第4章: 非参数方法

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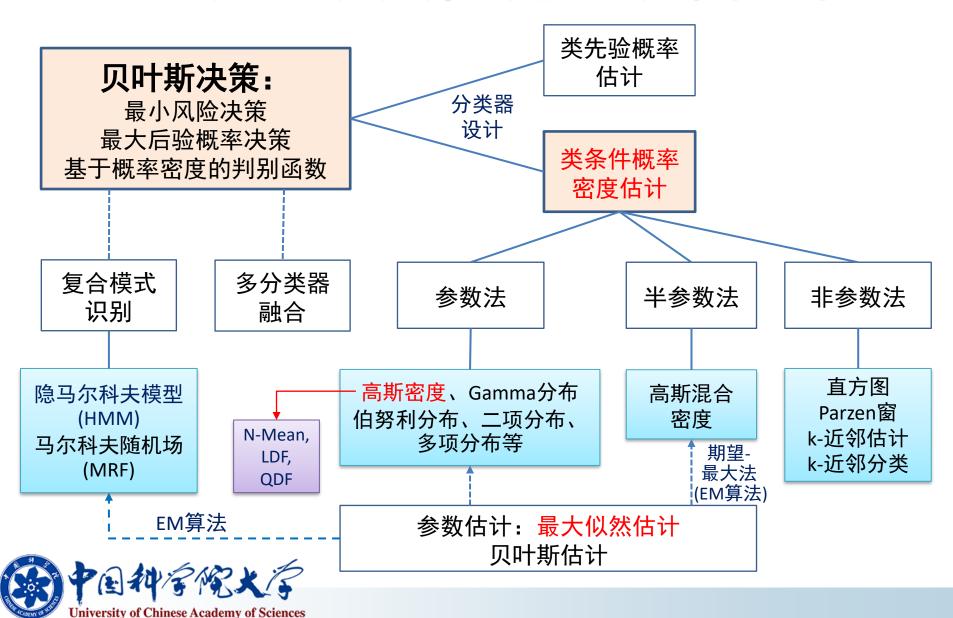
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基于贝叶斯决策的模式分类框架



上次课主要内容回顾

- 特征维数与过拟合
 - 增加特征带来更多判别信息
 - 克服过拟合的方法?
- 期望最大法(EM)
 - 对数似然度对缺失数据的期望
 - EM for Gaussian mixture
- 隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)
 - Three basic problems
 - Viterbi Algorithm (DP)
 - Extensions



提纲

- 第4章 非参数方法
 - 密度估计
 - Parzen窗方法
 - K近邻估计
 - 最近邻规则
 - 距离度量
 - Reduced Coulomb Energy Network
 - Approximation by Series Expansion



密度估计

- 概率和密度
 - 概率: 特征空间中一定区域内样本的比率

$$P = \int_{\mathcal{R}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}'$$

- 假设局部区域(体积为V, 样本数k)内等概率密度

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}} p(\mathbf{x}') \ d\mathbf{x}' \simeq p(\mathbf{x})V \qquad p(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \frac{k/n}{V}$$

- 如何决定局部区域的大小: 随样本数n变化
- $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 收敛到 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的条件 $\lim_{n\to\infty} V_n = 0$

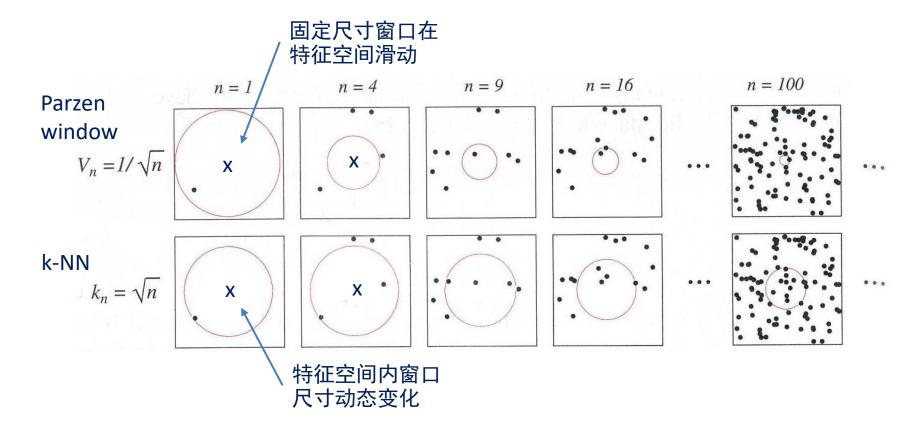
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} k_n / n = 0$$



