第3章

概率密度估计一参数法(第1讲)

Estimation on PDF: Parameter Estimation

张 燕 明

ymzhang@nlpr.ia.ac.cn people.ucas.ac.cn/~ymzhang

模式分析与学习课题组(PAL)

多模态人工智能系统实验室 中科院自动化所

助教: 杨 奇 (yangqi2021@ia.ac.cn)

张涛(zhangtao2021@ia.ac.cn)







内容提要

- 上讲内容回顾
- 基本概念
- 最大似然估计
- 贝叶斯估计
 - 正态分布下的贝叶斯估计
 - 贝叶斯学习
 - 贝叶斯估计: 一个例子
- 特征维数问题



- 贝叶斯决策
 - 已知类条件概率密度 $p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)$ 和类先验分布 $P(\omega_i)$,计算样本 \mathbf{x} 的类后验分布

$$p(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\omega_i, \mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_i)P(\omega_i)}{p(\mathbf{x})}$$

- 得到类后验概率,如何对x分类?

• 贝叶斯决策

- **决策损失:** $\lambda_{ij} = \lambda(\alpha_i | \omega_j)$ 把j类样本决策为i类的损失
- 条件风险: $R(\alpha_i | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^c \lambda(\alpha_i | \omega_j) P(\omega_j | \mathbf{x})$ 把样本**x**决策为 i 类的期望损失
- 最小风险决策:

$$\arg\min_{i} R(\alpha_{i} \mid \mathbf{x})$$

- 最小分类错误率决策:

$$\lambda(\alpha_i \mid \omega_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha_i = \omega_j \\ 1, & \alpha_i \neq \omega_j \end{cases}$$

$$\arg\min_{i} R(\alpha_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{i} 1 - P(\omega_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \arg\max_{i} P(\omega_{i} \mid \mathbf{x})$$

最小分类错误率 $R^* = \int (1 - \arg \max P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x})) p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$

最大后验概率决策

对给定的特征空间,最小分类错误率是确定的;要减小分类错误率,只能改进特征空间。



• 贝叶斯决策

- **决策损失:** $\lambda_{ij} = \lambda(\alpha_i | \omega_j)$ 把j类样本决策为i类的损失
- 条件风险: $R(\alpha_i | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^c \lambda(\alpha_i | \omega_j) P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x})$ 把样本**x**决策为 *i* 类的期望损失
- 最小风险决策:

$$\arg\min_{i} R(\alpha_{i} \mid \mathbf{x})$$

- 最小分类错误率决策:

$$\lambda(\alpha_i \mid \omega_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha_i = \omega_j \\ 1, & \alpha_i \neq \omega_j \end{cases}$$

$$\arg \max_i R(\alpha_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \arg \max_i P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) \qquad 最大后验概率决策$$

Reject recognition

$$\lambda(\alpha_{i} \mid \omega_{j}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha_{i} = \omega_{j} \\ \lambda_{s}, & \alpha_{i} \neq \omega_{j} \\ \lambda_{r}, & \text{reject} \\ (\lambda_{r} < \lambda_{s}) \end{cases} \text{ arg } \min_{i} R_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \arg \max_{i} P(\omega_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}), & \max_{i} P(\omega_{i} \mid \mathbf{x}) > 1 - \lambda_{r} / \lambda_{s} \\ \text{reject}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 第5页

- 判别函数(Discriminant Function)
 - 表征样本 x 属于某一类的广义似然度:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x})$$
 $i = 1,...,c$

- 多种形式:

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = -R(\alpha_{i} \mid \mathbf{x})$$

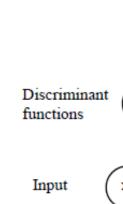
$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = P(\omega_{i} \mid \mathbf{x})$$

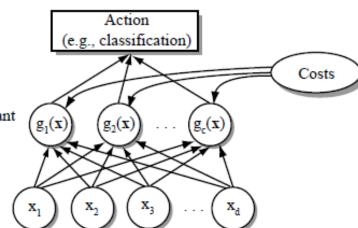
$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i})P(\omega_{i})$$

$$g_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_{i}) + \log P(\omega_{i})$$

- 已知类判别函数后的分类准则:

$$\arg\max_i g_i(\mathbf{x})$$

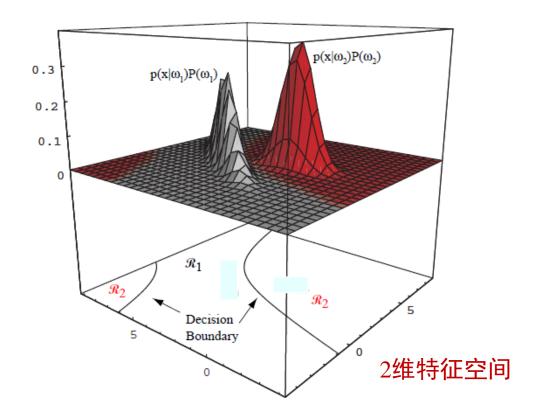






- 决策面(Decision Boundary)
 - 特征空间中二类判别函数相等的点的集合 令 $g(\mathbf{x})$ = $g_1(\mathbf{x})$ $g_2(\mathbf{x})$, 决策面由所有满足 $g(\mathbf{x})$ =0 的 \mathbf{x} 组成

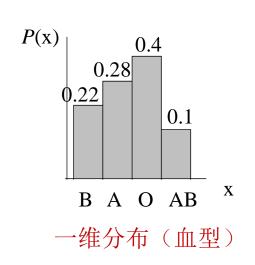
正态分布下的一个例子 $g_i(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_i) P(\omega_i)$

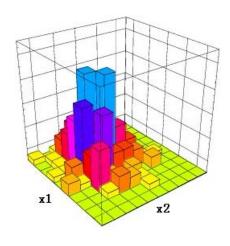


- 高斯分布(正态分布)
 - 1D、多维(记住了?)
 - 协方差矩阵的性质
 - 等密度点轨迹、马氏距离
 - 线性变换的高斯密度
- 高斯分布下的判别函数
 - Linear discriminant function (LDF): $\Sigma_i = \Sigma_j$
 - Quadratic discriminant function (QDF): $\Sigma_i \neq \Sigma_i$

