# 第4章: 非参数方法

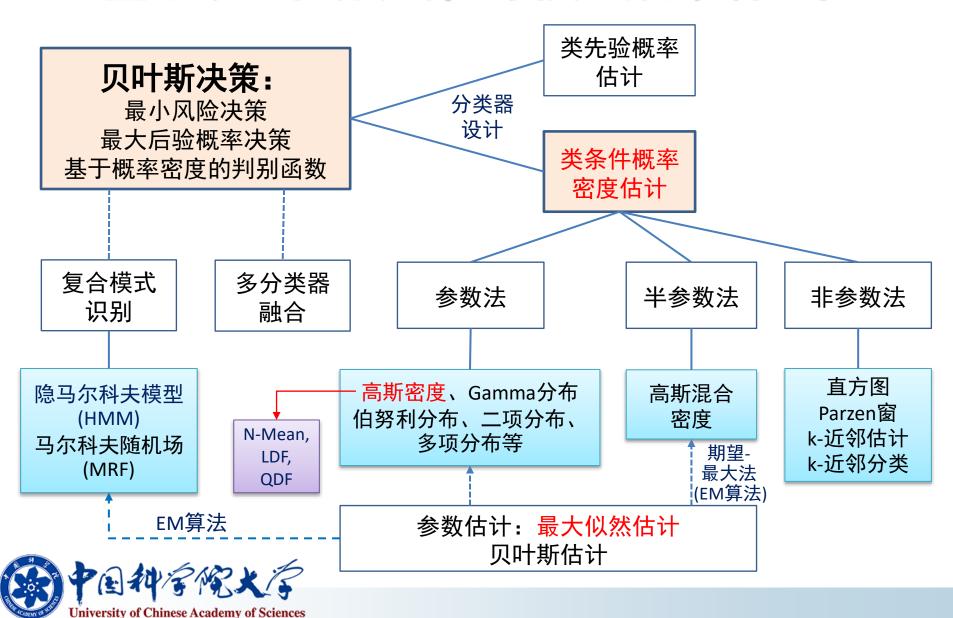
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# 基于贝叶斯决策的模式分类框架



# 上次课主要内容回顾

- 特征维数与过拟合
  - 增加特征带来更多判别信息
  - 克服过拟合的方法?
- 期望最大法(EM)
  - 对数似然度对缺失数据的期望
  - EM for Gaussian mixture
- 隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)
  - Three basic problems
  - Viterbi Algorithm (DP)
  - Extensions



# 提纲

- 第4章 非参数方法
  - 密度估计
  - Parzen窗方法
  - K近邻估计
  - 最近邻规则
  - 距离度量
  - Reduced Coulomb Energy Network
  - Approximation by Series Expansion



# 密度估计

- 概率和密度
  - 概率: 特征空间中一定区域内样本的比率

$$P = \int_{\mathcal{R}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}'$$

- 假设局部区域(体积为V, 样本数k)内等概率密度

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}' \simeq p(\mathbf{x})V \qquad p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k/n}{V}$$

- 如何决定局部区域的大小: 随样本数n变化
- $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 收敛到 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的条件  $\lim_{n\to\infty}V_n=0$

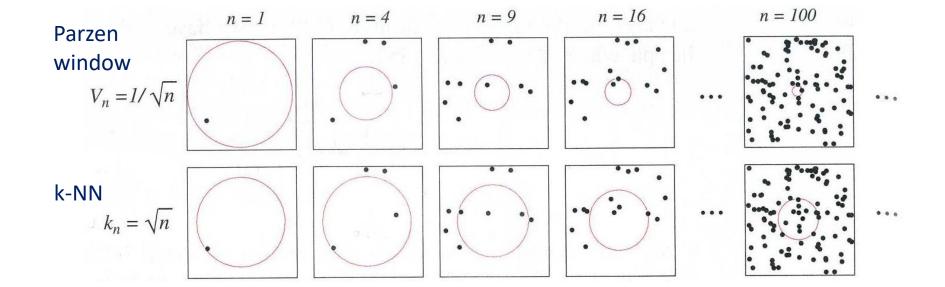
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} k_n / n = 0$$