• 非参数概率密度估计

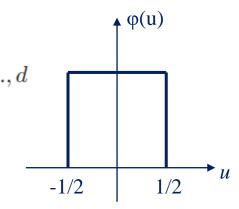
- Parzen window: 固定局部区域体积V, k变化
- k-nearest neighbor: 固定局部样本数k, V变化



Parzen Window

• 窗函数: hypercube

$$\varphi(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |u_j| \le 1/2 & j = 1, ..., d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



- 满足条件

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
 $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$

- 以x为中心、体积为 $V_n = h_n^d$ 的局部区域内样本数

$$k_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

- 概率密度估计 k_n/nV_n

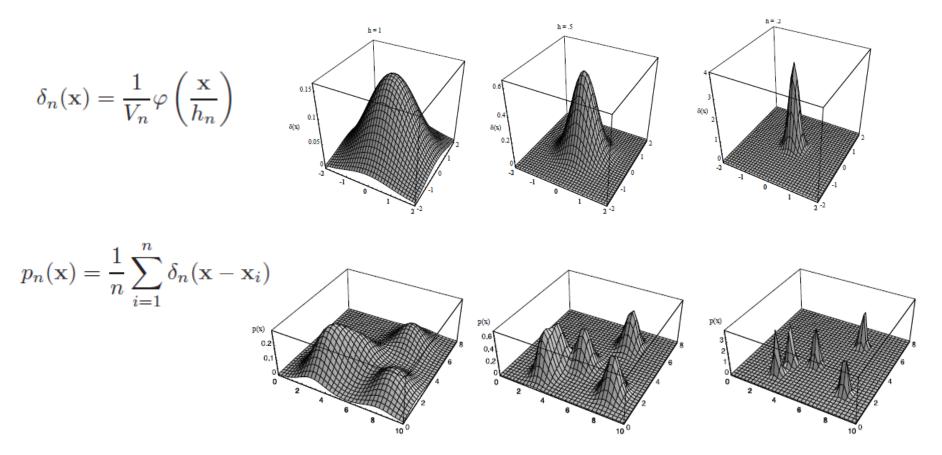
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{V_n} \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right)$$

• 推广:满足密度函数要求的窗函数,如高斯函数

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$$
 $\int \varphi(\mathbf{u}) \ d\mathbf{u} = 1$



Gaussian window, variable width (h=1, 0.5, 0.2)



Large h: low variability, under fitting

Small h: high variability, overfitting



• Parzen窗密度估计的收敛性

- $-p_n(\mathbf{x})$ 的期望是 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 的平滑(卷积)
 - Samples $\mathbf{x}_1,...,\mathbf{x}_n$ are i.i.d (independently and identically distributed) from $p(\mathbf{x})$

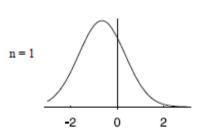
$$\begin{split} \bar{p}_n(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathcal{E}[p_n(\mathbf{x})] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}\Big[\frac{1}{V_n}\varphi\Big(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\Big)\Big] \qquad \text{对x}_i \text{求期望} \,, \\ &= \int \frac{1}{V_n}\varphi\Big(\frac{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{v}}{h_n}\Big) \, p(\mathbf{v}) \, d\mathbf{v} \qquad \text{因此不同x}_i \text{的期望} \\ &= \int \delta_n(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{v})p(\mathbf{v}) \, d\mathbf{v}. \end{split}$$
 When $n \to \infty$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} V_n = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} N_n = \infty$
$$\overline{p}_n(\mathbf{x}) \to p(\mathbf{x})$$

