

COMP0271: Inteligência Artificial

Naïve Bayes

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Função alvo
 $f : x \rightarrow y$

Modelo de aprendizagem

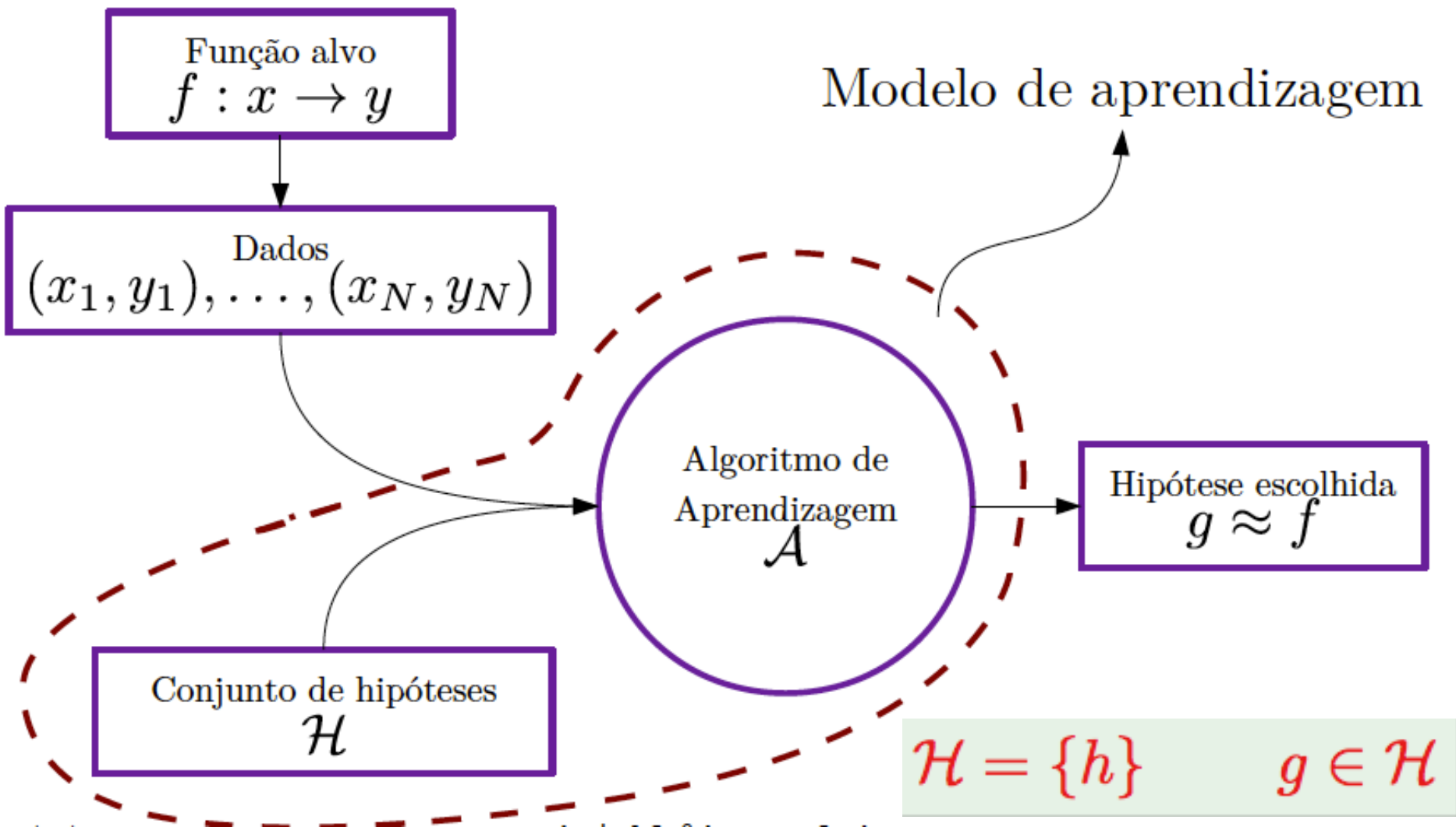
Dados
 $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$

