

2020-8-19 Yanjie Ze

习题 4.1 用极大似然估计法推出朴素贝叶斯法中的概率估计公式 (4.8) 及公式 (4.9)

证明:

$$P(Y = c_k) = \theta$$

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)$$

$$L(\theta) = \binom{N}{m} \theta^m (1 - \theta)^{N-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L(\theta) = \ln \binom{N}{m} + m \ln \theta + (N - m) \ln (1 - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{m}{\theta} + \frac{N - m}{\theta - 1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{m}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y = c_k) = \theta = \frac{m}{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}{N}$$

公式 (4.8) 得证

$$P(X^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) = \beta$$

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k), q = \sum_{i=1}^N I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)$$

$$L(\beta) = \binom{m}{q} \beta^q (1 - \beta)^{m-q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L(\beta) = \ln \binom{m}{q} + q \ln \beta + (m - q) \ln (1 - \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln L(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{q}{\beta} + \frac{m - q}{\beta - 1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{q}{m}$$

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

公式 (4.9) 得证