### Fisher线性判别分析

降维作为一种减少特征冗余的方法,也可以应用在线性分类当中。在K分类问题中,Fisher线性判别分析通过最大化类间方差和最小化类内方差,将数据映射到K-1维空间进行分类。本文将着重讨论推导多分类的情况。

#### 1. 符号标识

符号	意义
$N_k$	属于第K类的样本数量
N	样本总数
K	类别总数
$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^D$	D维样本向量
$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N  imes D}$	样本矩阵
$\mathbf{S}_W \in \mathbb{R}^{D  imes D}$	类内散度矩阵
$\mathbf{S}_B \in \mathbb{R}^{D  imes D}$	类间散度矩阵
$\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{D  imes K-1}$	投影矩阵
$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{K-1}$	投影后样本向量
$\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{K-1}$	投影后样本均值
$\mathbf{P}_W \in \mathbb{R}^{K-1  imes K-1}$	投影后类内散度矩阵
$\mathbf{P}_B \in \mathbb{R}^{K-1  imes K-1}$	投影后类间散度矩阵
$Tr(\cdot)$	矩阵的迹

### 2. 散度矩阵(Scatter Matrices)

定义类内散度矩阵

$$egin{align} \mathbf{S}_W &= \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{\Sigma}_k \cdot \cdots \cdot (2.1) \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_k &= \sum_{n \in C_k} (\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_k) (\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_k)^T \cdot \cdots \cdot (2.2) \ \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_k = rac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n \in C_k} \mathbf{x}_n \cdot \cdots \cdot (2.3)$$

定义类间散度矩阵

$$\mathbf{S}_B = \sum_{k=1}^K N_k (\mathbf{m}_k - \mathbf{m}) (\mathbf{m}_k - \mathbf{m})^T \cdot \cdots \cdot (2.4)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{m}_k = rac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}_n = rac{1}{N}\sum_{k=1}^K N_k \mathbf{m}_k \cdot \cdots \cdot (2.5)$$

可得混合散度矩阵(the mixture scatter matrix)

$$\mathbf{S}_M = \mathbf{S}_W + \mathbf{S}_B \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2.6)$$

#### 3. 二分类求解

设均值向量
$$\mathbf{m}_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{n \in C_1} \mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{m}_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{n \in C_2} \mathbf{x}_n,$$
投影方向为 $\mathbf{w}, y_n = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n.$ 

投影后均值为 $u_1 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_1, u_2 = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{m}_2,$ 类间距离 $(u_1 - u_2)^2$ .

类内总方差 $s_1^2 = \sum_{n \in C_1} (y_n - u_1)^2, s_2^2 = \sum_{n \in C_2} (y_n - u_2)^2.$ 最大化类间距离,最小化类内方差。

$$J = rac{(u_1 - u_2)^2}{s_1 + s_2} = rac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}}$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{S}_B = (\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)(\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)^T, \mathbf{W}_W = \sum_{n \in C_1} (\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_1)(\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_1)^T + \sum_{n \in C_2} (\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_2)(\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{m}_2)^T$$

J对 $\mathbf{w}$ 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \frac{2(\mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w} \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w})}{(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w})^2} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w} \propto \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)(\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)^T \mathbf{w} \propto (\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2)$$

 $\mathbf{w} \propto \mathbf{S}_{w}^{-1}(\mathbf{m}_{1} - \mathbf{m}_{2})$ ,我们只关注投影的方向,也可以给其范数加上约束。

#### 4. 多分类求解

由于我们有K个类别,根据贝叶斯分类器对此类问题的处理,是得到K个后验概率 $p_1(\mathbf{x})...p_K(\mathbf{x})$ ,然而我们知道  $\sum_i p_i=1$ ,因此,只有K-1个是线性无关的。**那么我们讲D维样本空间映射到**K-1**维空间是没有分类信息的损失** 

于是,有线性映射

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{x} \cdot \dots \cdot (4.1)$$
 $\mathbf{P}_W = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{W} \cdot \dots \cdot (4.2)$ 
 $\mathbf{P}_B = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{W} \cdot \dots \cdot (4.3)$ 

在二分类时的思想是最大化类间方差,最小化类内方差,于是可得二分类时的损失函数

$$J(\mathbf{W}) = rac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{w}}$$

与之不同的是,多分类情况下分子分母都是矩阵而不是标量,且矩阵没有除法,因此需要采用另一种判别准则。

判别准则有多种,我们这里使用其中一种。可以先从直觉上理解,具体是为什么等我明白了再补充吧。

$$J(\mathbf{W}) = Tr(\mathbf{P}_W^{-1}\mathbf{P}_B) = Tr((\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{S}_W\mathbf{W})^{-1}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{S}_B\mathbf{W}) \cdot \cdots \cdot (4.4)$$

