实验三:参数估计&非参数估计

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实验要求

基本要求

生成两个各包含 N=1200 个二维随机向量的数据集合 X_1 和 X_2 ,数据集合中随机向量来自于三个分布模型,分别满足均值向量 $\mu_1=[1,4],\mu_2=[4,1],\mu_3=[8,4]$ 和协方差矩阵 $D_1=D_2=D_3=2I$,其中I是2 * 2的单位矩阵。在生成数据集合 X_1 时,假设来自三个分布模型的先验概率相同;而在生成数据集合 X_2 时,先验概率如下:

 $p(w_1) = 0.6, p(w_2) = 0.1, p(w_3) = 0.3$

- 1. 在两个数据集合上分别应用"似然率测试规则"、"最大后验概率规则"进行分类实验,计算分类错误率,分析实验结果。
- 2. 在两个数据集合上分别应用 h=1 时的方窗核函数或高斯核函数估计方法,应用"似然率测试规则"进行分类实验,计算分类错误率,分析实验结果。

中级要求

1. 根据初级要求中使用的一个核函数,在数据集 X_2 上应用交叉验证法,在 $h \in [0.1, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2]$ 中寻找最优的h值。

高级要求

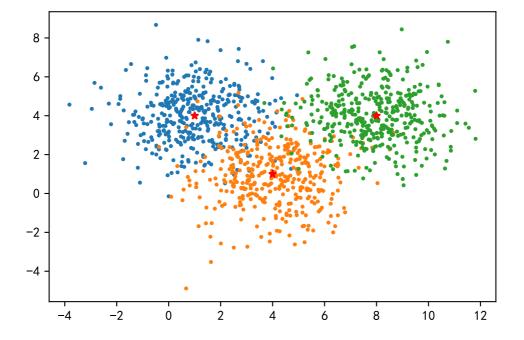
1. 任选一个数据集,在该数据集上应用k-近邻概率密度估计,任选3个k值输出概率密度分布图。

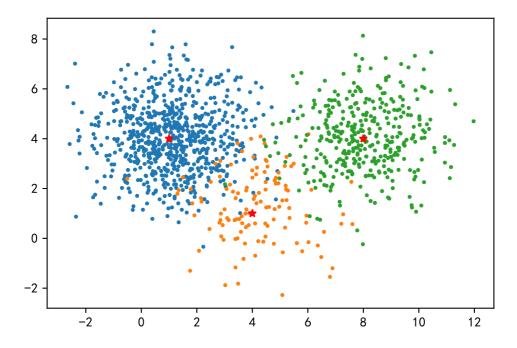
生成数据集

P 为单个类的先验概率 return 单个类的数据集

```
temp_num = round(1200 * P)
    x, y = np. random. multivariate_normal(mean, cov, temp_num). T
    z = np. ones(temp_num) * label
   X = \text{np. array}([x, y, z])
   return X.T
def Generate_DataSet_plot(mean, cov, P):
    # 画出不同先验对应的散点图
   XX = []
    label = 1
    for i in range (3):
       xx.append(Generate_Sample_Gaussian(mean[i], cov, P[i], label))
       label += 1
       i = i + 1
    # 画图
    plt. figure()
    for i in range (3):
       plt.plot(xx[i][:, 0], xx[i][:, 1], '.', markersize=4.)
       plt.plot(mean[i][0], mean[i][1], 'r*')
    plt. show()
    return xx
```

```
In [166... mean = np. array([[1, 4], [4, 1], [8, 4]]) # 均值数组 cov = [[2, 0], [0, 2]] # 方差矩阵 num = 1200 # 样本个数 P1 = [1 / 3, 1 / 3, 1 / 3] # 样本X1的先验概率 P2 = [0.6, 0.1, 0.3] # 样本X2的先验概率 X1 = np. array(Generate_DataSet_plot(mean, cov, P1), dtype=object) X2 = np. array(Generate_DataSet_plot(mean, cov, P2), dtype=object) X1 = np. vstack(X1) X2 = np. vstack(X2)
```