2.7 离散变量贝叶斯决策

- 离散特征变量
 - 例如:问卷调查,每个问题2个或多个选项 医疗诊断:是否有某个症状
 - 概率分布函数 $P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i) = P(x_1, x_2, ..., x_d | \omega_i)$ (非参数、直方图表示)





二维离散分布

- 独立二值特征 (Binary features)
 - 特征独立假设(Naïve Bayes):

$$P(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_i) = P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d \mid \omega_i) = \prod_{i=1}^d P(x_i \mid \omega_i)$$

- 每维特征服从伯努利分布(0/1分布):

$$p_{i} = P(x_{i}=1|\omega_{1}) \quad i = 1,...,d$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_{1}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} p_{i}^{x_{i}} (1-p_{i})^{1-x_{i}}$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} q_{i}^{x_{i}} (1-q_{i})^{1-x_{i}}$$

$$q_{i} = P(x_{i}=1|\omega_{2}) \quad i = 1,...,d$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} q_{i}^{x_{i}} (1 - q_{i})^{1 - x_{i}}$$

- 似然比(Likelihood ratio)

$$\frac{P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_1)}{P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_2)} = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(\frac{p_i}{q_i}\right)^{x_i} \left(\frac{1-p_i}{1-q_i}\right)^{1-x_i}$$



• 独立二值特征 (Binary features)

Discriminant/decision function

$$g(\mathbf{x}) \equiv g_1(\mathbf{x}) - g_2(\mathbf{x}) = \ln P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_1) P(\omega_1) - \ln P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_2) P(\omega_2)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{d} \left[x_i \ln \frac{p_i}{q_i} + (1 - x_i) \ln \frac{1 - p_i}{1 - q_i} \right] + \ln \frac{P(\omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{d} \ln \frac{p_i}{q_i} \frac{1 - q_i}{1 - p_i} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \ln \frac{1 - p_i}{1 - q_i} + \ln \frac{P(\omega_1)}{P(\omega_2)}$$

• g(x)为线性判别函数

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + w_0 \qquad w_i$$
 为每个特征的权重

$$w_{i} = \ln \frac{p_{i}(1 - q_{i})}{q_{i}(1 - p_{i})} \qquad i = 1, ..., d \qquad w_{0} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \ln \frac{1 - p_{i}}{1 - q_{i}} + \ln \frac{P(\omega_{1})}{P(\omega_{2})}$$

一个例子: 3D binary data

$$-P(\omega_1)=0.5, P(\omega_2)=0.5$$

$$-p_i=0.8, q_i=0.5, i=1,2,3$$

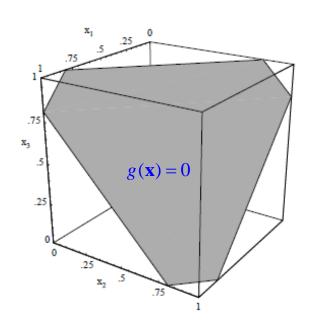
$$P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_1) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_i^{x_i} (1 - p_i)^{1 - x_i}$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_1) = \prod_{i=1}^d p_i^{x_i} (1 - p_i)^{1 - x_i} \qquad P(\mathbf{x}|\omega_2) = \prod_{i=1}^d q_i^{x_i} (1 - q_i)^{1 - x_i}$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + w_0$$

$$w_i = \ln \frac{.8(1 - .5)}{.5(1 - .8)} = 1.3863$$

$$w_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln \frac{1 - .8}{1 - .5} + \ln \frac{.5}{.5} = -2.7489$$



• 另一个例子: 3D binary data

$$-P(\omega_1)=0.5, P(\omega_2)=0.5$$

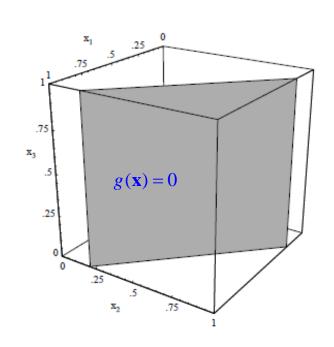
$$-p_1=p_2=0.8, p_3=0.5; q_i=0.5, i=1,2,3$$

$$w_i = \ln \frac{.8(1 - .5)}{.5(1 - .8)} = 1.3863$$

$$(w_1 = w_2)$$

$$w_3 = 0$$

$$w_0 = 2 \ln \frac{1 - 0.8}{1 - 0.5} = -1.8326$$





2.8 复合模式分类

(Compound Bayesian Decision Theory and Context)

- 多个样本同时分类 $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n]$ $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega(1)\omega(2)\cdots\omega(n)$
 - 比如:字符串识别 tomorrow
 - Bayesian decision

$$P(\omega|X) = \frac{p(X|\omega)P(\omega)}{p(X)} = \frac{p(X|\omega)P(\omega)}{\sum_{\omega} p(X|\omega)P(\omega)}$$

- 注意: ω 类别数巨大(c^n), $p(X|\omega)$ 存储和估计困难
- Conditionally independent

$$p(\mathbf{X} \mid \omega) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \omega(i))$$

已知类别的条件下, 样本之间相互独立

- Prior assumption
 - Markov chain

$$P(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = P[\omega(1), \omega(2), \dots, \omega(n)] = P[\omega(1)] \prod_{i=1}^{n} P[\omega(i) \mid \omega(i-1)]$$

Hidden Markov model (Chapter 3)



与复合模式识别类似的问题: 多分类器融合

- 有同一个分类问题的K个分类器,对于样本x,怎样使用K 个分类结果得到最终分类结果?
 - 一个分类器的输出: 离散变量 e_k ∈ { ω_1 ,..., ω_c }
 - 多个分类器的决策当作样本x的多维特征,用Bayes方法重新分类

$$P(\omega_i \mid e_1, ..., e_K) = \frac{P(e_1, ..., e_K \mid \omega_i) P(\omega_i)}{P(e_1, ..., e_K)}, \quad i = 1, ..., c$$

