

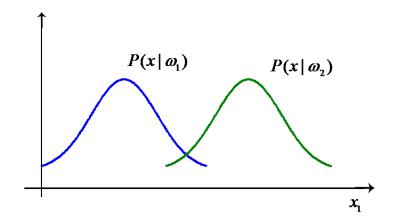
第八章

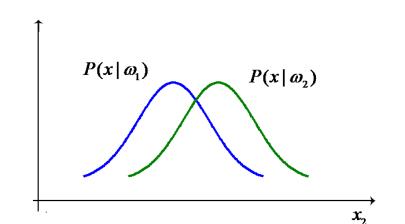
特征的提取与选择



■ 概念: 特征提取, 特征选择

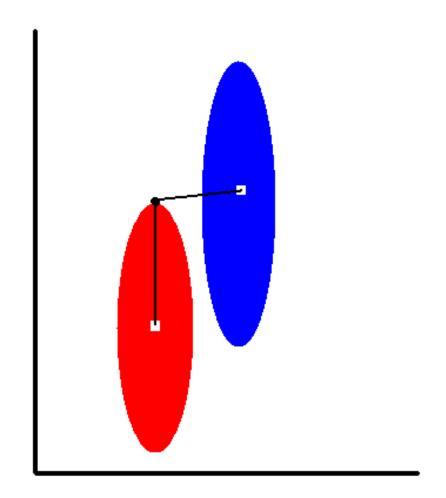
- •特征对分类器性能的影响举例:
 - 1. 玉米与杂草: 高度、粗、化学物质
 - 2. 长桌与方凳: 长,宽,高,颜色,质地
 - 3. 对人的识别







特征越多越好吗?





什么特征具有分类价值?

什么特征容易提取?

笔画的多少

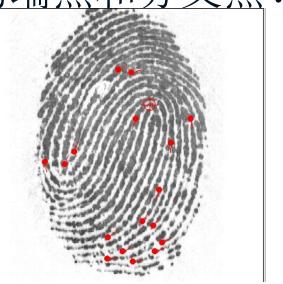
像素的多少







什么特征具有分类价值? 什么特征有好的稳定性? 人脸的几何信息稳定吗? 指纹的端点和分叉点?







什么特征具有分类价值? 获取什么特征代价比较小? 人脸?指纹? DNA?





