

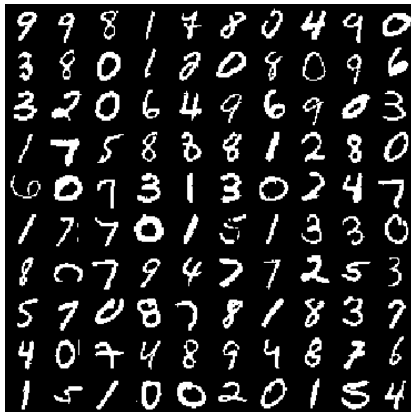
Naive Bayes Classification

Machine Learning and Deep Learning

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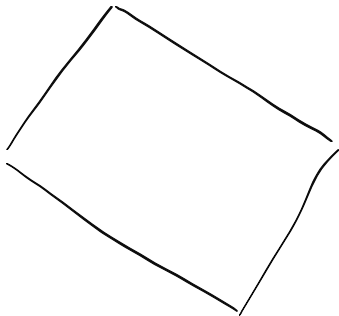
Today we meet MNIST for the first time:



- 70000 images of handwritten images;
- available grayscale, we will use a binarized version;
- the task is to classify each image into the right digit.

IL DATASET:

$$D = \{IM_1, \dots, IM$$



We are given a training set $\{X_i, Y_i\}_{i=1}^n$, with $X_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $Y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.

- n is the number of training images;
- each image $X_i = \{x_i^{(1)}, \dots, x_i^{(m)}\}$ is a vector of m pixels;
- each label Y_i is just a number among $\{1, \dots, d\}$.

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- $P(X/Y)$ is the likelihood of the image X under the model Y ;
- $P(X)$ is the probability of the image X under the whole dataset. Does not influence the argmax so we can drop it.

Finding the prior of a class Y is easy.

Simply count the number of examples of each class and divide by the number of total examples.

$$P(Y = c) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}\{Y_i == c\}}{n}$$

Naive assumption: all pixels are independent given the class. The probability of an image is the product of the probability of every single pixel.

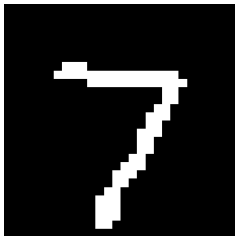
$$P(X_i/Y_c) = \prod_{j=1}^m P(x_i^{(j)}/Y_c)$$

During training, we need to model this for each possible class:



During testing, the likelihood of an image under a class is built by taking the class model (the one built before, during training) and:

- for each active pixel, account for the probability of being active given class;
- for each zero pixel, account for one minus the probability of being active given class;



Once we can model $P(Y/X)$ for each class, we can classify an image by choosing the class that maximizes it:

$$\tilde{Y} = \arg \max_Y P(Y/X) = P(X/Y)P(Y)$$

All those products of probabilities can result in nothing. Use log-probabilities instead!

$$\log P(X_i/Y_c) = \sum_{j=1}^m \log P(x_i^{(j)}/Y_c)$$

$$\log P(Y/X) = \log P(X/Y) + \log P(Y)$$

Algorithm 1 pseudocode for training

```
1: for  $j = 1$  to  $d$  do  
2:   compute the class prior  $P(Y_j)$   
3:   compute a model for  $P(X/Y_j)$   
4: end for
```

Algorithm 2 pseudocode for inference

```
1: for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do  
2:   for  $j = 1$  to  $d$  do  
3:     compute  $\log P(X_i, Y_j)$   
4:     compute  $\log P(Y_j/X_i) =$   
        $\log P(X_i, Y_j) + \log P(Y_j)$   
5:   end for  
6:    $Y_i = \arg \max_{Y_j} \log P(Y_j/X_i)$   
7: end for
```
