2.5 证明 MSE 方法在选两类样本的 b 值分别为  $N/N_1$ 和  $N/N_2$ 时得到的解等价于 Fisher 线性判别的解且 $w_0 = -\hat{m}$ ,其中 $N, N_1, N_2$ 分别为样本总数和两类样本的数目。

证明: 这里延续课件的表达,有 MSE 的解如下形式

$$m{a}^* = (m{Y}^Tm{Y})^{-1}m{Y}^Tm{b}$$
样本分为两类分别为 $X_1, X_2, \ \$ 于是 $m{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 & X_1 \\ -I_2 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \ a = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w \end{bmatrix}$ 

根据题目要求有
$$b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{N}{N_1} & I_1 \\ \frac{N}{N_2} & I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_1 x_i$$
,  $m_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_2 x_i$ 

$$\begin{split} S_w &= \sum\nolimits_1 (x_i - m_1) \, (x_i - m_1)^T + \sum\nolimits_2 (x_i - m_2) \, (x_i - m_2)^T \\ &= X_1^T X_1 - N_1 m_1 m_1^T + X_2^T X_2 - N_2 m_2 m_2^T \end{split}$$

进而有

$$\begin{bmatrix} N & (N_1 m_1 + N_2 m_2)^T \\ N_1 m_1 + N_2 m_2 & S_w + N_1 m_1 m_1^T + N_2 m_2 m_2^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ N(m_1 - m_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

$$Nw_0 + N_1 m_1^T w + N_2 m_2^T w = 0$$
  
$$Nw_0 + Nm^T w = 0$$

得

$$w_0 = -m^T w = -\widehat{m}$$

又

$$(N_{1}m_{1} + N_{2}m_{2})w_{0} + (S_{w} + N_{1}m_{1}m_{1}^{T} + N_{2}m_{2}m_{2}^{T})w = N(m_{1} - m_{2})$$

$$-(N_{1}m_{1} + N_{2}m_{2})m^{T}w + (S_{w} + N_{1}m_{1}m_{1}^{T} + N_{2}m_{2}m_{2}^{T})w = N(m_{1} - m_{2})$$

$$-\frac{(N_{1}m_{1} + N_{2}m_{2})(N_{1}m_{1}^{T} + N_{2}m_{2}^{T})}{N}w + (N_{1}m_{1}m_{1}^{T} + N_{2}m_{2}m_{2}^{T})w + S_{w}w = N(m_{1} - m_{2})$$

$$-\frac{N_{1}N_{2}}{N}(m_{1} - m_{2})(m_{1} - m_{2})^{T}w + S_{w}w = N(m_{1} - m_{2})$$

 $\frac{N_1N_2}{N}(m_1-m_2)(m_1-m_2)^Tw$ 的方向与 $(m_1-m_2)$ 相同,于是 $S_ww$ 的方向也必与 $(m_1-m_2)$ 相同,因此 $S_ww=k(m_1-m_2)$ ,得 $w=kS_w^{-1}(m_1-m_2)$ ,与Fisher 线性判别的解等价。



## 最优判别的渐近逼近

B=I<sub>n</sub>时,MSE的解等同于以最小均方

误差逼近Bayes 判别函数:

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 \mid \mathbf{x}) - P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \mid \mathbf{x})$$

证明:按照概率定律

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\omega}_1) P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_1) + p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\omega}_2) P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_2)$$

独立同分布抽取样本,得到

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})$$

定义均方逼近误差为

$$\varepsilon^2 = \int \left[ \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y} - g_0(\mathbf{x}) \right]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

48

# 最优判别的渐近逼近



当b=1,时,最小均方误差准则函数为:

$$J_{s}(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y_{1}} (\mathbf{a}^{t} \mathbf{y} - 1)^{2} + \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y_{2}} (\mathbf{a}^{t} \mathbf{y} + 1)^{2}$$

$$= n \left[ \frac{n_{1}}{n} \frac{1}{n_{1}} \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y_{1}} (\mathbf{a}^{t} \mathbf{y} - 1)^{2} + \frac{n_{2}}{n} \frac{1}{n_{2}} \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y_{2}} (\mathbf{a}^{t} \mathbf{y} + 1)^{2} \right]$$

利用大数定理,n趋向无穷大时

#### 中山大學

## 最优判别的渐近逼近

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_1) - p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_2)}{p(\mathbf{x})}$$

$$\overline{J}(\mathbf{a}) = \int (\mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y} - 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_1) d\mathbf{x} + \int (\mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y} + 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_2) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int (\mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y})^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - 2 \int \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y} g_0(\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + 1$$

$$= \int \left[ \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y} - g_0(\mathbf{x}) \right]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \left[ 1 - \int g_0^2(\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \right]$$

