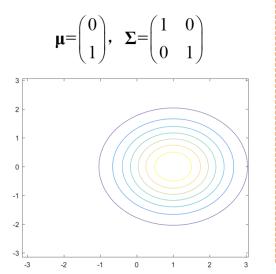
指数项为常数, 概率密度p(x)不变, 即, 等密度点应满足:

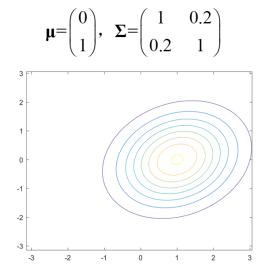
$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}) = 常数$$

轨迹是一超椭球面(二维:椭圆),中心由均值向量决定, 主轴方向由<u>协方差矩阵的特征向量决定</u>,主轴的长度与协 方差矩阵的特征值决定。



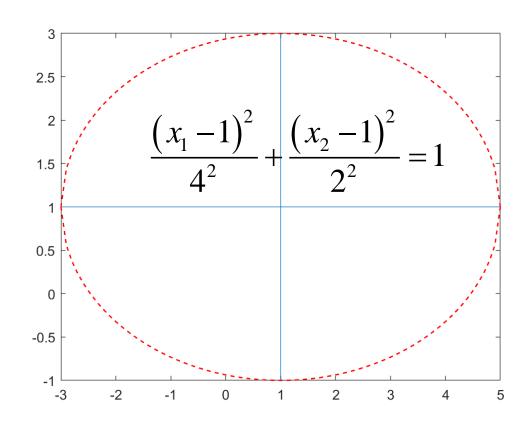
$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$







为什么主轴方向由协方差矩阵的特征向量决定, 主轴的长度与协方差矩阵的特征值决定?

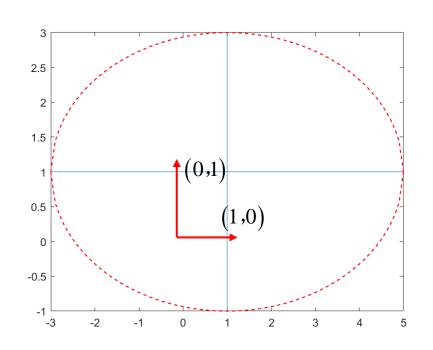




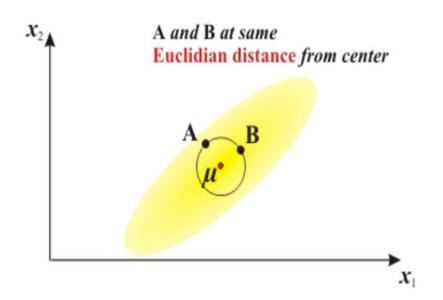
$$(x_1 - 1 \quad x_2 - 1) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

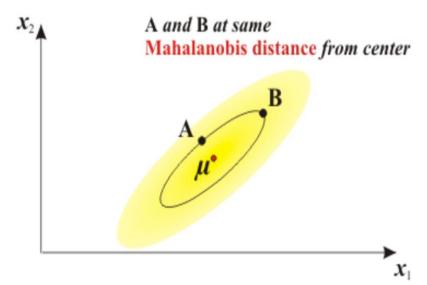
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征值(16,4),

特征向量: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 





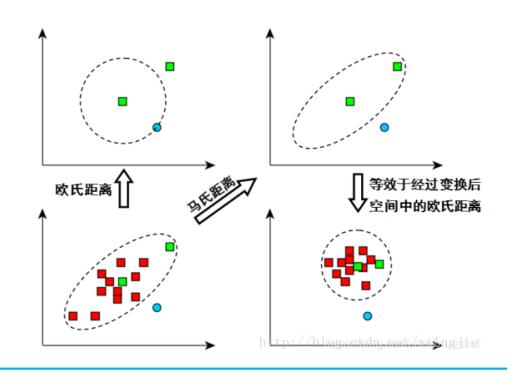






- 马氏距离(Mahalanobis)  $\gamma^2 = (\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j)^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j)$
- 欧式距离

$$d^2 = \left(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right)^T \left(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right)$$



## 贝叶斯分类器-补充知识



### • 自学

>如何理解矩阵的特征值分解?

https://www.matongxue.com/madocs/228.html

▶马氏距离VS欧式距离

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/46626607

▶协方差矩阵

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/37609917



③ 不相关等价于独立

独立:
$$p(x_i x_j) = p(x_i) p(x_j)$$
  
不相关: $E\{x_i x_j\} = E\{x_i\} \cdot E\{x_j\}$ 

※多元随机向量的各分量相互独立,则协方差矩阵是对角 阵。

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sigma_{dd} \end{pmatrix}$$

④ 多元正态分布的边缘分布和条件分布仍是正态分布

$$\mathbf{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
二元正态向量 $(x_1, x_2)^T$ ,有
$$p(x_1) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_{11}) \qquad p(x_2) \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_{22})$$



⑤ 多元正态随机向量的线性变换仍满足正态分布

$$p(\mathbf{x}) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \Rightarrow p(\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) \sim N(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}^T), \mathbf{A}$$
是非奇异的

存在某个A使得 $A\Sigma A^T$ 是对角阵  $\Rightarrow$  y的各个分量不相关

多元正态随机向量的线性组合,是一维的正态随机变量

$$p(\mathbf{x}) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \Rightarrow p(\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}) \sim N(\mathbf{a}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{a}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{a})$$



#### • 小结:

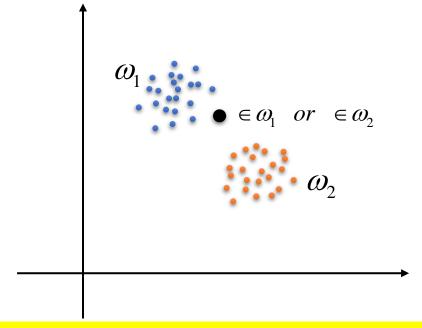
- ▶6条性质
- >正态分布下, 不相关等价于独立
- >马氏距离
- $\triangleright$ 线性变换的正态性( $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}^{T}$ 是对角阵)

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$



最小错误率贝叶斯决策:

若
$$P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \max_{j=1,2,\dots,c} P(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_j) P(\omega_j)$$
,则 $\mathbf{x} \in \omega_i$ 



首先,要估计类条件概率密度和先验概率。



• 讨论类条件概率密度是正态分布

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_{i})P(\omega_{i})$$

$$= P(\omega_{i}) \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}_{i}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_{i})^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_{i}) \right\} \right\}$$
取对数,仍用g表示

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{d}{2}\ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$



$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{d}{2}\ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

去掉常数项

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\mathbf{\Sigma}_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_i)^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_i)$$

决策面方程: $g_i(\mathbf{x}) = g_j(\mathbf{x})$ 

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\mathbf{\Sigma}_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_i)^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_i)$$

$$g_{j}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{j})) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\mathbf{\Sigma}_{j}|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{j}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})$$



>多元正态分布下的最小错误率判别函数为:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

>多元正态分布下的最小错误率贝叶斯决策面方程为:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = g_j(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)-\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)\right]-\frac{1}{2}\ln\left[\frac{\left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right|}{\left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right|}\right]+\ln\left[\frac{P\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}\right)}{P\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{j}\right)}\right]=0$$

接下来, 讨论特殊情况下的判别函数的表达形式



• Case 1: 每类的协方差矩阵都相等,且类内各特征相互独立,具有相同的方差。各类的先验概率也相等。

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}_{i} = \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}, P(\omega_{i}) = 常数, i = 1, 2, ..., c$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\left|\mathbf{\Sigma}_{i}\right| = \sigma^{2d}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \mathbf{I}$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_{i}|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} \Sigma_{i}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sigma^{2d}) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$



$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

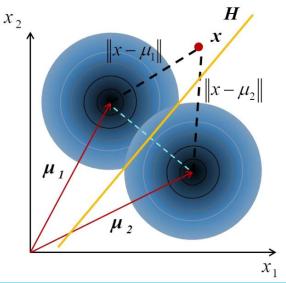
$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \max_{i=1,2,\dots,c} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}) \right\}$$

$$= \min_{i=1,2,\dots,c} \left\{ (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}) \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \omega_{i}$$

欧式距离下的 最小距离分类器

决策面方程呢?



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$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

### 决策面方程

# 分界面是正交平分 均值向量的连线

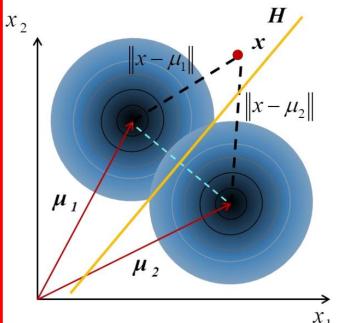
$$(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}) = (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{T} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}$$

$$2(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}$$

$$2(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \mathbf{x} = (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \left(\mathbf{x} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}}{2}\right) = 0$$





• Case 2: 每类的协方差矩阵都相等,且类内各特征相互独立,具有相同的方差。

$$\Sigma_{i} = \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}, i = 1, 2, ..., c$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\left| \Sigma_{i} \right| = \sigma^{2d}, \Sigma_{i}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \mathbf{I}$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_{i}|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} \Sigma_{i}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$



$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

#### 线性分类器

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, w_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$$

#### 决策面方程呢?

# 贝叶斯分类器-正态分布下的最小



$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}, w_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

