

山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

机器学习 课程实验报告

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实验题目: Naive Bayes		
实验学时: 2	实验日期: 2021/11/08	
实验目的: 1. 使用 Naive Bayes 在数据集上对结果进行推断; 2. 切分数据集, 观察不同大小的 training_data 在 Naive Bayes 模型下结果的变化;		
硬件环境: CPU: Intel i5-9300H GPU: UHD630		
软件环境: Python3.8 PyCharm CE		
实验步骤与内容: 1. Naive Bayes 的多变量分类问题: (1) Training_data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each training sample involves a different number of features $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} = [x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, \dots, x_{n_i}^{(i)}]^T$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The j-th feature of $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ takes a finite set of values, $x_j^{(i)} \in \{1, 2, \dots, v\}$ <p>每一个 training_data 的自变量 \mathbf{x} 是一个 n^i 维向量, \mathbf{x} 的第 j 个 feature x_j 有 v 种不同的取值;</p> (2) 多分类问题的空间为: $(\Omega = \{p(y), p(t y)\}_{y \in \{0,1\}, t \in \{1, \dots, v\}})$ (3) 极大似然函数: $\begin{aligned} \ell(\Omega) &= \log \prod_{i=1}^m p(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(\mathbf{x}^{(i)} y^{(i)}) p(y^{(i)}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(y^{(i)}) \prod_{j=1}^{n_i} p(x_j^{(i)} y^{(i)}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \log p(x_j^{(i)} y^{(i)}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(y^{(i)}) \end{aligned}$ (4) 分类问题可建模为:		

- Problem formulation

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \ell(\Omega) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \log p(x_j^{(i)} | y^{(i)}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \log p(y^{(i)}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{y \in \{0,1\}} p(y) = 1, \\ & \sum_{t=1}^v p(t | y) = 1, \forall y = 0, 1 \\ & p(y) \geq 0, \forall y = 0, 1 \\ & p(t | y) \geq 0, \forall t = 1, \dots, v, \forall y = 0, 1 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 根据拉格朗日乘数法求的最优化结果：

$$\begin{aligned} p(t | y) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y) \text{count}^{(i)}(t)}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y) \sum_{t=1}^v \text{count}^{(i)}(t)} \\ p(y) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y)}{m} \\ \text{where } \text{count}^{(i)}(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{1}(x_j^{(i)} = t) \end{aligned}$$

$p(t|y)$ 表示对于第*i*个training_data, y 值(label) = y 的情况下, 对应的 x 值(n 维向量), x 值的所有feature, 即 $x_j = t (1 \leq j \leq n_i)$ 的个数占 x 的所有可能取值之和 $\sum_{t=1}^v \text{count}^{(i)}(t)$ 的比例

(6) 引入 Laplace smoothing:

对于 n 维向量 x 中的一个feature x_j , 可能对于所有的 y 值, training_data中都不存在该 x_j , 因此导致:

$$p_{j^*}(x_{j^*} = 1 | y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y \wedge x_{j^*}^{(i)} = 1)}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y)} = 0, \forall y = 0, 1$$

这样会导致后面test过程中, 如果出现test_data的 n 维 x 向量中 $x_j = 1$, 则:

$$p(y | x) = \frac{p(y) \prod_{j=1}^n p_j(x_j | y)}{\sum_y \prod_{j=1}^n p_j(x_j | y) p(y)} = \frac{0}{0}, \forall y = 0, 1$$

无法得到正确结果, 因此引入Laplace smoothing

(7) 本问题下 Laplace smoothing 后得到:

- Laplace smoothing

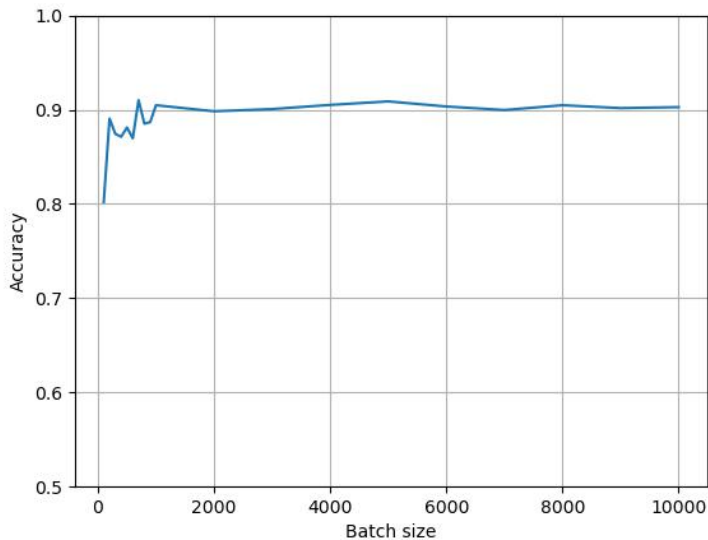
$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t | y) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y) \text{count}^{(i)}(t) + 1}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y) \sum_{t=1}^v \text{count}^{(i)}(t) + v} \\ \psi(y) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y) + 1}{m + k} \end{aligned}$$