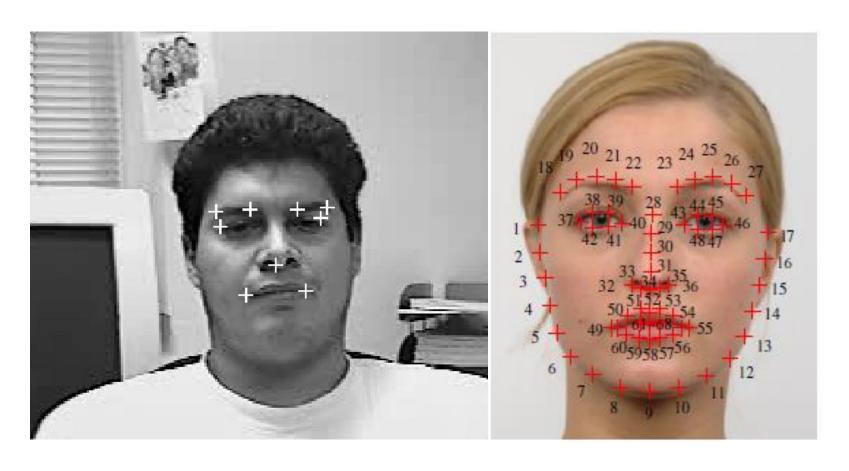


提取特征的方法

- 各种数据处理的理论和技术
- 信号处理,图象处理
- 生物医学信号处理,雷达信号处理,生物 图象处理



人脸特征提取















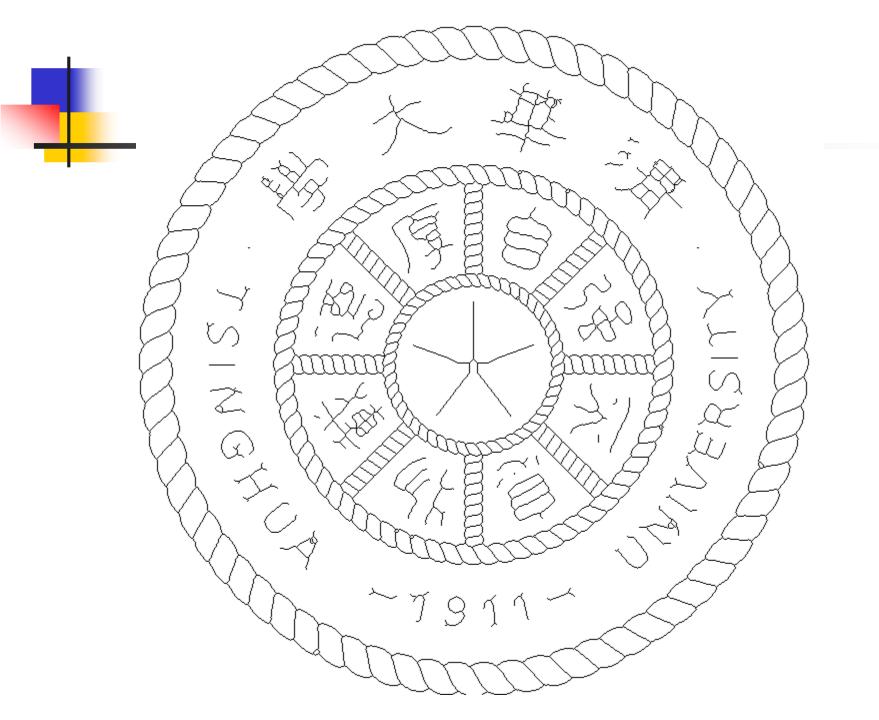






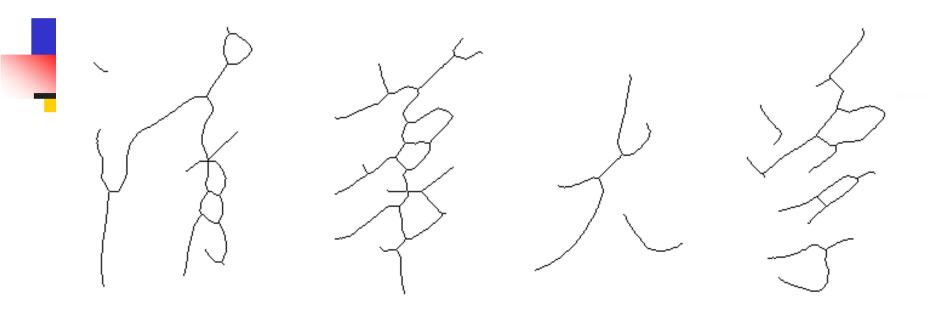








Tsinghua University



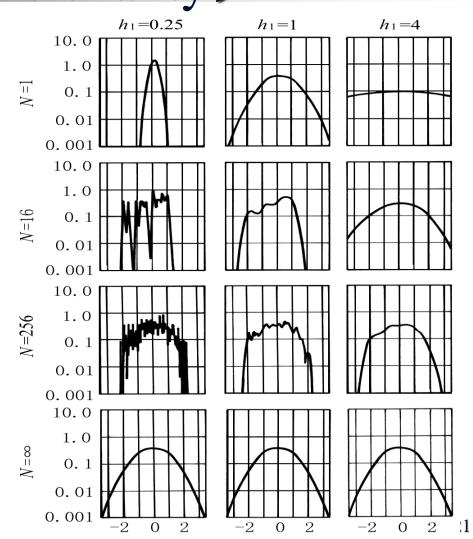
Tsinghua University



- 对差异性机理的研究
- 对专家的依赖性

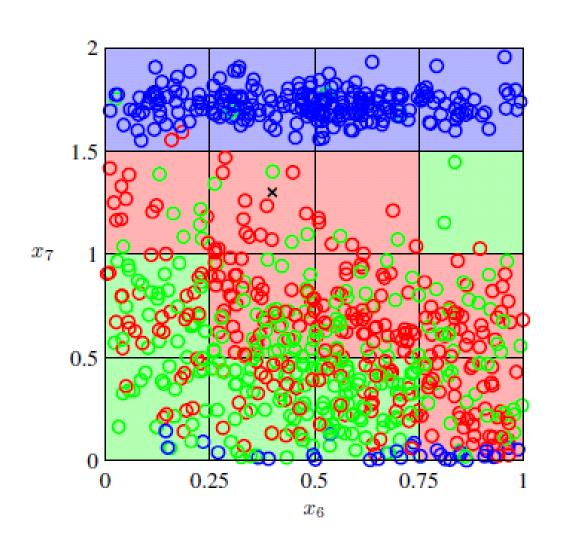
维数灾难 (The Curse of Dimensionality)

概率密度函数 估计



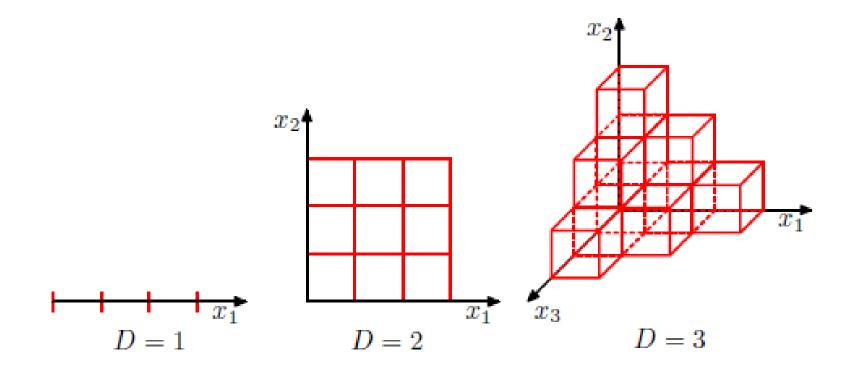
维数灾难

- 概率密度函 数估计
- 二维方格



维数灾难

- 概率密度函数估计
- 方格数随维数的增长呈指数增长
- ★量格子中是空的



