# 山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

# 机器学习(双语) 课程实验报告

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实验题目: 朴素贝叶斯

## 实验目的:

1. 了解朴素贝叶斯模型,包括假设、求解等。

2. 深化学习并进一步掌握的朴素贝叶斯的原理以及实现方式

3. 根据训练数据建立朴素贝叶斯模型,完成对入学建议的推荐。

#### 硬件环境:

Intel Core i5-8300H @ 2.3GHz

## 软件环境:

Windows10 Pro 1903

Python 3.7

Visual Studio Code 1.38.

## 实验步骤与内容:

朴素贝叶斯模型的核心是贝叶斯公式,因此建立模型前有属性独立性假设,即各个 特征之间是独立同分布的。

根据条件概率贝叶斯公式可以得到

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

因此朴素贝叶斯就是要找到合适的 y 使得在给定的特征情况下, 取当前标签的概率 最大, 即求得

$$\operatorname*{argmax}_{y} P(y|x)$$

从计算上来看,我们需要知道P(x,y), P(x),其中P(x)我们无从得知,但是由于每一个式子中都带有P(x),在我们最大化P(y|x)时不需要考虑它,因此我们只需要P(x,y)最大即可。这里的一个核心假设在于各个特征之间时相互独立的,因此我们可以使用链式法则

$$P(Y = y, X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n)$$

$$= P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n | Y = y) P(Y = y)$$

$$= P(Y = y) \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(X_j = x_j | Y = y)$$

$$= p(y) \prod_{j=1}^{n} p_j(x_j | y)$$

由此可以推导出对数-似然函数

$$\ell(\Omega) = \log \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log p(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \left( p(y^{(i)}) \prod_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}(x_{j}^{(i)} \mid y^{(i)}) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log p(y^{(i)}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \log p_{j}(x_{j}^{(i)} \mid y^{(i)})$$

可以使用拉格朗日乘子法求得最大值,因为我们有约束条件

$$\sum_{y} p(y) = 1$$

$$\sum_{x} p_{j}(x \mid y) = 1, \forall y, j$$

可以解得

$$p(y) = \frac{count(y)}{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y)}{m}, \ \forall y$$
$$p_j(x \mid y) = \frac{count_j(x \mid y)}{count(y)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y \land x_j^{(i)} = x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1}(y^{(i)} = y)}, \ \forall x, y, j$$

根据这个公式便可以建立朴素贝叶斯模型,但是考虑到训练数据中会有一些 y 没有出现,会导致分母为 0,可以加上拉普拉斯平滑解决(认为缺省标签出现的概率相同)。

## 结论分析与体会:

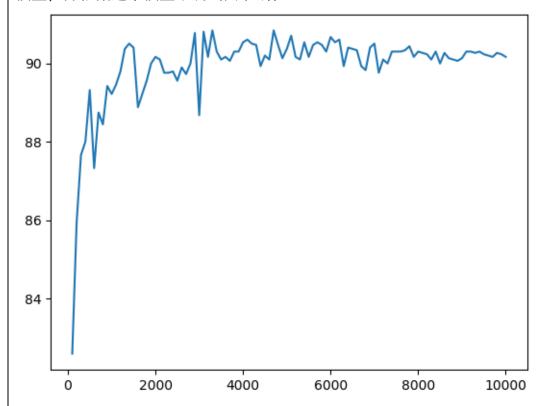
## 对于任务 1:

我们根据训练数据计算得到每一个 $p_j(x|y)$ ,在预测得时候枚举每一种可能的 y 并计算出其对应得概率,我们取概率最高得标签 y 作为该数据的标签。经过测试数据的测试,准确率达 90. 34%。

## accuracy=90.34%

## 对于任务 2:

我们进行 100 次取样,每次取样多选择 100 个数据,在取样的数据基础上训练朴素贝叶斯模型,并根据这个模型来测试其准确性。



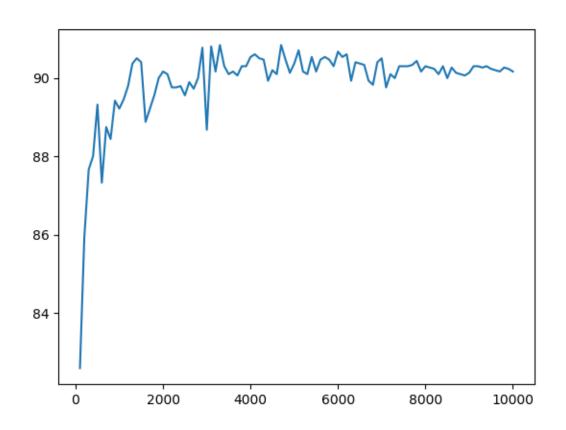
由上图可以看出,随着样本不断增大,模型的准确性在不断提升,最终在 90%左右震荡,与任务一的结果相吻合。由此可以看出,训练数据规模越大,模型的准确性越高,因此为了提高贝叶斯分类器的准确性,我们提供的训练数据越多越好。但是较多的训练数据也会使得训练分类器的时间变长。