Algoritmo de
Aprendizagem
 \mathcal{A}

Hipótese escolhida
 $g \approx f$

Conjunto de hipóteses
 \mathcal{H}

$\mathcal{H} = \{h\}$ $g \in \mathcal{H}$



Probabilidade alvo
 $P(y|\mathbf{x})$

Distrib. de entrada
desconhecida

Modelo de aprendizagem
probabilístico

$$P(y, \mathbf{x}) = P(y|\mathbf{x})P(\mathbf{x})$$

Dados

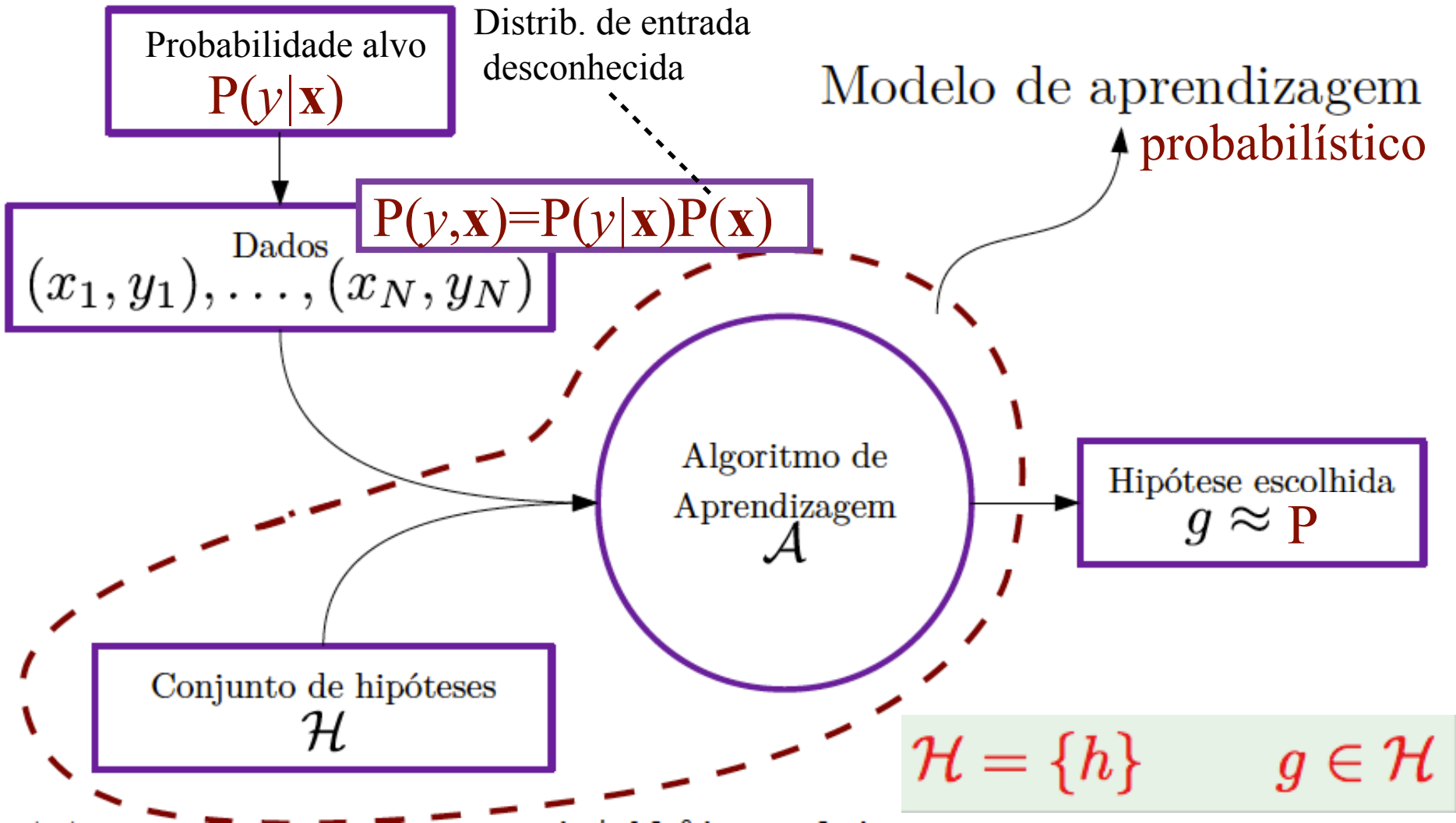
$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$