- 需要估计离散空间的类条件概率

$$P(e_1,...,e_K \mid \omega_i)$$
 指数级复杂度,需要大量样本

- 特征独立假设(Naïve Bayes)

$$P(e_1,...,e_K \mid \omega_i) = \prod_{k=1}^K P(e_k \mid \omega_i)$$



第2章小结

本章,我们探讨了在已知类条件概率密度 $p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)$ 和类先验分布 $P(\omega_i)$ 的情况下,如何基于贝叶斯决策理论对样本 \mathbf{x} 分类的问题

- (1) 单模式分类:连续特征、离散特征
- (2) 复合模式分类
- (3) 多分类器融合



第3章 最大似然和贝叶斯参数估计

• 贝叶斯分类器

- 已知类先验概率 $P(\omega_i)$ 和类条件概率密度 $p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)$,按某 决策规则确定判别函数和决策面。
- 但类先验概率和类条件概率密度在实际中往往是未知的。
- 因此,我们要换一种处理问题的方式: "从样本出发来设计分类器"。根据设计方法,可以将分类器分为两类:
 - 估计类先验概率和类条件概率密度函数 (产生式方法)
 - 直接估计类后验概率或判别函数 (判别式方法)



• 方法分类

- 参数估计:
 - 样本所属的类条件概率密度函数的形式已知,而概率密度函数 的参数是未知的
 - 目标是由已知类别的样本集估计概率密度函数的参数
 - 例如,知道样本所属总体为正态分布,而正态分布的参数未知

$$p(x \mid \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

- 非参数估计:

样本所属的类条件概率密度函数的形式和参数都是未知的,目
 标是由已知类别的样本集估计类条件概率密度函数本身。

- 基本概念
 - 统计量: 样本中包含总体的信息,我们希望通过样本集将有关信息估计出来。根据不同要求构造出有关样本的某种函数,在统计学中称为统计量 $d(x_1,x_2,...,x_n)$ 。比如,
 - 均值 $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}$
 - 参数空间: 将未知待估计参数记为 θ ,参数 θ 的全部允许取值集合构成参数空间,记为 Θ 。

- 基本概念
 - 点估计: 点估计问题就是构造一个统计量 $d(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n)$ 作为参数 θ 的估计 $\hat{\theta}$ 。比如,常用的均值估计:

$$\hat{\mathbf{\mu}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

- 区间估计:与点估计不同,区间估计要求采用 (d_1, d_2) 作为参数 θ 可能取值范围的一种估计。这个区间称为置信区间。这类估计问题称为区间估计。

- 基本假设
 - 独立同分布假设:每类样本均是从类条件概率密度 $p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)$ 中独立抽取出来的。
 - $-p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)$ 具有确定的函数形式,只是其中的参数 θ 未知:
 - 比如,当 x 服从一维正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,未知的参数 为 $\theta = [\mu, \sigma]^T$,为一个二维向量。
 - 各类样本只包含本类的分布信息: 即不同类别的参数是独立的。可以分别处理c个独立问题。



• 基本原理

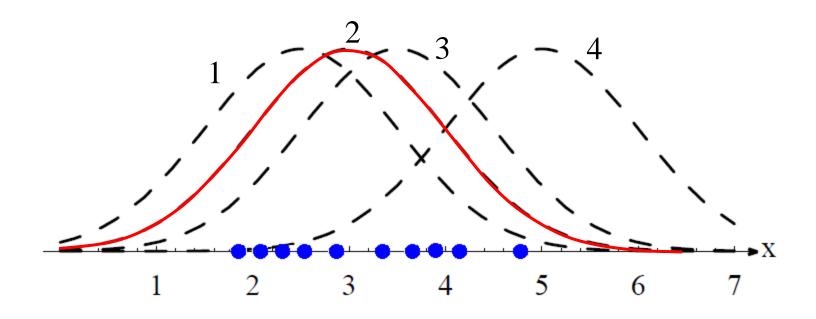
- 已知随机抽取的n个样本(观测值),最合理的参数估计 应该是使得从该模型中能抽取这n个样本的概率最大。

• 直观想法:

- 一个随机试验如有若干个可能的结果: A, B, C, ...。若仅作一次试验, 结果A出现,则认为试验条件(模型参数)对A出现有利,也即A出现的概率很大。
 - 一般地,事件A发生的概率与参数 θ 相关,A发生的概率记为 $P(A|\theta)$,则 θ 的估计应该使上述概率达到最大,这样的 θ 顾名思义称为极大似然估计。



例如:我们观察到10个一维空间中的样本。现假定其来自于4个高斯分布中的一个。哪一个最有可能?





• 基本原理

— 设样本集包含n个样本 $D=\{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n\}$,这些样本是从概率密度函数 $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\theta})$ 中独立抽取的,则获得 n 个样本的联合概率为:

$$l(\mathbf{\theta}) = P(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) = P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n \mid \mathbf{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \mathbf{\theta})$$

- *l*(θ)是θ的函数,描述了在不同参数取值下取得当前样 本集的可能性。
- $-l(\theta)$ 被称为参数 θ 相对于样本集D的似然函数。
 - 似然函数给出了从总体中抽出 \mathbf{x}_1 , \mathbf{x}_2 ,..., \mathbf{x}_n 这n个样本的概率。

- 方法描述
 - 令 $l(\theta)$ 为样本集D的似然函数, $D=\{\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,...,\mathbf{x}_n\}$ 。如果 $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}$ 是参数空间Θ中能使 $l(\theta)$ 极大化的 θ 值,那么 $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}$ 就是 θ 的最大似然估计量,即

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg\max_{\mathbf{\theta} \in \Theta} l(\mathbf{\theta})$$

