

Answer of PR.2014.final

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Answer

1. 名词解释. 10分

略。

2. K-L transform. 10 分

解法一(用 Fisher 判别分析, 计算较简单)

已知两类情况下, K-L 变换求出的最优坐标轴方向就是就是 Fisher 线性判别中得到的最佳投影方向(课 本 219 页)。

用 Fisher 线性判别解过程如下。

首先根据题目信息求均值向量

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = [0.75, 0.25, 0.75]^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2 = [0.25, 0.75, 0.25]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (2)

再分别计算两个类的类内离散度矩阵

$$S_{1} = \sum_{x_{j} \in \omega_{1}} (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{m}_{1}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{m}_{1})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 & 0.25 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.75 & 0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.25 & 0.75 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{2} = \sum_{x_{j} \in \omega_{2}} (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{m}_{2}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{m}_{2})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 & 0.25 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.75 & 0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.75 & 0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.25 & 0.75 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3)$$

$$S_{2} = \sum_{x_{j} \in \omega_{2}} (x_{j} - m_{2}) (x_{j} - m_{2})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.75 & 0.25 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.75 & 0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.25 & 0.75 \end{vmatrix}$$
(4)

总类内离散度矩阵为

$$\mathbf{S}_{w} = \mathbf{S}_{1} + \mathbf{S}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1.5 & 0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5)$$

则最优投影方向为

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{*} = \boldsymbol{S}_{w}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{m}_{1} - \boldsymbol{m}_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 0.5 \\ -0.5 & 1 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(6)

即求得最优投影方向为 $[1,-1,1]^{T}$ 。

解法二 (K-L transform, 过程较繁琐)

K-L transform 中的总类内离散度矩阵 S_w 和类间离散度矩阵 S_b 与 Fisher 线性判别分析中有些微不同。我 们先根据题目信息求解如下。

首先根据题目信息求均值向量

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 = [0.75, 0.25, 0.75]^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{7}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_2 = [0.25, 0.75, 0.25]^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{8}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_1 + \mu_2 \right) \tag{9}$$

$$= [0.5, 0.5, 0.5]^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{10}$$

之后求总类内离散度矩阵

$$S_{w} = \sum_{x_{j} \in \omega_{1}} (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})^{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{x_{j} \in \omega_{2}} (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.75 & 0.25 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.75 & 0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.25 & 0.75 \end{vmatrix}$$
(11)

类间离散度矩阵为

$$S_{b} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\mathrm{T}} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.0625 & -0.0625 & 0.0625 \\ -0.0625 & 0.0625 & -0.0625 \\ 0.0625 & -0.0625 & 0.0625 \end{vmatrix}$$
(12)

对总类内离散度矩阵 S_w 做特征分解并对特征向量阵做 Gram-Schmidt 正交化,即

$$\boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{S}_{w}\boldsymbol{U} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \tag{13}$$

其中, 求解得

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(14)

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{15}$$

令

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(16)

对类间离散度矩阵进行变换成为

$$\mathbf{S}_{b}' = \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{S}_{b} \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{2} & -1 \\ \sqrt{3} & -2\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(17)

显然 S_b' 相似于对角阵即自身,求解其对应于非零特征值 0.75 的特征向量

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{18}$$

最佳方向为

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{*} = \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (19)

和解法一中 Fisher 判别分析得到的最优投影方向 $\left[1,-1,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$ 一致。

3. Perceptron/MSE. 20分

(1) 用感知器算法求判别函数。

样本的增广化规范向量为

$$egin{aligned} m{y}_1 &= \left[1, 1, 1
ight]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m{y}_2 &= \left[1, 1, 2
ight]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m{y}_3 &= \left[1, 2, 1
ight]^{\mathrm{T}} \\ m{y}_4 &= \left[-1, 0, 1
ight]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m{y}_5 &= \left[-1, 1, -1
ight]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m{y}_6 &= \left[-1, 2, 1
ight]^{\mathrm{T}} \end{aligned}$$

iteration	feature vector	$g(oldsymbol{y}_i)$	weight vector
1	${[1,1,1]}^{\mathrm{T}}$	= 0	$\boxed{ \begin{bmatrix} 1,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} }$
	$\left[1,1,2\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[-1,0,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	=0	$\left[0,1,2\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$
	$\left[-1,1,-1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	< 0	$\left[-1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$
	$\left[-1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
2	$\left[1,1,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	$\overline{\left[-1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}}$
	$\left[1,1,2\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[-1,0,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[-1,1,-1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	
	$\left[-1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$	> 0	$\left[-1,2,1\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$

