# 第4章: 非参数方法

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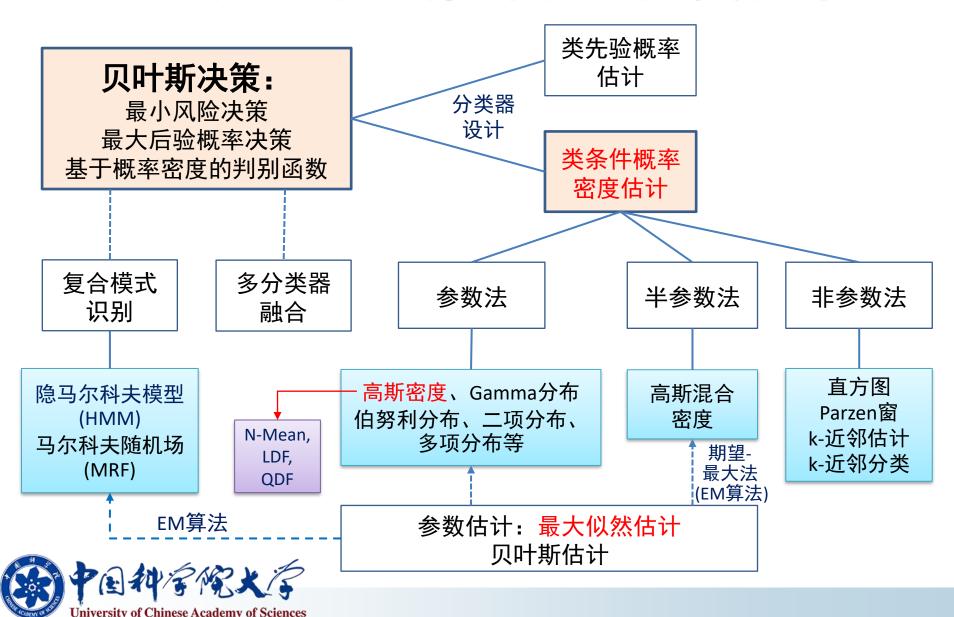
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# 基于贝叶斯决策的模式分类框架



# 上次课主要内容回顾

- 特征维数与过拟合
  - 增加特征带来更多判别信息
  - 克服过拟合的方法?
- 期望最大法(EM)
  - 对数似然度对缺失数据的期望
  - EM for Gaussian mixture
- 隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)
  - Three basic problems
  - Viterbi Algorithm (DP)
  - Extensions



# 提纲

- 第4章 非参数方法
  - 密度估计
  - Parzen窗方法
  - K近邻(k-NN)估计
  - 最近邻规则
    - 扩展:标签平滑性
  - 距离度量
    - Tangent Distance
  - Approximation by Series Expansion
    - 扩展:



# 密度估计

- 概率和密度
  - 概率: 特征空间中一定区域内样本的比率

$$P = \int_{\mathcal{R}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}'$$

- 假设局部区域(体积为V, 样本数k)内等概率密度

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}' \simeq p(\mathbf{x})V \qquad p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k/n}{V}$$

- 如何决定局部区域的大小: 随样本数n变化
- $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 收敛到 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的条件  $\lim_{n\to\infty} V_n = 0$

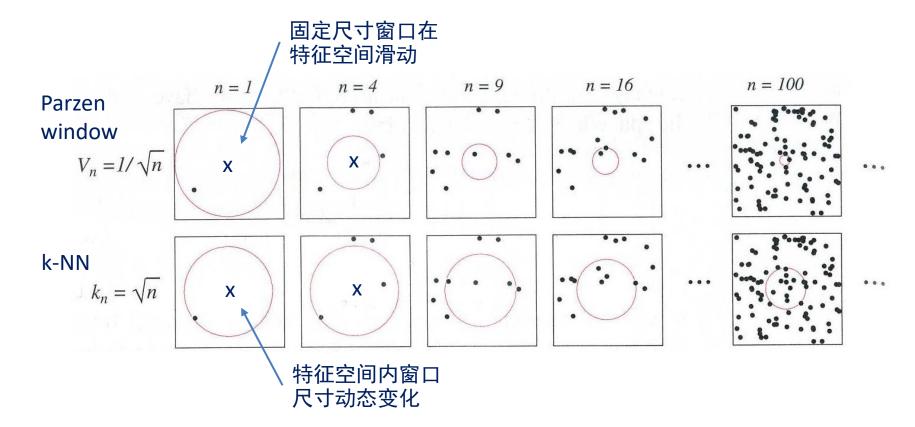
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} k_n / n = 0$$



