● 多类(*M* 类)情况的贝叶斯最小风险判别

对于 M 类情况, 若 $r_i(x) < r_i(x)$, j = 1, 2, ..., M, $j \neq i$, 则 $x \in \omega_i$ 。

L可如下取值(仍按判对失分为0,判错失分为1记):

$$L_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & when \ i = j \\ 1 & when \ i \neq j \end{cases}$$

则条件平均风险可写成:

$$r_{j}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} L_{ij} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) P(\omega_{i})$$

$$= L_{1j} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{1}) P(\omega_{1}) + \dots + L_{jj} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{j}) P(\omega_{j}) + \dots + L_{Mj} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{M}) P(\omega_{M})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{M} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) P(\omega_{i}) - p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{j}) P(\omega_{j})$$

$$= p(\mathbf{x}) - p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{j}) P(\omega_{j})$$

由 $r_i(\mathbf{x}) < r_j(\mathbf{x})$,有当 $p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_i) P(\omega_i) > p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_j) P(\omega_j)$ 时, $\mathbf{x} \in \omega_i$,对应于判别函数为: 取 $d_i(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_i) P(\omega_i)$,i = 1, 2, ..., M,则对于全部 $j \neq i$ 的值,若 $d_i(\mathbf{x}) > d_j(\mathbf{x})$,则 $\mathbf{x} \in \omega_i$ 。