

what

Q How

A.

1. 得到先验概率分布

$$P(Y = C_k) ; k = 1, 2, \dots, K.$$

2. 条件概率分布

$$P(X = \mathbf{x} | Y = C_k) = P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = C_k)$$

3. 学习到联合概率分布 $P(X, Y)$

• 朴素贝叶斯法对条件概率分布作了条件独立性假设.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = \mathbf{x} | Y = C_k) &= P(X^{(1)} = x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)} = x^{(n)} | Y = C_k) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k) \end{aligned}$$

• 朴素贝叶斯法实际上学习到生成数据的机制, 属于生成模型.

Q 分类

A.

$$P(Y = C_k | X = \mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(X = \mathbf{x} | Y = C_k) P(Y = C_k)}{\sum_k P(X = \mathbf{x} | Y = C_k) P(Y = C_k)}$$

条件独立.

$$P(Y = C_k | X = \mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(Y = C_k) \prod P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)}{\sum P(Y = C_k) \prod P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k)}$$

$$y = \arg \max_{C_k} P(Y = C_k | X = \mathbf{x})$$

$$y = \arg \max_{C_k} P(Y = C_k) \prod P(X^{(j)} = x^{(j)} | Y = C_k).$$

why 朴素贝叶斯法 很 cool

- inference cheap
- 参数量少
- 利用标量数据估计参数
- 联系分类与回归
- 实践成功