- 为计算方便,通常采用对数似然函数:

$$H(\mathbf{\theta}) = \ln(l(\mathbf{\theta})) = \ln \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \mathbf{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \mathbf{\theta}))$$

$$arg \max l(\mathbf{\theta}) = arg \max H(\mathbf{\theta})$$



问题求解

$$H(\mathbf{\theta}) = \ln(\mathbf{l}(\mathbf{\theta})) = \ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta})\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}))$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{\theta} \in \Theta} l(\mathbf{\theta})$$

当 $l(\theta)$ 可微时:

$$\frac{\partial l(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = 0, \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\partial H(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = 0$$

对于多维情形 $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m]^T$,梯度向量为零:

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(l(\boldsymbol{\theta})) = \frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \left[\frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_2}, ..., \frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_m}\right]^T = \boldsymbol{0}$$

用梯度上升法求解 $\theta' = \theta + \eta \frac{\partial l(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$



问题求解

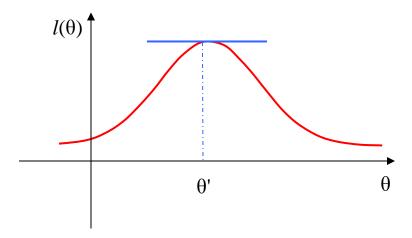
$$H(\mathbf{\theta}) = \ln(\mathbf{l}(\mathbf{\theta})) = \ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta})\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}))$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{\theta} \in \Theta} l(\mathbf{\theta})$$

当l(θ)是可微凹函数时:

$$\arg\max l(\mathbf{\theta}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = 0$$

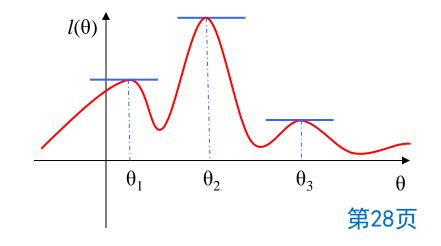
梯度等于0是最优解的充要条件



当l(θ)是一般可微函数时:

$$\arg\max l(\mathbf{\theta}) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = 0$$

梯度等于0是最优解的必要条件 在高维空间中,寻找全局最优解是极 困难的,通常满足于局部最优解。



- 一个袋子里装有白球与黑球,但是不知道它们之间的比例。现有放回地抽取10次,结果获得8次黑球2次白球,估计袋子中的黑球的比例。
 - 最大似然估计法: 设抽到黑球的概率为p, 取到8次黑球2次白球的概率为: $l(p) = {10 \choose 8} p^8 (1-p)^2$
 - 计算*l(p)*和*H(p)*的最优解:

$$\frac{\partial l(p)}{\partial p} = {10 \choose 8} \frac{\partial p^8 (1-p)^2}{\partial p} = {10 \choose 8} (10p^9 - 18p^8 + 8p^7) = 0 \implies \hat{p} = 0.8$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln l(p)}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial \ln \binom{10}{8} + 8\ln p + 2\ln(1-p)}{\partial p} = \frac{8}{p} - \frac{2}{1-p} = 0 \implies \hat{p} = 0.8$$



• 例子2: 高斯分布下的最大似然估计

 将在下面的推导中用到如下几个预备公式(见清华大学 张贤达老师著的《矩阵分析与应用》第五章: "梯度分 析应用"):

$$tr(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} A_{ii}$$
, where $\mathbf{A} = (A_{ij}) \in R^{d \times d}$

$$s = tr(s)$$
, if s is a scalar \Rightarrow $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = tr(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x})$, where $\mathbf{x} \in R^d$, $\mathbf{A} \in R^{d \times d}$

$$\frac{\partial |\Sigma|}{\partial \Sigma} = |\Sigma|(\Sigma^{-1}), \quad \text{if } \Sigma \text{ is symmetrical}$$

$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = (-\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1})^T \Rightarrow \frac{\partial (\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = -\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}, \text{ if } \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \text{ is symmetrical }$$

• 例子2: 高斯分布下的最大似然估计

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_d]^T \in R^d,$$
 $\mathbf{\mu} = [\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_d]^T \in R^d,$
 $\mathbf{\Sigma} \in R^{d \times d}$

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

 $\ln p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln[(2\pi)^d |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|] - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n$

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(H(\boldsymbol{\theta})) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{0}$$

(where $\theta = \mu$, and (or) Σ)



• 估计_µ

$$\ln p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln[(2\pi)^d |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|] - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

$$\frac{\partial H(\boldsymbol{\mu})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i} - n\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 2\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}, \text{ where } \mathbf{x} \in R^d, \mathbf{A} \in R^{d \times d} \text{ is a real symmetrical matrx}$$



估计Σ

$$\ln p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln[(2\pi)^d |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|] - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_k - \boldsymbol{\mu}), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

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估计Σ(接上页)

$$\frac{\partial H(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = \boldsymbol{0} \implies -\frac{1}{2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}^{-1} \right) = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}^{-1} \right) = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} - (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \right) = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}$$



• 例子2: 高斯分布下的最大似然估计

- μ、Σ均未知

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}})^{T}$$



一维:
$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \hat{\mu})^2$$



(直接考虑以下问题也得得到同样的结论)

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln p(x_i \mid \mu, \sigma), \quad \text{where } p(x \mid \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

3.3 贝叶斯估计

- 贝叶斯估计与最大似然估计
 - 贝叶斯估计是概率密度估计中另一类主要的参数估计方法。其结果在很多情况下与最大似然法十分相似,但是,两种方法对问题的处理视角是不一样的。
 - 最大似然估计是将待估计的参数当作未知但固定的 变量,其任务是根据观测数据估计其在参数空间中 的取值。
 - 贝叶斯估计将待估计的参数视为一个随机变量,其中的一个核心任务是根据观测数据对参数的分布进行估计。