### • 非参数概率密度估计

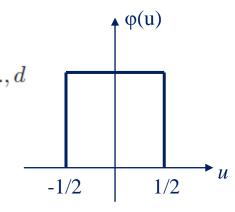
- Parzen window: 固定局部区域体积V, k变化
- k-nearest neighbor: 固定局部样本数k, V变化



### **Parzen Window**

• 窗函数: hypercube

$$\varphi(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |u_j| \le 1/2 & j = 1, ..., d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



- 满足条件

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
  $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$ 

- 以x为中心、体积为  $V_n = h_n^d$  的局部区域内样本数

$$k_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

- 概率密度估计 $k_n/nV_n$ 

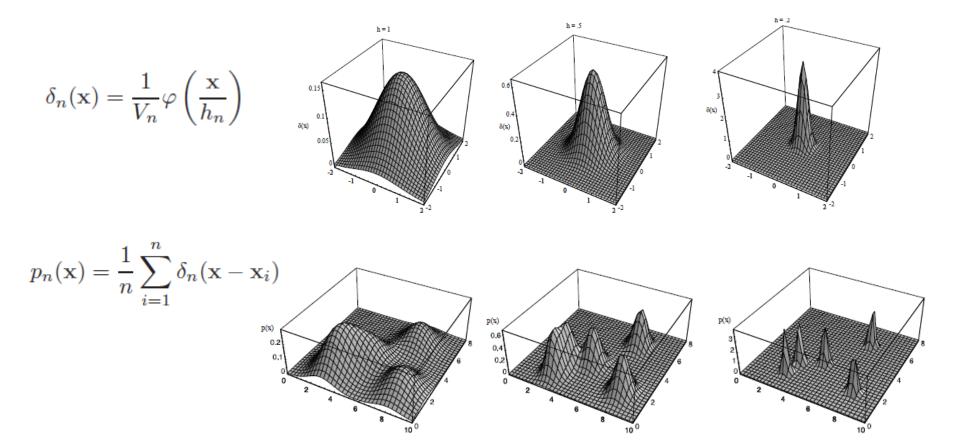
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{V_n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

• 推广:满足密度函数要求的窗函数,如高斯函数

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
  $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$ 



#### Gaussian window, variable width (h=1, 0.5, 0.2)



Large h: low variability, under fitting

Small h: high variability, overfitting



#### • Parzen窗密度估计的收敛性

- $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 的期望是 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的平滑(卷积)
  - Samples  $\mathbf{x}_1,...,\mathbf{x}_n$  are i.i.d (independently and identically distributed) from  $p(\mathbf{x})$

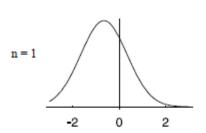
$$\begin{split} \bar{p}_n(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathcal{E}[p_n(\mathbf{x})] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}\Big[\frac{1}{V_n}\varphi\Big(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\Big)\Big] \qquad \text{对x}_i \text{求期望} \,, \\ &= \int \frac{1}{V_n}\varphi\Big(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{v}}{h_n}\Big) \, p(\mathbf{v}) \, d\mathbf{v} \qquad \text{因此不同x}_i \text{的期望} \\ &= \int \delta_n(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{v})p(\mathbf{v}) \, d\mathbf{v} \,. \end{split}$$
 When  $n \to \infty \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} V_n = 0 \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} nV_n = \infty$  
$$\overline{p}_n(\mathbf{x}) \to p(\mathbf{x})$$

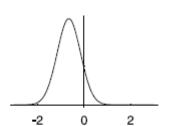
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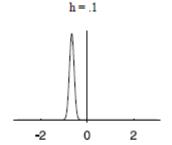
• 示例: 高斯窗函数  $\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$ 

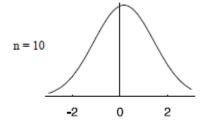
$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$$

