

# 朴素贝叶斯法

的分类模型 生成模型

输入空间  $X \in R^n$ , 输出空间  $Y \in \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$

原理:

$$\text{贝叶斯公式: } P(a|b) = \frac{P(ab)}{P(b)} = \frac{P(b|a)P(a)}{P(b)}$$

输入  $x$ , 将后验概率最大的  $C_j$  作为输出

$$P(C_j|x) = \frac{P(x|C_k)P(C_k)}{P(x)}$$

$P(x) \Rightarrow$  输入  $x$  给定,  $P(x)$  固定

$$P(C_j|x) \propto P(x|C_k)P(C_k)$$

条件独立性假设:

设输入  $x$  有  $n$  维,

$$\text{则 } P(x = x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n)} | C_k)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n P(x^{(i)} | C_k)$$

$$\text{则 输出 } y = \arg \max_{C_k} \left[ P(C_k) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x^{(i)} | C_k) \right]$$

后验概率最大化

后验概率最大化 等价于 期望风险最小化 (对于朴素贝叶斯来讲)

$$\text{损失函数 } L(y, f(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & y \neq f(x) \\ 0 & y = f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{期望风险 } R_{\text{exp}}(f) = E[L(y, f(x))]$$

$$= \sum_x \sum_y L(y, f(x)) P(x, y)$$

$$= \sum_x \left( \sum_y L(y, f(x)) P(x, y) \right) \quad y \in \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$$

$$= \sum_x \left( \sum_{C_k} L(C_k, f(x)) P(C_k, x) \right)$$

$$= \sum_x \left( \sum_{C_k} L(C_k, f(x)) P(C_k|x) P(x) \right)$$

$$= \sum_x \left( \sum_{C_k} L(C_k, f(x)) P(C_k|x) \right) P(x)$$

$\text{mix Rexp}(f)$  等价于对  $X=x$  这个极小化, 也就是说

$$\min \text{Rexp}(f) = \min \sum_k \left( \sum_k L(C_k, f(x)) P(C_k|x) \right) p(x)$$

↳ 等价于极小化  $\sum_k$  项

$$\propto \min \sum_k L(C_k, f(x)) P(C_k|x)$$

$$= \min \sum_k I(f(x) \neq C_k) P(C_k|x)$$

$$= \min \sum_k (1 - I(f(x) = C_k)) P(C_k|x)$$

$$\propto \max \sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x)$$

也就是说要最大化  $\sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x)$

因为  $f(x)$  只能属于一个类  $C_i$

example: 输入  $x$ , 共有3类,  $C_1, C_2, C_3$

$$P(C_1|x) = 0.2 \quad P(C_2|x) = 0.6 \quad P(C_3|x) = 0.2$$

$$\text{那么若 } f(x) = C_1, \text{ 那么 } \sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x) = 1 \times 0.2 + 0 \times 0.6 + 0 \times 0.2 = 0.2$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = C_2, \text{ 那么 } \sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x) = 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.6 + 0 \times 0.2 = 0.6$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = C_3, \text{ 那么 } \sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x) = 0 \times 0.2 + 0 \times 0.6 + 1 \times 0.2 = 0.2$$

因此, 取  $P(C_k|x)$  最大的 作为  $f(x)$ , 可以最大化  $\sum_k I(f(x) = C_k) P(C_k|x)$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = \arg \max_{C_k} P(C_k|x)$$

## 朴素贝叶斯算法

根据上述, 我们知道, 对于一个输入  $x$ , 输出  $y = \arg \max_{C_k} P(C_k) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x^{(i)}|C_k)$

那么现在的问题是  $P(C_k)$  和  $P(x^{(i)}|C_k)$  怎么求?