3.3 贝叶斯估计

- 基本方法
 - 参数先验分布 $p(\theta)$: 是指在没有任何数据时,有关参数 θ 的分布情况(根据领域知识或经验)
 - 给定样本集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$, 数据独立采样,且 服从数据分布:

$$p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n \mid \mathbf{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \mathbf{\theta})$$

- 利用贝叶斯公式计算参数的后验分布 $p(\theta|D)$:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \frac{p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})}{p(D)}$$

 $p(\theta|D)$ 中融合了先验知识和数据信息



$$p(x \mid \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{2}\right) \qquad p(D) = \sum_{i} p(D \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i})$$

- 基本方法
 - -p(D)是与参数无关的归一化因子,根据全概率公式(连续):

$$p(D) = \int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta}) d\mathbf{\theta}$$

对于一般情况,计算p(D)十分困难

- 可得贝叶斯参数估计中的后验概率密度函数:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \frac{p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta}) d\mathbf{\theta}} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int_{\mathbf{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta}) d\mathbf{\theta}} = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})$$

3.3 贝叶斯估计

- 如何使用 $p(\theta/D)$ 获得关于数据的分布?
 - 得到 $p(\theta/D)$ 只是获得了关于参数 θ 的后验分布,并没有像最大似然估计那样获得参数 θ 的具体取值。
 - 方法一: 可对 $p(\theta/D)$ 采样, 计算平均值

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i} \qquad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i} \sim p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) \qquad i = 1, ..., M$$

- 方法二: 最大后验估计(Maximum A Posteriori estimation, MAP)

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg \max p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg \max p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{\theta}} = \arg \max \ln p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) + \ln p(\mathbf{\theta})$$

PR/ML方法中普遍使用的L2正则,等价于假设参数服从N(0, I)



3.3 贝叶斯估计

- 方法三: 后验数据分布(完整的贝叶斯方法)
 - 我们的最终目的是根据D中的样本来估计概率密度函数 $p(\mathbf{x}/D)$ 。
 - 比如,假定观测样本服从正态分布 $p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$,给定D,可以估计得到具体的 $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ 的取值,代入如下公式可得关于样本的密度分布函数:

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} \left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

后验数据分布

- 但现在获得了有关θ的后验估计 $p(\theta/D)$,如何估计 $p(\mathbf{x}/D)$? 考虑全概率公式和边际分布:

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\theta} p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$= \int_{\theta} \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, D)}{p(D)} d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$= \int_{\theta} \frac{p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}, D) / p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, D)}{p(D)} d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$= \int_{\theta} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}, D) / p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$= \int_{\theta} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}, D) / p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$
不同参数的密度
$$= \int_{\theta} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) / p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$
函数的加权平均

在给定参数θ时, 样本 分布与训练集D无关

- 积分通常很难计算,使用近似方法:

$$\hat{p}(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_i) \quad \boldsymbol{\theta}_i \sim p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) \quad i = 1,...M$$



不同参数的密度

- 先考虑一维情形,假定 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且仅 μ 未知。
- 假定参数µ的先验概率也服从正态分布:

$$\mu \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$$

- 第一个任务:给定样本集D,在上述条件下,估计关于 参数的后验分布 $p(\mu \mid D)$ 。
- 回顾我们前面得到的公式:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \frac{p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})d\mathbf{\theta}} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int_{\mathbf{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})d\mathbf{\theta}} = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta})p(\mathbf{\theta})$$



$$-p(x|\mu) = N(\mu, \sigma^2), p(\mu) = N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$$

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} | D) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})$$
 (应用后验估计)

$$p(\mu \mid D) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mu) p(\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{0}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \alpha' \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right) + \frac{(\mu - \mu_{0})^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right)\right\}$$

$$= \alpha'' \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right)\right)$$

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$$p(\mu \mid D) = \alpha'' \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu\right)\right)$$

- $-p(\mu|D)$ 是关于 μ 的二次函数的exp函数,因此,也是一个正态分布密度函数。
- $p(\mu|D)$ is said to be **reproducing density**, because this is true for any number of training samples, $p(\mu|D)$ remains normal as the number of n of samples is increased

– As $p(\mu/D)$ is a normal density function, we can rewritten it as follows:

$$p(\mu \mid D) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_n}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mu - \mu_n)^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)$$

– But, at the same time, we also get its formulation as

$$p(\mu \mid D) = \alpha'' \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right)\mu\right)\right)$$



$$\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}, \quad \frac{\mu_n}{\sigma_n^2} = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \hat{\mu}_n + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}, \quad \text{where } \hat{\mu}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

_ 进一步可解得:

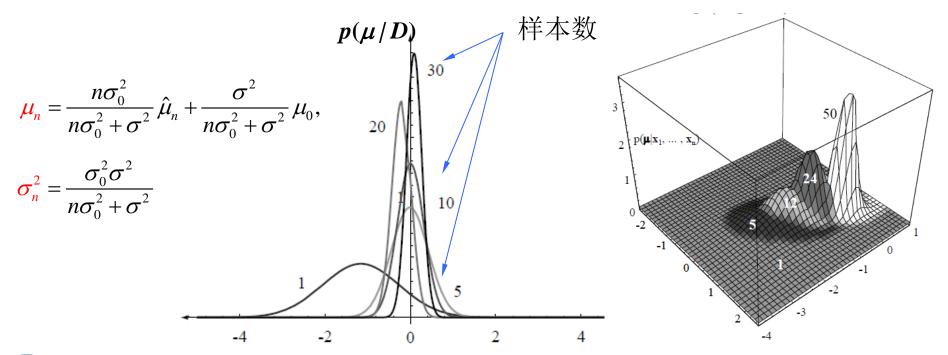
$$\mu_{n} = \frac{n\sigma_{0}^{2}}{n\sigma_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}} \hat{\mu}_{n} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n\sigma_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}} \mu_{0}, \quad \sigma_{n}^{2} = \frac{\sigma_{0}^{2}\sigma^{2}}{n\sigma_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}}$$

- These equations show how the prior information is combined with the empirical information in the samples to obtain the a posterior density $p(\mu/D)$.
- μ_n : represents our best guess for μ after obtaining n samples.
- $-\sigma_n^2$: measures the uncertainty about the guess of μ .
- Because σ_n^2 decreases **monotonically with** n, each additional observation will help decrease our uncertainty about the true value of μ .