Algoritmo de
Aprendizagem
 \mathcal{A}

Hipótese escolhida
 $g \approx P$

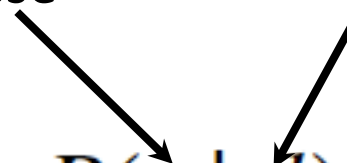
Conjunto de hipóteses
 \mathcal{H}

$$\mathcal{H} = \{h\} \quad g \in \mathcal{H}$$



Regra de Bayes

classe dados

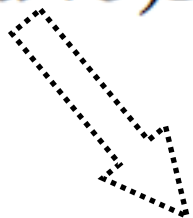

$$P(c | d) = \frac{P(d | c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

classe mais provável (*MAP* - *maximum a posteriori*)

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c | d)$$

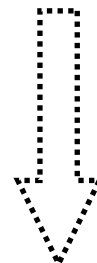
$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} \frac{P(d | c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(d | c)P(c)$$


$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c)P(c)$$

classe mais provável (*MAP* - *maximum a posteriori*)

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c) P(c)$$



difícil de aprender !

A black and white photograph of Albert Einstein. He is shown from the chest up, turned slightly away from the camera but looking back over his shoulder with a thoughtful expression. He has his characteristic wild hair and mustache. He is wearing a dark, textured jacket. His right arm is extended towards a chalkboard, with his hand near the text. The chalkboard is dark and has some texture. The text is written in a casual, handwritten style.

Simple Thoughts

Simple solutions for complex
problems

Modelo *Naïve Bayes*

- Assume-se **independência condicional**
 - atributos x_i são independentes entre si dada a classe

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_n | c) = P(x_1 | c) \cdot P(x_2 | c) \cdot P(x_3 | c) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n | c)$$

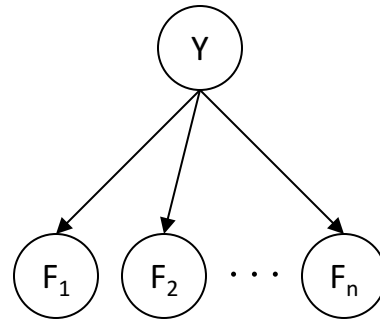
classe mais provável (*MAP* - *maximum a posteriori*)

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1 | c) \cdot P(x_2 | c) \cdot P(x_3 | c) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n | c) \cdot P(c)$$

Modelo de aprendizado *Naïve Bayes*

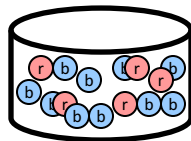
$$P(Y, F_1 \dots F_n) = P(Y) \prod_i P(F_i | Y)$$

Parâmetros do modelo e denotados por θ

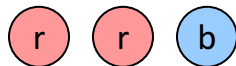


Aprender θ

- Para cada saída x dos dados de treinamento ...



$$P_{\text{ML}}(x) = \frac{\text{count}(x)}{\text{total samples}}$$



$$P_{\text{ML}}(r) = 2/3$$

- Estimativa que maximiza a *verossimilhança (likelihood) dos dados*

$$L(x, \theta) = \prod_i P_{\theta}(x_i)$$

$$P(Y, F_1 \dots F_n) = P(Y) \prod_i P(F_i | Y)$$

Aprender θ

- Atributos discretos

$$\hat{P}(c_j) = \frac{N(C = c_j)}{N} \quad \# \text{ instâncias total}$$

$$\hat{P}(x_i | c_j) = \frac{N(X_i = x_i, C = c_j)}{N(C = c_j)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ vezes valor } x_i \text{ aparece em} \\ \text{instâncias com classe } c_j \\ \# \text{ instâncias com classe } c_j \end{array}$$

Aprender θ

- Atributos contínuos
 - Probabilidade condicional modelada com a distribuição gaussiana

$$\hat{P}(X_j | C = c_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{ji}} \exp \left(-\frac{(X_j - \mu_{ji})^2}{2\sigma_{ji}^2} \right)$$

Exemplo: Reconhecimento de dígitos

- Características (*Features*): atributos usados para decisão sobre classe
 - Pixels: (6,8) = ON
 - Padrões de forma (Shape): NumComponents, AspectRatio, NumLoops
 - ...

0

1

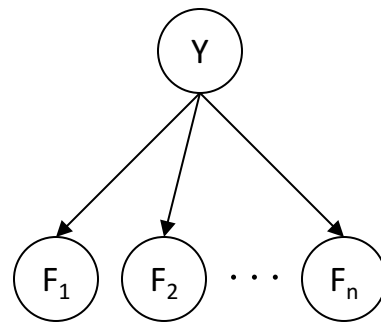
2

1

??

