# Python与数据科学导论-10

——有监督学习,分类器基础

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# 内容

- 分类问题概述
- 条件概率与贝叶斯推断
- 文本分类与多项分类器

#### 机器学习

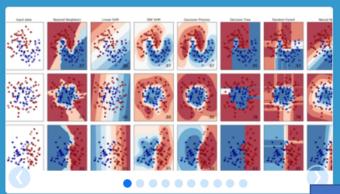
- 假定存在一个预测函数 y = F(x)
  - 输入为一组特征
  - 输出为一个预测空间的概率分布
- 函数F称为 模型 (model)
- · 通过训练集学习得到模型的参数称为 回归 (regression, fit)
- 根据特征计算输出概率分布或返回最大概率解称为 预测 (prediction)

#### 分类与回归(机器学习)

对于一个样本集,如果能找到一个合理的分类函数,使得:
 F(X) ≈ 1 (当Y = 1); F(X) ≈ 0 (当Y = 0)

- •则可以称我们找到了一个原样本集的一个'似然'函数。
- 如果F是以最大概率符合样本数据,则F称为最大似然函数。

#### 常用的机器学习软件包



#### scikit-learn

Machine Learning in Python

- Simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis
- · Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable BSD license

模型参数回归

#### Classification

Identifying to which category an object belongs to.

 ${\color{red}\textbf{Applications}}: \textbf{Spam detection, Image}$ 

recognition.

Algorithms: SVM, nearest neighbors,

random forest, ... — Examples

#### Regression

Predicting a continuous-valued attribute associated with an object.

**Applications**: Drug response, Stock prices. **Algorithms**: SVR, ridge regression, Lasso,

... — Examples

#### **Clustering**

Automatic grouping of similar objects into sets.

Applications: Customer segmentation,

Grouping experiment outcomes

Algorithms: k-Means, spectral clustering, mean-shift, ... — Examples

#### **Dimensionality reduction**

Reducing the number of random variables to consider.

Applications: Visualization, Increased

efficiency

**Algorithms**: PCA, feature selection, non-negative matrix factorization. — Examples

#### Model selection

Comparing, validating and choosing parameters and models.

**Goal**: Improved accuracy via parameter tuning

Modules: grid search, cross validation,

metrics. — Examples

#### **Preprocessing**

Feature extraction and normalization.

**Application**: Transforming input data such as text for use with machine learning algorithms. **Modules**: preprocessing, feature extraction.

Examples

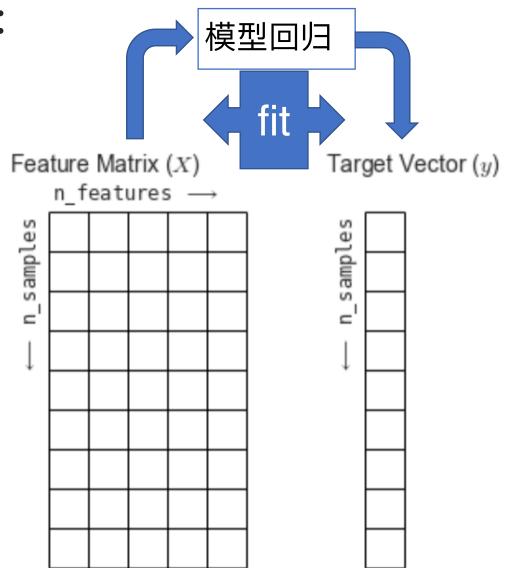
#### 训练数据一般组织形式:

数据集一般包括:

训练集: 用于训练模型

验证集:用于调整模型参数

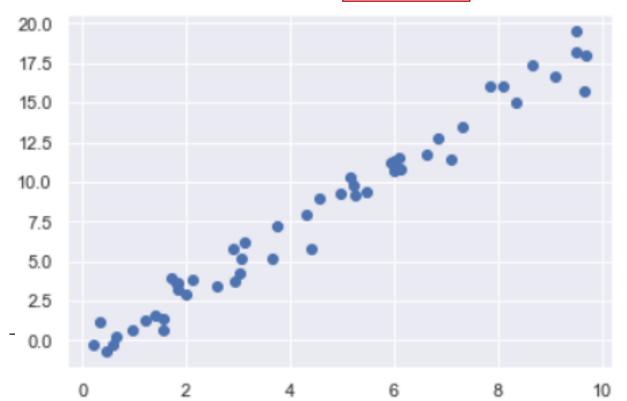
测试集: 用于评测模型效果



#### 看一个线性回归的例子 模型: y = ax + b

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

rng = np.random.RandomState(42) # 设置伪随机数种子 Numpy 生成随机数据
x = 10 * rng.rand(50)
y = 2 * x - 1 + rng.randn(50) # y = 2 * x - 1 + 0-1随机
plt.scatter(x, y); Pyplot画图
```



#### 线性同归 (参数同归与线性拟合)

1 **from** sklearn.linear\_model **import** LinearRegression 2 model = LinearRegression(fit\_intercept=**True**) 3 print(model)

LinearRegression(copy\_X=True, fit\_intercept=True, n\_jobs=1, normalize=False)