(这种先验起到了平滑的效果,导致了更加鲁棒的估计)



- Because $(\sigma_n)^2$ decreases monotonically with n, each additional observation will help decrease our uncertainty about the true value of μ . As n increase, $p(\mu \mid D)$ becomes more and more sharply peaked, approaching a Dirac delta function as n approaches infinity.



- 现在,我们希望获得后验数据分布

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) d\mathbf{\theta}$$

$$p(x \mid D) = \int_{\mu} p(x \mid \mu) p(\mu \mid D) d\mu$$

$$= \int_{\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_n}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mu-\mu_n)^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right) d\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x - \mu_n)^2}{\sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2}\right) f(\sigma, \sigma_n)$$

where
$$f(\sigma, \sigma_n) = \int_{\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2}{\sigma^2 \sigma_n^2} \left(\mu - \frac{\sigma_n^2 x + \sigma^2 \mu_n}{\sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2}\right)^2\right) d\mu$$



3.4 正态分布下的贝叶斯估计

• 贝叶斯估计与最大似然估计

贝叶斯估计:
$$p(x|D) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma^2 + \sigma_n^2)$$

最大似然估计:
$$p(x|D) \sim N(\hat{\mu}_n, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu_{n} = \frac{n\sigma^{2}}{n\sigma_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}} \hat{\mu}_{n} + \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n\sigma_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}} \mu_{0}, \qquad \hat{\mu}_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\sigma_0^2 \sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2},$$



3.4 正态分布下的贝叶斯估计

- 正态分布下的贝叶斯参数估计
 - 多元情形(高维情形):

$$p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{\mu}) \sim N(\mathbf{\mu}, \mathbf{\Sigma}), \quad p(\mathbf{\mu}) \sim N(\mathbf{\mu}_0, \mathbf{\Sigma}_0)$$

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})$$

$$= \alpha' \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}^T \left(n\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0^{-1}\right)\boldsymbol{\mu} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}^T \left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_0\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= \alpha'' \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_n)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_n^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_n)\right)$$



• 进一步, 我们有:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \alpha'' \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{\mu} - \mathbf{\mu}_n \right)^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_n^{-1} \left(\mathbf{\mu} - \mathbf{\mu}_n \right) \right) \implies p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) \sim N(\mathbf{\mu}_n, \mathbf{\Sigma}_n)$$

$$\sum_{n}^{-1} = n\Sigma^{-1} + \Sigma_{0}^{-1}, \quad \Sigma_{n}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{n} = n\Sigma^{-1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{n} + \Sigma_{0}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{0} \qquad \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{n} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{x}_{i}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{n} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{0}\left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{0} + \frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right)^{-1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{n} + \frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{0} + \frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{0}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{n} = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{0}\left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{0} + \frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right)^{-1}\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$$

$$\therefore (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{A}$$

Data posterior distribution:

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\mathbf{u}} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{\mu}) p(\mathbf{\mu} \mid D) d\mathbf{\mu} \sim N(\mathbf{\mu}_n, \mathbf{\Sigma} + \mathbf{\Sigma}_n)$$



- 一般情形下的贝叶斯估计(总结)
 - The basic assumption are summarized as follows:
 - The form of the density $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\theta})$ is assumed to be known, but the value of the parameter vector is not known exactly.
 - Our initial knowledge about θ is assumed to be contained in a known prior density $p(\theta)$
 - The rest knowledge about θ is contained in a set D of n samples $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n$ drawn independently according to the unknown probability density $p(\mathbf{x})$
 - The basic problem is to compute the posterior density $p(\theta|D)$ about parameter θ and the posterior density $p(\mathbf{x}|D)$ about data.



$$p(\mathbf{\theta}), p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\theta}) \to p(\mathbf{\theta}/D) \to p(\mathbf{x}/D)$$

• 一般情形下的贝叶斯估计(总结)

– The basic problem is to compute the posterior density $p(\theta|D)$ about the parameter θ . By Bayes formula we have:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \frac{p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta}) d\mathbf{\theta}}$$

where
$$P(D \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_n \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- After that, we can obtain $p(\mathbf{x}|D)$ as follows:

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) d\mathbf{\theta}$$



- 遇到的困难
 - 除了一些特殊的分布(共轭分布)之外,对于一般情形, 积分很难计算:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) = \frac{p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta})}{\int p(D \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta}) d\mathbf{\theta}}$$
$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\mathbf{\theta}} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{\theta}) p(\mathbf{\theta} \mid D) d\mathbf{\theta}$$

- 参数先验 $p(\theta)$ 怎么选取?对结果有何影响?
- 给定D,我们真的能通过 $p(\mathbf{x}|D)$ 将 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 估计得很好吗? 或者说,随着D中样本的增多, $p(\mathbf{x}|D)$ 收敛于 $p(\mathbf{x})$ 吗?

• 贝叶斯学习的迭代计算公式

- $iD^n = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$, 由于样本是独立选样,则:

$$p(D^n \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{x}_n \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{x}_n \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\mathbf{x}_{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(D^{n-2} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \cdots$$

- 于是有如下迭代公式:

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D^{n}) = \frac{p(D^{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\int p(D^{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\int p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\int p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\int p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\int p(D^{n-1} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D^{n-1})}{\int p(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D^{n-1}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \wedge \text{Bighting in the proof of the pr$$

• 参数迭代学习方法

- 为统一表示,记参数先验分布 $p(\theta)$ 为 $p(\theta|D^0)$,表示没有样本情形下的参数概率密度估计。
- 记 $D^n = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$,随着样本的增加,可以得到一系列对参数概率密度函数的估计:

$$p(\mathbf{\theta}), p(\mathbf{\theta}|\mathbf{x}_1), p(\mathbf{\theta}|\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2), ..., p(\mathbf{\theta}|\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,...,\mathbf{x}_n), \cdots$$

 一般来说,随着样本的数目的增加,上述序列函数逐渐尖锐,逐步趋向于以θ的真实值为中心的一个尖峰。 当样本无穷多时,此时将收敛于一个脉冲函数(参数真值)。



一个例子

- 假设一维随机变量X服从 $[0, \theta]$ 上的均匀分布:

$$p(x \mid \theta) = U(0, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1/\theta, & 0 \le x \le \theta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

基于先验知识,我们知道 $0 < \theta < 10$,并希望利用迭代的贝叶斯方法从样本 $\{4,7,2,8\}$ 中,估计参数 θ .