2. 训练&预测过程:

(1) 在 training_data 上建立 Naive Bayes 模型, 计算出相应的 $p(y)$ 和 $p_j(x/y)$

(2) 基于计算得到的 $p(y)$ 和 $p_j(x/y)$, 在 test_data 上面对 y 各种取值求解概率大小, 保留最大概率的 y 作为对应 x 取值下的预测结果, 将其与真实 y 值进行比较, 得到预测准确率;

(3) 基于不同的数据大小得到的预测结果如下:



结论分析与体会：

1. Naive Bayes 假设了 x 的各个 feature 是独立同分布的，因此才能够利用该模型进行预测，预测效果不错；
2. 数据集大小会影响预测效果，当数据集十分小时，模型不具有普遍性，因此预测的准确率会降低，当数据集足够大时（此问题中超过 2000 个数据），继续增大数据集大小，预测的准确度不会大幅提升，而是在轻微波动；

附录：程序源代码

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

class NaiveBayes:
    def __init__(self, training_data, test_data):
        self.training_x = training_data[:, :-1]
        self.training_y = training_data[:, -1]
        self.test_x = test_data[:, :-1]
        self.test_y = test_data[:, -1]
        self.py = np.zeros(5)
        self.pjxy = np.zeros((8, 5, 5))

    def get_py_with_ls(self, count_y, batch_size, number_of_value_y):
        self.py = np.zeros(5)
        for i in range(5):
            self.py[i] = (count_y[i] + 1) / (batch_size + number_of_value_y)

    def get_pjxy_with_ls(self, count_jxy, count_y, number_of_value_x):
        self.pjxy = np.zeros((8, 5, 5))
        for j in range(8):
```

```

        for x in range(5):
            for y in range(5):
                self.pjxy[j][x][y] += (count_jxy[j][x][y] + 1) / (count_y[y] +
number_of_value_x[x])

```

```

def max_likelihood(self, x):
    pred_y = self.py.copy()
    for y in range(5):
        for j in range(8):
            pred_y[y] *= self.pjxy[j][x[j]][y]

```

```

    return np.argmax(pred_y)

```

```

def train(self, training_data):
    self.training_x = training_data[:, :-1]
    self.training_y = training_data[:, -1]

```

```

    # count_x[j][x]: 第 j 个 feature, xj = x 的个数
    count_x = np.zeros((8, 5))
    # count_y[y]: y_label = y 的个数
    count_y = np.zeros(5)
    # count_jxy[j][x][y]: 第 j 个 feature, xj = x and y = y 的个数
    count_jxy = np.zeros((8, 5, 5))

```

```

    # 遍历所有 training_data, 记录每一行中 count_x 和 count_y
    for data_x, data_y in zip(self.training_x, self.training_y):
        count_y[data_y] += 1
        for j in range(8):
            count_x[j][data_x[j]] += 1
            count_jxy[j][data_x[j]][data_y] += 1

```

```

    number_of_value_x = np.array([np.sum(count_x[j] > 0) for j in range(8)])
    number_of_value_y = np.sum(count_y > 0)

```

```

    self.get_py_with_ls(count_y, training_data.shape[0], number_of_value_y)
    self.get_pjxy_with_ls(count_jxy, count_y, number_of_value_x)

```

```

def predict(self, batch_size):
    right_count = 0
    m = self.test_x.shape[0]
    for data_x, data_y in zip(self.test_x, self.test_y):
        pred_y = self.max_likelihood(data_x)
        if data_y == pred_y:
            right_count += 1

```

```

    print(f'accuracy of batch size = {batch_size}: {right_count / m}')

    return right_count / m

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # load data & initial model
    training_data = np.loadtxt("data4/training_data.txt", dtype=int)
    test_data = np.loadtxt("data4/test_data.txt", dtype=int)

    nb = NaiveBayes(training_data, test_data)
    batch_size = np.arange(100, 1000, 100)
    batch_size = np.concatenate((batch_size, np.arange(1000, 11000, 1000)))

    test_acc_list = []
    for size in batch_size:
        print(size)
        np.random.shuffle(training_data)
        nb.train(training_data[:size, :])
        test_acc_list.append(nb.predict(size))

    plt.figure(1)
    plt.grid()
    plt.ylim([0.5, 1])
    plt.xlabel('Batch size')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.plot(batch_size, test_acc_list)
    plt.show()

```