## • 非参数概率密度估计

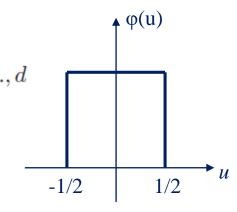
- Parzen window: 固定局部区域体积V, k变化
- k-nearest neighbor: 固定局部样本数k, V变化



## **Parzen Window**

• 窗函数: hypercube

$$\varphi(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |u_j| \le 1/2 & j = 1, ..., d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



- 满足条件

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
  $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$ 

- 以x为中心、体积为  $V_n = h_n^d$  的局部区域内样本数

$$k_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

- 概率密度估计 $k_n/nV_n$ 

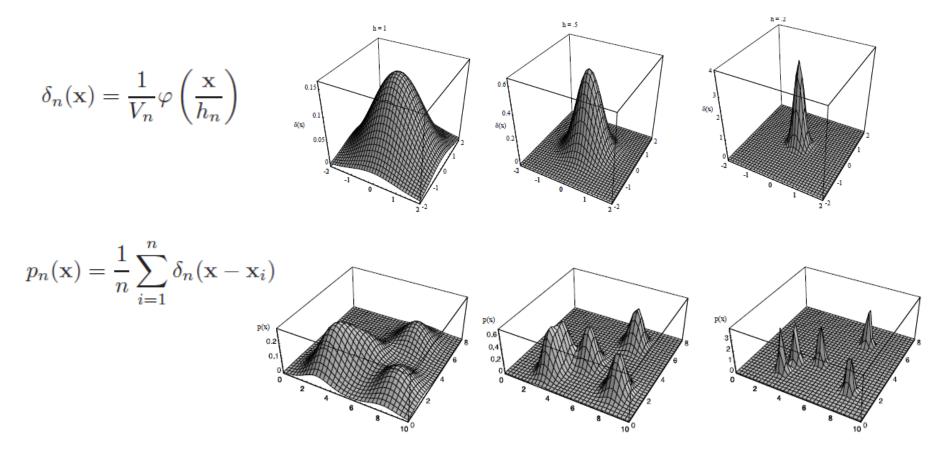
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{V_n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

• 推广:满足密度函数要求的窗函数,如高斯函数

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
  $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$ 



#### Gaussian window, variable width (h=1, 0.5, 0.2)



Large h: low variability, under fitting

Small h: high variability, overfitting



- Parzen窗密度估计的收敛性
  - $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 的期望是 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的平滑(卷积)
    - Samples  $\mathbf{x}_1,...,\mathbf{x}_n$  are i.i.d from  $p(\mathbf{x})$

$$\bar{p}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{E}[p_{n}(\mathbf{x})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{E}\left[\frac{1}{V_{n}} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}}{h_{n}}\right)\right]$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{V_{n}} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}}{h_{n}}\right) p(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}$$

$$= \int \delta_{n}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}) p(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}.$$

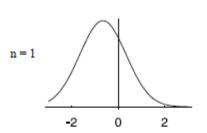
When 
$$n\to\infty$$
  $\lim_{n\to\infty} V_n=0$   $\lim_{n\to\infty} nV_n=\infty$   $\overline{p}_n(\mathbf{x})\to p(\mathbf{x})$ 

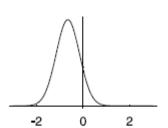


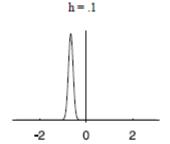
• 示例: 高斯窗函数  $\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$ 

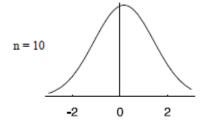
$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$$

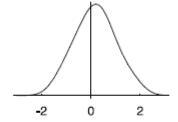
$$p_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{h_n} \varphi\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h_n}\right) \qquad \underline{h_n = h_1/\sqrt{n}}$$