In [167... X1. shape, X2. shape # 前两列是坐标,最后一列是标签
Out[167]: ((1200, 3), (1200, 3))

HINT FOR THIS LAB

```
In [168... # 极大似然估计
                               # 输入n*2维数据
                               def LikelyHood(X):
                                           mu = np. mean(X, axis=0)
                                            # python把向量转化成矩阵需要用reshape
                                           cov = np. array([np. dot((X[i] - mu). reshape(2, 1), (X[i] - mu). reshape(1, 2)) for
                                           return mu, cov
                               # Hint for 初级要求: 二元高斯分布概率密度函数计算
                               # 在公式中, x和mean应该是列向量, 但是为了方便, 这里接收的都是行向量(维度: 1*2)
                               def Gaussian_function(x, mu, cov):
                                           det_cov = np. linalg. det(cov) # 计算方差矩阵的行列式
                                            inv cov = np. linalg. inv(cov) # 计算方差矩阵的逆
                                            # 计算概率p(x|w)
                                            p = 1 / (2 * np. pi * np. sqrt(det cov)) * np. exp(-0.5 * np. dot(np. dot((x - mu), property))))
                                           return p
                               # Hint for 初级要求: 高斯核概率密度函数计算
                               # 在公式中, x和mean应该是列向量, 但是为了方便, 这里接收的都是行向量(维度: 1*2)
                               def Gaussian_Kernel(x, X, h=2):
                                            # 计算概率p(x|w)
                                            p = (1 / (np. sqrt(2 * np. pi) * h)) * np. array([np. exp(-0.5 * np. dot(x - X[i]), pr. array([np. exp(-0.5 * np. exp(-0.5 * np. dot(x - X[i]), pr. array(
                                            return p
```

基本要求

算出均值和协方差

```
In [169... def comunicate(X):
# 分别筛选出3类数据
```

```
X1_1abel_1 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 1))] #1abel=1
              X1_1abe1_2 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 2))] #1abe1=2
              X1_1abe1_3 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 3))] #1abe1=3
              print("划分结果: ", X1_label_1. shape, X1_label_2. shape, X1_label_3. shape)
              #删除标签列
              X1_1abe1_1=np. delete(X1_1abe1_1, 2, axis=1)
              X1\_1abe1\_2=np. delete(X1\_1abe1\_2, 2, axis=1)
              X1_1abe1_3=np. delete(X1_1abe1_3, 2, axis=1)
              #计算三种分类mu和cov,均值和协方差,用于后续预测
              mus = dict()
              covs = dict()
              for i in range (1, 4):
                  if i==1:
                      X1_temp=X1_labe1_1;
                      mu, cov=LikelyHood(X1_temp)
                      mus[i]=mu
                      covs[i]=cov. astype('float64')
                  elif i==2:
                      X1_{temp}=X1_{labe1_2};
                      mu, cov=LikelyHood(X1_temp)
                      mus[i]=mu
                      covs[i]=cov. astype ('float64')
                  e1if i==3:
                      X1_temp=X1_labe1_3;
                      mu, cov=LikelyHood(X1_temp)
                      mus[i]=mu
                      covs[i]=cov. astype('float64')
              return mus, covs
In [170...
          mus, cov=comunicate(X1)
          print("X1的mu均值如下: \n")
          mus
                    (400, 3) (400, 3) (400, 3)
          划分结果:
          X1的mu均值如下:
          {1: array([1.0091680042056148, 4.001259178710441], dtype=object),
Out[170]:
           2: array([4.044748310547373, 0.9418498351806275], dtype=object),
           3: array([7.919340957720434, 4.000328944694721], dtype=object)}
          print("X1的cov协方差如下:\n")
In [171...
          X1的cov协方差如下:
          {1: array([[1.95979265, 0.00730369],
Out[171]:
                  [0.00730369, 2.02783407]]),
           2: array([[1.80729886, 0.08529894],
                  [0.08529894, 2.00639163]]),
           3: array([[ 1.92092912, -0.01060068],
                  [-0.01060068, 2.02390551]])
          mus, cov=comunicate(X2)
In [172...
          print("X2的mu均值如下: \n")
          划分结果: (720, 3) (120, 3) (360, 3)
          X2的mu均值如下:
          {1: array([1.11081973, 4.0348242]),
Out[172]:
           2: array([4.14518399, 1.27677016]),
           3: array([8.0059258, 4.05281484])}
```