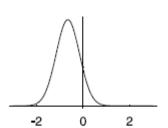


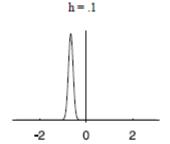
• 示例: 高斯窗函数 $\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$

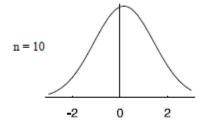
$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$$

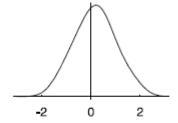
$$p_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{h_n} \varphi\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h_n}\right) \qquad \underline{h_n = h_1/\sqrt{n}}$$

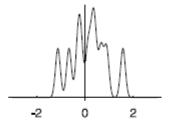


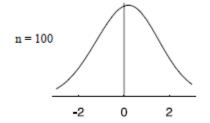


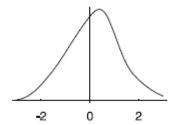


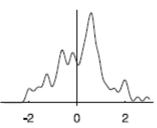


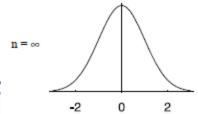


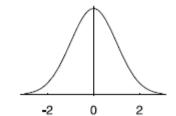


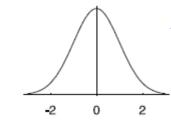




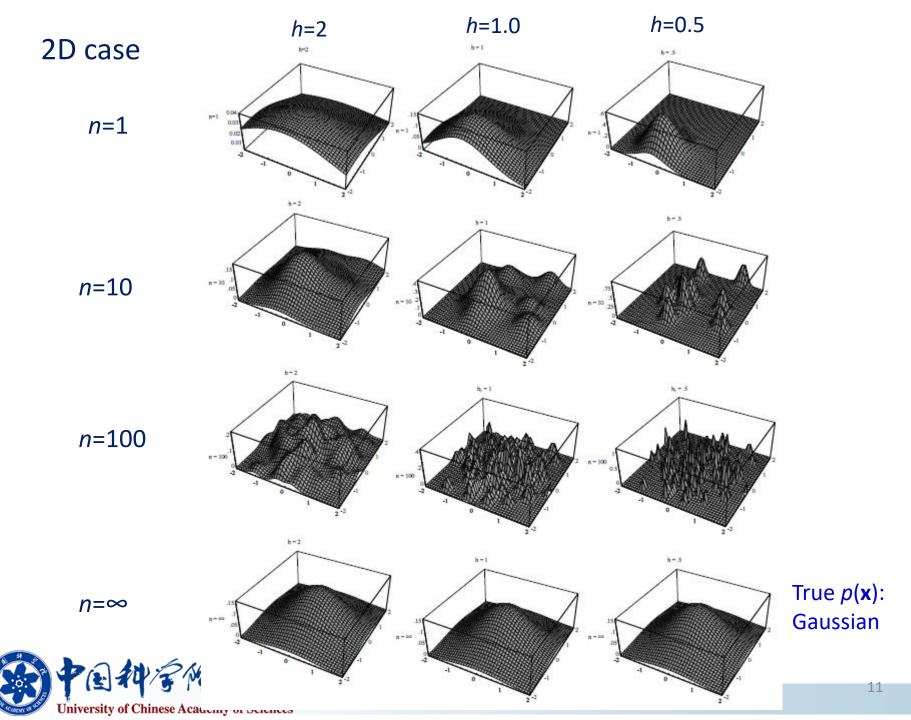




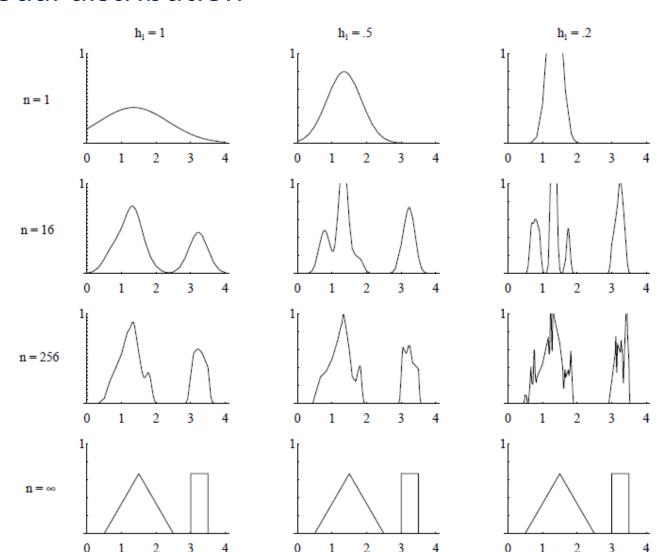




True p(x): Gaussian

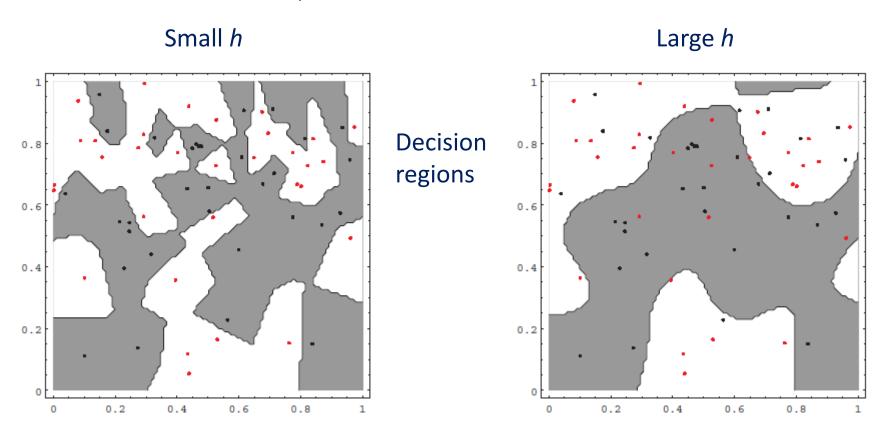


Bimodal distribution