```
1  X = x[:, np.newaxis]
2  X.shape
```

(50, 1)

LinearRegression(copy\_X=True, fit\_intercept=True, n\_jobs=1, normalize=False)

```
1 model.coef_, model.intercept_ ← 观察模型参数-斜率,截距
```

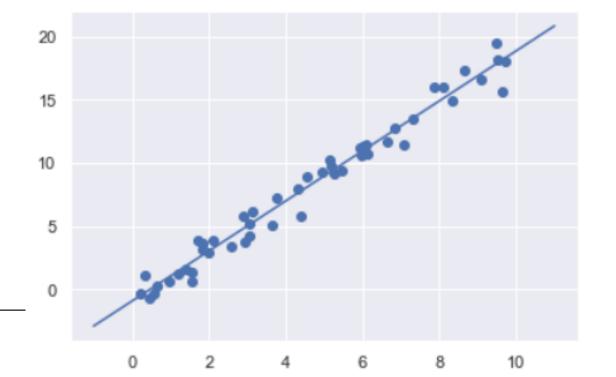
(array([1.9776566]), -0.9033107255311164)

#### 模型预测

```
1 Xfit = xfit[:, np.newaxis]
2 yfit = model.predict(Xfit) 使用模型进行预测
3 xfit,yfit
```

```
(array([-1. , 0.33333333, 1.66666667, 3. , 4.33333333, 5.66666667, 7. , 8.33333333, 9.66666667, 11. ]), array([-2.88096733, -0.24409186, 2.39278361, 5.02965908, 7.66653454, 10.30341001, 12.94028548, 15.57716094, 18.21403641, 20.85091188]))
```