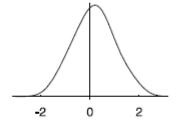
$$p_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{h_n} \varphi\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h_n}\right) \qquad \underline{h_n = h_1/\sqrt{n}}$$

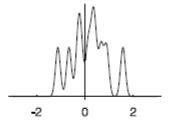


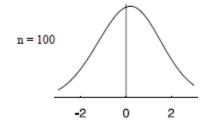


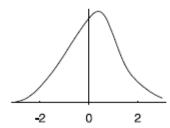


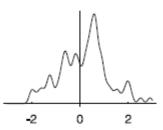


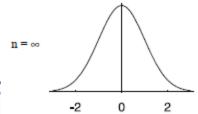


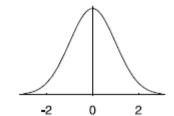


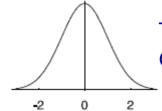




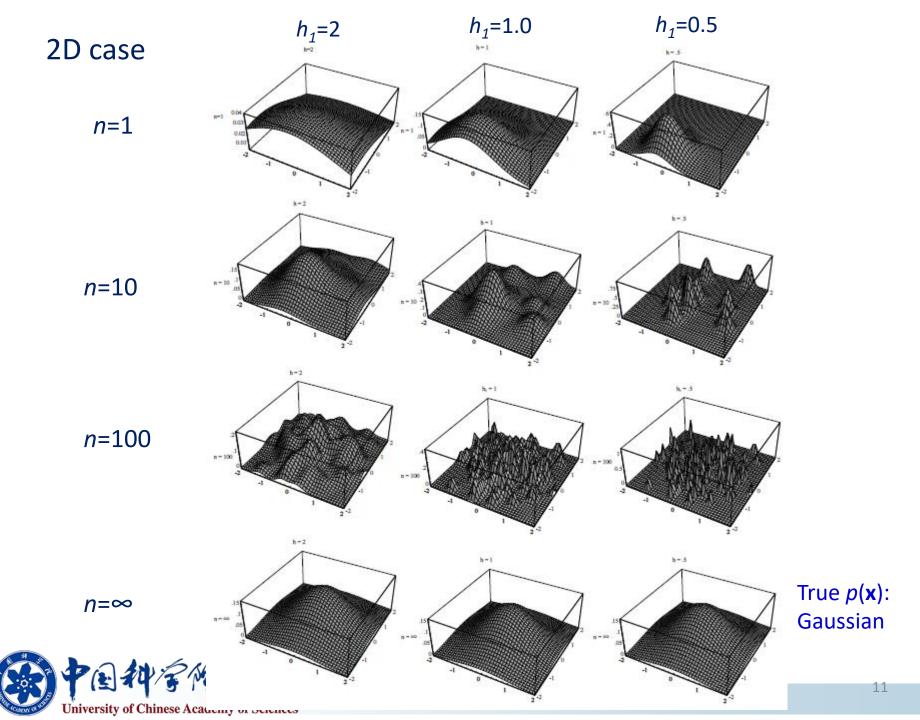




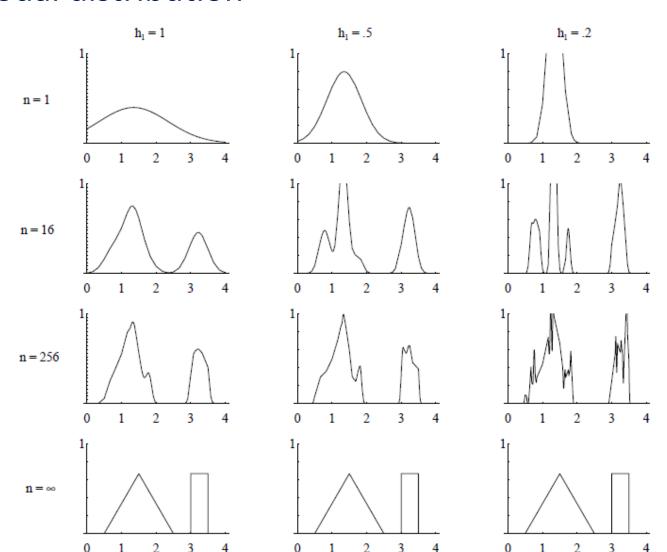




True p(x): Gaussian

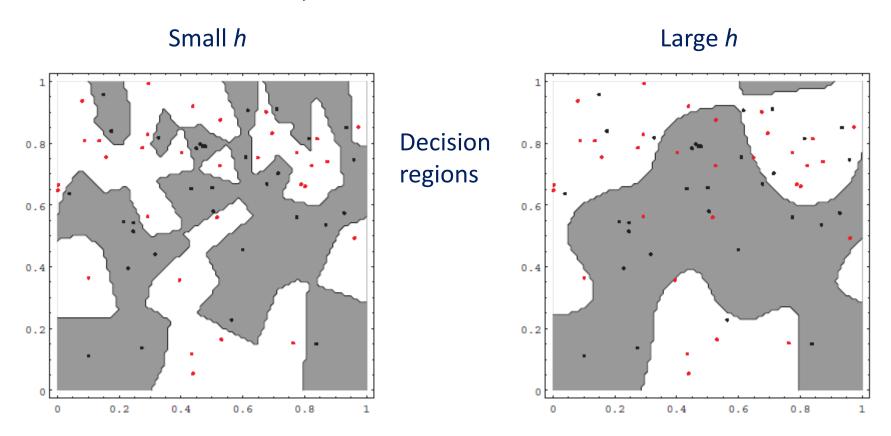


#### Bimodal distribution





### • 分类的例子 $\max_{i} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) P(\omega_{i})$



小的窗口带来过拟合,大的窗口欠拟合。 上部和下部密度区别大,适合不同的*h*值 (考虑Generalization)



### • 窗宽h,选择经验

- 一般原则: n越大或密度越大,  $h_n$ 越小

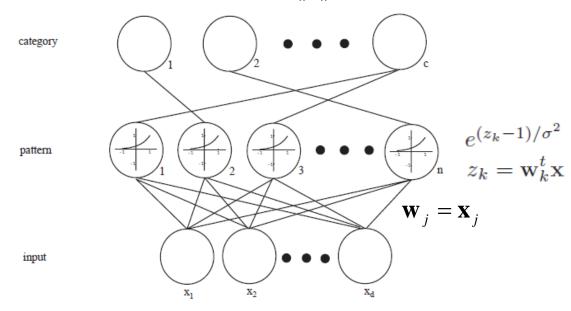
- 随n变化:  $V_n = V_1/\sqrt{n}$ 