# 极大似然估计

输出空间  $Y = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$

对应的概率分布  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$

$\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k$  参数  $\theta$  要估计的 也就是要

$$2) P(Y=y|\theta) = \theta_1^{I(y=C_1)} \theta_2^{I(y=C_2)} \dots \theta_k^{I(y=C_k)}$$

估计  $P(C_k)$

有  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$

$$2) P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta_1^{I(y_i=C_1)} \theta_2^{I(y_i=C_2)} \dots \theta_k^{I(y_i=C_k)}$$

$$= \theta_1^{m_1} \theta_2^{m_2} \dots \theta_k^{m_k}$$

$m_1 \Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$  中有  $m_1$  个属于  $C_1$

$m_2 \Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$  中有  $m_2$  个属于  $C_2$

$$m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k = n$$

$$\max P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n|\theta) \propto \max L(P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n|\theta))$$

$$\propto \max [m_1 \log \theta_1 + m_2 \log \theta_2 + \dots + m_k \log \theta_k]$$

$$\propto \max [m_1 \log \theta_1 + m_2 \log \theta_2 + \dots + m_k \log \theta_k + \lambda(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_k - 1)]$$

$$\checkmark \text{ 对 } \theta_1 \text{ 求导 } \frac{m_1}{\theta_1} + \lambda = 0 \quad \theta_1 = \frac{-m_1}{\lambda}$$

$\vdots$

$\vdots$

$$\text{对 } \theta_k \text{ 求导 } \frac{m_k}{\theta_k} + \lambda = 0 \quad \theta_k = \frac{-m_k}{\lambda}$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_k = 1 \quad \text{则有 } \frac{-(m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k)}{\lambda} = 1$$

$$= \frac{n}{\lambda} = 1 \quad \lambda = -n$$

$$\text{则有 } \theta_1 = \frac{-m_1}{\lambda} = \frac{-m_1}{-n} = \frac{m_1}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I(y_i=C_1)}{n}$$

$\vdots$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I(y_i=C_k)}{n}$$

同理, 利用极大似然估计  $P(x^{(k)} | C_k)$

输入空间  $x^{(k)} = \{a_1, \dots, a_L\}$

对应的概率分布  $P(x^{(k)}=a_1|C_k) \quad P(x^{(k)}=a_2|C_k) \quad \dots \quad P(x^{(k)}=a_L|C_k)$   
 $P_1 \quad P_2 \quad P_L$

剩下步骤同理

贝叶斯估计

估计  $P(C_k)$

输出空间  $\gamma = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k\}$

概率分布  $c_1 \quad c_2 \quad \dots \quad c_k$

$\theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \dots \quad \theta_k$

$$P(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) = \frac{r(a_1) + r(a_2) + \dots + r(a_k)}{r(a_1) + r(a_2) + \dots + r(a_k)} \theta_1^{a_1-1} \theta_2^{a_2-1} \dots \theta_k^{a_k-1}$$

$$P(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k | y_1, \dots, y_n) = \frac{P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n | \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) P(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)}{P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)}$$

$P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \Rightarrow$  与  $\theta$  无关

$$\propto P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n | \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k) P(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$$

$$\propto (\theta_1^{a_1-1} \theta_2^{a_2-1} \dots \theta_k^{a_k-1}) (\theta_1^{m_1} \theta_2^{m_2} \dots \theta_k^{m_k})$$

$$\propto \theta_1^{m_1+a_1-1} \theta_2^{m_2+a_2-1} \dots \theta_k^{m_k+a_k-1}$$

$$2.) \max P(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k | y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \propto \max \log P(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k | y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

$$\propto \max [(m_1+a_1-1) \log \theta_1 + (m_2+a_2-1) \log \theta_2 + \dots + (m_k+a_k-1) \log \theta_k]$$

$$\propto \max [(m_1+a_1-1) \log \theta_1 + \dots + (m_k+a_k-1) \log \theta_k + \lambda (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_k - 1)]$$

$$\text{对 } \theta_1 \text{ 求导, } \frac{m_1+a_1-1}{\theta_1} + \lambda = 0 \quad \theta_1 = \frac{1-m_1-a_1}{\lambda}$$

⋮

$$\theta_k = \frac{1-m_k-a_k}{\lambda}$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_k = \Rightarrow \frac{k-n-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_k)}{\lambda} = 1$$

$$\lambda = k-n-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k)$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{1-m_1-\alpha_1}{k-n-(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k)}$$

- 假令  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_k = \alpha$

$$\therefore \theta_1 = \frac{1-m_1-\alpha}{k-n-k\alpha} = \frac{m_1+\alpha-1}{n+k\alpha-k} = \frac{m_1+\alpha-1}{n+k(\alpha-1)}$$