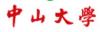
$$= \varepsilon^2 + 独立于a的成分$$

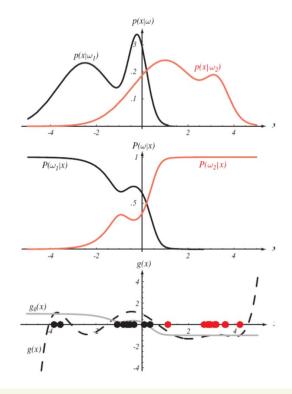
于是,MSE的解等同于以最小均方

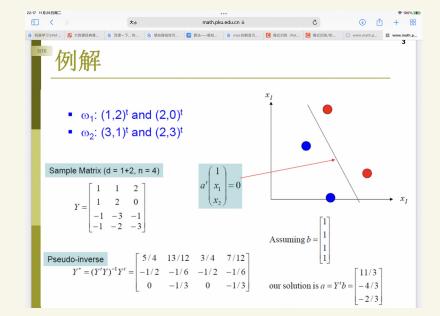
误差逼近Bayes 判别函数:

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 \mid \mathbf{x}) - P(\boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \mid \mathbf{x})$$

## MSE 解和 Bayes 判别函数







#### MSE解与 Bayes 判别函数的关系

- □ 当  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ,**b** = **1**<sub>n</sub> 时,MSE的解以最小均方误差 逼近 Bayes 判别函数:  $g_0(\mathbf{x}) = p(\omega_1 | \mathbf{x}) - p(\omega_2 | \mathbf{x})$ ;
  - 均方误差  $e^2 = \int \left[ \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} g_0(\mathbf{x}) \right]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x};$
  - 即有  $\mathbf{a}^* \equiv Y^+ \mathbf{b} = \arg \min e^2$ .

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{J}_{s}(\mathbf{a}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in \omega_{1}} (\mathbf{a}^{T} \mathbf{y}_{i} - 1)^{2} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in \omega_{2}} (\mathbf{a}^{T} \mathbf{y}_{i} + 1)^{2} \\ &= N \left( \frac{N_{1}}{N} \frac{1}{N_{1}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in \omega_{i}} (\mathbf{a}^{T} \mathbf{y}_{i} - 1)^{2} + \frac{N_{2}}{N} \frac{1}{N_{2}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in \omega_{i}} (\mathbf{a}^{T} \mathbf{y}_{i} + 1)^{2} \right); \end{split}$$

### MSE解与 Bayes 判别函数的关系

$$\frac{J_s(\mathbf{a})}{N}$$

$$= P(\omega_1) \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} - 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x} | \omega_1) d\mathbf{x} + P(\omega_2) \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} + 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x} | \omega_2) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} - 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_1) d\mathbf{x} + \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} - 1)^2 p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_2) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int \left\{ \left( \mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} \right)^{2} \left[ p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{1}) + p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{2}) \right] - 2\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{1}) - p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{2})}{p(\mathbf{x})} \times p(\mathbf{x}) + \left[ p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{1}) + p(\mathbf{x}, \omega_{2}) \right] \right\} d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y})^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - 2 \int (\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y}) g_0(\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + 1$$

$$= \int \left[ \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y} - g_0(\mathbf{x}) \right]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} + \left[ 1 - \int g_0^2(\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \right]$$

$$=e^2+\left[1-\int g_0^2(\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}\right];$$

## 求解MSE解

- □ 计算 **a**\*=Y<sup>†</sup>**b**,其中 Y<sup>†</sup> = (Y<sup>T</sup>Y)-1Y<sup>T</sup>;
- □梯度下降法

$$\nabla J_s(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^N 2(\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y}_i - b_i) \mathbf{y}_i = 2Y^T (Y\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a}(1), 任意初始化 \\ \mathbf{a}(k+1) = \mathbf{a}(k) - \eta(k)Y^{T}(Y\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \end{cases}$$
 until  $\nabla J_{s}(\mathbf{a}) \leq \theta$  或者  $\|\mathbf{a}(k+1) - \mathbf{a}(k)\| \leq \theta$ ; 可选  $\eta(k) = \eta(1)/k \ (\eta(1) > 0)$ .

## 求解MSE解

□ 单样本修正法(Widrow-Hoff 算法,LMS)

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a}(1), 任意初始化 \\ \mathbf{a}(k+1) = \mathbf{a}(k) + \eta(k)(b_k - \mathbf{a}(k)^T \mathbf{y}^k) \mathbf{y}^k \end{cases}$$
 其中  $\mathbf{y}^k$  是使得  $\mathbf{a}(k)^T \mathbf{y}^k \neq b_k$  的样本。

#### Algorithm 10 (LMS)

- 1 begin initialize a, b, criterion  $\theta, \eta(\cdot), k = 0$
- $\underline{\mathbf{do}} \quad k \leftarrow k+1$
- $\mathbf{a} \leftarrow \mathbf{a} + \eta(k)(b_k \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y}^k) \mathbf{y}^k$   $\mathbf{until} \ \eta(k)(b_k \mathbf{a}^t \mathbf{y}^k) \mathbf{y}^k < \theta$
- return a
- $\epsilon$  end