- 随x变化: h(x), h(x<sub>i</sub>)
  - x测试样本, x<sub>i</sub>训练样本
  - 比如: 根据k-NN的距离估计局部密度, h与局部密度成反比
- 交叉验证(cross validation)
  - 比如选择 $V_1$ : 设多个候选值,对每个值的效果进行交叉验证



#### Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)

- 输出每个类别的概率密度
- 隐节点: pattern unit, 对应Parzen窗函数
- Normalized pattern:  $\mathbf{x}$  ←  $\mathbf{x}$  /  $\|\mathbf{x}\|$



Why 
$$e^{(z_k-1)/\sigma^2}$$
  $\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_k-\mathbf{w}_k}{h_n}\right) \propto e^{-(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)^t(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)/2\sigma^2}$ 



# K近邻(k-NN)估计

- 概率密度估计
  - 固定局部区域样本数k, 体积V变化

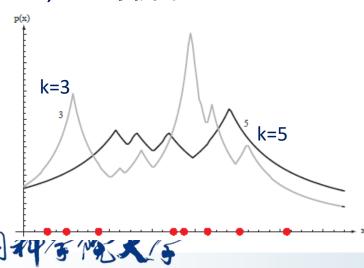
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{k_n/n}{V_n}$$

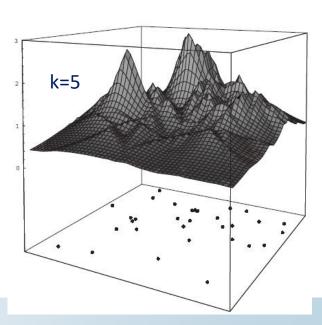
- 收敛到 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 条件

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$$
 and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$ 

