

$$P(\mathcal{C}_k \mid x_t) = \frac{p(\mathcal{C}_k, x_t)}{\sum_{i=0}^K p(\mathcal{C}_i, x_t)} = \frac{\sum_{l=0}^L p(\mathcal{C}_k, x_t^l)}{\sum_{i=0}^K \sum_{l=0}^L p(\mathcal{C}_i, x_t^l)} = \frac{\sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{j=0}^J p(\mathcal{C}_k, w_j, x_t^l)}{\sum_{i=0}^K \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{j=0}^J p(\mathcal{C}_i, w_j, x_t^l)}$$

where

- K is the number of target classes
- J is the number of clusters in the clustering, i.e., the number of mean vectors in the codebook
- L is the number of channels recorded in the EEG
- x_t is the sample at time t including all the channels in the EEG
- x_t^l is the sample at time t corresponding to the l -th channel of the EEG
- $p(\mathcal{C}_k, x_t)$ is the joint probability of target class \mathcal{C}_k and sample x_t
- $p(\mathcal{C}_k, x_t^l)$ is the joint probability of target class \mathcal{C}_k and sample x_t^l
- $p(\mathcal{C}_k, w_j, x_t^l)$ is the joint probability of target class \mathcal{C}_k , cluster w_j and sample x_t^l

In more detail

$$p(\mathcal{C}_k, w_j, x_t^l) = p(x_t^l \mid w_j, \mathcal{C}_k) \cdot P(w_j \mid \mathcal{C}_k) \cdot P(\mathcal{C}_k)$$

where

$p(x_t^l \mid w_j, \mathcal{C}_k)$ is the conditional probability density of observing sample x_t^l when the patient is in the state corresponding to target class \mathcal{C}_k and AAA, this will be approached by $p(x_t^l \mid w_j)$,
 $p(x_t^l \mid w_j)$ is the conditional probability density that observing sample x_t^l belongs to cluster w_j , that is computed simply by

$$p(x_t^l \mid w_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_t^l \text{ falls in cluster } w_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$P(w_j \mid \mathcal{C}_k)$ is the conditional probability of observing samples falling in cluster w_j when the patient is in the state corresponding to target class \mathcal{C}_k , computed as

$$P(w_j \mid \mathcal{C}_k) = \frac{\text{count}(w_j, \mathcal{C}_k)}{\sum_{h=1}^J \text{count}(w_h, \mathcal{C}_k)}$$

$P(\mathcal{C}_k)$ is the *a priori* probability of target class \mathcal{C}_k , computed as as

$$P(\mathcal{C}_k) = \frac{\text{count}(\mathcal{C}_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \text{count}(\mathcal{C}_i)}$$

Finally,

$$P(\mathcal{C}_k \mid x_t) \approx \frac{\sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{j=0}^J p(x_t^l \mid w_j) \cdot P(w_j \mid \mathcal{C}_k) \cdot P(\mathcal{C}_k)}{\sum_{i=0}^K \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{j=0}^J p(x_t^l \mid w_j) \cdot P(w_j \mid \mathcal{C}_i) \cdot P(\mathcal{C}_i)}$$