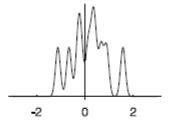


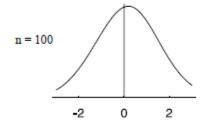


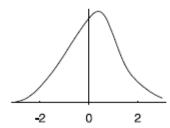


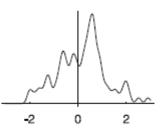


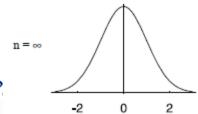


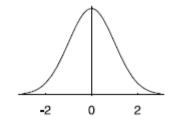


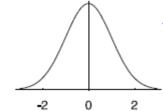




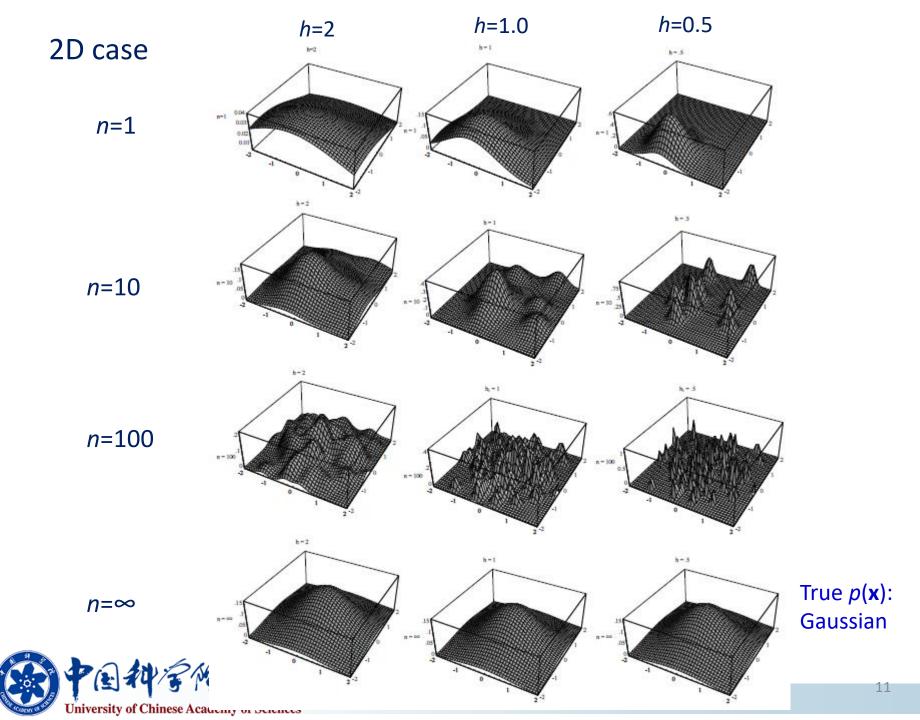




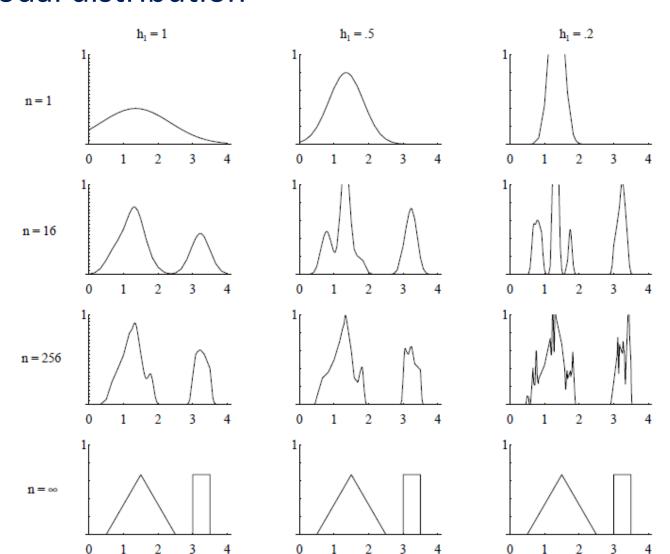




True p(x): Gaussian

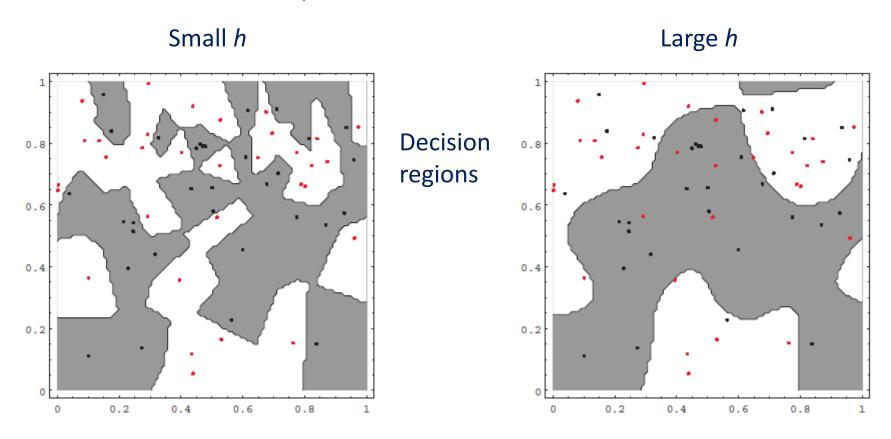


#### Bimodal distribution





## • 分类的例子 $\max_{i} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) P(\omega_{i})$



上部和下部密度区别大,适合不同的h值(考虑Generalization)



## • 窗宽h,选择经验

- 一般原则: n越大或密度越大,  $h_n$ 越小

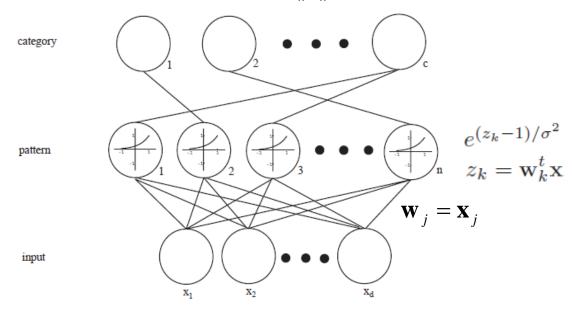
- 随n变化:  $V_n = V_1/\sqrt{n}$ 

- 随x变化: h(x), h(x<sub>i</sub>)
  - x测试样本, x<sub>i</sub>训练样本
  - 比如: 根据k-NN的距离估计局部密度, h与局部密度成反比
- 交叉验证(cross validation)
  - 比如选择 $V_1$ : 设多个候选值,对每个值的效果进行交叉验证



## Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)

- 输出每个类别的概率密度
- 隐节点: pattern unit, 对应Parzen窗函数
- Normalized pattern:  $\mathbf{x}$  ←  $\mathbf{x}$  /  $\|\mathbf{x}\|$



Why 
$$e^{(z_k-1)/\sigma^2}$$
  $\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_k-\mathbf{w}_k}{h_n}\right) \propto e^{-(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)^t(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)/2\sigma^2}$   $= e^{-(\mathbf{x}^t\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{w}_k^t\mathbf{w}_k-2\mathbf{x}^t\mathbf{w}_k)/2\sigma^2} = e^{(z_k-1)/\sigma^2}$ 



# K近邻估计

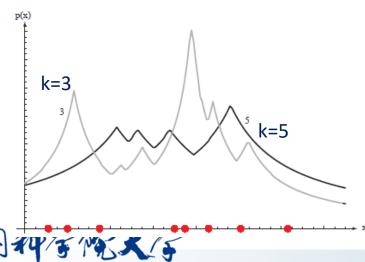
- 概率密度估计
  - 固定局部区域样本数k, 体积V变化

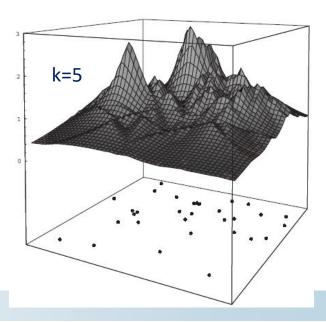
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{k_n/n}{V_n}$$

- 收敛到
$$p(\mathbf{x})$$
条件  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$  and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$ 