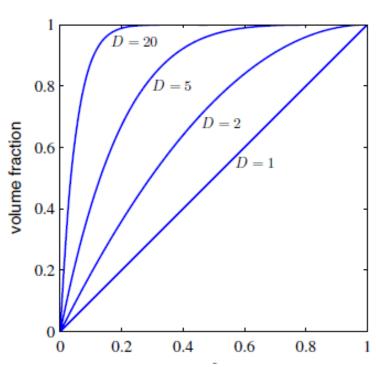
举例

- 三维几何直观使我们无法思考高维空间
- ■一个D维空间半径r=1的球
- 该球处于半径 $r = 1 \epsilon$ 和r = 1之间的部分占

整个体积的比例

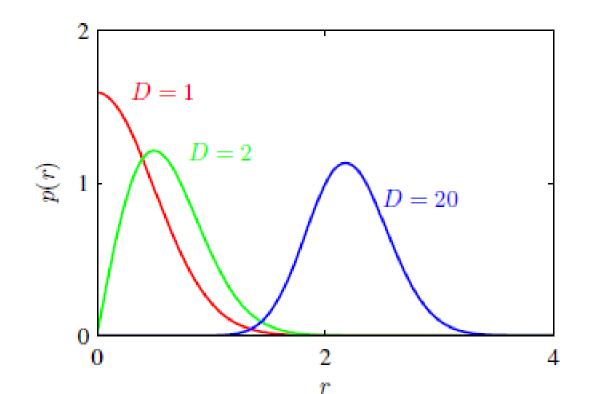
$$V_D(r) = K_D r^D$$

$$\frac{V_D(1) - V_D(1 - \epsilon)}{V_D(1)} = 1 - (1 - \epsilon)^D$$





■ 高斯分布: 位于r 厚度为 δr 的概率质量 $p(r)\delta r$





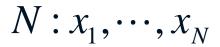
维数灾难

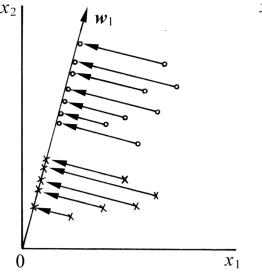
■源自高维空间的困难被称作维数灾难

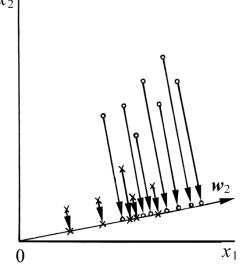
- 真实数据经常局限在空间中一个有着较低有效维数的区域中,目标变量的重要的变化方向可能是被局限的:流形
- 实际数据通常有一些平滑性质(至少是局部的),大部分情况下,输入变量的小的变化会产生目标变量的小的变化