表 1. 感知器算法求解过程。

感知器算法求出的判别函数为

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = 2x_1 + x_2 - 1 \tag{20}$$

分类线为

$$2x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0 (21)$$

(2) 求 MSE 分类器判别函数。 列出方程组

$$Y\alpha = b \tag{22}$$

其中

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vdots \\ y_6^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 3}$$
(23)

$$\boldsymbol{b} = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{24}$$

求得

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}^* = \left(\boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Y}\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2353\\ 0.4902\\ 0.3072 \end{bmatrix}$$
(25)

则 MSE 分类器的判别函数为

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = 0.4902x_1 + 0.3072x_2 - 0.2353 \tag{26}$$

4. BP net. 10 分

为便于后续计算,令

$$\mathbf{W}^{(1)} = (\mathbf{W}^{1})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 1.0 \\ -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{(2)} = (\mathbf{W}^{2})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -2.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(28)

$$\boldsymbol{W}^{(2)} = (\boldsymbol{W}^2)^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -2.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (28)

则对这个三层模型, 传播过程记为

$$a^{(0)} = x \tag{29}$$

$$z^{(1)} = W^{(1)}a^{(0)}, \quad a^{(1)} = z^{(1)}$$
 (30)

$$z^{(2)} = W^{(2)}a^{(1)}, \quad a^{(2)} = z^{(2)}$$
 (31)

其中

$$\boldsymbol{z}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{32}$$

$$\boldsymbol{z}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5\\0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{33}$$

(34)

关于反向传播算法直接有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}\left(\boldsymbol{y}, \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}\right)}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(l)}} = \delta^{(l)} \left(\boldsymbol{a}^{(l-1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^{M_{l} \times M_{l-1}}$$
(35)

其中 M_l 为第 l 层神经元的个数, $\delta^{(l)}$ 为第 l 层的误差项, 定义为

$$\delta^{(l)} \triangleq \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}, \hat{\boldsymbol{y}})}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{(l)}} \\
= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}^{(l)}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{(l)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{(l+1)}}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}^{(l)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}, \hat{\boldsymbol{y}})}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{(l+1)}} \\
= 1 \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{W}^{(l+1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \delta^{(l+1)} \\
= \left(\boldsymbol{W}^{(l+1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \delta^{(l+1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{M_l}$$
(36)

则权重的更新方式为

$$\mathbf{W}^{(l)} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}^{(l)} - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}})}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(l)}}$$
$$= \mathbf{W}^{(l)} - \eta \cdot \delta^{(l)} \left(\mathbf{a}^{(l-1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(37)

注意到题中网络的输出为 $a^{(2)}=z^{(2)}$,这样对于输出层,损失函数为

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{a}^{(2)} - \boldsymbol{y} \|_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \| \boldsymbol{W}^{(2)} \boldsymbol{a}^{(1)} - \boldsymbol{y} \|_{2}^{2}$$
(38)

则损失函数关于 $W^{(2)}$ 的梯度为

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(2)}} = \left(\boldsymbol{a}^{(2)} - \boldsymbol{y}\right) \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{a}^{(1)}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(39)

其中第二层误差项为

$$\delta^{(2)} = \boldsymbol{a}^{(2)} - \boldsymbol{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.5\\1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{40}$$

求得

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(2)}} = \delta^{(2)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}^{(1)})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2.5 & -2.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(41)

第二层的权重更新为

$$\mathbf{W}^{(2)} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}^{(2)} - 0.1 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(2)}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -2.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.25 & -0.25 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & -1.75 & 0.75 \\ 0.5 & -1.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$
(42)

同理可得第一层的误差项

$$\delta^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \delta^{(2)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.5 \\ -2.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.5 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$
(43)

则 $\boldsymbol{W}^{(1)}$ 的梯度为

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(1)}} = \delta^{(1)} \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}^{(0)})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2\\4\\-0.25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2\\4 & 4\\-0.25 & -0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$
(44)

第一层的权重更新为

$$\mathbf{W}^{(1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}^{(1)} - 0.1 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(1)}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 1.0 \\ -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 \\ -0.025 & -0.025 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 1.2 \\ -0.9 & 1.1 \\ 1.525 & -0.475 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(45)$$

综上,该样本做一次修正后的权值为

$$\boldsymbol{W}^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.9 & 1.525\\ 1.2 & 1.1 & -0.475 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (46)

$$\boldsymbol{W}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.5 \\ -1.75 & -1.1 \\ 0.75 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \tag{47}$$

5. Cost-sensitive L2-SVM. 10 分

Cost-sensitive L2-SVM 的原始问题为

$$\min \quad \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{w} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} C_{i} \xi_{i}^{2}$$
s.t. $y_{i} \left(\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} + b \right) \geq 1 - \xi_{i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, l$ (48)

写出原始问题的 Lagrange 函数为

$$L\left(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{w} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{l}C_{i}\xi_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{l}\alpha_{i}\left[y_{i}\left(\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} + b\right) - 1 + \xi_{i}\right]$$
(49)

