## Maximum a posteriori (MAP) Classifier

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## 過程:

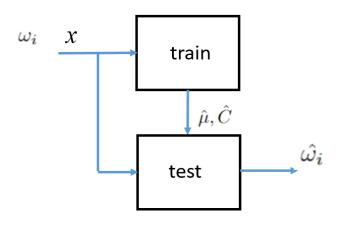


圖 1.MAP 分類器(classifier)

圖 1 的輸入資料為 d 維常態分佈向量 x, 其產生器 Matlab 程式  $\mathbf{xGen.m}$  如下:

function xd = xGen(dim, N, mu, rho)
r = rho.^(linspace(0,dim-1,dim));
C = toeplitz(r); % 共變異數矩陣C: stationary random process

[U,D] = eig(C); % 將共變異數矩陣進行eigendecomposition
A = U \* diag(sqrt(diag(D))); % A = U\*D^0.5

xd = zeros(dim, N);

for k=1:N
 y = randn(dim,1); % y ~ N(0, I), 產生一標準常態分布資料
 x0 = A \* y; % 經A矩陣轉換使其共變異數矩陣為C
 x = x0 + mu; % 將y ~ N(0, I) 轉換至 x ~ N(mu, C)
 xd(:, k) = x;
end

圖 1 中的 MAP 分類器(classifier)可分為以下 2 模組:

**訓練(train)模組**:使用 x 的前半段資料,來產生平均值向量( $\mu$ )與共變異數矩陣(C)的估計值; **測試(test)模組:**使用 x 的後半段資料,來決定類別( $\omega$ i)並計算錯誤率.

MAP 分類器(classifier)的原理如下所述:

$$p(x|\omega_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{d}{2}}|C_i|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_i)'C_i^{-1}(x-\mu_i)\right]$$

MAP: 
$$p(\omega_1)p(x|\omega_1) \underset{\omega_2}{\overset{\omega_1}{\geqslant}} p(\omega_2)p(x|\omega_2)$$

$$2\ln[p(\omega_1)] - \ln|C_1| - (x - \mu_1)'C_1^{-1}(x - \mu_1) \underset{\omega_2}{\overset{\omega_1}{\geqslant}} 2\ln[p(\omega_2)] - \ln|C_2| - (x - \mu_2)'C_2^{-1}(x - \mu_2)$$

可以使用如下的矩陣分解法來簡化 MAP 分類器的計算:

$$C = UDU' = UD^{\frac{1}{2}}D^{\frac{1}{2}}U' = AA'$$
 
$$A = UD^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 
$$C^{-1} = (AA')^{-1} = (A')^{-1}A^{-1} = UD^{-\frac{1}{2}}D^{-\frac{1}{2}}U' = BB'$$
 
$$B' = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}U'$$

因此 MAP 分類器的主要計算公式可簡化為

$$(x-\mu)'C^{-1}(x-\mu) = (x-\mu)'BB'(x-\mu) = z'z$$

$$z = B'(x - \mu)$$

MAP (Maximum a Posteriori)的 discriminant function 為

$$2\ln[p(\omega_1)] - \ln|C_1| - (x - \mu_1)'C_1^{-1}(x - \mu_1) - 2\ln[p(\omega_2)] - \ln|C_2| - (x - \mu_2)'C_2^{-1}(x - \mu_2)$$

依此設計程式 logMAP.m 如下:

function discriminant = logMAP(x, c, mv, Bh)

$$z = Bh * (x - mv); % Bh=B'$$
  
discriminant =  $c - z' * z;$ 

其中  $z=B'(x-\mu)$ ,  $C=2\ln[p(\omega)] - \ln|C|$ .