Fisher准则

问题: 把d维空间的样本投影到一条直线上,在这条直线上,样本能够最容易的分开







 $\chi_1: N_1$ 个样本构成的样本集,

 $\chi_2:N_2$ 个样本构成的样本集

$$N_1 + N_2 = N$$



$$y_n = w^T x_n, n = 1, 2, \dots, N_i, i = 1, 2$$

$$m_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x \in \chi_i} x, \qquad i = 1, 2$$

$$S_i = \sum_{x \in \chi_i} (x - m_i)(x - m_i)^T, \quad i = 1,2$$

$$S_i$$
: 类内离散度矩阵 $S_b = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1 - m_2)^T$ 类间离散度矩阵

$$S_w = S_1 + S_2$$
: 总的类内离散度矩阵

$$\widetilde{m}_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{y \in Y_i} y, \qquad i = 1, 2$$

$$\widetilde{S}_i^2 = \sum_{y \in Y_i} (y - \widetilde{\mathbf{m}}_i)^2, \qquad i = 1,2$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{w} = \widetilde{S}_{1}^{2} + \widetilde{S}_{2}^{2}$$

$$J_F(w) = \frac{(\tilde{m}_1 - \tilde{m}_2)^2}{\tilde{S}_1^2 + \tilde{S}_2^2}$$



$$\widetilde{m}_{i} = \frac{1}{N_{i}} \sum_{y \in Y_{i}} y = \frac{1}{N_{i}} \sum_{x \in \chi_{i}} w^{T} x = w^{T} \left(\frac{1}{N_{i}} \sum_{x \in \chi_{i}} x\right) = w^{T} m_{i}$$

$$(\widetilde{m}_{1} - \widetilde{m}_{2})^{2} = (w^{T} m_{1} - w^{T} m_{2})^{2}$$

$$= w^{T} (m_{1} - m_{2})(m_{1} - m_{2})^{T} w = w^{T} S_{b} w$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{i}^{2} = \sum_{y \in Y_{i}} (y - \widetilde{m}_{i})^{2} = \sum_{x \in \chi_{i}} (w^{T} x - w^{T} m_{i})^{2}$$

$$= w^{T} \left[\sum_{x \in \chi_{i}} (x - m_{i})(x - m_{i})^{T} \right] w$$

$$= w^{T} S_{i} w$$



$$J_F(w) = \frac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w}$$

$$L = w^T S_b w - \lambda (w^T S_w w - c)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = S_b w - \lambda S_w w = 0$$

$$S_b w = \lambda S_w w$$

$$S_w^{-1} S_b w^* = \lambda w^*$$

$$S_b w^* = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1 - m_2)^T w^*$$

= $(m_1 - m_2)R$

$$\lambda w^* = S_w^{-1}(S_b w^*) = S_w^{-1}(m_1 - m_2)R$$

$$w^* = S_w^{-1}(m_1 - m_2)$$



分类

采取下面的方法分类:

$$y_0^{(1)} = \frac{\widetilde{m}_1 + \widetilde{m}_2}{2}$$

$$y_0^{(2)} = \frac{N_2 \tilde{m}_1 + N_1 \tilde{m}_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

$$y_0^{(3)} = \frac{\tilde{m}_1 + \tilde{m}_2}{2} + \frac{\ln(P(w_1)/P(w_2))}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}$$

$$y > y_0 \rightarrow x \in w_1$$

$$y < y_0 \rightarrow x \in w_2$$



分类

还可以采取下面的方法分类:

- 在一维上估计概率密度函数,用Bayes决策方法.
- 考虑方差,从中值向方差小的类别移动.