Exemplo: Reconhecimento de dígitos

- Possível abordagem:
 - Uma feature (variável) F_{ij} por cada posição da grid $\langle i,j \rangle$
 - Valores: on / off
 - Cada exemplo (input) \rightarrow **vetor de características** (feature vector).

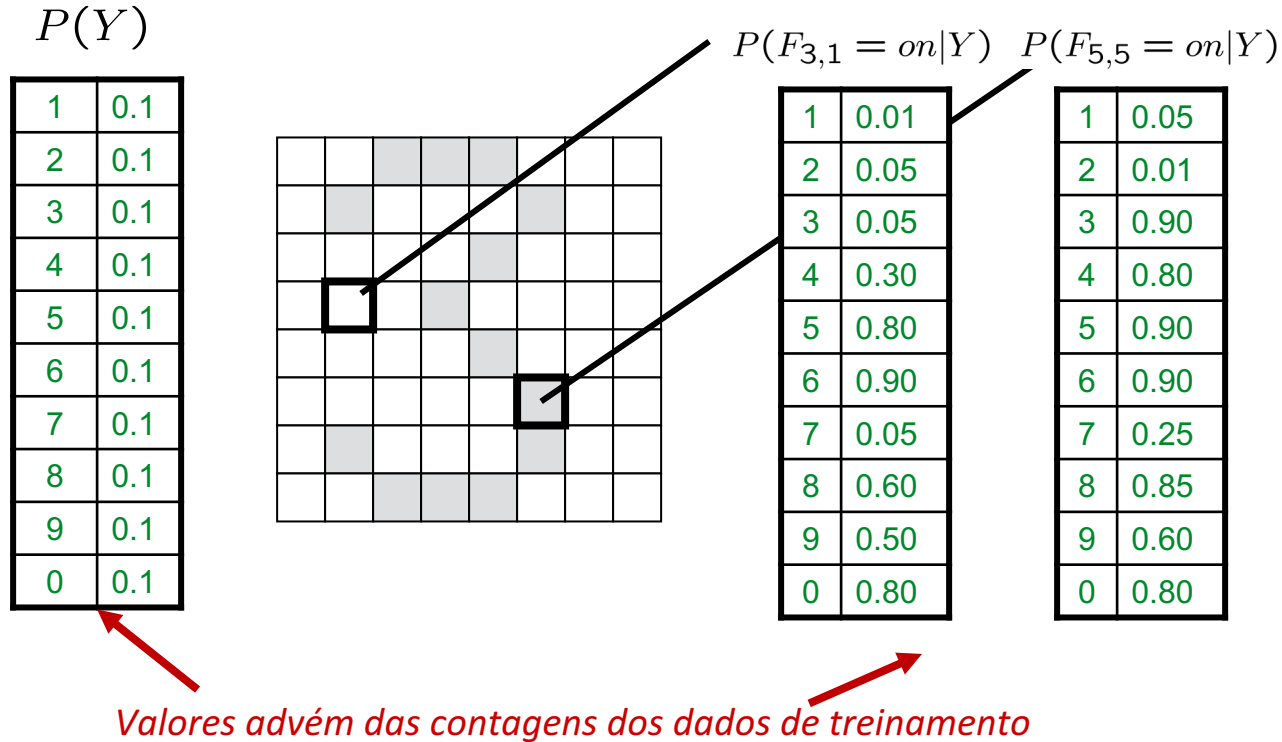


1 $\rightarrow \langle F_{0,0} = 0 \ F_{0,1} = 0 \ F_{0,2} = 1 \ F_{0,3} = 1 \ F_{0,4} = 0 \ \dots F_{15,15} = 0 \rangle$

- Modelo Naïve Bayes:

$$P(Y|F_{0,0} \dots F_{15,15}) \propto P(Y) \prod_{i,j} P(F_{i,j}|Y)$$

Exemplo: Reconhecimento de dígitos



Exemplo: Filtro de spam

- Modelo: $P(Y, W_1 \dots W_n) = P(Y) \prod_i P(W_i|Y)$
- Parâmetros

$P(Y)$

ham :
0.66
spam:
0.33

$P(W|\text{spam})$

the :	0.0156
to :	0.0153
and :	0.0115
of :	0.0095
you :	0.0093
a :	0.0086
with:	0.0080
from:	0.0075
...	

