

## 第二章 贝叶斯决策论

1. 根据贝叶斯决策理论, 1 维特征空间中的平均误差概率可以表示为:

$$P(error) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(error, x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(error|x) p(x) dx \quad (1)$$

而对于特定的观察特征  $x$  两类问题的错误率为:

$$P(error|x) = \min [P(w_1|x), P(w_2|x)]$$

a) 对于两类问题有:

$$P(w_1|x) + P(w_2|x) = 1$$

以及:

$$p(error|x) = \min [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

因此我们可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} p(error|x) - 2[p(error|x)]^2 &\geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow p(error|x) &\leq p(error|x) + p(error|x) - 2[p(error|x)]^2 \\ &= 2p(error|x)[1 - p(error|x)] \\ &= 2\min [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] \max [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] \\ &= 2p(w_1|x)p(w_2|x) \end{aligned}$$

误差率的上界在  $p(w_1|x) = p(w_2|x) = \frac{1}{2}$  取得。

b) 如果我们令  $p(w_1|x) = p(w_2|x) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} p_a(error) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a p(w_1|x) p(w_2|x) p(x) dx = \frac{a}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx < \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{因为 } a < 2) \\ p(error) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

显而易见:  $p_a(error) < p(error)$ , 因此当  $a < 2$  时, 无法得到误差率的上界。

c) 因为:

$$\begin{aligned} p(error|x) &\geq p(error|x) - [p(error|x)]^2 \\ &= p(error|x)[1 - p(error|x)] \\ &= \min [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] \max [p(w_1|x), p(w_2|x)] \\ &= p(w_1|x)p(w_2|x) \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $p(w_1|x)p(w_2|x)$  能给出误差率的下界。

d) 因为:

$$\begin{aligned} p_b(\text{error}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} b p(w_1|x) p(w_2|x) p(x) dx \\ &> \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(w_1|x) p(w_2|x) p(x) dx \quad (b > 1) \end{aligned}$$

当  $b > 1$  时无法给出误差率的下界。

2.  $p(x|w_i) \propto \exp(-|x-a_i|/b_i)$

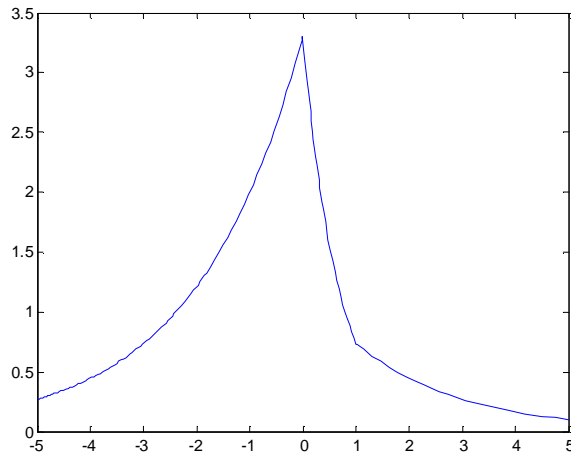
a) 令:  $p(x|w_i) = c_i \exp(-|x-a_i|/b_i)$ , 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x|w_i) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c_i \exp(-|x-a_i|/b_i) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{a_i} c_i \exp((x-a_i)/b_i) dx + \int_{a_i}^{+\infty} c_i \exp(-(x-a_i)/b_i) dx \\ &= c_i b_i \exp((x-a_i)/b_i) \Big|_{-\infty}^{a_i} - c_i b_i \exp(-(x-a_i)/b_i) \Big|_{a_i}^{+\infty} \\ &= 2c_i b_i = 1 \end{aligned}$$

因此:  $c_i = \frac{1}{2b_i}$ ,  $p(x|w_i) = \frac{1}{2b_i} \exp(-|x-a_i|/b_i)$

b) 似然比  $= \frac{p(x|w_1)}{p(x|w_2)} = \frac{b_2}{b_1} \exp\left(\frac{|x-a_2|}{b_2} - \frac{|x-a_1|}{b_1}\right)$ ;

c)  $a_1=0, b_1=1, a_2=1, b_2=2$ , 则: 似然比  $= 2 \exp\left(\frac{|x-1|}{2} - |x|\right)$