原问题等价于 Lagrange 函数的极小极大问题,而对偶问题是 Lagrange 函数的极大极小问题,为了得到对偶问题的解,首先求 $L(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi}$ 的极小,由

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}}L\left(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\alpha}\right) = \boldsymbol{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_{i} y_{i} \boldsymbol{x}_{i} = 0$$
(50)

$$\nabla_b L\left(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}\right) = -\sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
(51)

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\xi}_i} L\left(\boldsymbol{w}, b, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}\right) = C_i \boldsymbol{\xi}_i - \alpha_i = 0$$
(52)

得

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i y_i \boldsymbol{x}_i \tag{53}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{54}$$

$$C_i \xi_i = \alpha_i \tag{55}$$

将式53~式55代入式49,得

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi}} L(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{l} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{\alpha_i^2}{C_i}$$
(56)

再对 $\min_{\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi}}L\left(\boldsymbol{w},b,\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\alpha}\right)$ 求 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ 的极大,即得对偶问题:

$$\max_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{\alpha_i^2}{C_i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{l} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j$$
 (57)

s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i y_i = 0$$
 (58)

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, l \tag{59}$$

对上面的对偶最优化问题进行变换,进行必要的化简并将对目标函数求极大转换为求极小,可得 Cost-sensitive

L2-SVM 的对偶问题为

$$\min_{\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{l} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j \left(\boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x}_j + \frac{\delta_{ij}}{C_i} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i, \text{ where } \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$
(60)

$$s.t. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i y_i = 0 \tag{61}$$

$$\alpha_i \ge 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, l \tag{62}$$

6. K-means. 10分

已知

$$x_1 = [4, 5]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad x_2 = [1, 4]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

 $x_3 = [0, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad x_4 = [5, 0]^{\mathrm{T}}$

(1)
$$C_1 = \{x_1, x_2\}, C_2 = \{x_3, x_4\}$$

两类的均值为

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = [2.5, 4.5]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbf{m}_2 = [2.5, 0.5]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (63)

误差平方和为

$$J_e^{(1)} = 18 (64)$$

(2) $C_1 = \{x_1, x_4\}, C_2 = \{x_2, x_3\}$

两类的均值为

$$m_1 = [4.5, 2.5]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m_2 = [0.5, 2.5]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (65)

误差平方和为

$$J_e^{(2)} = 18 (66)$$

(3) $C_1 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, C_2 = \{x_4\}$

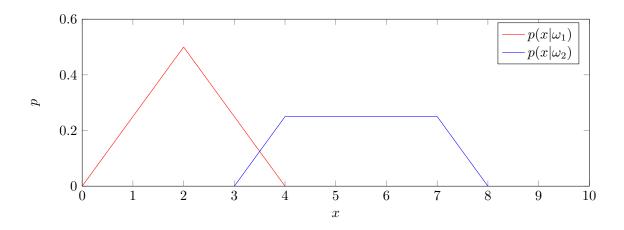
两类的均值为

$$m_1 = \left[\frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{3}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad m_2 = [5, 0]^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (67)

误差平方和为

$$\begin{split} J_e^{(3)} &= \left\| \left[4 - \frac{5}{3}, 5 - \frac{10}{3} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \left[1 - \frac{5}{3}, 4 - \frac{10}{3} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \left[0 - \frac{5}{3}, 1 - \frac{10}{3} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \right\|^2 \\ &\approx 17.33 \end{split}$$

7. Bayes decision. 20 分



(1) 写出两个类的概率密度函数表达式。

两类的类条件概率密度为

$$p(x|\omega_1) = \begin{cases} 0.25x, & 0 \le x < 2\\ -0.25x + 1, & 2 \le x < 4 \end{cases}$$
(68)

$$p(x|\omega_2) = \begin{cases} 0.25x - 0.75, & 3 \le x < 4\\ 0.25, & 4 \le x < 7\\ -0.25x + 2, & 7 \le x < 8 \end{cases}$$

$$(69)$$

(2) 求最小错误率 Bayes 决策的决策边界。

令

$$\frac{p(x|\omega_1)}{p(x|\omega_2)} = \frac{P(\omega_2)}{P(\omega_1)}$$
(70)

解得决策边界为

$$x_{threshold}^{(1)} = \frac{17}{5} = 3.4 \tag{71}$$

(3) 求最小风险 Bayes 决策的决策边界。

令

$$\frac{p(x|\omega_1)}{p(x|\omega_2)} = \frac{P(\omega_2)}{P(\omega_1)} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{11}}$$

$$(72)$$

解得决策边界为

$$x_{threshold}^{(2)} = \frac{25}{7} \approx 3.57 \tag{73}$$

8. 简答题. 10 分

略。