- 一种选择:  $k_n = \sqrt{n}$   $V_n \simeq 1/(\sqrt{n}p(\mathbf{x}))$
- 1D, 2D的例子

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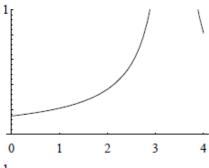


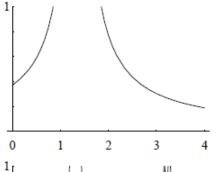


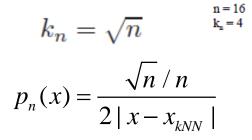
# More 1D examples

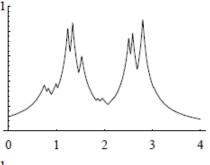
$$n = 1$$

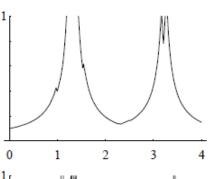
$$k_n = 1$$



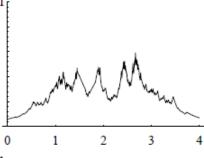


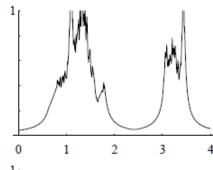




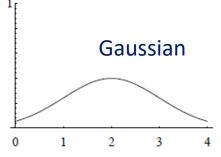


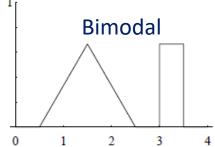












True  $p(\mathbf{x})$ 



• K-NN分类: 后验概率

$$-k_i$$
 NNs from class  $i$   $k = \sum_{i=1}^{c} k_i$ 

$$p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i) = \frac{k_i/n}{V}$$

$$P_n(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_j)} = \frac{k_i}{k}$$

- 分类错误率: 当  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$  and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$  趋近贝叶斯错误率

K-NN分类规则里没有概率密度,但要注意,该规则是从非参数概率密度估计和贝叶斯决策过来的

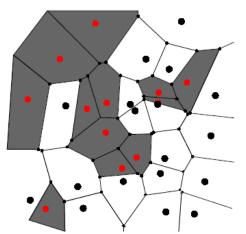


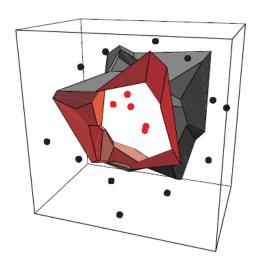
# 最近邻规则

- Nearest Neighbor (1-NN) Rule
  - Among labeled data  $\mathcal{D}^n = \{\mathbf{x}_1, ..., \mathbf{x}_n\} \mathbf{x}'$  is the NN of  $\mathbf{x}$
  - Assume  $P(\omega|\mathbf{x}') \simeq P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$
  - Classification: MAP

$$\omega_m = \arg\max_i P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \omega(\mathbf{x}')$$

Decision regions: Voronoi tesselation





## • 最近邻规则的错误率

$$P(e) = \int P(e|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) \ d\mathbf{x}$$
 
$$P(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \underline{P(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')}p(\mathbf{x}'|\mathbf{x}) \ d\mathbf{x}' \qquad \mathbf{x}': \, \mathsf{NN} \, \mathsf{of} \, \mathbf{x}$$

- 当n→∞, p(x'|x) 趋近以x 为中心的delta函数
- 对 $P(e|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')$ , 假设  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{x}_{j}'$  (最近训练样本,与 $\mathbf{x}$  独立)的类别标号 分别为 θ 和 θ<sub>j</sub>'

$$P(\theta, \theta'_j | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'_j) = P(\theta | \mathbf{x}) P(\theta'_j | \mathbf{x}'_j)$$

$$P_n(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\theta = \omega_i, \theta' = \omega_i | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}_j')$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \left[ 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}') \right] \underline{\delta(\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x})} \ d\mathbf{x}' = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$$