• 分类的例子 $\max_{i} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) P(\omega_{i})$



小的窗口带来过拟合,大的窗口欠拟合。 上部和下部密度区别大,适合不同的h值 (考虑Generalization)



• 窗宽h,选择经验

- 一般原则: n越大或密度越大, h_n 越小

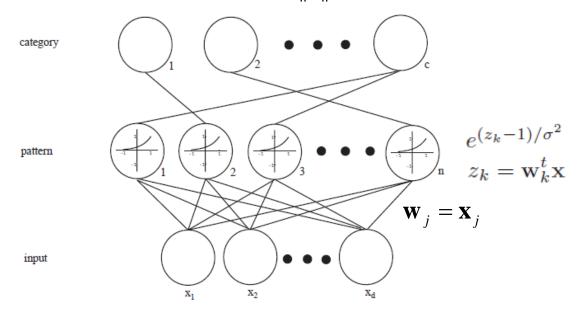
- 随n变化: $V_n = V_1/\sqrt{n}$

- 随x变化: h(x), h(x_i)
 - x测试样本, x_i训练样本
 - 比如: 根据k-NN的距离估计局部密度, h与局部密度成反比
- 交叉验证(cross validation)
 - 比如选择 V_1 : 设多个候选值,对每个值的效果进行交叉验证



Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)

- 输出每个类别的概率密度
- 隐节点: pattern unit, 对应Parzen窗函数
- Normalized pattern: \mathbf{x} ← \mathbf{x} / $\|\mathbf{x}\|$



Why
$$e^{(z_k-1)/\sigma^2}$$
 $\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_k-\mathbf{w}_k}{h_n}\right) \propto e^{-(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)^t(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k)/2\sigma^2}$



K近邻估计

- 概率密度估计
 - 固定局部区域样本数k, 体积V变化

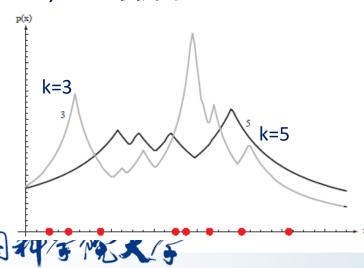
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{k_n/n}{V_n}$$