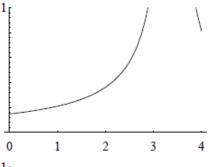
- 一种选择:  $k_n = \sqrt{n}$
- 1D, 2D的例子

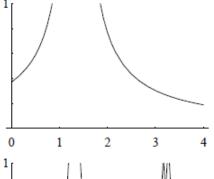
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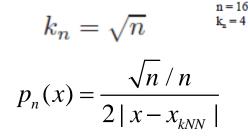


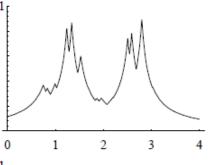


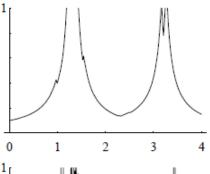
#### More 1D examples







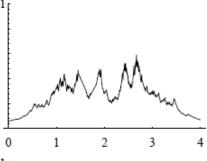


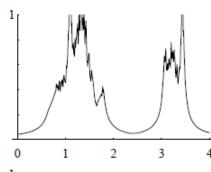




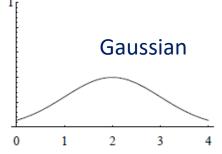
n = 1 $k_n = 1$ 

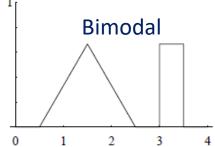
n = 16











True p(x)



• K-NN分类: 后验概率

- 
$$k_i$$
 NNs from class  $i$   $k = \sum_{i=1}^{c} k_i$ 

从所有类别的样本中 搜索**x**的k近邻样本

$$p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i) = \frac{k_i/n}{V}$$

$$P_n(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_j)} = \frac{k_i}{k}$$

- 分类错误率: 当  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$  and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$  趋近贝叶斯错误率

K-NN分类规则里没有概率密度,但要注意,该规则是从非参数概率密度估计和贝叶斯决策过来的

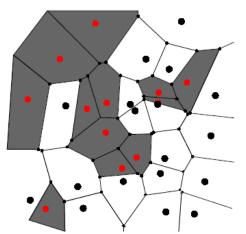


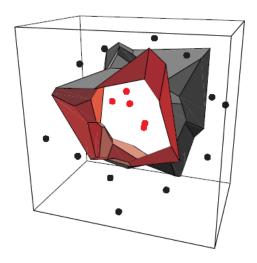
# 最近邻规则

- Nearest Neighbor (1-NN) Rule
  - Among labeled data  $\mathcal{D}^n = \{\mathbf{x}_1, ..., \mathbf{x}_n\} \mathbf{x}'$  is the NN of  $\mathbf{x}$
  - Assume  $P(\omega|\mathbf{x}') \simeq P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$
  - Classification: MAP

$$\omega_m = \arg\max_i P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \omega(\mathbf{x}')$$

Decision regions: Voronoi tesselation





### • 最近邻规则的错误率

$$P(e) = \int P(e|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$P(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \underline{P(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')} p(\mathbf{x}'|\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}'$$
 **x**': NN of **x**

- 当n→∞, p(x'|x) (x'为x的最近邻的概率)趋近以x 为中心的delta函数
- 对 $P(e|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')$ , 假设  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{x}_{j}'$  (最近训练样本,与 $\mathbf{x}$  独立)的类别标号分别为 θ 和 θ<sub>j</sub>'

$$P(\theta, \theta'_j | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'_j) = P(\theta | \mathbf{x}) P(\theta'_j | \mathbf{x}'_j)$$

$$P_n(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\theta = \omega_i, \theta' = \omega_i | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}_j')$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \left[ 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}') \right] \underline{\delta(\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x})} \ d\mathbf{x}' = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$$



#### • 最近邻规则的错误率

- Asymptotic error rate  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$ 

$$P = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int P_n(e|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})\right]p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = P^2(\omega_m|\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i \neq m} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{Minimized when } P_i$$

$$(i \neq m) \text{ are equal}$$

$$P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{P^*(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1} & i \neq m \\ 1 - P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) & i = m \end{cases} \quad \text{(Bayes error)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \geq (1 - P^*(e|\mathbf{x}))^2 + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1}$$



#### Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \ge (1 - P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}))^{2} + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c - 1}$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \le 2P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}) - \frac{c}{c-1}P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}).$$