## • 最近邻规则的错误率

- Asymptotic error rate  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$ 

$$P = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int \left[ 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \right] p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = P^2(\omega_m|\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i \neq m} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{Minimized when } P_i \\ (i \neq m) \text{ are equal} \\ P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{P^*(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1} & i \neq m \\ 1-P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) & i = m \end{cases} \quad \text{(Bayes error)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \geq (1-P^*(e|\mathbf{x}))^2 + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1}$$

#### Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \ge (1 - P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}))^{2} + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c - 1}$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \le 2P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}) - \frac{c}{c-1}P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}).$$

#### Error rate

$$P = \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x})\right] p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \longrightarrow P \leq 2P^{*}$$

$$Var[P^*(e|\mathbf{x})] = \int [P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) - P^*]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$
$$= \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - P^{*2} \ge 0 \longrightarrow \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \ge P^{*2}$$

#### Error bound

$$P^* \le P \le P^* \left( 2 - \frac{c}{c - 1} P^* \right) \blacktriangleleft$$



证明这个bound比较费劲,一般来说记住结论即可。 证明过程中有些思想很有启发,比如 $P(e | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ 假设

## **Break**



# K近邻的快速计算

- 分类的计算复杂度O(dn)
- 近邻搜索的三种策略
  - Partial distance
  - Prestructuring
  - Editing (pruning, condensing)

Full distance to the current closest prototype  $D^2(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')$ Terminate computing if the partial square distance is greater than  $D^2(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')$ 

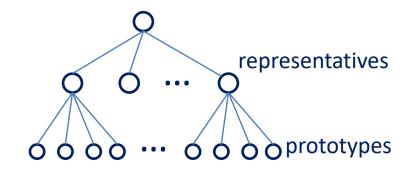


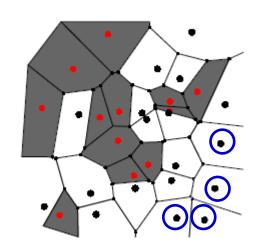
#### Prestructuring

- Search tree, prototypes are linked to the nodes, each labeled with a representative prototype
  - E.g. Constructed by clustering
- 1-NN搜索: 先找出到x的最近代表 点, 然后计算与最近代表点连接 原型的距离, 找出最近原型
- 可结合partial distance
- 为保证找到最近原型,应从多个 代表点的原型中搜索

#### Editing

 Remove prototypes that are surrounded by samples (Voronoi neighbors) of same class





有更多近邻搜索的快速算法,如branch-and-bound, k-d tree等(在此省略)



# 距离度量

## • 距离度量(metric)的性质

non-negativity:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \geq 0$ 

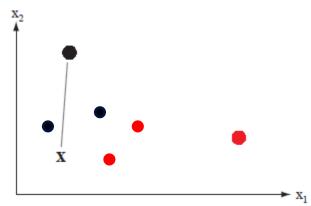
reflexivity:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0$  if and only if  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$ 

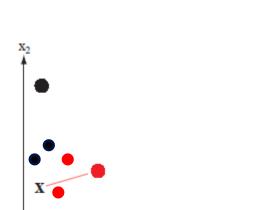
symmetry:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a})$ 

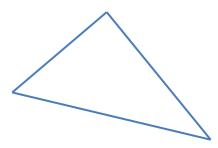
triangle inequality:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) + D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) \ge D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c})$ 



- 比如, 当特征变尺度







Euclidean metric

$$D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} (a_k - b_k)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

## • 几种Metric

- Minkowski ( $L_k$  norm)

$$L_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^d |a_i - b_i|^k\right)^{1/k}$$

- Manhattan (city block distance): k=1
- Tanimoto metric (for binary features)

$$D_{Tanimoto}(S_1, S_2) = \frac{n_1 + n_2 - 2n_{12}}{n_1 + n_2 - n_{12}}$$

- Metric Learning
  - Parameters in metric optimized in learning (e.g., empirical risk minimization)