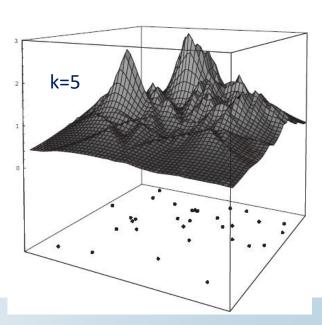
- 收敛到p(x)条件

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$$
 and $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$

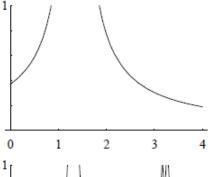
- 一种选择: $k_n = \sqrt{n}$
- 1D, 2D的例子

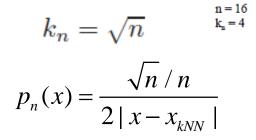
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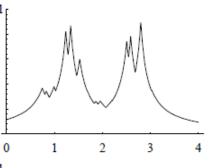


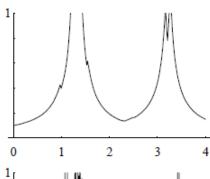


More 1D examples



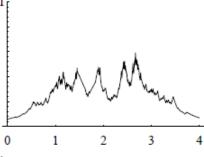


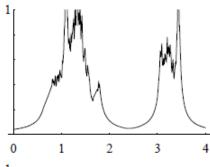




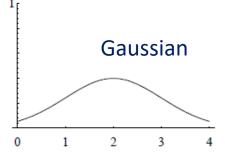


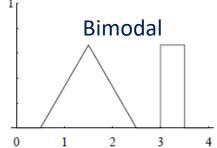
n = 1 $k_n = 1$











True p(x)



• K-NN分类: 后验概率

$$-k_i$$
 NNs from class i $k = \sum_{i=1}^{c} k_i$

从所有类别的样本中 搜索**x**的k近邻样本

$$p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i) = \frac{k_i/n}{V}$$

$$P_n(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{c} p_n(\mathbf{x}, \omega_j)} = \frac{k_i}{k}$$

- 分类错误率: 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n = \infty$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} k_n/n = 0$ 趋近贝叶斯错误率

K-NN分类规则里没有概率密度,但要注意,该规则是从非参数概率密度估计和贝叶斯决策过来的

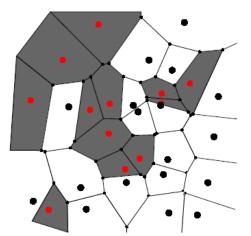


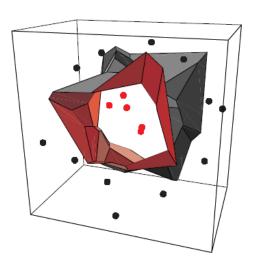
最近邻规则

- Nearest Neighbor (1-NN) Rule
 - Among labeled data $\mathcal{D}^n = \{\mathbf{x}_1, ..., \mathbf{x}_n\} \mathbf{x}'$ is the NN of \mathbf{x}
 - Assume $P(\omega|\mathbf{x}') \simeq P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$
 - Classification: MAP

$$\omega_m = \arg\max_i P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \omega(\mathbf{x}')$$

Decision regions: Voronoi tesselation





• 最近邻规则的错误率

$$P(e) = \int P(e|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$P(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \underline{P(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')} p(\mathbf{x}'|\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}'$$
 x': NN of **x**

- 当n→∞, p(x'|x) (x'为x的最近邻的概率)趋近以x 为中心的delta函数
- 对 $P(e | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$, 假设 \mathbf{x} 和 \mathbf{x}_{j}' (最近训练样本,与 \mathbf{x} 独立)的类别标号分别为 θ 和 θ_j'

$$P(\theta, \theta'_j | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'_j) = P(\theta | \mathbf{x}) P(\theta'_j | \mathbf{x}'_j)$$

$$P_n(e|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\theta = \omega_i, \theta' = \omega_i | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j') = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}_j')$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}') \right] \underline{\delta(\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x})} \ d\mathbf{x}' = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$$