## 附录:程序源代码

```
label.append([data[-1]])
    return np. mat(feature), np. mat(label)
def fit(feature, label):
    n, m = np. shape (feature)
    max_x = np. max(feature)
    max_y = np. max(label)
    p = [[[0 \text{ for i in range}(max_y + 1)] \text{ for i in range}(max_x + 1)] \text{ for i in}
range (m)]
    y = [0 \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(max_y + 1)]
    for j in range(n):
        y[label[j, 0]] += 1
        for i in range(m):
             p[i][feature[j, i]][label[j, 0]] += 1
    for i in range (m):
        for j in range (\max_x + 1):
             for k in range (max y + 1):
                 p[i][j][k] /= y[k]
    for i in range (max y + 1):
        v[i] /= n
    return p, y
def classify (feature, prob, y):
    ans = 0
    \max p = 0
    m = np. shape (feature) [1]
    for i in range(len(y)):
        p = y[i]
        for j in range(m):
             p *= prob[j][feature[0, j]][i]
        if p > max_p:
            max_p = p
             ans = i
    return ans
if __name__ == "__main__":
    feature, label = load_data("exp4/data/training_data.txt")
    feature test, label test = load data("exp4/data/test data.txt")
    p, y = fit(feature, label)
    correct = 0
    for (f_test, l_test) in zip(feature_test, label_test):
        if classify (f_{test}, p, y) = I_{test}:
```

```
correct += 1
    print("accuracy=%. 2f%%" % (correct / len(feature_test) * 100))
# exp4_2. py
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
laplace = [3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 3]
def load_data(file):
    feature = []
    label = []
    with open(file) as f:
        for each line in f. readlines():
             data = list(map(int, each_line.strip().split()))
             feature. append (data[0:-1])
             label.append([data[-1]])
    return np. mat(feature), np. mat(label)
def fit(feature, label):
    n, m = np. shape (feature)
    \max x = np. \max (feature)
    \max y = np. \max(label)
    p = [[[0 \text{ for i in range}(max_y + 1)] \text{ for i in range}(max_x + 1)] \text{ for i in}
range(m)]
    y = [0 \text{ for i in range}(max_y + 1)]
    for j in range(n):
        y[label[j, 0]] += 1
        for i in range(m):
             p[i][feature[j, i]][label[j, 0]] += 1
    for i in range(m):
        for j in range (\max_{x} x + 1):
             for k in range(max_y + 1):
                 p[i][j][k] /= (y[k] + laplace[i])
    for i in range(max_y + 1):
        v[i] /= n
    return p, y
def classify (feature, prob, y):
    label = 0
    max_p = 0
    m = np. shape (feature) [1]
    for i in range (5):
```

```
p = y[i]
        for j in range(m):
            p *= prob[j][feature[0, j]][i]
        if p > max_p:
            max_p = p
            label = i
    return label
def random_test(feature, label, num):
    import random
    vis = dict()
    n = np. shape (feature) [0]
    feature_select = []
    label_select = []
    for _ in range(num):
        pos = random. randint (0, n - 1)
        while pos in vis:
            pos = random. randint(0, n - 1)
        vis[pos] = 1
        feature_select. append (feature[pos]. tolist() [0])
        label_select. append (label[pos]. tolist() [0])
    return np. mat(feature_select), np. mat(label_select)
```



```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    feature, label = load_data("exp4/data/training_data.txt")
    feature_test, label_test = load_data("exp4/data/test_data.txt")

tot = [ i * 100 for i in range(1, 101)]
    rate = []
    for cnt in tot:
        f, l = random_test(feature, label, cnt)
        p, y = fit(f, l)
        correct = 0
        for (f_test, l_test) in zip(feature_test, label_test):
            if classify(f_test, p, y) == l_test:
                 correct += 1
        rate.append(correct / len(feature_test) * 100)
    plt.plot(tot, rate)
    plt.show()
```