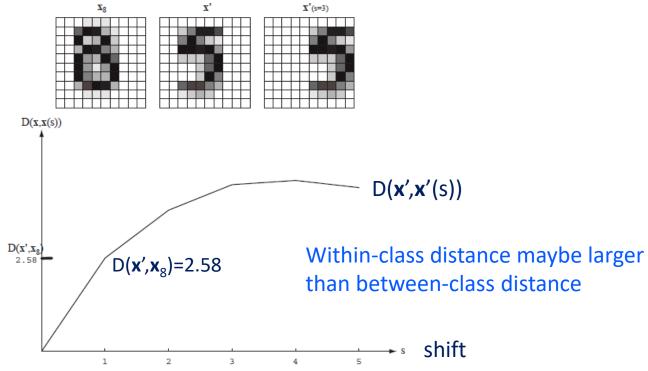
$$D_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i (a_i - b_i)^2$$

$$D_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^{t} \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$$



## **Tangent Distance**

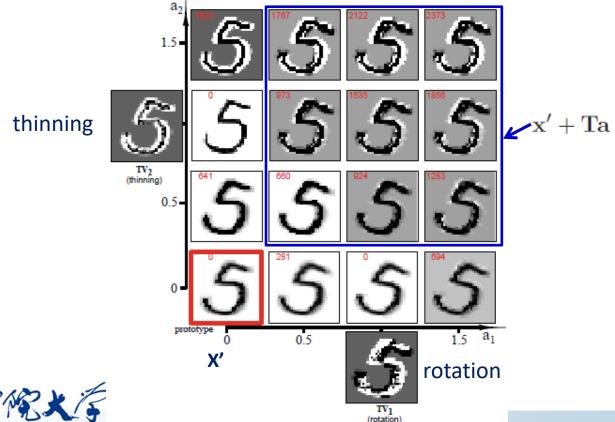
- Image Shape Transformation
  - Shift (translation), rotation, scaling, distortion
  - Distance sensitive to transformation





#### Tangent distance

- Search for optimal parameters for a combination of transformations for a prototype to minimize the distance to test sample
- Parameterized transformation:  $\mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \alpha_i)$
- Tangent vectors:  $\mathbf{TV}_i = \mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \alpha_i) \mathbf{x}'$  近似梯度方向
- Linear combination in the space spanned by TVs:  $\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}$



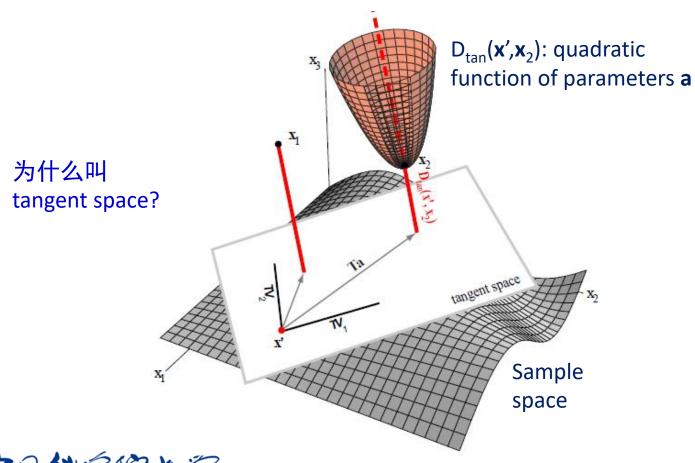
#### Tangent distance

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Euclidean distance to tangent space

$$D_{tan}(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{a}}[\|(\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}) - \mathbf{x}\|]$$
 点到超平面的最近距离

Optimization: gradient search w.r.t a



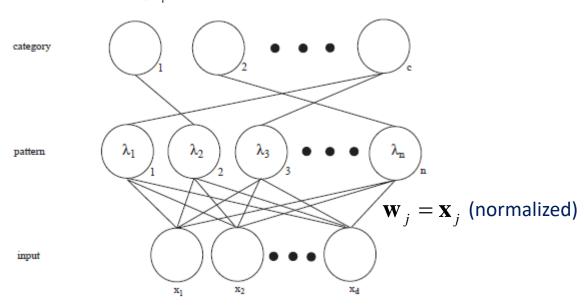
## **Reduced Coulomb Energy Network**

#### RCE Network

 Hidden node (corresponding to a training sample): hypersphere with radius according to the distance to nearest point of different class

$$\epsilon = \text{small param}, \lambda_m = \text{max radius}$$

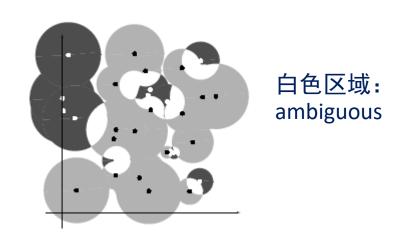
$$\lambda_j \leftarrow \min[\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \omega_i} D(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') - \varepsilon, \lambda_m]$$