• 最近邻规则的错误率

- Asymptotic error rate $\lim_{n\to\infty} P_n(e|\mathbf{x}) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})$

$$P = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(e)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int P_n(e|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^c P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x})\right]p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = P^2(\omega_m|\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i \neq m} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{Minimized when } P_i$$

$$(i \neq m) \text{ are equal}$$

$$P(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{P^*(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1} & i \neq m \\ 1 - P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) & i = m \end{cases} \quad \text{(Bayes error)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^2(\omega_i|\mathbf{x}) \geq (1 - P^*(e|\mathbf{x}))^2 + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c-1}$$



Error bound of 1-NN rule

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \ge (1 - P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}))^{2} + \frac{P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x})}{c - 1}$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x}) \le 2P^{*}(e|\mathbf{x}) - \frac{c}{c-1}P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}).$$

Error rate

$$P = \int \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i}|\mathbf{x})\right] p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \longrightarrow P \leq 2P^{*}$$

$$Var[P^*(e|\mathbf{x})] = \int [P^*(e|\mathbf{x}) - P^*]^2 p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$
$$= \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} - P^{*2} \ge 0 \longrightarrow \int P^{*2}(e|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \ge P^{*2}$$

Error bound

$$P^* \le P \le P^* \left(2 - \frac{c}{c - 1} P^*\right) \overset{\not \sim}{\blacktriangleleft}$$



证明这个bound比较费劲,一般来说记住结论即可。证明过程中有些思想很有启发,比如 $P(e \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ 假设

Break



K近邻的快速计算

- 分类的计算复杂度O(dn)
- 近邻搜索的三种策略
 - Partial distance
 - Prestructuring
 - Editing (pruning, condensing)

Full distance to the current closest prototype $D^2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ Terminate computing if the partial square distance is greater than $D^2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$

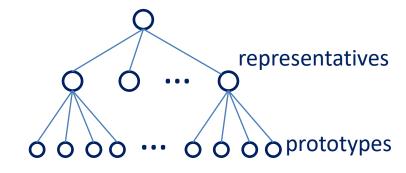


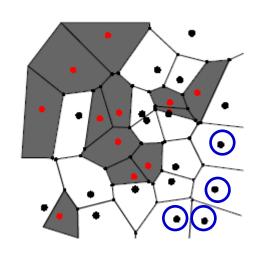
Prestructuring

- Search tree, prototypes are linked to the nodes, each labeled with a representative prototype
 - E.g. Constructed by clustering
- 1-NN搜索: 先找出到x的最近代表 点, 然后计算与最近代表点连接 原型的距离, 找出最近原型
- 可结合partial distance
- 为保证找到最近原型,应从多个 代表点的原型中搜索

Editing

 Remove prototypes that are surrounded by samples (Voronoi neighbors) of same class





有更多近邻搜索的快速算法,如branch-and-bound, k-d tree等(在此省略)



距离度量

• 距离度量(metric)的性质

non-negativity: $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \geq 0$

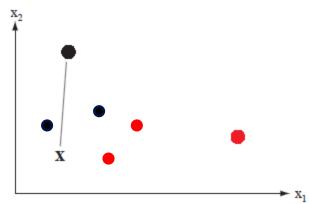
reflexivity: $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$

symmetry: $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a})$

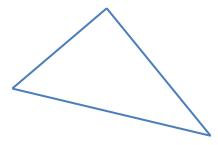
triangle inequality: $D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) + D(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) \ge D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c})$



- 比如, 当特征变尺度







Euclidean metric

$$D(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} (a_k - b_k)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

• 几种Metric

- Minkowski (L_k norm)

$$L_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^d |a_i - b_i|^k\right)^{1/k}$$

- Manhattan (city block distance): k=1
- Tanimoto metric (for binary features)

$$D_{Tanimoto}(S_1, S_2) = \frac{n_1 + n_2 - 2n_{12}}{n_1 + n_2 - n_{12}}$$

Metric Learning

Parameters in metric optimized in learning (e.g., empirical risk minimization)

