

Aprendre amb Bayes II

Coneixement, Raonament i Incertesa.

El contingut d'aquest document s'ha derivat de material provinent de Tom Mitchell, William Cohen, Andrew Moore, Aarti Singh, Eric Xing, Carlos Guestrin.

On som?

1. Necessitem 2^m files en la joint distribution per poder fer inferència (m és el número de variables)

Solució? No sempre podem assegurar independència

2. No sempre tenim informació de tots els casos

Solució? Buscar maneres alternatives a la 'joint distribution'

D'on surten les 'Joint Distribution'

- Idea 1: Humans Experts
- Idea 2: fets probabilistics simples + algebra

Exemple: Suposem que coneixem $P(A) = 0.7$

$$P(B|A) = 0.2 \quad P(B|\sim A) = 0.1$$

$$P(C|A \wedge B) = 0.1 \quad P(C|A \wedge \sim B) = 0.8$$

$$P(C|A \wedge \sim B) = 0.8 \quad P(C|\sim A \wedge B) = 0.3$$

$$P(C|\sim A \wedge \sim B) = 0.1$$

Llavors podem calcular la JD usant la regla de la cadena

$$\begin{aligned} P(A=x \wedge B=y \wedge C=z) = \\ P(C=z|A=x \wedge B=y) P(B=y|A=x) P(A=x) \end{aligned}$$

Recordar

$$P(X | Y) = \frac{P(Y | X)P(X)}{P(Y)}$$

Recordar:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{posterior} \\
 P(C = c | X) = \frac{\text{likelihood} \quad \text{priori} \\
 P(X | C = c) P(C = c)}{\text{normalitzador} \\
 P(X)}
 \end{array}$$

$C = c$ mostra pertany a la classe c

$X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$ mostra amb n característiques

Classificador bayesià:

$$P(C = c | X) = \frac{P(X | C = c)P(C = c)}{P(X)}$$

Com obtenim $P(X)$?

Classificador bayesià:

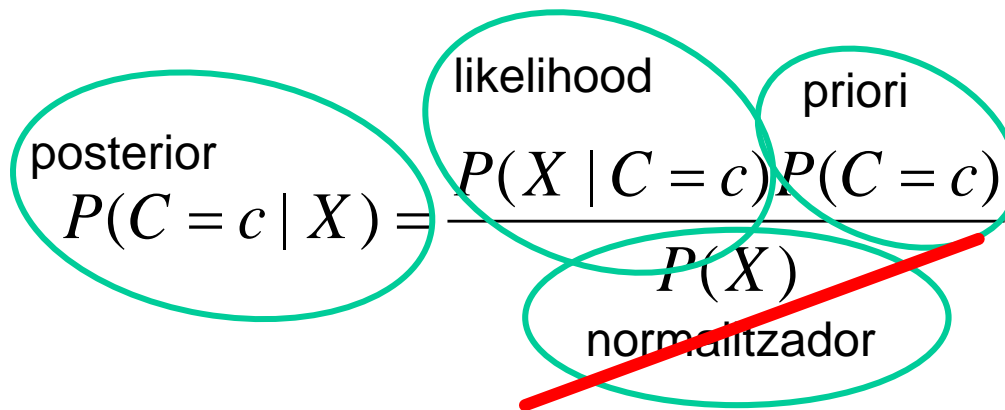


Diagram illustrating the components of the Bayesian classifier formula:

- posterior** (circled in green): $P(C = c | X)$
- likelihood** (circled in green): $P(X | C = c)$
- priori** (circled in green): $P(C = c)$
- normalitzador** (circled in green and crossed out with a red line): $P(X)$

$$P(C = c | X) = \frac{P(X | C = c)P(C = c)}{P(X)}$$

Com obtenim $P(X)$?

$$\sum_{\forall c} P(C = c | X) = 1$$

Classificador MAP (maximum a posteriori):

$$P(C = c \mid X) = P(X \mid C = c)P(C = c)$$

$$\sum_{\forall c} P(C = c \mid X) = 1 \quad \text{?????}$$

Classificador MAP (maximum a posteriori):

~~$$P(C = c | X) = P(X | C = c)P(C = c)$$~~

~~$$\sum_{\forall c} P(C = c | X) = 1$$~~

$$P(C = c | X) \propto P(X | C = c)P(C = c)$$

Si $P(C = c | X) > 0.5$ no ha de significar que X sigui de classe c

$$MAP(X) = \arg \max_{\forall c} P(X | C = c)P(C = c)$$

On $MAP(X)$ és la classe que assignem la mostra X

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Classificador MAP Exemple:

determinar 'cancer' donat un test {+,-}

$$P(\text{cancer}) = 0.008$$

$$P(\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.992$$

$$P(+|\text{cancer}) = 0.98$$

$$P(-|\text{cancer}) = 0.02$$

$$P(+|\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.03$$

$$P(-|\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.97$$

Pregunta: Hem de diagnosticar com a malalt un pacient X per al que el resultat del laboratori ha resultat que té cancer?

Resposta: **NO**

Hem de trobar $\operatorname{argmax}\{P(\text{cancer}|+), P(\neg \text{cancer}|-)\}$

Aplicant el teorema de Bayes per (per a $X=\{+\}$):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(+|\text{cancer})P(\text{cancer}) = 0.98 \times 0.008 = 0.0078 \\ P(+|\neg \text{cancer})P(\neg \text{cancer}) = 0.03 \times 0.992 = 0.0298 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_{MAP} = \neg \text{cancer}$$