似然率测试规则、最大后验概率规则实现

似然率测试规则

最大后验概率测试规则

似然和最大后验结果对比

结果分析

若每类的先验概率相同,则似然率测试规则和最大后验概率规则的预测错误率相同。

当先验概率不同时,最大后验概率测试规则的预测错误率更小。这是因为后验概率,在高斯概率密度后乘了一项后验概率,会使得误差变小。

高斯核函数结合似然率测试规则

```
In [177... def LikelyHood test Gausskernel(X, labels, h=1.0):
             #错误数量
             error nums = 0
             # 分别筛选出3类数据
             X1_1abel_1 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 1))] #label=1
             X1_1abe1_2 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 2))] #1abe1=2
             X1_1abel_3 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 3))] #1abel=3
             for sample in X:
                 p = np. zeros (len (labels))
                 for i in range (0,3):
                     #根据不同的类确定 Gaussian_Kernel(x, X, h=2)中X
                         p[i] = Gaussian_Kernel(sample[0:2], X1_label 1[:, 0:2], h)
                     elif i==1:
                         p[i] = Gaussian_Kernel(sample[0:2], X1_label_2[:, 0:2], h)
                     elif i==2:
                         p[i] = Gaussian Kernel(sample[0:2], X1 label 3[:,0:2], h)
                 exp_label = labels[np. argmax(p)]
                 if exp_label != sample[2]:
                     error nums += 1
             return error nums / X. shape[0]
         print("数据集\t似然概率规则")
         print(f''X1\t\{LikelyHood\_test\_Gausskernel(X1, [1, 2, 3])\}'')
         print(f"X2\t{LikelyHood_test_Gausskernel(X2, [1, 2, 3])}")
```

数据集 似然概率规则 X1 0.07 X2 0.061666666666666666

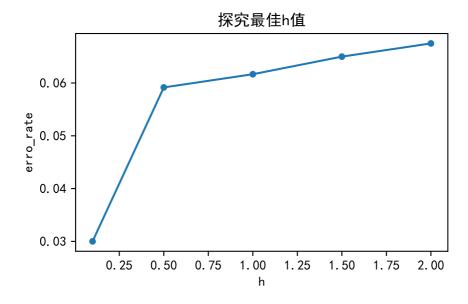
中级要求

交叉检验

```
In [178...
         def LikelyHood test Gausskernel CrossValid(X, labels, h):
             #错误数量
             error_nums = 0
              for sample in X:
                 #用于交叉检验
                 index=0;
                  temp X=np. delete (X, index, axis=0)
                 # 分别筛选出3类数据
                 X1\_label\_1 = temp\_X[np. where((temp\_X[:, 2] == 1))] #label=1
                 X1\_1abe1\_2 = temp\_X[np. where((temp\_X[:, 2] == 2))] #1abe1=2
                 X1\_1abe1\_3 = temp\_X[np. where((temp\_X[:, 2] == 3))] #1abe1=3
                  p = np. zeros(len(labels))
                  for i in range (0,3):
                      #根据不同的类确定 Gaussian_Kernel(x, X, h=2)中X
                      if i==0:
                         p[i] = Gaussian Kernel(sample[0:2], X1 label 1[:,0:2], h)
                      elif i==1:
                         p[i] = Gaussian Kernel(sample[0:2], X1 label 2[:, 0:2], h)
                      elif i==2:
                          p[i] = Gaussian_Kernel(sample[0:2], X1_label_3[:, 0:2], h)
```

```
exp_label = labels[np.argmax(p)]
if exp_label != sample[2]:
    error_nums += 1
    index+=1
return error_nums / X. shape[0]
```

```
In [179...
         h_{test} = [0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]
         score=[]
         for h_temp in h_test:
             score.append(LikelyHood_test_Gausskernel_CrossValid(X2, [1, 2, 3], h_temp))
         #绘图,让图像清晰
         from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         #让图像清晰
         %config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'svg'
         #设置画布大小像素点
         plt. figure (figsize= (5, 3), dpi=100)
         plt.rc('font', family='SimHei', size=10)
         plt. plot (h_test, score, marker='o', markersize=4)
         plt. xlabel('h')
         plt. ylabel ('erro rate')
         plt. title('探究最佳h值')
         plt. show()
```