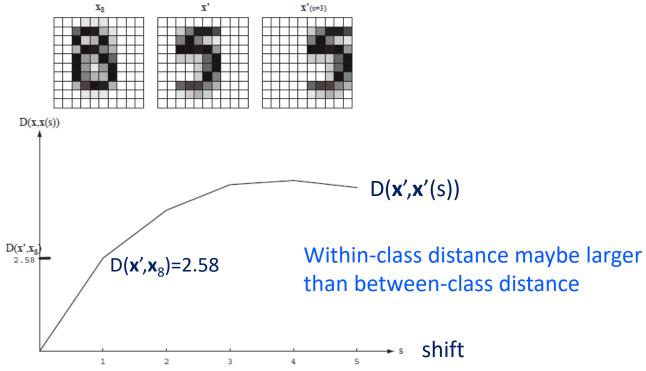
$$D_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i (a_i - b_i)^2$$

$$D_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^{t} \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$$



Tangent Distance

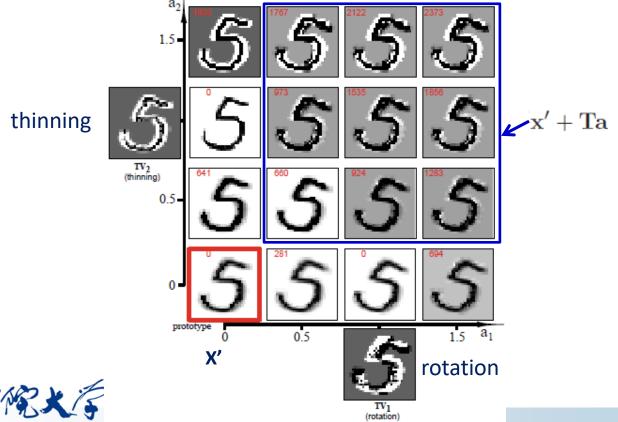
- Image Shape Transformation
 - Shift (translation), rotation, scaling, distortion
 - Distance sensitive to transformation





Tangent distance

- Search for optimal parameters for a combination of transformations for a prototype to minimize the distance to test sample
- Parameterized transformation: $\mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \alpha_i)$ 这个参数化变换是一种人为 定义的变形方式(如旋转)
- Tangent vectors: $\mathbf{TV}_i = \mathcal{F}_i(\mathbf{x}'; \ \alpha_i) \mathbf{x}'$ 近似梯度方向,可看作变形空间的基矢量
- Linear combination in the space spanned by TVs: $\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}$



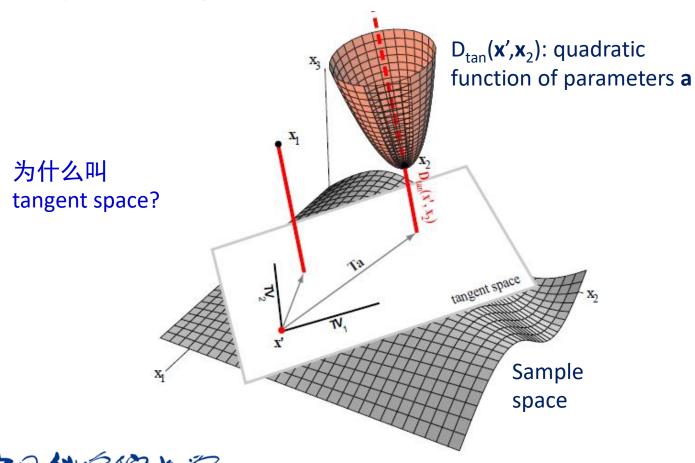
Tangent distance

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Euclidean distance to tangent space

$$D_{tan}(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{a}}[\|(\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{Ta}) - \mathbf{x}\|]$$
 点到超平面的最近距离

• Optimization: gradient search w.r.t a



Reduced Coulomb Energy Network

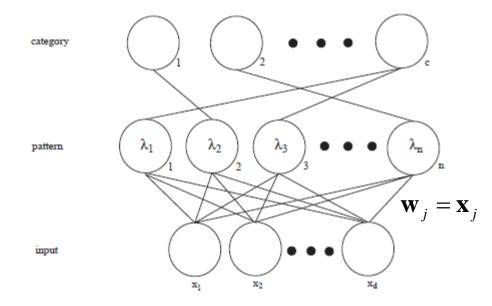
RCE Network

 Hidden node (corresponding to a training sample): hypersphere with radius according to the distance to nearest point of different class

$$\epsilon = \text{small param}, \lambda_m = \text{max radius}$$

for
$$\mathbf{x}' \in \omega_i$$
 $\lambda_j \leftarrow \min[\min_{\mathbf{x} \notin \omega_i} D(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') - \varepsilon, \lambda_m]$