```
1 plt. scatter(x, y)
2 plt. plot(xfit, yfit); 输出显示模型生成结果
```



## 分类与回归

- 对于一个样本集,如果能找到一个合理的分类函数,使得:
   F(X) ≈ 1 (当Y = 1); F(X) ≈ 0 (当Y = 0)
- 则可以称 我们找到了一个原样本集的一个'似然'函数。
- 如果F是以最大概率符合样本数据,则F称为最大似然函数。

#### 机器学习的一般步骤

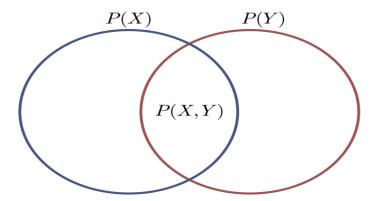
- 数据预处理、特征工程
  - 数据清洗
  - Na平滑,拉普拉斯平滑/降噪
  - 特征降维与均衡(embedding) , 隐含语义平滑
- 模型选择、超参数设计
- 模型学习与评测(可视化)

# 贝叶斯分类与有监督学习

- 概率模型
- 朴素贝叶斯分类
- 有监督学习

# 联合概率与条件概率

$$P(X \mid Y) = \frac{P(X,Y)}{P(Y)}$$



# 全概率公式

$$P(X) = \sum_{Y} P(X \mid Y)P(Y)$$

$P(Y_1)$	$P(Y_2)$	$P(Y_3)$
	$P(Y_1)$	$P(Y_1)$ $P(Y_2)$

## 贝叶斯公式 与 贝叶斯推断

由: P(y|x) \* P(x) = P(x|y) \* P(y)

可以导出:

$$P (y|x) = -\frac{P (x|y) * P (y)}{P (x)}$$

$$P(Y \mid X) = \frac{P(X \mid Y)P(Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(X \mid Y)P(Y)}{\sum_{y} P(X \mid y)P(y)}$$

#### 贝叶斯概念:

想预测Y在未来特定要素下的表现,

只需了解过往Y情况下要各素的分布

#### 贝叶斯概念:

先验概率乘经过条件似然进行修

饰,

得到带约束条件的后验概率

## 举个例子:

- 如果小A精神好,80%可能会起来跑步。
- 小A如果精神不好, 40%可能会起来跑步
- 总体观察小A精神好的概率为60%

$$P(Y \mid X) = \frac{P(X \mid Y)P(Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(X \mid Y)P(Y)}{\sum_{y} P(X \mid y)P(y)}$$

目前看到小A正在跑步(看书,听音乐,打游戏...)

问: 小A同学此时精神好的概率?

$$P(y1|x) = -\frac{P(x|y1)}{P(x|y1)} + \frac{P(y1)}{P(x|y2)} = -\frac{0.8 \times 0.6}{0.8 \times 0.6} + \frac{0.6}{0.4 \times 0.4} - = -\frac{48}{64}$$

## 机器学习能做什么?

• 根据历史信息统计分析出 事件-现象 之间的概率关系

—— 学习

• 根据目前观测到的 现象 对未发生事件的概率给出判断

—— 预测

## 常见的分类问题描述

- 输入x是一个d维特征组成的向量Rd
- 模型F(x)的输出为一个k分类的唯一分类(one hot)的向量

$$\mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \{1, \ldots, k\}$$

## 朴素贝叶斯分类器(Naive Bayes Classifier)

- 基于贝叶斯推断方案: 先验概率 \* 似然 > 后验概率
- 假定特征之间相互独立:

$$P(y\mid x_1,\cdots,x_n)=rac{P(y)P(x_1,\ldots x_n\mid y)}{P(x_1,\cdots,x_n)} \implies P(y\mid x_1,\cdots,x_n)=rac{P(y)\prod_{i=1}^nP(x_i\mid y)}{P(x_1,\cdots,x_n)}$$

$$P(y \mid x_1, \cdots, x_n) \propto P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i \mid y)$$

• 模型实际返回值:最大后验概率 (MAP)

#### 模型参数估计 (以词袋子特征为例)

- 模型所需的参数有 P(y),  $P(x_i \mid y)$ .
- 最大似然估计:

$$\hat{P}(y) = rac{\mid N(y) \mid}{Total}$$
 $\hat{P}(x_i \mid y) = rac{n_{x_i,y}}{n_y}$ 

- 问题?
  - 概率为 0 的情况. 若类 1 中出现词 x, 类 2 中没有.
  - 则 P(x|2) = 0. 一个含有 x 的词永远无法被分入类 2.
  - 这是我们不希望看到的.

#### 平滑 — 置信度 — 先验分布(伪计数)

#### 平滑 (smoothing)

• 拉普拉斯 (+1) 平滑:

$$\hat{P}(y) = rac{\mid N(y) \mid}{Total}$$
 $\hat{P}(x_i \mid y) = rac{n_{x_i,y} + 1}{n_y + |V|}$ 

• 带系数:

$$\hat{P}(x_i \mid y) = \frac{n_{x_i,y} + \alpha}{n_y + \alpha |V|}$$

## 隐含语义平滑?

- 通过矩阵分解与恢复得到平滑后的训练集
- 用平滑后的训练集进行训练

• 理论上属于高斯平滑

#### 分类模型评价指标

#### ➤混淆矩阵

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	TP	FP
	Negative	FN	TN

recall = 
$$TP/(TP + FN)$$
  
precision =  $TP/(TP+FP)$ 

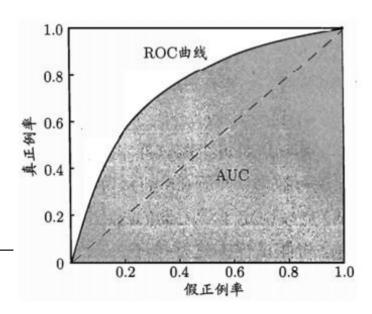
F1=2\*recall\*precision/(precision+recall)

#### 分类模型评价指标

真正例率TPR=TP/(TP+FN)

假正例率FPR=FP/(TN+FP)

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	TP	FP
	Negative	FN	TN



## 文本分类的例子:

print (nltk. classify. accuracy (classifier, test set))

```
documents = [(list(movie_reviews.words(fileid)), category)
for category in movie_reviews.categories()
for fileid in movie_reviews.fileids(category)]
random. shuffle (documents)
train_set, test_set = featuresets[500:], featuresets[:500] # 分离训练集、测试集
def document_features(document):
   document words = set(document)
   features = {}
   for word in word features:
       features ['contains({})'. format(word)] = (word in
document words)
   return features # 词袋子
featuresets = [(document_features(d), c) for (d, c) in documents] # 词袋子特征, 文本类标 集合
                                                        # 分离训练集、测试集
train set, test set = featuresets[500:], featuresets[:500]
classifier = nltk. NaiveBayesClassifier. train(train_set)
```

## 查看最有用的特征:

```
>>> classifier.show most informative features(5)
Most Informative Features
       contains(segal) = True
                                                      = 11.3 : 1.0
                                          neg : pos
  contains (outstanding) = True
                                                      = 8.6 : 1.0
                                          pos : neg
                                          neg : pos = 7.3 : 1.0
       contains(wasted) = True
        contains (mulan) = True
                                                      = 7.2 : 1.0
                                          pos : neg
                                                             6.3 : 1.0
  contains (wonderfully) = True
                                          pos : neg
```

## 针对连续特征的 GAUSSIAN NAIVE BAYES

- 特征是实数量
- 服从高斯分布
- 假设特征之间独立



# 看一个鸢尾花数据集:

```
import seaborn as sns
iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')
print(iris.head(n = 3))
ir = iris.groupby('species')
ir.head(n = 2)
```

4个特征: 花萼长宽, 花瓣长宽





	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
100	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	virginica
101	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	virginica

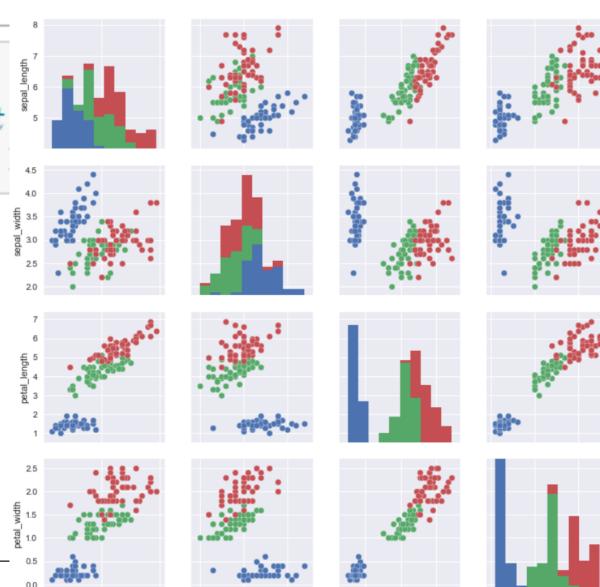
#### 鸢尾花特征高维数据可视化(数据维度两两组合)

%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns # ; sns. set
sns.pairplot(iris, hue='species',

对角线元素显示其他三个维度的取值在当前维度下的分布

非角线元素显示当前维度与另一个维度展开的二维平面上 样本数据的分布情况

特征之间并不独立,每个特征在数据集上的分布也不均匀



# Classification with Gaussian Naïve Bayes

- Possibility one: Disregard correlation —> Naïve
  - For each feature:
    - Calculate sample mean  $\mu$  and sample standard deviation  $\sigma$
    - Use these as estimators of the population mean and deviation
  - For a given feature value x, calculate the probability density assuming that x is in a category c
    - $P(x | c) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_c, \sigma_c)$

# Classification with Gaussian Naïve Bayes

• Estimate the probability for observation  $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$  as the product of the densities

$$P((x_1, ..., x_n) | c_j) \sim \mathcal{N}(x_1, \sigma_{1,c_j}, \mu_{1,c_j}) \cdot ... \cdot \mathcal{N}(x_1, \sigma_{n,c_j}, \mu_{1,c_j})$$

- Then use Bayes formula to invert the conditional probabilities
  - This means estimating the prevalence of the categories

$$P(c_j | (x_1, ..., x_n)) = \frac{P((x_1, ..., x_n) | c_j)P(c_j)}{P((x_1, ..., x_n))}$$

#### 手动实现一个G-NB:

```
class Gaussian(object):
   def __init__(self):
       # 这里可以设置平滑或先验参数
       pass
   def fit(self, X train, Y train):
       self._data_with_label = X_train.copy()
       self. Y train = Y train.copy()
       self._data_with_label['label'] = Y_train[0] # 有监督数据
       self._mean_mat = self._data_with_label.groupby("label").mean() # 每个类别的特征分布 均值
       self._var_mat = self._data_with_label.groupby("label").var() # 方差
       self.prior_rate = self.__Priori() # 统计类别先验
       return self
   #Priori probability
   def Priori(self):
       labels = self._Y_train[0].value_counts().sort_index() # label计数
       prior_rate = np. array([ i /sum(labels) for i in labels]) # label比例
       return prior rate
```

```
#Priori probability
def Priori(self):
    labels = self._Y_train[0].value_counts().sort_index() # label计数
   prior_rate = np. array([ i /sum(labels) for i in labels]) # label比例
   return prior rate
def predict(self, X_test): # 模型预测
   pred = [self.__Condition_formula(self.mean_mat, self.var_mat, row) * self.prior_rate for row in X_test.values
   class result = np. argmax(pred, axis=1) #返回 argmax
   return class result
#Gaussian Bayes condition formula
def Condition formula (self, mu, sigma2, row):
   P_mat = 1/np. sqrt(2*math.pi*sigma2) * np. exp(-(row-mu)**2/(2*sigma2)) # 高斯函数计算先验
   P mat = pd. DataFrame(P mat).prod(axis=1) # 返回一列的乘积
   return P_mat
```