对其求微分可得

$$d(J) = Tr[d(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W})^{-1}) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{W})] + Tr[2(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B d(\mathbf{W})]$$

$$= Tr[-(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W})^{-1}) d(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W}) (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{W}] + Tr[2(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B d(\mathbf{W})]$$

$$= Tr[-2\mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W d(W) \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{P}_B] + Tr[2\mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B d(\mathbf{W})]$$

$$= Tr[(-2\mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{P}_B \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_W + 2\mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}_B) d(\mathbf{W})]$$

$$(4.5)$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = -2\mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{W} \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{P}_B \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} + 2\mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{W} \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} = 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4.6)$$
$$\mathbf{S}_W^{-1} \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W} \mathbf{P}_W^{-1} \mathbf{P}_B \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4.7)$$

式4.7的形式容易与矩阵的特征值联系起来。式中的散度矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_B$ 是不满秩的,它是由K个秩为1的矩阵相加得到的,而在式2.3的约束下,只有K-1个矩阵是线性无关的,因此它的秩最多为K-1。而 $\mathbf{S}_W$ 是满秩的,则 $\mathbf{S}_W^{-1}\mathbf{S}_B$ 只有K-1个非零特征值。

命题1:存在一个线性变换 $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{K-1 \times K-1}$ 且 $Q^{-1}$ 存在,使得

$$\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{P}_B \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{\Lambda} \cdot \cdots \cdot (4.8)$$
  
其中, $\mathbf{I} \triangleright K - 1$ 阶单位矩阵, $\mathbf{\Lambda} \triangleright K - 1$ 阶对角矩阵。

证明:

$$:: \mathbf{P}_W$$
正定,存在 $C$ 使得 $\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{C} = I$ ,而 $\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{P}_B \mathbf{C}$ 是实对称矩阵,从而存在正交变换  $\mathbf{D}^T (\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{P}_B \mathbf{C}) \mathbf{D} = diag(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{K-1})$  令 $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{D}$ ,则 $\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{D}^T (\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{P}_W \mathbf{C}) \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}$ ,得证。

将式4.8带入式4.7可得

$$\mathbf{S}_W^{-1}\mathbf{S}_B(\mathbf{WQ}) = (\mathbf{WQ})\mathbf{\Lambda} \cdot \cdots \cdot (4.9)$$

可以发现, $oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ 不仅是 $oldsymbol{\mathbf{P}}_B$ 的特征值矩阵,还是 $oldsymbol{\mathbf{S}}_W^{-1}oldsymbol{\mathbf{S}}_B$ 的特征值矩阵。则有,

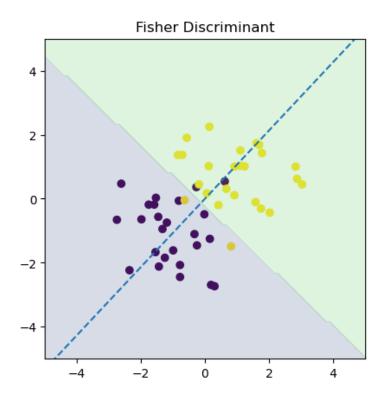
$$J(\mathbf{W}) = Tr(\mathbf{P}_W^{-1}\mathbf{P}_B) = \sum_i^{K-1} \lambda_i \ Tr(\mathbf{S}_W^{-1}\mathbf{S}_B) = \sum_i^D \mu_i \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4.10)$$

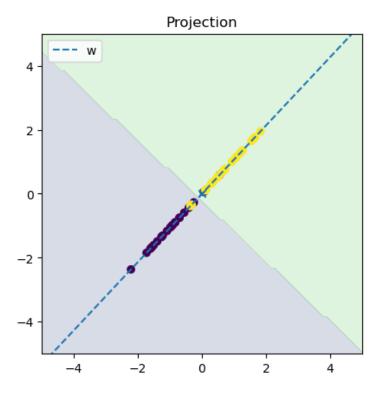
注意,这里 $\mathbf{S}_W^{-1}\mathbf{S}_B$ 是我们可以通过观测到的样本计算出来的,所以特征值是确定的 $\mu_i, i=1,...,D$ ,式4.10给出了与目标函数之间的关系,并且由正交变换的不变性,我们可得知 $\mathbf{W}$ 就是由 $\mathbf{S}_W^{-1}\mathbf{S}_B$ 最大的K-1个特征值对应的特征向量构成的。