Error rate

$$P = \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x})\right] p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \xrightarrow{} P \leq 2P^{*}$$

$$Var[P^*(e|\mathbf{x})] = \int [P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) - P^*]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$
$$= \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - P^{*2} \ge 0 \longrightarrow \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \ge P^{*2}$$

Error bound

$$P^* \le P \le P^* \left(2 - \frac{c}{c - 1} P^*\right) \overset{\not \sim}{\blacktriangleleft}$$



证明这个bound比较费劲,一般来说记住结论即可。 证明过程中有些思想很有启发,比如 $P(e | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ 假设

# 扩展: 半监督学习中的标签平滑性

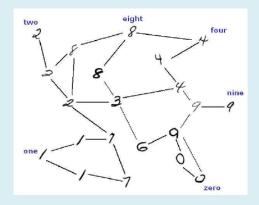
#### • 半监督学习

- Inductive learning
  - 由训练样本得到分类器模型
- Transductive learning
  - 标记样本+无标记样本一起分析,直接得到无标记样本的类别
- Gaussain random field
  - 假设临近样本类别标号相似
  - 标记样本最小化分类损失,无标记 样本最小化临近样本之间标号差异

$$\min \sum_{i \in L} (f_i - y_i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{ij} (f_i - f_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in L} (f_i - y_i)^2 + \mathbf{f}^T \Delta \mathbf{f}$$
(Laplacian  $\Delta$ =I-D)

部分有标记,大部分无标记 。。。。。。。。



# **Break**



# K近邻的快速计算

- 分类的计算复杂度O(dn)
- 近邻搜索的三种策略
  - Partial distance
  - Prestructuring
  - Editing (pruning, condensing)

Full distance to the current closest prototype  $D^2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ Terminate computing if the partial square distance is greater than  $D^2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ 

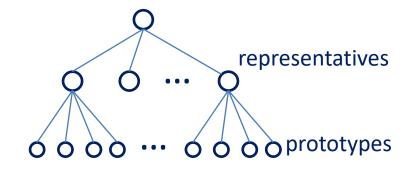


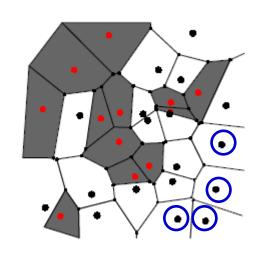
#### Prestructuring

- Search tree, prototypes are linked to the nodes, each labeled with a representative prototype
  - E.g. Constructed by clustering
- 1-NN搜索: 先找出到x的最近代表 点, 然后计算与最近代表点连接 原型的距离, 找出最近原型
- 可结合partial distance
- 为保证找到最近原型,应从多个 代表点的原型中搜索

#### Editing

 Remove prototypes that are surrounded by samples (Voronoi neighbors) of same class





有更多近邻搜索的快速算法,如branch-and-bound, k-d tree等(在此省略)



# 距离度量

### • 距离度量(metric)的性质

non-negativity:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \geq 0$ 

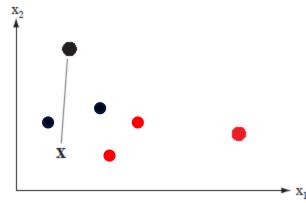
reflexivity:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0$  if and only if  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$ 

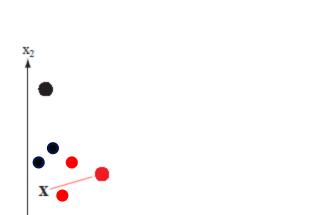
symmetry:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a})$ 

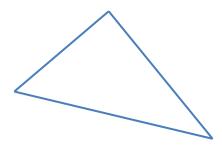
triangle inequality:  $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) + D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) \ge D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c})$ 



- 比如, 当特征变尺度







Euclidean metric

$$D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} (a_k - b_k)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

### • 几种Metric

- Minkowski ( $L_k$  norm)

$$L_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^d |a_i - b_i|^k\right)^{1/k}$$

- Manhattan (city block distance): k=1
- Tanimoto metric (for binary features)

$$D_{Tanimoto}(S_1, S_2) = \frac{n_1 + n_2 - 2n_{12}}{n_1 + n_2 - n_{12}}$$

Metric Learning

Parameters in metric optimized in learning (e.g., empirical risk minimization)

