

$$L(x) = \frac{P(x|A)}{P(x|B)} > \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} > \epsilon$$

donde  $x \in \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow$  muestra en  $p$  atributos  
 $A, B$  clases.

$$P(x|A)P(A) - P(x|B)P(B) > 0 \rightarrow \text{Con el teorema de Bayes. Se reescribe}$$

$$P(x, A) - P(x, B) > 0$$

Para el cálculo de la frontera igualamos a 0

$$P(x|A)P(A) - P(x|B)P(B) = 0$$

$$P(x|A)P(A) = P(x|B)P(B)$$

\* aplicamos logaritmos

$$\log(P(x|A)) - \log(P(x|B)) = \log(P(B)/P(A))$$

$$R(x) = \log(P(x|A)) - \log(P(x|B)) - \log(P(B)/P(A))$$

$$P(x|A) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{p/2} |\Sigma_A|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_A)^T \Sigma_A^{-1} (x - \mu_A)\right)$$

$$P(x|B) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{p/2} |\Sigma_B|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_B)^T \Sigma_B^{-1} (x - \mu_B)\right)$$

$$\log(p(x|A)) = -\frac{p}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(|\Sigma_A|) -$$

$$* \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_A)^T \Sigma_A^{-1} (x - \mu_A)$$

$$R(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_A)^T \Sigma_A^{-1} (x - \mu_A) + \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_B)^T \Sigma_B^{-1} (x - \mu_B)$$