

#### 4.1 用极大似然估计法推导朴素贝叶斯法中的先验概率估计公式和条件概率估计公式

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}{N}$$

$$P(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}, y_i = c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(Y = c_k)}$$

证明：设  $p = P(Y = c_k)$

相当于从样本中独立同分布的随机抽取  $N$  个样本，结果为  $y_i$ 。

似然概率  $P(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = p^{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \neq c_k)}$

$$\frac{dP(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)}{dp} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \neq c_k)-1} \left( (1-p) \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) - p \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \neq c_k) \right) = 0$$

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$$(1-p) \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) - p \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \neq c_k) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) = p \left( \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) + \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \neq c_k) \right) = pN$$

所以极大似然估计为

$$P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}{N}$$

↵

同理容易得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y = c_k, x^{(j)} = a_{jl}) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl})}{N} \\
 P(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) &= \frac{P(Y = c_k, x^{(j)} = a_{jl})}{P(Y = c_k)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl})}{N} / \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}{N} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl})}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.2 用贝叶斯估计法推导以下公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y = c_k) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(Y = c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda} \\
 P(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(x^{(j)} = a_{jl}, Y = c_k) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(Y = c_k) + S_j \lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\lambda$ 是参数， $K$ 是 $Y$ 可取的值数， $S_j$ 是 $x^{(j)}$ 可取的值数。

解：加入先验概率，在没有任何信息的情况下可以假设先验概率为均匀概率。

即有方程  $p = \frac{1}{K} \Leftrightarrow pK - 1 = 0$  (1)

另外上一题中我们已经得到了极大似然下的条件概率约束

$$pN - \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) * \lambda + (2) = 0$$

所以有

$$\lambda(pK - 1) + pN - \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) = 0$$

$$有 P(Y = c_k) = \frac{\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k)}{\lambda K + N}$$

同理容易得到

$$P(Y = c_k, x^{(j)} = a_{jl}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}) + \lambda}{N + KS_j \lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x^{(j)} = a_{jl} | Y = c_k) &= \frac{P(Y = c_k, x^{(j)} = a_{jl})}{P(Y = c_k)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}) + \lambda}{N + KS_j \lambda} / \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) + \lambda}{N + K\lambda} \\ &= (\lambda \text{ 可随便取, 所以右边取 } \lambda = S_j \lambda) \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}) + \lambda}{N + KS_j \lambda} / \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) + S_j \lambda}{N + KS_j \lambda} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k, x_i^{(j)} = a_{jl}) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i = c_k) + S_j \lambda} \end{aligned}$$