一个例子

- Before any data arrive, we have $p(\theta|D^0) = p(\theta) = U(0,10)$.
- When our first data point x_1 = 4 arrives, then

$$p(\theta \mid D^{1}) = \frac{p(x_{1} \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^{0})}{\int p(x_{1} \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^{0}) d\theta} = \alpha p(x_{1} \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^{0}) = \alpha \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \propto \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$p(\theta \mid D^{1}) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta, & 4 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where throughout we will ignore the normalization.

因为θ一定要大于等于观测值x

一个例子

- When the next data point x_2 = 7 arrives, we have

$$p(\theta \mid D^2) \propto p(x_2 \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^1) = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \implies p(\theta \mid D^2) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^2, & 7 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- When the next data point x_3 = 2 arrives, we have

$$p(\theta \mid D^3) \propto p(x_3 \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^2) = \frac{1}{\theta^3} \implies p(\theta \mid D^3) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^3, & 7 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- When the next data point x_4 = 8 arrives, we have

$$p(\theta \mid D^4) \propto p(x_4 \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^3) = \frac{1}{\theta^4} \implies p(\theta \mid D^4) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^4, & 8 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

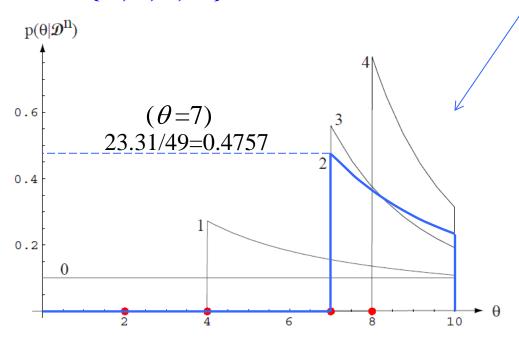
- When data point x_n arrives, we have

$$p(\theta \mid D^{n}) \propto p(x_{n} \mid \theta) p(\theta \mid D^{n-1}) = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \implies p(\theta \mid D^{n}) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^{n}, & \max\{D^{n}\} \le \theta \le 10\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



- 关于参数 θ 的分布 的调整过程:

$$D = \{4, 7, 2, 8\}$$



比如:

$$p(\theta \mid D^2) = \alpha \times \begin{cases} 1/\theta^2, & 7 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

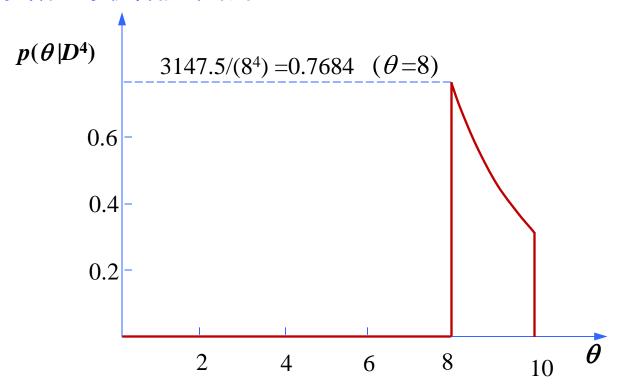
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\int_{7}^{10} \frac{1}{\theta^{2}} d\theta} = \frac{1}{1/7 - 1/10} = 23.3100$$

$$p(\theta \mid D^4) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^4, & 8 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p(\theta \mid D^3) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^3, & 7 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p(\theta \mid D^0) \propto \begin{cases} 1/10, & 0 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 $p(\theta \mid D^1) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta, & 4 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $p(\theta \mid D^2) \propto \begin{cases} 1/\theta^2, & 7 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

- 参数 θ 的最后估计结果:



$$p(\theta \mid D^4) = \alpha \times \begin{cases} 1/\theta^4, & 8 \le \theta \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\int_8^{10} \frac{1}{\theta^4} d\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{8^3} - \frac{1}{10^3}\right)} = 3147.5$$

样本的后验分布

$$p(\theta \mid D^4) = \begin{cases} 3147.5/\theta^4, & 8 \le \theta \le 10\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid D) = \int_{\theta} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid D) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$p(x \mid D) = \begin{cases} 0.1134, & 0 \le x \le 8 \\ 786.875 \left(\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{10^4} \right), & 8 < x \le 10 \end{cases}$$

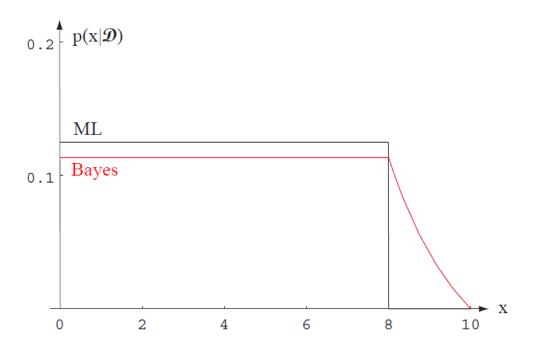
一个例子

- 我们来看看其最大似然估计,对于数据,其似然函数为:

$$l(\theta) = p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \mid \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^4}$$

显然, $l(\theta)$ 单调递减, θ 越小, $l(\theta)$ 越大。但同时, θ 一定要大于等于最大观测数据。在现有样本 $\{4,7,2,8\}$ 中,使似然函数 $l(\theta)$ 取值最大的 θ 只能等于8。所以由于是均匀分布, 所以 θ 的最大似然估计值为8。

样本的后验分布



Whereas the maximum-likelihood approach estimates a point in θ space, the Bayesian approach instead estimates a distribution. This figure illustrates the difference of these estimations finally on the data density.