## 產生 B'(亦即程式中 Bh)與常數項 $|C_1|$ 的 Matlab 程式碼(disc.m)如下:

```
[U,D] = eig(C);
d = diag(D);
sqrt_d = sqrt(d);
log_detC = log(prod(d));
Bh = diag(1 ./ sqrt_d) * U';
```

function [log\_detC, Bh] = disc(C)

圖 1 中 train 模組對應的 Matlab 程式 train.m, 計算 xmean (μ)與 Cx (C)的估計值如下:

```
function [xmean, Cx] = train(x)
d = size(x,1);
N = size(x,2);
xmean = zeros(d,1);
for k=1:N
    xmean = xmean + x(:, k);
end
xmean = xmean / N;

Cx = zeros(d);
for k=1:N
    x0 = x(:, k) - xmean;
    Cx = Cx + x0 * x0';
end
Cx = Cx / N;
```

主程式 ex2.m 呼叫上述的 xGen.m 與 train.m 模組如下:

```
N = 10000;
                 % number of data
                % half data for training; half for testing
Nhalf = N/2;
d = 50;
                 % dimension
                % parameter for covariance matrix in distribution 1
rho1 = 0.9;
mu1 = 0;
                % mean vector for distribution 1
rho2 = 0.7;
                 % parameter for covariance matrix in distribution 1
                 % mean vector for distribution 2
mu2 = 0.5;
p1 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9]; % prior prob
% generate samples
xd1 = xGen(d, N, mu1, rho1);
xd2 = xGen(d, N, mu2, rho2);
% training phase
[xmean1, Cx1] = train(xd1(:, 1:Nhalf)) % mean, covariance of class-1
[xmean2, Cx2] = train(xd2(:, 1:Nhalf)) % mean, covariance of class-2
% discriminator
[\log \det C1, Bh1] = \operatorname{disc}(Cx1);
[\log \det C2, Bh2] = \operatorname{disc}(Cx2);
```

接著主程式 ex2.m 進入圖 1 的測試(test)模組, 根據不同的事前機率  $P(\omega_i)$ , 使用 MAP discriminant function (logMAP)來判定類別(class-1 或 class-2), 並計算錯誤率 P(error), 並書出圖 2.

```
% test phase
Np = length(p1);
er1 = zeros(Np,1);
er2 = zeros(Np,1);
for i = 1: Np
    q1 = p1(i); % prior probability for class 1
    q2 = 1-q1; % prior probability for class 2
    c1 = 2*log(q1) - log_detC1;
    c2 = 2*log(q2) - log_detC2;
    %%%%%%%%%%%% test
    class = 1;
    err1 = 0.;
    for k=Nhalf+1:N % use MAP classifier for class-1
        [val, decision] = max([logMAP(xd1(:, k), c1, xmean1, Bh1), ...
            logMAP(xd1(:, k), c2, xmean2, Bh2)]);
        if(class ~= decision)
            err1 = err1 + 1;
        end
    end
    fprintf("class-1 error rate = %f\n", err1/Nhalf); % class-1 error
    er1(i) = err1/Nhalf;
    class = 2;
    err2 = 0.;
    for k=Nhalf+1:N % use MAP classifer for class-2
        [val, decision] = max([logMAP(xd2(:, k), c1, xmean1, Bh1), ...
            logMAP(xd2(:, k), c2, xmean2, Bh2)]);
        if(class ~= decision)
            err2 = err2 + 1;
        end
    fprintf("class-2 error rate = %f\n", err2/Nhalf); % class-2 error
    er2(i) = err2/Nhalf;
end
plot(p1, er1, 'b-', p1, er2, 'r-.'), legend('class-1', 'class-2'), ...
    xlabel('p(w_1)'), ylabel('P(error)'), title('MAP Classifier')
```

## 結果:

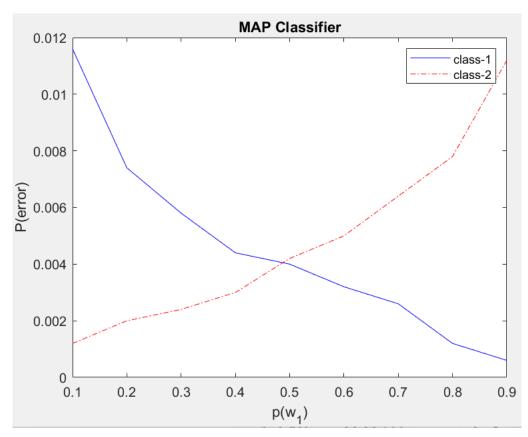


圖 2. 根據不同數值  $0.1 \le 0.9$  的事前機率  $P(\omega_1)$ , 產生並繪製錯誤機率 P(error)曲線圖. 藍線代表給予屬於類別 1 的資料 x 被誤判成類別 2 的錯誤率; 紅線代表給予屬於類別 2 的資料 x 被誤判成類別 1 的錯誤率