

第四章

线性判别函数



- 实际中,不去恢复类条件概率密度函数, 而是利用样本集直接设计分类器。
- 线性判别函数形式简单,易分析。
- 线性判别函数往往不是最优分类器。



概念:

■ 线性判别函数

$$g(x) = w^T x + w_o$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{vmatrix}$$

两类: $g(x) = g_1(x) - g_2(x)$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) > 0, & 则决策 $x \in \omega_1 \\ g(x) < 0, & 则决策 $x \in \omega_2 \\ g(x) = 0, 可将x任意分到某一类,或拒绝 \end{cases}$$$$

g(x) = 0定义了一个决策面,它把两个类别的样本点分割开来。



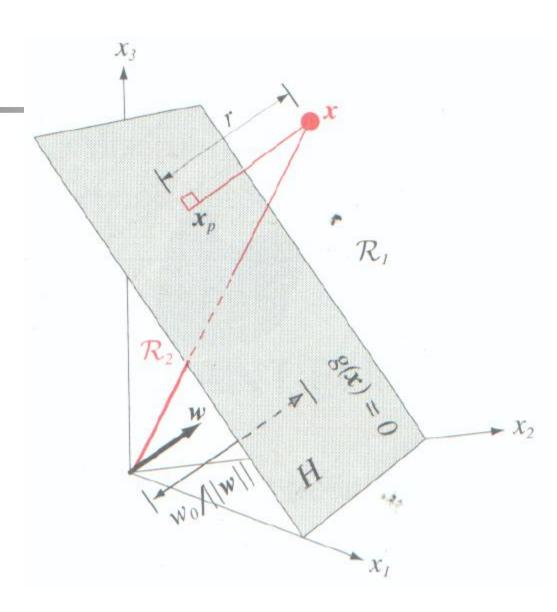
x_1, x_2 都在决策面H上

$$w^{T} x_{1} + w_{0} = w^{T} x_{2} + w_{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow w^T (x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

w与超平面垂直

$$x = x_p + r \frac{w}{\|w\|}$$



$g(x) = w^{T}(x_{p} + r \frac{w}{\|w\|}) + w_{0}$

$$= w^{T} x_{p} + w_{0} + r \frac{w^{T} w}{\|w\|} = r \|w\|$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{g(x)}{\|w\|}$$

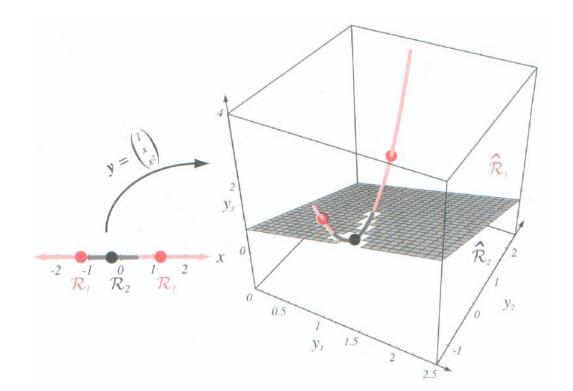


广义线性判别图取自Duda教材

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x) = (x - a)(x - b)$$

$$g(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 = a^T y$$



$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$g(x) = w_0 + w^T x = a^T y$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{bmatrix} , a = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

增广样本向量 augmented sample vector 增广权向量



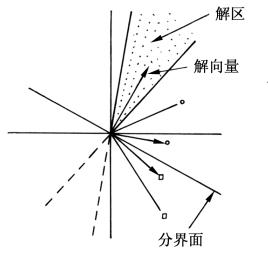
感知准则函数

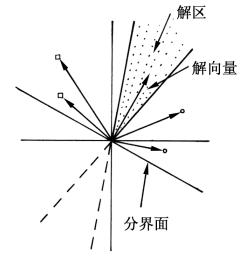
假设样本线性可分:

a^Ty 能正确分类每个样本

$$\begin{cases} a^T y_i > 0, 对一切 y_i \in \omega_1 \\ a^T y_i < 0, 对一切 y_i \in \omega_2 \end{cases}$$

$$y_n = \begin{cases} y_i, \forall j - \forall j y_i \in \omega_1 \\ -y_i, \forall j - \forall j y_i \in \omega_2 \end{cases}$$





 $\Rightarrow a^T y_n > 0$

规范化

•: 第一类样本

□: 第二类样本

(a) 未规范化

(b) 规范化



对线性可分样本, 找a, $a^T y_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

目标函数
$$J_P(a) = \sum_{y \in Y^k} (-a^T y)$$

Y^k: 错分样本集合

梯度下降法:

$$\nabla J_P(a) = \frac{\partial J_P(a)}{\partial a} = \sum_{y \in Y^k} (-y)$$

$$a(k+1) = a(k) - \rho_k \nabla J$$

$$a(k+1) = a(k) + \rho_k \sum_{y \in Y^k} y$$

Algorithm

Step 1: initialize $a(0), \rho_k, t=0$

Step 2: calculate
$$\nabla J_P(a) = \frac{\partial J_P(a)}{\partial a} = \sum_{y \in Y^k} (-y)$$

Step 3: Update $a(k+1) = a(k) + \rho_k \sum_{y \in Y^k} y$

Step 4: if vector does not change, stop.

else goto Step 2



Single Sample Correction Algorithm

$$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots$$

$$a(k+1) = a(k) + y^k$$

$$a^{T}(k+1)y^{k} = a^{T}(k)y^{k} + y^{k^{T}} \cdot y^{k}$$

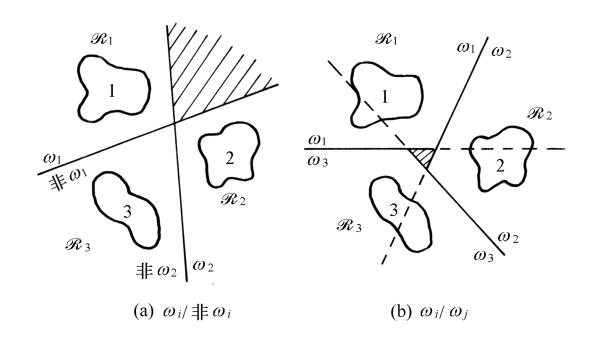


多类问题

c-1个两类问题

$$\to \frac{c(c-1)}{2}$$

个线性判别函数



多类问题

理想状况