$P(W|\text{ham})$

the :	0.0210
to :	0.0133
of :	0.0119
2002:	0.0110
with:	0.0108
from:	0.0107
and :	0.0105
a :	0.0100
...	

Valores advém das contagens dos dados de treinamento

Exemplo “brinquedo” do livro

Day	Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	PlayTennis
D1	Sunny	Hot	High	Weak	No
D2	Sunny	Hot	High	Strong	No
D3	Overcast	Hot	High	Weak	Yes
D4	Rain	Mild	High	Weak	Yes
D5	Rain	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
D6	Rain	Cool	Normal	Strong	No
D7	Overcast	Cool	Normal	Strong	Yes
D8	Sunny	Mild	High	Weak	No
D9	Sunny	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
D10	Rain	Mild	Normal	Weak	Yes
D11	Sunny	Mild	Normal	Strong	Yes
D12	Overcast	Mild	High	Strong	Yes
D13	Overcast	Hot	Normal	Weak	Yes
D14	Rain	Mild	High	Strong	No

$$P(\text{Play}=\text{Yes}) = 9/14$$

$$P(\text{Play}=\text{No}) = 5/14$$

Outlook	Play=Yes	Play=No
<i>Sunny</i>	2/9	3/5
<i>Overcast</i>	4/9	0/5
<i>Rain</i>	3/9	2/5

Humidity	Play=Yes	Play=No
<i>High</i>	3/9	4/5
<i>Normal</i>	6/9	1/5

Temperature	Play=Yes	Play=No
<i>Hot</i>	2/9	2/5
<i>Mild</i>	4/9	2/5
<i>Cool</i>	3/9	1/5

Wind	Play=Yes	Play=No
<i>Strong</i>	3/9	3/5
<i>Weak</i>	6/9	2/5

Aplicação do modelo

$\mathbf{x}' = (\text{Outlook}=\textit{Sunny}, \text{Temperature}=\textit{Cool}, \text{Humidity}=\textit{High}, \text{Wind}=\textit{Strong})$

$$P(\text{Outlook}=\textit{Sunny}|\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 2/9$$

$$P(\text{Temperature}=\textit{Cool}|\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 3/9$$

$$P(\text{Humidity}=\textit{High}|\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 3/9$$

$$P(\text{Wind}=\textit{Strong}|\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 3/9$$

$$P(\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 9/14$$

$$P(\text{Outlook}=\textit{Sunny}|\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 3/5$$

$$P(\text{Temperature}=\textit{Cool}|\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 1/5$$

$$P(\text{Humidity}=\textit{High}|\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 4/5$$

$$P(\text{Wind}=\textit{Strong}|\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 3/5$$

$$P(\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 5/14$$

$$P(\textit{Yes}|\mathbf{x}'): P(\textit{Sunny}|\textit{Yes})P(\textit{Cool}|\textit{Yes})P(\textit{High}|\textit{Yes})P(\textit{Strong}|\textit{Yes})P(\text{Play}=\textit{Yes}) = 0.0053$$

$$P(\textit{No}|\mathbf{x}'): P(\textit{Sunny}|\textit{No})P(\textit{Cool}|\textit{No})P(\textit{High}|\textit{No})P(\textit{Strong}|\textit{No})P(\text{Play}=\textit{No}) = 0.0206$$

$$P(\textit{Yes}|\mathbf{x}') < P(\textit{No}|\mathbf{x}') \equiv \ln \frac{P(\textit{Yes}|\mathbf{x}')}{P(\textit{No}|\mathbf{x}')} < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_{MAP} = \textit{"No"}$$

Problema: prob condicional = ZERO

- Se nenhum exemplo contém um determinado valor de atributo a ,

$$P(X=a \mid c_j) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{P}(x_1 \mid c_i) \cdots \hat{P}(a_{jk} \mid c_i) \cdots \hat{P}(x_n \mid c_i) = 0$$

- Opções de remédio:

- *Laplace Smoothing* $P_{LAP,k}(x|y) = \frac{c(x, y) + k}{c(y) + k|X|}$

- *Linear Interpolation* $P_{LIN}(x|y) = \alpha \hat{P}(x|y) + (1.0 - \alpha) \hat{P}(x)$

- Pesquisem!

Modelo *Nai've Bayes*

- Muito rápido
- Robusto contra características irrelevantes
- Bom em domínios com muitas características importantes e bem distribuídas
- É “ótimo” se a suposição de independência é de fato verdadeira, mas funciona bem mesmo que não o seja!