#### 代码实现

```
# 二分类
class FisherLinearDiscriminant:
    Only for 2 classes
    0.00
    def __init__(self, w=None, threshold=None):
        self.w = w
        self.threshold = threshold
    def fit(self, x_train: np.ndarray, y_train: np.ndarray):
        x0 = x_train[y_train == 0]
        x1 = x train[y train == 1]
        u1 = np.mean(x0, axis=0)
        u2 = np.mean(x1, axis=0)
        cov = np.cov(x0, rowvar=False) + np.cov(x1, rowvar=False)
        w = np.linalg.inv(cov) @ (u2 - u1)
        self.w = w / np.linalg.norm(w)
        g0 = Gaussian()
        g0.fit(x0 @ self.w)
        g1 = Gaussian()
        g1.fit(x1 @ self.w)
        x = np.roots([g1.var - g0.var,
                      2*(g1.mean*g0.var - g0.mean*g1.var),
                      g1.var * g0.mean ** 2 - g0.var * g1.mean ** 2
                      - g1.var * g0.var * np.log(g1.var / g0.var)
                      1)
        if g0.mean < x[0] < g1.mean or g1.mean < x[0] < g0.mean:
            self.threshold = x[0]
        else:
            self.threshold = x[1]
    def project(self, x: np.ndarray):
        return x @ self.w
    def classify(self, x: np.ndarray):
        return (x @ self.w > self.threshold).astype(int)
class MultiFisherLinearDiscriminant:
    def __init__(self, W=None, threshold=None, n_classes=3):
        self.W = W
        self.threshold = threshold
        self.n classes = n classes
    def fit(self, x_train: np.ndarray, y_train: np.ndarray):
        cov_b = [] # between
        cov_w = [] # within
        mean = []
        mu = x_train.mean(0, keepdims=True) # 1 D
        for k in range(self.n_classes):
            x_k = x_{train}[y_{train} == k] # N_k D
            mean_k = np.mean(x_k, axis=0, keepdims=True) # 1 D
            mean.append(mean_k)
            dist = x_k[:, None, :] - mean_k[:, :, None] # N_K D D
            cov_k = np.einsum('nde,nde->ed', dist, dist)
            cov_w.append(cov_k)
            dist = mean_k - mu
            cov_k = (y_train == k).sum() * dist * dist.T
            cov_b.append(cov_k)
```

```
cov b = np.sum(cov b, 0)
        cov_w = np.sum(cov_w, 0)
        A = np.linalg.inv(cov_w) @ cov_w
        _, vectors = np.linalg.eig(A)
        self.W = vectors[:, -(self.n_classes-1):]
#测试
def create_data(size=50, add_outlier=False, add_class=False):
    assert size % 2 == 0
    x0 = np.random.normal(size=size).reshape(-1, 2) - 1
    x1 = np.random.normal(size=size).reshape(-1, 2) + 1
    if add outlier:
        x = np.random.normal(size=10).reshape(-1, 2) + np.array([5, 10])
        return np.concatenate([x0, x1, x]), np.concatenate([np.zeros(size//2), np.ones(size//2 + 5)])
    if add class:
        x = np.random.normal(size=size).reshape(-1, 2) + 3
        return np.concatenate([x0, x1, x]), np.concatenate([np.zeros(size//2), np.ones(size//2), 2*np.ones(size/
    return np.concatenate([x0, x1]), np.concatenate([np.zeros(size//2), np.ones(size//2)])
model = FisherLinearDiscriminant()
model.fit(x train, y train)
plt.scatter(x_train[:, 0], x_train[:, 1], c=y_train)
x1_test, x2_test = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(-5, 5, 100), np.linspace(-5, 5, 100))
x_test = np.concatenate([x1_test, x2_test]).reshape(2, -1).T
y pred = model.classify(x test)
x = np.linspace(-5, 5, 20)
plt.contourf(x1_test, x2_test, y_pred.reshape(100, -1), alpha=0.2, levels=np.linspace(0,1,3))
plt.plot(x, x * model.w[1]/model.w[0], label='w', linestyle='--')
plt.title('Fisher Discriminant')
plt.gca().set_aspect('equal', adjustable='box')
plt.xlim(-5, 5)
plt.ylim(-5, 5)
plt.show()
plt.plot(x, x * model.w[1]/model.w[0], label='w', linestyle='--')
w = model.w
rollmat = np.zeros((2,2))
div = np.sqrt(w[0] ** 2 + w[1] ** 2)
rollmat[0,0] = w[0]/div
rollmat[0,1] = w[1]/div
rollmat[1,0] = -w[1]/div
rollmat[1,1] = w[0]/div
x_proj = x_train@w
x_proj = np.concatenate([x_proj[:,None], np.zeros_like(x_proj[:,None])],axis=-1).reshape(-1, 2)
#plt.scatter(x_proj[:,0], x_proj[:,1]-5, c=y_train)
x_roll = x_proj @ rollmat
plt.contourf(x1_test, x2_test, y_pred.reshape(100, -1), alpha=0.2, levels=np.linspace(0,1,3))
plt.scatter(x_roll[:, 0], x_roll[:,1], c=y_train)
plt.scatter(0, 0, marker='x', alpha=1)
plt.title('Projection')
plt.gca().set_aspect('equal', adjustable='box')
plt.xlim(-5, 5)
plt.ylim(-5, 5)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





# 后记

有些地方还没整明白,明白了再回来补充.

# 参考文献

- [1] Fukunaga, K. (1990). Introduction to Statistical Pattern Recognition (Second ed.). Academic Press. 441-454.
- [2] Christopher M. Bishop.(2007). Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning. 187-192.