## • RCE分类规则

- 找出包含x的隐节点(超球体),如果这些节点的类别标号一致,则分类到这个类别
  - 没有节点包含x,或者类别不一致(不同类别超球体重叠)的情况,则拒识



RCE Network: 与非参数方法(Parzen window, k-NN)的关系与Probabilistic neural network的关系



## **Approximation by Series Expansion**

- Parzen窗密度估计: 计算量大
- 窗函数用序列展开

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \qquad b_j = \frac{a_j}{nV_n} \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

 $-b_j$ 可离线计算, $p_n(x)$ 只需m次计算(m < n)



## • 高斯窗函数的Taylor展开

$$\sqrt{\pi} \varphi(u) = e^{-u^2} \simeq \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (-1)^j \frac{u^{2j}}{j!}$$

$$m=2 \qquad \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right) \simeq 1 - \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{h^2} x \ x_i - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x^2 - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x_i^2$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} p_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right) \simeq b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \quad b_1 = \frac{2}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{h^3}$$

只有当max|x-x<sub>i</sub>|<h时,展开的近似误差较小,然而这要求h比较大当h较小,使用更多的展开项(m比较大)

这个方法实用价值不大,因为密度估计有误差,而从分类的角度,有很多分类器可以代替。但是思路值得借鉴。



## 总结

- 非参数法的基本思想
  - 没有给定概率密度函数形式
  - 基于概率和密度的原始定义,以训练样本的局部分布 近似x的局部密度
- Parzen window
- K-nearest neighbor (k-NN)
  - 1-nearest neighbor (1-NN), Error bound
  - 快速搜索
- 距离度量
  - Tangent distance
- Series expansion



# 统计模式识别的作用和地位

- 贝叶斯决策
  - MAP, 最小风险决策
  - 贝叶斯分类器:理想情况(样本无穷多、概率密度准确估计)下最优
  - 各种分类器性能分析的参照
- Parametric/Non-parametric统计分类器
  - 训练样本较少时比较competitive
- 概率密度估计
  - 概率密度模型:生成模型,可用于判别outlier ( $p(\mathbf{x}) < t$ )
  - 信息论方法的基础,如熵、互信息等
  - K-NN: local density, local accuracy of classifier



# 统计模式识别的作用和地位

## • 特征空间分析

- 假设空间相邻的样本类别也相同(流形假设, Manifold assumption)
- 基于特征空间划分的分类器设计,如tree classifier
- 基于特征空间的分类器性能分析,如神经网络的决策面/决策区域

## • 与其他分类方法的关系

- 判别模型(SVM, 神经网络等):近似后验概率,或输出可近似转换为后验概率
- 基于距离/相似度的分类器: 可从特征空间分析
- 结构PR问题转换为统计PR: Dissimilarity embedding



# 统计模式识别方法

#### 生成模型

(Density-based, Bayes decision)

#### **Parametric**

- ✓ Gaussian
- Dirichlet
- ✓ Bayesian network
- ✓ Hidden Markov model

#### **Non-Parametric**

- ✓ Histogram density
- ✓ Parzen window
- √ K-nearest neighbor

#### 判别模型

(discriminant/decision function)

- ✓ Linear methods
- ✓ Neural network
- ✓ Logistic regression
- ✓ Decision tree
- ✓ Kernel (SVM)
- ✓ Boosting

a.k.a. Non-parametric

#### **Semi-Parametric**

✓ Gaussian mixture



# 下次课(向世明老师)