只包含本类样本的 最大超球体半径

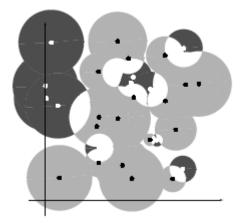




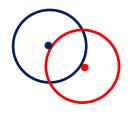
• RCE分类规则

- 找出包含x的隐节点(超球体),如果这些节点的类别标号一致,则分类到这个类别
 - 没有节点包含x,或者类别不一致(不同类别超球体重叠)的情况,则拒识

白色区域: ambiguous



异类相邻样本的超球 体可能有重叠



RCE Network: 与非参数方法(Parzen window, k-NN)的关系与Probabilistic neural network的关系



Approximation by Series Expansion

- Parzen窗密度估计: 计算量大
- 窗函数用序列展开

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h_n}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$
$$p_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) \qquad b_j = \frac{a_j}{nV_n} \sum_{i=1}^n \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

 $-b_j$ 可离线计算, $p_n(x)$ 只需m次计算(m < n)



• 高斯窗函数的Taylor展开

$$\sqrt{\pi} \varphi(u) = e^{-u^2} \simeq \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (-1)^j \frac{u^{2j}}{j!} \quad (以u^2 为自变量)$$

$$m=2 \qquad \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right) \simeq 1 - \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{h^2} x \ x_i - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x^2 - \frac{1}{h^2} \ x_i^2$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} p_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right) \simeq b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \quad b_1 = \frac{2}{h^3} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{h^3}$$

只有当max|x-x_i|<h时,展开的近似误差较小,然而这要求h比较大当h较小,使用更多的展开项(m比较大)

这个方法实用价值不大,因为密度估计有误差,而从分类的角度,有很多分类器可以代替。但是思路值得借鉴。



总结

- 非参数法的基本思想
 - 没有给定概率密度函数形式
 - 基于概率和密度的原始定义,以训练样本的局部分布 近似x的局部密度
- Parzen window
- K-nearest neighbor (k-NN)
 - 1-nearest neighbor (1-NN), Error bound
 - 快速搜索
- 距离度量
 - Tangent distance
- Series expansion



统计模式识别的作用和地位

- 贝叶斯决策
 - MAP, 最小风险决策
 - 贝叶斯分类器:理想情况(样本无穷多、概率密度准确估计)下最优
 - 各种分类器性能分析的参照
- Parametric/Non-parametric统计分类器
 - 训练样本较少时比较competitive
- 概率密度估计
 - 概率密度模型:生成模型,可用于判别outlier ($p(\mathbf{x}) < t$)
 - 信息论方法的基础,如熵、互信息等
 - K-NN: local density, local accuracy of classifier



统计模式识别的作用和地位

• 特征空间分析

- 假设空间相邻的样本类别也相同(流形假设,Manifold assumption)
- 基于特征空间划分的分类器设计,如tree classifier
- 基于特征空间的分类器性能分析,如神经网络的决策面/决策区域

• 与其他分类方法的关系

- 判别模型(SVM, 神经网络等): 近似后验概率, 或输出可近似转换为后验概率
- 基于距离/相似度的分类器: 可从特征空间分析
- 结构PR问题转换为统计PR: Dissimilarity embedding



统计模式识别方法

生成模型

(Density-based, Bayes decision)

Parametric

- √ Gaussian
- ✓ Dirichlet
- ✓ Bayesian network
- ✓ Hidden Markov model

Non-Parametric

- ✓ Histogram density
- ✓ Parzen window
- ✓ K-nearest neighbor

判别模型

(discriminant/decision function)

- ✓ Linear methods
- ✓ Neural network
- ✓ Logistic regression
- ✓ Decision tree
- ✓ Kernel (SVM)
- ✓ Boosting
- a.k.a. Non-parametric

Semi-Parametric

✓ Gaussian mixture



下次课 (向世明老师)