● 两类(*M*=2)情况的贝叶斯最小风险判别

选 M=2,即全部的模式样本只有 ω_1 和 ω_2 两类,要求分类器将模式样本分到 ω_1 和 ω_2 两类中,则平均风险可写成:

当分类器将x判别为 α_1 时:

$$r_i(\mathbf{x}) = L_{ij}p(\mathbf{x}/w_i)P(\omega_i) + L_{2i}p(\mathbf{x}/w_2)P(\omega_2)$$

当分类器将x判别为 ω_2 时:

$$r_2(\mathbf{x}) = L_{12} p(\mathbf{x}/\omega_1) P(\omega_1) + L_{22} p(\mathbf{x}/\omega_2) P(\omega_2)$$

若 $r_I(x) < r_2(x)$,则 x 被判定为属于 ω_1 ,此时:

$$L_{11}p(\boldsymbol{x}/\omega_{1})P(\omega_{1}) + L_{21}p(\boldsymbol{x}/\omega_{2})P(\omega_{2}) < L_{12}p(\boldsymbol{x}/\omega_{1})P(\omega_{1}) + L_{22}p(\boldsymbol{x}/\omega_{2})P(\omega_{2})$$

即

$$(L_{21} - L_{22})p(\mathbf{x}/\omega_2)P(\omega_2) < (L_{12} - L_{11})p(\mathbf{x}/\omega_1)P(\omega_1)$$

通常取 $L_{ij}>L_{ii}$,有:

$$\stackrel{\underline{\underline{}}}{=} \frac{p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \omega_1)}{p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \omega_2)} > \frac{P(\omega_2)}{P(\omega_1)} \cdot \frac{L_{21} - L_{22}}{L_{12} - L_{11}} \text{ ft}, \quad \boldsymbol{x} \in \omega_1$$

该式左边为似然比: $l_{12} = \frac{p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \omega_1)}{p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \omega_2)}$

右边为阈值:
$$\theta_{21} = \frac{P(\omega_2)}{P(\omega_1)} \cdot \frac{L_{21} - L_{22}}{L_{12} - L_{11}}$$

故得两类模式的贝叶斯判别条件为:

- (2) 若 $l_{12}(\mathbf{x}) < \theta_{21}$, 则 $\mathbf{x} \in \omega_2$
- (3) 若 $l_{12}(x)=\theta_{21}$, 则可做任意判别。

通常,当判别正确时,不失分,可选常数 $L_{11}=L_{22}=0$;判别错误时,可选 $L_{12}=L_{21}=1$,此时 $\theta_{21}=\frac{P(\omega_2)}{P(\omega_1)}$ 。