机器学习作业--朴素贝叶斯

分层采样

从一个可以分成不同子总体(或称为层)的总体中,按规定的比例从不同层中随机抽取样品的方法。这种方法的优点是,样本的代表性比较好,抽样误差比较小。

这里对于三种不同的酒分别进行采样,可以直接采样选取前面的一定比例,也可以随机抽取一定比例。 a类59个,b类71个,c类48个。

查看数据集的分布,大致符合钟形曲线,因此我们之后也是按照高斯分布的前提去进行贝叶斯分类的。

image-20211116170118726

下面的代码是随机抽取的代码,分别选了a类50个,b类61个,c类41个,是按照比例选取的,符合分层采样的要求。

```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_csv("F:\\wine.data",header=None)
a=np.linspace(0,59,60).astype(int)
temp=np.random.choice(a,50)
a1=data.iloc[temp]
b=np.linspace(60,130,71).astype(int)
temp=np.random.choice(b,61)
b1=data.iloc[temp]
a=np.linspace(131,177,48).astype(int)
temp=np.random.choice(c,41)
c1=data.iloc[temp]
```

朴素贝叶斯估计

贝叶斯公式如下:

$$P(c|x) = rac{p(x1|c)p(x2|c)\dots p(x13|c)p(c)}{p(X)}$$

这里假定所有的数据都服从高斯分布,因此需要计算训练集中每种分布的标准差和平均值。

```
mean_a=np.mean(train.iloc[0:50])
std_a=np.std(train.iloc[0:50])
mean_b=np.mean(train.iloc[50:109])
std_b=np.std(train.iloc[50:109])
mean_c=np.mean(train.iloc[110:150])
std_c=np.std(train.iloc[110:150])
```

然后将测试集中的数据带入高斯分布的概率分布公式中计算贝叶斯概率,进行分类。

```
from scipy.stats import norm
 def calc(x):
                                  pdf_a=1
                                  pdf_b=1
                                  pdf_c=1
                                  for i in range(13):
                                                                        pdf_a*=1/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*std_a[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-
mean_a[i+1])/(2*np.square(std_a[i+1]))
                                                                        pdf_b*=1/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*std_b[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-pi)*np.e
mean_b[i+1])/(2*np.square(std_b[i+1]))
                                                                        pdf_c*=1/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1])*np.exp(-np.square(x[i+1]-incomplex))*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*std_c[i+1]-incomplex)*st
mean_c[i+1])/(2*np.square(std_c[i+1])))
                                 out_a=pdf_a*44/134
                                 out_b=pdf_b*54/134
                                 out_c=pdf_c*36/134
                                  return np.argmax([out_a,out_b,out_c])
```

```
abt=['a','b','c']
for i in range(44):
    if(calc(test.iloc[i])+1-test[0].iloc[i]!=0):
        print("wrong prediction")
```

```
Al. test
```

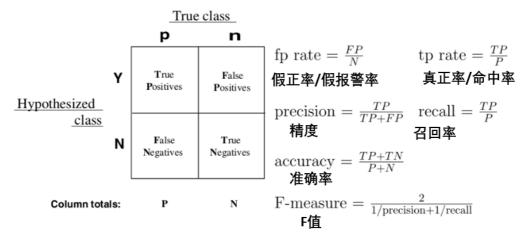
对模型在整个测试集(总数据集除去134个训练集样本之后,总共44个数据)上进行估计,测试结果如图所示,没有错误估计输出。

正确率百分之百。

混淆矩阵

因为这是一个三分类任务,因此混淆矩阵应该是3×3格式的。在许多次测试之后,终于有了一次正确率不是百分百的。

预测值\真实值	a	b	С
a	14	1	0
b	0	17	0
С	0	0	12



这里的混淆矩阵是3×3的,之后我们需要对每一种分类计算精度,召回率,准确率和F值。 精度,召回率,准确率和F值的计算方式如上图所示。 a的准确率为93.3%,精度为93.3%,召回率为100%,f值为0.967

c的准确率为100%,精度为100%,召回率为100%,f值为1.

b的准确率为100%,精度为100%,召回率为94.4%,f值为0.972