3.7 特征维数问题

- 模式分类与特征的关系
 - 贝叶斯决策(0-1损失): $\omega^* = \arg \max_j p(\omega_j | x)$
 - 特征空间给定时,贝叶斯分类错误率就确定了,即分类性能的理论上限就确定了(与分类器、学习算法无关)
- 增加特征有什么好处
 - 判别性: 类别间有差异的特征有助于分类
- 带来什么问题
 - 泛化性能, Overfitting
 - 计算、存储



3.7 特征维数问题: 分类错误率与特征的关系

- 高斯分布(两类问题):
 - $-p(\mathbf{x}|\omega_i)\sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i,\boldsymbol{\Sigma}), j=1,2$,等协方差矩阵
 - Bayes error rate

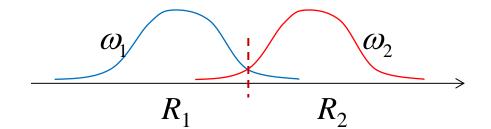
$$P(error) = P(\mathbf{x} \in R_2, \omega_1) + P(\mathbf{x} \in R_1, \omega_2)$$

$$= \int_{R_2} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_1) P(\omega_1) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{R_1} p(\mathbf{x} \mid \omega_2) P(\omega_2) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= P(\mathbf{x} \in R_2 \mid \omega_1) P(\omega_1) + P(\mathbf{x} \in R_1 \mid \omega_2) P(\omega_2)$$



$$P(error) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{r/2}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu^2} d\mu, \qquad r^2 = (\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)$$





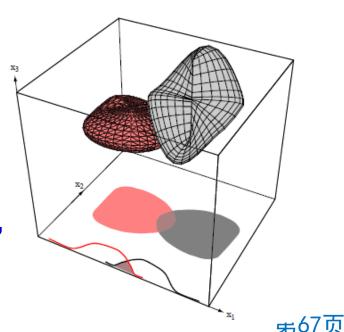
• 高斯分布(两类问题):

- Conditionally independent case $\Sigma = diag(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_1^2, ..., \sigma_d^2)$
 - 每一维的二类均值之间距离反映区分度,从而决定错误率
 - 特征增加有助于减小错误率 (因为 r^2 增大)

$$r^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \frac{(\mu_{i1} - \mu_{i2})^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2}}, \quad r^{2} = (\mathbf{u}_{1} - \mathbf{u}_{2})^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{u}_{1} - \mathbf{u}_{2})$$

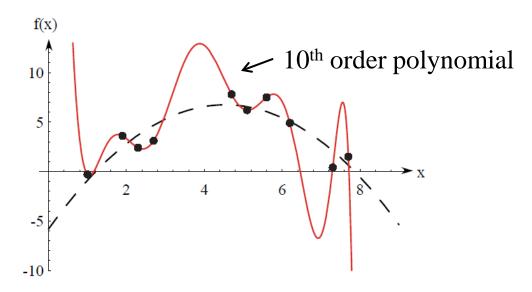
- 特征维数决定可分性的例子
 - 3D空间完全可分
 - 2D和1D投影空间有重叠

然而,增加特征也可能导致分类性能更差, 因为有模型估计误差 (wrong model)



3.7 特征维数问题: 过拟合(Overfitting)

- 过拟合
 - 特征维数高、训练样本少导致模型参数估计不准确
 - 比如协方差矩阵需要样本数在d以上
- 过拟合的例子



$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c + \varepsilon$$
, where $p(\varepsilon) = \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

完美拟合训练数据, 但测试误差很大

3.7 特征维数问题: 过拟合(Overfitting)

- 克服办法
 - 特征降维: 特征提取(变换)、特征选择
 - 参数共享/平滑
 - 方法一: 共享协方差矩阵Σ₀
 - 方法二: Shrinkage (a.k.a. Regularized Discriminant Analysis):

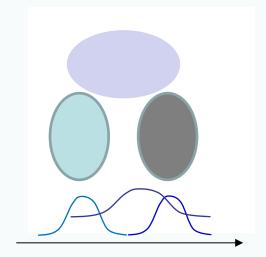
第*i*类的协 方差矩阵:

$$\Sigma_{i}(\alpha) = \frac{(1-\alpha)n_{i}\Sigma_{i} + \alpha n\Sigma}{(1-\alpha)n_{i} + \alpha n}; \qquad (启发式方法)$$

$$\Sigma(\beta) = (1-\beta)\Sigma + \beta \mathbf{I}$$
用第*i*类数据 用所有数据

扩展: 开放集分类的特征维数问题

- 开放集分类问题
 - 已知类别: ω_i , i=1,...,c
 - 后验概率 $\sum_{i=1}^{c+1} P(\omega_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = 1$
 - $-\omega_{c+1}$ 无训练样本,测试样本作为outlier拒识



• 特征维数问题

- 区分c+1个类别比区分c个类别需要更多的特征
- 如果分类器训练时瞄准区分c个已知类别 测试时易造成outlier 与 已知类别样本的混淆
- 因此,在c类样本上训练分类器时,要使特征表达具有区分更多类别的能力:
 - 比如,训练神经网络时加入数据重构损失(类似auto-encoder)作为正则项比如,生成一些假想类样本(通过组合已知类别样本)



下次课内容

- 第3章
 - 期望最大法
 - 隐马尔可夫模型



致谢

• PPT由向世明老师提供



Thank All of You! (Questions?)

张燕明

ymzhang@nlpr.ia.ac.cn

people.ucas.ac.cn/~ymzhang

模式分析与学习课题组(PAL)

中科院自动化研究所・模式识别国家重点实验室