12.  $w_{\max}(\mathbf{x})$  为类别状态, 有  $P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) \geq P(w_i|\mathbf{x})$ ,  $i=1, \dots, c$

a) 对于  $c$  类问题, 有如下关系成立:

$$\sum_{i=1}^c P(w_i|\mathbf{x}) = 1 \quad (5)$$

假设  $P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) < \frac{1}{c}$ , 则  $P(w_i|\mathbf{x}) \leq P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) < \frac{1}{c}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, c$ , 因此有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^c P(w_i|\mathbf{x}) < \sum_{i=1}^c \frac{1}{c} = 1 \quad (6)$$

(6)式与(5)式矛盾, 因此  $P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) \geq \frac{1}{c}$ 。

b) 根据最小错误率准则:

$$\begin{aligned} P(error) &= \int P(error|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ w_i \neq w_{\max}}}^c P(w_i|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int (1 - P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x})) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= 1 - \int P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

d) 续上式:

$$\begin{aligned} P(error) &= 1 - \int P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq 1 - \int \frac{1}{c} p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{c-1}{c} \end{aligned}$$

e) 当  $P(w_1|\mathbf{x}) = P(w_2|\mathbf{x}) = \dots = P(w_c|\mathbf{x})$  时, 有  $P(w_{\max}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{c}$ , 此情况下:

$$P(error) = \frac{c-1}{c}$$

23. 三维正态分布  $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{w}) \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ , 其中:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)  $\mathbf{x}_0 = (0.5, 0, 1)^t$

$$p(\mathbf{x}_0|\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right]$$

$$|\Sigma| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 21$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/21 & -2/21 \\ 0 & -2/21 & 5/21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu})^t \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/21 & -2/21 \\ 0 & -2/21 & 5/21 \end{pmatrix} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ -8/21 \\ -1/21 \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ -8/21 \\ -1/21 \end{pmatrix} = 1.06 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}_0 | \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{(2p)^{3/2} (21)^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \times 1.06} = 8.16 \times 10^{-3}$$

b)  $|\Sigma - I\mathbf{I}| = 0$

计算特征值:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5-I & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5-I \end{vmatrix} = (1-I) \left[ (5-I)^2 - 4 \right] = 0$$

$$I = 1, I = 3, I = 7$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

计算特征向量:

$$\Sigma \mathbf{e}_1 = I_1 \mathbf{e}_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 2x_2 + 5x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x_2 + 2x_3 = x_2 \\ 2x_2 + 5x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得: } x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0, \text{ 令 } x_1 = 1, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理：

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 2x_2 + 5x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 \\ 3x_2 \\ 3x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得: } x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = -x_3, \text{ 令 } x_2 = 1, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 规格化为: } \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 2x_2 + 5x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7x_1 \\ 7x_2 \\ 7x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得: } x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = x_3, \text{ 令: } x_2 = 1, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 规格化为: } \mathbf{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此：

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_w &= \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{7} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{14} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\mathbf{x}_w = \mathbf{A}_w^t (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{14} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{14} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -3/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

d) 从  $\mathbf{x}_0$  到  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  的马氏距离平方：

$$r^2 = (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu})^t \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = 1.06$$

从  $\mathbf{x}_w$  到  $\mathbf{0}$  的马氏距离平方：

$$r_w^2 = \mathbf{x}_w^t \mathbf{x}_w = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & 1/\sqrt{6} & -3/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -3/\sqrt{14} \end{pmatrix} = 1.06$$

因此:  $r = r_w$ 。

$$\text{e) } p(\mathbf{x}_0 | N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})) \sim p(\mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{1}{(2p)^{\frac{d}{2}} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_0 - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right]$$

如果:  $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{T}' \mathbf{x}$ , 则:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}' = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{x}'_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{T}' \mathbf{x}_{0k} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{T}' \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{x}_{0k} = \mathbf{T}' \boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}' &= \sum_{k=1}^n (\mathbf{x}'_k - \boldsymbol{\mu}') (\mathbf{x}'_k - \boldsymbol{\mu}')^t \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{T}' (\mathbf{x}_{0k} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{0k} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^t \mathbf{T} \\ &= \mathbf{T}' \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_{0k} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{0k} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^t \right] \mathbf{T} \\ &= \mathbf{T}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{T} \end{aligned}$$

因此有:  $p(\mathbf{T}' \mathbf{x}_0 | N(\mathbf{T}' \boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{T}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{T}))$ 。

f) 因为:  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{\Phi} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , 所以:  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1}$ , 同时  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  为对称矩阵, 因此:  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}'$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_w' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{A}_w &= \left( \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \left( \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}' \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\Phi}' \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{I} \end{aligned}$$