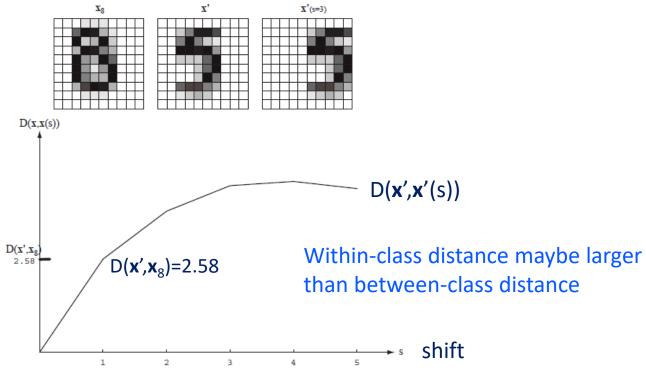
$$D_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i (a_i - b_i)^2$$

$$D_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})^{t} \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})$$



### **Tangent Distance**

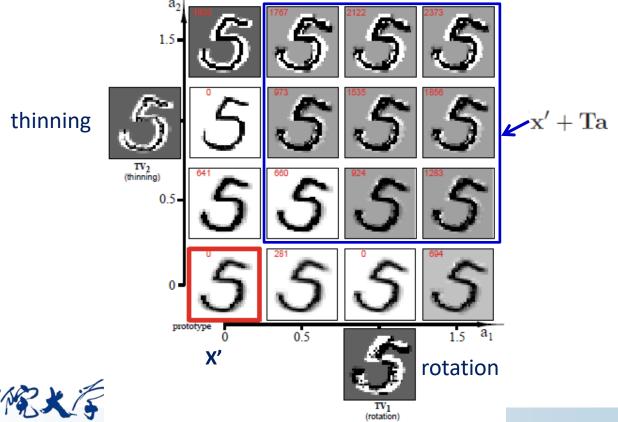
- Image Shape Transformation
  - Shift (translation), rotation, scaling, distortion
  - Distance sensitive to transformation





#### Tangent distance

- Search for optimal parameters for a combination of transformations for a prototype to minimize the distance to test sample
- Parameterized transformation:  $\mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \alpha_i)$  这个参数化变换是一种人为 定义的变形方式(如旋转)
- Tangent vectors:  $\mathbf{TV}_i = \mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \ \alpha_i) \mathbf{x}'$  近似梯度方向,可看作变形空间的基矢量
- Linear combination in the space spanned by TVs:  $\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}$



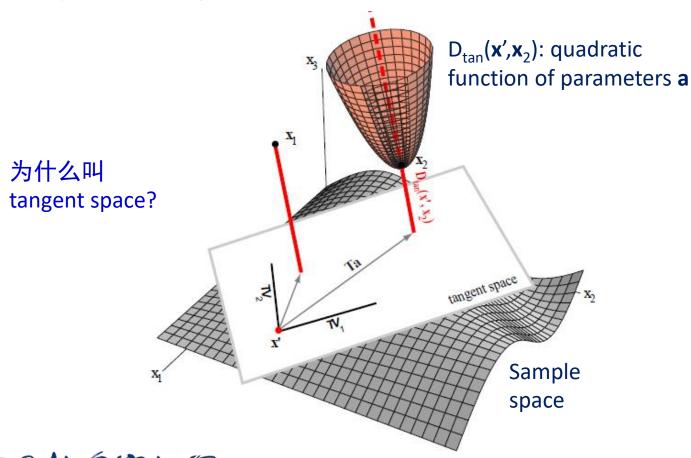
#### Tangent distance

**University of Chinese Academy of Sciences** 

Euclidean distance to tangent space

$$D_{tan}(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{a}}[\|(\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}) - \mathbf{x}\|]$$
 点到超平面的最近距离

• Optimization: gradient search w.r.t a



# **Approximation by Series Expansion**

- Parzen窗密度估计: 计算量大
- 窗函数用序列展开

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \qquad b_j = \frac{a_j}{nV_n} \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

 $-b_j$ 可离线计算, $p_n(x)$ 只需m次计算(m < n)