问题

- Fisher判别适合哪种数据的分布情况?
- 可以考虑多类吗?
- 有几个特征向量? 取哪一个向量?
- 散度矩阵前考虑先验加权.
- 可以投影到平面吗?可以投影到一般的低维空间吗?
- 总的类内散度矩阵一定可逆吗? 不可逆怎么办?



Fisher准则的研究

- 非线性Fisher方法: Kernel Fisher
- 零子空间方法
- Fisher 与回归问题的等价性
- 局部Fisher方法
- Hastie T and Tibshirani R. Discriminant adaptive nearest neighbor classification. IEEE Trans. On PAMI, 1996, 18(6):409-415



线性判别分析

其它判据

$$J_{2} = \operatorname{tr}(S_{w}^{-1}S_{b}) \qquad J_{3} = \ln\left[\frac{\left|S_{b}\right|}{\left|S_{w}\right|}\right]$$

$$J_{4} = \frac{\operatorname{tr}S_{b}}{\operatorname{tr}S_{w}} \qquad J_{5} = \frac{\left|S_{w} + S_{b}\right|}{\left|S_{w}\right|}$$

问题: 求W使 $x = W^T y$ 的判据最大, (J_2, \dots, J_5) 求 $S_w^{-1}S_b$ 的特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_D$ 有:

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_D$$

选前d个特征值对应的特征向量

$$W = [u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_d]$$



特征选择

D个特征,选d个 准则:

$$J(x_1) > J(x_2) > \dots > J(x_d) > \dots > J(x_D)$$

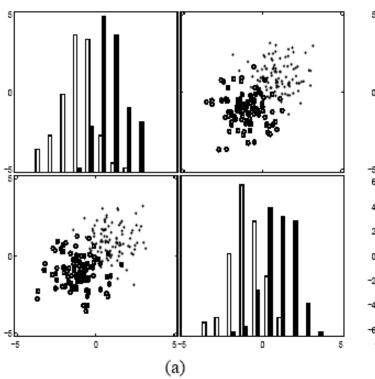
最好的d个特征组合在一起 问题?

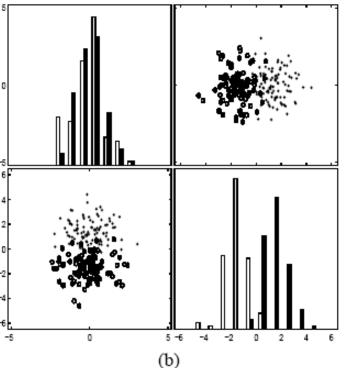


为什么要特征选择?

两个同样分布的变量, 其包含的信息并不冗

余。 样本(a)旋转45度后成(b)

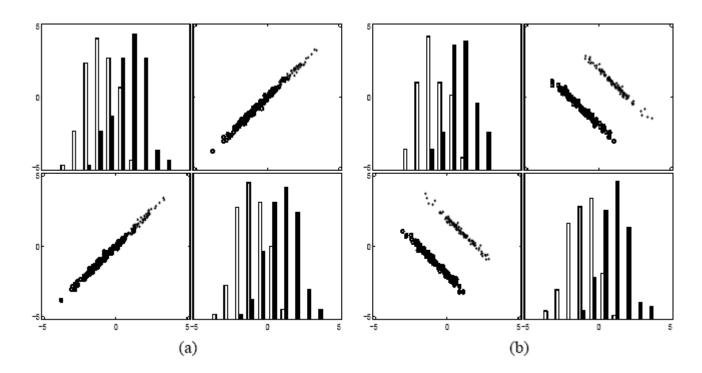






为什么要特征选择?

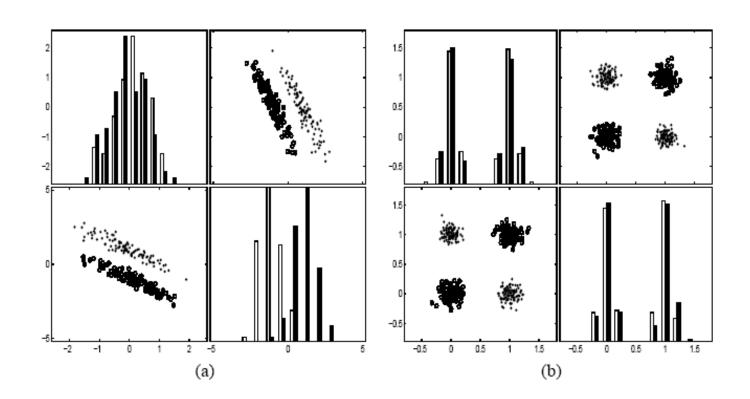
 Perfectly correlated variables are truly redundant in the sense that no additional information is gained by adding them.





为什么要特征选择?

Can a Variable that is Useless by Itself be Useful with Others?





特征选择-寻优算法

最优搜索法:分枝定界

次优搜索法:

a.单独最优特征组合

$$J(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} J(x_i)$$
 $J(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{D} J(x_i)$

b.顺序前进法

c.顺序后退法

次优搜索法:

d.增l减r法

e.模拟退火法

f. Tabu搜索法

g.遗传算法

Relief

输入: 训练集 $X = \{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d\}_{i=1}^N$,随机选择的样本数n.

SI: 设定d维权重向量 $\mathbf{w} = [w_1, \cdots, w_d]^T = \mathbf{0}$;

S2: for i = 1 : n

S2a: 从X中随机选择一个样本x;

S2b: 计算X中 \mathbf{x} 最近的同类样本 \mathbf{h} , 不同类样本 \mathbf{m} ;

S2c: for j = 1 : d

 $w_j = w_j - \text{diff}(j, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h})/n + \text{diff}(j, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{m})/n.$

S3: 返回权重向量 \mathbf{w} ;

S4: 输出权重最大的前k个特征。

其中 $diff(j, \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$ 表示两个样本 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$ 在第j维上绝对值的差异。



Relief

对于离散变量:
$$diff(j,x,h) = \begin{cases} 0 & x_j = h_j \\ 1 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

对于连续变量:
$$diff(j,x,h) = \frac{|x_j - h_j|}{x_{j \max} - x_{j \min}}$$



Extensions of RELIEF

- RELIEF series[3]
 - RELIEF-F: the widely used extension can handle noise data and multi-class problem
- RELIEF for regression[6]
 - RRELIEF, RRLIEF-F
- RELIEF as a decision tree splitting rule[4]
 - Myopic RELIEF

RELIEF-F (multi-class)

```
set all weights W[A] = 0.0
for i = 1 to m do
   begin
      randomly select an instance R
      find k nearest hits H_i
      for each class C \neq class(R) do
         find k nearest misses M_i(C)
      for A=1 to #attributes do
         W[A] = W[A] - \sum_{j=1}^{k} \operatorname{diff}(A, R, H_j) / (m \times k) +
         \sum_{C \neq class(R)} \left[ \frac{P(C)}{1 - P(class(R))} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \operatorname{diff}(A, R, M_j(C)) \right] / (m \times k)
   end
```



特征提取与选择中的过学习

- 样本太少
- 举例

References

- [1] R. Kohavi and G. H. John. Wrappers for feature subset selection. Artificial Intelligence [J], 1997.
- [2] Kira K and Rendell L. A practical approach to feature selection. In: ICML 1992
- [3] I. Kononenko. Estimating attributes: Analysis and extensions of RELIEF. In ECML 94, pages 171–182, 1994.
- [4] Kononenko, I., Simec, E., & Robnik-Sikonja, M. (1997). Overcoming the myopic of inductive learning algorithms with RELIEFF. Applied Intelligence [J], 1997.
- [5] Molina L C, et al. Feature selection algorithms: a survey and experimental evaluation. ICDM 2002.
- [6] Robnik-Sikonja M and Kononenko I. Theoretical and empirical analysis of RELIEF-F and RRELIEF-F. Machine Learning [J], 2003
- [7] Ran Gilad-Bachrachy, et al. Margin Based Feature Selection Theory and Algorithms, ICML 2004
- [8] M. A. Hall and G. Holmes. Benchmarking attribute selection techniques for data mining, IEEE TKDE [J]. 2003.