从图中找到 $erro_rate$ 最低点,对应的h=0.1,所以最佳的h值为0.1。 (不知道对不对)

高级要求

K近邻算法

```
In [180... #定义距离
def distance(x,y):
    dis=0
    for i in range(len(x)):
        dis+=(x[i]-y[i])**2
    return np. sqrt(dis)

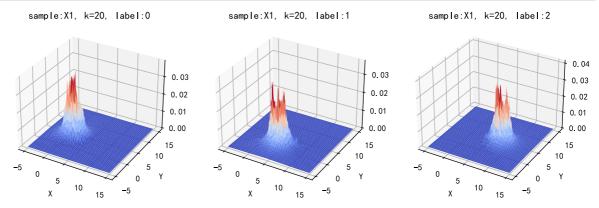
def Kneibor_Eval(X, k, labels):
    N_k = list()
    X1_label_1 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 1))] #label=1
```

```
X1_1abe1_2 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 2))] #1abe1=2
X1_1abe1_3 = X[np. where((X[:, 2] == 3))] #1abe1=3
#X. shape[0]为公式中的n
N_k. append(X1_1abe1_1. shape[0])
N k. append(X1 label 2. shape[0])
N_k. append (X1_1abe1_3. shape[0])
# 生成200*200=40000个采样点,每个采样点对应三类的不同概率
p = np. zeros((200, 200, 3))
# 在[-5,15]的范围内,以0.1为步长估计概率密度
for i in range (200):
   for j in range (200):
       # 生成标准差距离
       # 根据第k个数据点的位置计算V
       # 找到前k个数据点的类别,分别加到对应类的权重上
       # 计算每个采样点的概率密度函数
       x = [-5 + 0.1 * i, -5 + 0.1 * j]
       dists = list()
       for sample in X:
          dists.append([distance(x, sample[0:2]), sample[2]])
       dists. sort (key=lambda x:x[0])
       # V为公式中的体积
       V = np. pi * (dists[k - 1][0] ** 2)
       for index in range(len(labels)):
          K k = 0
          for _i in range(k):
              if dists[_i][1] == labels[index]:
                  #K_k为公式中的k
                  K_k += 1
          p[i][j][index] = (K k / X. shape[0]) / V
return p
```

实验结果

```
In [181... p = Kneibor_Eval(X1, 20, [1, 2, 3]) # 获得概率密度估计
          # 高级要求1
          X, Y = \text{np. mgrid}[-5:15:200j, -5:15:200j]
          Z0 = p[:, :, 0]
          Z1 = p[:, :, 1]
          Z2 = p[:, :, 2]
          #绘图
          plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus']=False
          fig = plt. figure (figsize= (12, 6))
          ax = plt. subplot(1, 3, 1, projection='3d')
          ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z0,cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm)
          ax. set title("sample:X1, k=20, label:0")
          ax. set xlabel('X')
          ax. set ylabel('Y')
          ax = plt. subplot(1, 3, 2, projection='3d')
          ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z1,cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm)
          ax. set_title("sample:X1, k=20, label:1")
          ax. set xlabel('X')
          ax. set ylabel ('Y')
          ax = plt. subplot(1, 3, 3, projection='3d')
          ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z2, cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm)
          ax.set_title("sample:X1, k=20, label:2")
          ax. set xlabel('X')
```

ax. set_ylabel('Y') plt. show()



In []: