



分享人: pcc 2019/6/27





任务:分类

• 输入: x (点的特征向量)

• 输出: y (类别)

朴素贝叶斯是基于**贝叶斯定理**和特征**条件独立假设**的分类方法。



∞训练数据集:

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}\$$

贝叶斯公式: P (Y|X) =
$$\frac{P(X,Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(Y)P(X|Y)}{P(X)}$$

- ≥>朴素贝叶斯通过训练数据集学习联合概率分布P(X,Y),
 - 魦即先验概率分布: $P(Y=c_k)$, $k=1,2,\dots,K$
 - ∞及条件概率分布:

$$P(X = x \mid Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} \mid Y = c_k), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$





$$P(Y = c_k \mid X = x) = \frac{P(X = x \mid Y = c_k)P(Y = c_k)}{\sum_k P(X = x \mid Y = c_k)P(Y = c_k)}$$

● 分子: P(X=x, Y=Ck) 联合概率

● 分母: P(X=x) 根据全概率公式

● 分母*左式: P(X=x, Y=Ck)

全概率公式

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)P(B|A_i)$$

公式描述: 公式表示若事件A1, A2, ..., An构成一个完备事件组且都有正概率,则对任意一个事件B都有公式成立。

∞条件独立性假设:

$$P(X = x \mid Y = c_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} \mid Y = c_k)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)$$

≥ "朴素"贝叶斯名字由来,牺牲分类准确性。

≫贝叶斯定理:
$$P(Y=c_k|X=x)=\frac{P(X=x|Y=c_k)P(Y=c_k)}{\sum_k P(X=x|Y=c_k)P(Y=c_k)}$$

≫代入上式:

$$P(Y = c_k \mid X = x) = \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}{\sum_{k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}$$





$$P(Y = c_k \mid X = x) = \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}{\sum_{k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)}$$

 $P(Y = c_k \mid X = x)$ 表示把具有x特征的输入节点,分为Ck这个类别的概率

≫ 贝叶斯分类器: 找到使式子值最大的类别Ck (概率最大)

$$y = f(x) = \arg \max_{c_k} \frac{P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)}{\sum_{k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)}$$

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$



朴素贝叶斯的参数估计

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$

- ∞应用极大似然估计法估计相应的概率:
- ≥> 先验概率P(Y=ck)的极大似然估计是:

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

- ∞ 设第j个特征 $\mathbf{x}^{(j)}$ 可能取值的集合为: $\{a_{j1},a_{j2},\cdots,a_{jS_i}\}$
- ∞条件概率的极大似然估计:

概率的极大似然估计:
$$P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n \; ; \; l = 1, 2, \dots, S_j \; ; \; k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$



梳理算法: 输入输出

- >>学习与分类算法Naïve Bayes Algorithm:
- ∞输入:

≫训练数据集
$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$$

$$x_i^{(1)}$$
 約第 i 个样本的第 j 个特征 $x_i = (x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \dots, x_i^{(n)})^T$

$$a_{jl} \approx$$
第j个特征可能取的第l个值 $x_i^{(j)} \in \{a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \cdots, a_{jS_i}\}$

$$y_i \in \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_K\}$$

∞输出:

∞ x的分类





80步骤

≥1、计算先验概率和条件概率

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, S_j; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$





80步骤

≥>2、对于给定的实例
$$x = (x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(n)})^T$$
 ≥> 计算

$$P(Y=c_k)\prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)} | Y=c_k), \quad k=1,2,\dots,K$$

≥3、确定x的类别

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$

例 4.1 试由表 4.1 的训练数据学习一个朴素贝叶斯分类器并确定 $x = (2,S)^T$ 的类标记 y. 表中 $X^{(1)}$, $X^{(2)}$ 为特征, 取值的集合分别为 $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $A_2 = \{S,M,L\}$, Y 为类标记, $Y \in C = \{1,-1\}$.

算法实例

表 4.1 训练数据

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	\boldsymbol{L}	\boldsymbol{L}	\boldsymbol{L}	M	M	\boldsymbol{L}	L
Y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k}$$

$$P(Y=1) = \frac{9}{15}$$
, $P(Y=-1) = \frac{6}{15}$

$$P(X^{(1)} = 1 \mid Y = 1) = \frac{2}{9}$$
, $P(X^{(1)} = 2 \mid Y = 1) = \frac{3}{9}$, $P(X^{(1)} = 3 \mid Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}$

$$P(X^{(2)} = S \mid Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}, \quad P(X^{(2)} = M \mid Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}, \quad P(X^{(2)} = L \mid Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(X^{(1)} = 1 \mid Y = -1) = \frac{3}{6}$$
, $P(X^{(1)} = 2 \mid Y = -1) = \frac{2}{6}$, $P(X^{(1)} = 3 \mid Y = -1) = \frac{1}{6}$

$$P(X^{(2)} = S \mid Y = -1) = \frac{3}{6}$$
, $P(X^{(2)} = M \mid Y = -1) = \frac{2}{6}$, $P(X^{(2)} = L \mid Y = -1) = \frac{1}{6}$

对于给定的 x = (2,S)^T 计算:

$$P(Y=1)P(X^{(1)}=2 \mid Y=1)P(X^{(2)}=S \mid Y=1) = \frac{9}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$P(Y=-1)P(X^{(1)}=2 \mid Y=-1)P(X^{(2)}=S \mid Y=-1) = \frac{6}{15} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{15}$$

因为
$$P(Y=-1)P(X^{(1)}=2 \mid Y=-1)P(X^{(2)}=S \mid Y=-1)$$
最大,所以 $y=-1$.

$$P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i = c_k)}$$

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贝叶斯估计

● 零概率问题

在计算实例的概率时,如果某个实例x,在观察样本库(训练集)中没有出现过,会导致整个实例的概率结果是0。不能因为一个事件没有观察到就武断的认为该事件的概率是0。

- ○考虑:用极大似然估计可能会出现所要估计的概率值为 ○的情况,这时会影响到后验概率的计算结果,使分类 产生偏差.解决这一问题的方法是采用贝叶斯估计。
- ∞条件概率的贝叶斯估计:

$$P_{\lambda}(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_{k}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_{i}^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_{i} = c_{k}) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_{i} = c_{k}) + S_{j}\lambda}$$

∞先验概率的贝叶斯估计:

$$P_{\lambda}(Y=c_{k}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_{i}=c_{k}) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}$$

- $\lambda = 0$: 极大似然估计
- λ=1:加法平滑也叫做拉普拉斯平滑。

假定训练样本很大时,每个分量x的计数加1造成的估计概率变化可以忽略不计,但可以方便有效的避免零概率问题。

- Sj为X的第j个特征的 取值集合大小
- k为Y的取值集合大小

例 4.1 试由表 4.1 的训练数据学习一个朴素贝叶斯分类器并确定 $x = (2,S)^T$ 的类标记 y. 表中 $X^{(1)}$, $X^{(2)}$ 为特征, 取值的集合分别为 $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $A_2 = \{S,M,L\}$, Y 为类标记, $Y \in C = \{1,-1\}$.

算法实例

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$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	\boldsymbol{s}	S	S	M	M	\boldsymbol{L}	L	\boldsymbol{L}	M	M	L	\boldsymbol{L}
Y	-1	-1	_1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k}.$$

$$P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j} P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} \mid Y = c_k)$$

解 $A_1 = \{1,2,3\}$, $A_2 = \{S,M,L\}$, $C = \{1,-1\}$ 。按照式(4.10)和式(4.11)计算下列概率:

$$\begin{split} &P(Y=1) = \frac{10}{17} \,, \quad P(Y=-1) = \frac{7}{17} \\ &P(X^{(1)}=1 \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{3}{12} \,, \quad P(X^{(1)}=2 \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{4}{12} \,, \quad P(X^{(1)}=3 \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{5}{12} \\ &P(X^{(2)}=S \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{2}{12} \,, \quad P(X^{(2)}=M \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{5}{12} \,, \quad P(X^{(2)}=L \,|\, Y=1) = \frac{5}{12} \\ &P(X^{(1)}=1 \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9} \,, \quad P(X^{(1)}=2 \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9} \,, \quad P(X^{(1)}=3 \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9} \\ &P(X^{(2)}=S \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9} \,, \quad P(X^{(2)}=M \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9} \,, \quad P(X^{(2)}=L \,|\, Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9} \end{split}$$

对于给定的x=(2,S)^T计算:

$$P(Y=1)P(X^{(1)}=2 \mid Y=1)P(X^{(2)}=S \mid Y=1) = \frac{10}{17} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} = \frac{5}{153} = 0.0327$$

$$P(Y=-1)P(X^{(1)}=2 \mid Y=-1)P(X^{(2)}=S \mid Y=-1) = \frac{7}{17} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{28}{459} = 0.0610$$
 由于P(Y=-1)P(X⁽¹⁾=2|Y=-1)P(X⁽²⁾=S|Y=-1)最大,所以y=-1。

∞条件概率的贝叶斯估计:

$$P_{\lambda}(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} \mid Y = c_{k}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(x_{i}^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_{i} = c_{k}) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_{i} = c_{k}) + S_{j}\lambda}$$

∞先验概率的贝叶斯估计:

$$P_{\lambda}(Y = c_{k}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_{i} = c_{k}) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda}$$

- Sj为X的第j个特征的 取值集合大小
- k为Y的取值集合大小

- 任务:分类
- 假设:条件独立性
- 策略:朴素贝叶斯法利用贝叶斯定理与学到的联合概率模型进行分类预测。

$$P(Y \mid X) = \frac{P(X,Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(Y)P(X \mid Y)}{\sum_{Y} P(Y)P(X \mid Y)}$$

将输入x分到后验概率最大的类y。

$$y = \arg \max_{c_k} P(Y = c_k) \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(X_j = x^{(j)} | Y = c_k)$$

• 零概率问题: 平滑策略