## 决策面方程

$$\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)^{T} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right) + \sigma^{2} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} = 0$$

$$\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)^{T} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)^{T} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right) + \frac{\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)^{T} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)}{\left\| \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right\|^{2}} \cdot \sigma^{2} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} = 0$$

$$\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)^{T} \left( \mathbf{x} - \frac{\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)}{2} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\left\| \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right\|^{2}} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{T} \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0} \right) = 0$$



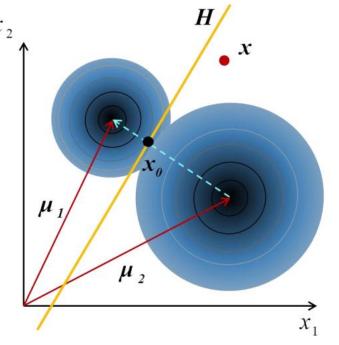
$$\left(\mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right)^{T} \left(\mathbf{x} - \frac{\left(\mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right)}{2} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\left\|\mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right\|^{2}} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} \left(\mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{T} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{0} = \frac{\left(\mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right)}{2} - \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\left\|\mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right\|^{2}} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} \left(\mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j}\right)$$

分界面是正交均值向 量的连线,向先验概 率小的方向偏移





• Case 3: 每类的协方差矩阵都相等,各类的先验概率也相等。

$$\Sigma_i = \Sigma, P(\omega_i) =$$
常数,  $i = 1, 2, ..., c$ 

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_{i}|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} \Sigma_{i}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

马式距离下的最小距离分类器

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$



$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

决策面方程

分界面通过均值向量连线的中点

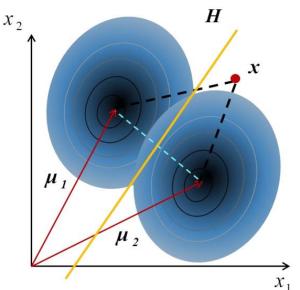
$$(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}) = (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}$$

$$2(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}$$

$$2(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{T}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}}{2}) = 0$$



### 贝叶斯分类器-血心》--错误率贝叶斯决策 正态分布下的最小



• Case 4: 每类的协方差矩阵都相等。

$$\Sigma_i = \Sigma, i = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$
 线性分类器

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$y_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

$$w_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i} = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{\mu}_{i}$$

$$w_{i0} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{\mu}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \ln(P(\omega_{i}))$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_{i})) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\mu}_i^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_i + \ln(P(\omega_i))$$



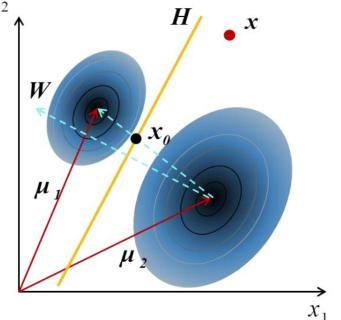
$$\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x} - \frac{\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)}{2} + \frac{1}{\left(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)} \cdot \ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{T} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{0} = \frac{\left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} + \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)}{2} - \frac{\ln \frac{P(\omega_{i})}{P(\omega_{j})}}{\left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_{i} \right)^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}_{i} \right)} \cdot \left( \mathbf{\mu}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{j} \right)$$

分界面不通过均值向 量连线的中点,向先 验概率小的方向偏移



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· Case 5: 每类的协方差矩阵不相等。

决策面可能为超球面、超椭球面、超抛物面、超双曲面或超平面

非线性分类器



#### • 小结:

>多元正态分布下的最小错误率判别函数为:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

>多元正态分布下的最小错误率贝叶斯决策面方程为:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = g_j(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{i}\right)-\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}\right)\right]-\frac{1}{2}\ln\left[\frac{\left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{i}\right|}{\left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j}\right|}\right]+\ln\left[\frac{P\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}\right)}{P\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{j}\right)}\right]=0$$



#### • 小结:

$$Case1: \Sigma_i = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}, P(\omega_i) = 常数, i = 1, 2, ..., c$$

Case 2: 
$$\Sigma_i = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}, i = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

$$Case3: \Sigma_i = \Sigma, P(\omega_i) =$$
常数, $i = 1, 2, ..., c$ 

Case 4: 
$$\Sigma_i = \Sigma, i = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

Case5: 
$$\Sigma_i \neq \Sigma_j$$
,  $i, j = 1, 2, ..., c, j \neq i$ 

分界面是正交平分 均值向量的连线

分界面是正交均值向 量的连线,向先验概 率小的方向偏移

分界面通过均值向量连线的中点

分界面不通过均值向 量连线的中点,向先 验概率小的方向偏移

#### 非线性分类问题

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• 正态分布下的贝叶斯分类器(步骤)

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \ln(P(\omega_i)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|\Sigma_i|) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

根据训练样本(有标签) 估计先验概率

> 根据训练样本(有标签) 估计均值向量和协方 差矩阵

> > 待识别样本代入判别 函数,根据最大后验 概率决策进行分类

## 模式识别-贝叶斯分类器





# 模式识别-贝叶斯分类器



