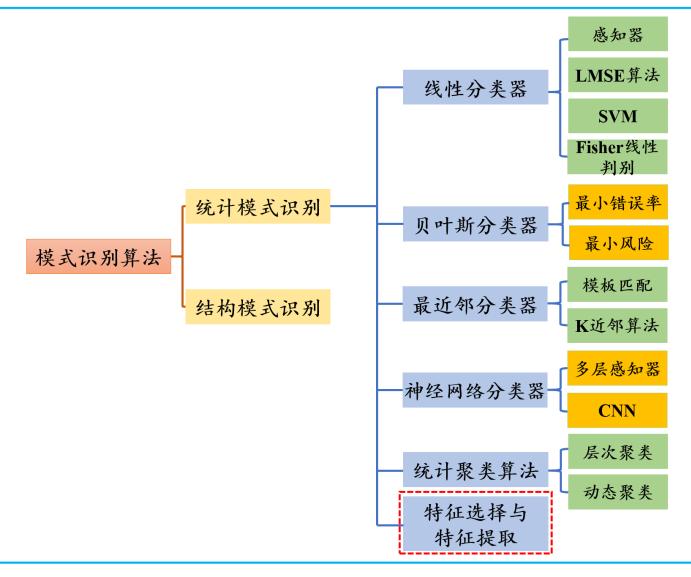
特征选择与提取张俊超

中南大学航空航天学院



#### 模式识别-特征选择与提取





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• Karhunen-Loeve (KL)变换

对D维随机向量 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^D$ ,可以用一个完备的正交归一向量系 $\mathbf{u}_j$ , $j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ 来展开:

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

其中,
$$\mathbf{u}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{u}_{j} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

 $c_i$ :线性组合的系数



$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$\mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{u}_j$$

$$c_j = \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{x}$$

如果只用有限的d项(d < D)来逼近 $\mathbf{x}$ ,即

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{d} c_{j} \mathbf{u}_{j}$$



x与原向量x的均方差是:

$$c_j = \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$e = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} \right)^{T} \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_{j} \mathbf{u}_{j} \right)^{T} \left( \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_{j} \mathbf{u}_{j} \right) \right] = E \left[ \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_{j}^{2} \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{u}_{j} \right] = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} E \left[ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^{T} \right] \mathbf{u}_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{u}_{j}$$



$$\min e = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{u}_{j}, s.t. \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{u}_{j} = 1, \forall j$$

拉格朗日乘子

$$f(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{u}_{j} - \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \lambda_{j} (\mathbf{u}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{u}_{j} - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{u})}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{i}} = (\mathbf{\Phi} - \lambda_{j} \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{u}_{j} = 0, j = d+1, \dots, \infty$$



 $\mathbf{\Phi}\mathbf{u}_{j}=\lambda_{j}\mathbf{u}_{j}$ 

特征值分解



$$e = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{u}_j = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \lambda_j$$

要用d项(d < D)来逼近 $\mathbf{x}$ ,使误差最小:则应该把矩阵 $\mathbf{\Phi}$ 的特征值从大到小的顺序排列,选择前d个特征值对应的特征向量。

 $\mathbf{u}_{j}$ ,  $j=1,2,\cdots,d$ 组成了新的特征空间,样本**x**在新空间上的展开系数 $c_{j}=\mathbf{u}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{x}$ ,  $j=1,2,\cdots,d$ 就组成了样本的新的特征向量。(KL变换)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1^T \\ \mathbf{u}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_d^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_d \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 特征选择与提取-PCA



• 主成分分析(Principle Component Analysis)

样本做去均值的操作  $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{\mu}=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}c_{i}\mathbf{u}_{j}$ 

$$\begin{split} e &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} \right)^T \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} \right) \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_j \mathbf{u}_j \right)^T \left( \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_j \mathbf{u}_j \right) \right] = E \left[ \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} c_j^2 \right] \\ &= E \left[ \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{u}_j \right] = \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_j^T E \left[ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T \right] \mathbf{u}_j \\ &= \sum_{j=d+1}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_j^T \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{u}_j \end{split}$$

Φ: 协方差矩阵

#### 特征选择与提取-PCA



• 协方差矩阵的特征值分解:

$$\Phi = \mathbf{Q} \Lambda \mathbf{Q}^T$$

**Q**: 正交矩阵(每一列是一个特征向量)

 $\Lambda$ : 对角阵(主对角线上的元素是特征值)

PCA变换后:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{x}$$

### 特征选择与提取-PCA



- PCA流程:
  - ▶样本进行去均值的操作
  - ▶估计协方差矩阵
  - ▶对协方差矩阵进行特征值分解,并按照特征值从大 到小进行排序,对应地调整特征向量→**O**
  - ▶变换矩阵P=Q'(转置)
  - ▶降维时: 选择变换矩阵的前d行

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