### • 高斯窗函数的Taylor展开

$$\sqrt{\pi} \varphi(u) = e^{-u^2} \simeq \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (-1)^j \frac{u^{2j}}{j!} \quad (以u^2 为自变量)$$

$$m=2 \qquad \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right) \simeq 1 - \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{h^2} x \ x_i - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x^2 - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x_i^2$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} p_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right) \simeq b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \quad b_1 = \frac{2}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{h^3}$$

只有当max|x-x<sub>i</sub>|<h时,展开的近似误差较小,然而这要求h比较大当h较小,使用更多的展开项(m比较大)

这个方法实用价值不大,因为密度估计有误差,而从分类的角度,有很多分类器可以代替。但是思路值得借鉴。



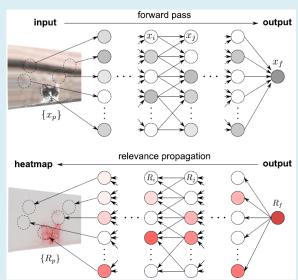
# 扩展: 泰勒展开用于神经网络解释

- 估计每个输入特征对模型输出 值的影响程度(Heatmap R(x))
  - Sensitivity analysis
  - 本方法
    - 将输出相关度(Relevance)  $R_i$ 分解为每个输入特征 $x_i$ 的贡献度之和
    - x<sub>i</sub>的贡献度汇总为R<sub>i</sub>

#### **Deep Taylor decomposition**

$$R_{j} = \left(\frac{\partial R_{j}}{\partial \{x_{i}\}}\big|_{\{\widetilde{x}_{i}\}^{(j)}}\right)^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot (\{x_{i}\} - \{\widetilde{x}_{i}\}^{(j)}) + \varepsilon_{j} = \sum_{i} \underbrace{\frac{\partial R_{j}}{\partial x_{i}}\big|_{\{\widetilde{x}_{i}\}^{(j)} \cdot (x_{i} - \widetilde{x}_{i}^{(j)})}}_{R_{ij}} + \varepsilon_{j}$$

$$R_i = \sum_{i} \frac{\partial R_j}{\partial x_i} |_{\{\widetilde{x}_i\}^{(j)}} \cdot (x_i - \widetilde{x}_i^{(j)})$$







# 总结

- 非参数法的基本思想
  - 没有给定概率密度函数形式
  - 基于概率和密度的原始定义,以训练样本的局部分布 近似x的局部密度
- Parzen window
- K-nearest neighbor (k-NN)
  - 1-nearest neighbor (1-NN), Error bound
  - 快速搜索
- 距离度量
  - Tangent distance
- Series expansion



# 统计模式识别的作用和地位

- 贝叶斯决策
  - MAP, 最小风险决策
  - 贝叶斯分类器:理想情况(样本无穷多、概率密度准确估计)下最优
  - 各种分类器性能分析的参照
- Parametric/Non-parametric统计分类器
  - 训练样本较少时比较competitive
- 概率密度估计
  - 概率密度模型:生成模型,可用于判别outlier ( $p(\mathbf{x}) < t$ )
  - 信息论方法的基础,如熵、互信息等
  - K-NN: local density, local accuracy of classifier



# 统计模式识别的作用和地位

### • 特征空间分析

- 假设空间相邻的样本类别也相同(流形假设, Manifold assumption)
- 基于特征空间划分的分类器设计,如tree classifier
- 基于特征空间的分类器性能分析,如神经网络的决策面/决策区域

### • 与其他分类方法的关系

- 判别模型(SVM, 神经网络等): 近似后验概率, 或输出可近似转换为后验概率
- 基于距离/相似度的分类器: 可从特征空间分析
- 结构PR问题转换为统计PR: Dissimilarity embedding



# 统计模式识别方法

#### 生成模型

(Density-based, Bayes decision)

#### **Parametric**

- √ Gaussian
- ✓ Dirichlet
- ✓ Bayesian network
- ✓ Hidden Markov model

#### **Non-Parametric**

- ✓ Histogram density
- ✓ Parzen window
- ✓ K-nearest neighbor

#### 判别模型

(discriminant/decision function)

- ✓ Linear methods
- ✓ Neural network
- ✓ Logistic regression
- ✓ Decision tree
- ✓ Kernel (SVM)
- ✓ Boosting

a.k.a. Non-parametric

#### Semi-Parametric

✓ Gaussian mixture



# 下次课(向世明老师)