```
# 导入数据集测试一下:
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

iris = load_iris()
iris.target = pd.DataFrame(iris.target)
iris.data = pd.DataFrame(iris.data)

# train_size, test_size None, it will be 0.25 by default
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(iris.data, iris.target, test_size=0.4, random_state=1)

np.set_printoptions(suppress=True) # 不用科学计数法的形式输出
```

#### X\_train

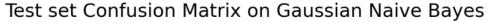
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2
5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0
6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
	<ul><li>5.7</li><li>6.3</li><li>4.8</li></ul>	<ul><li>5.7 2.5</li><li>6.3 2.7</li><li>4.8 3.0</li></ul>	4.83.41.65.72.55.06.32.74.94.83.01.44.73.21.3

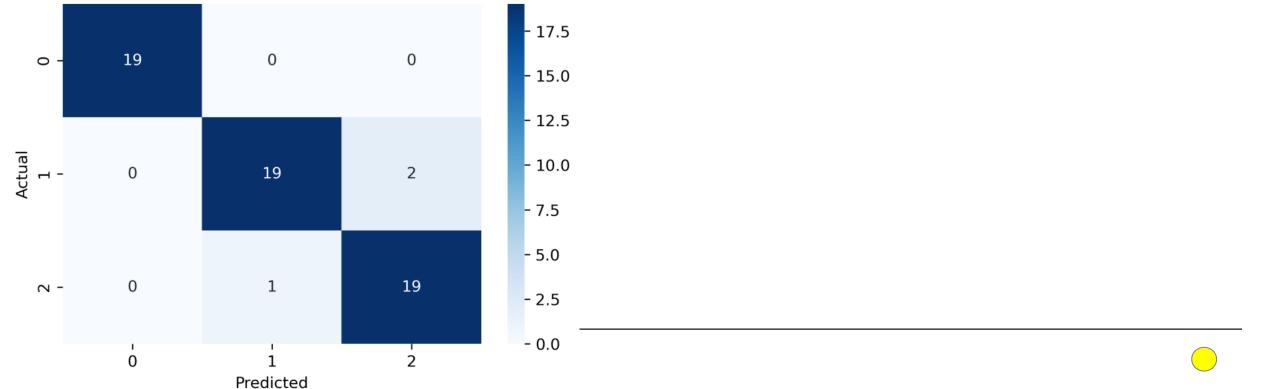
## 对比直接调包的效果:

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
NB = Gaussian() # 使用自定义类
                                                                       start time = time.time()
NB. fit (X train, y train)
                                                                      NB2 = GaussianNB()
y train NB = NB. predict(X train)
                                                                      NB2. fit (X train, y train. values. ravel())
v test NB = NB. predict(X test)
                                                                      y train NB2 = NB2. predict(X train)
print ("Use custom Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm\naccuracy on train
                                                                      v test NB2 = NB2. predict(X test)
    accuracy score(v test, v test NB))
                                                                       print("Use sklearn Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm\naccuracy on train set:
                                                                           accuracy score(y test, y test NB2))
print("--- %s seconds ---" % (time. time() - start time))
                                                                      print ("--- %s seconds ---" % (time. time() - start time))
Use custom Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm
                                                                      Use sklearn Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm
accuracy on train set: 0.955555555555556
                                                                       accuracy on train set: 0.955555555555556
accuracy on test set: 0.95
                                                                       accuracy on test set: 0.95
--- 0.22638893127441406 seconds ---
                                                                       --- 0.004966259002685547 seconds ---
```

#### 显示混淆矩阵

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
con_matrix = pd.crosstab(pd.Series(y_test.values.flatten(), name='Actual'),pd.Series(y_test_NB, name='Predicted'))
plt.title("Test set Confusion Matrix on Gaussian Naive Bayes")
sns.heatmap(con_matrix, cmap="Blues", annot=True, fmt='g')
plt.show()
```





# 商品评价分类 (例子)



### 分类与回归

• 对于一个样本集,如果能找到一个合理的分类函数,使得:  $F(X) \approx 1$  (当Y = 1);  $F(X) \approx 0$  (当Y = 0)

- 则可以称 我们找到了一个原样本集的一个'似然'函数
- 如果F是以最大概率(最均方差损失)符合样本数据,则F称为最大似然函数

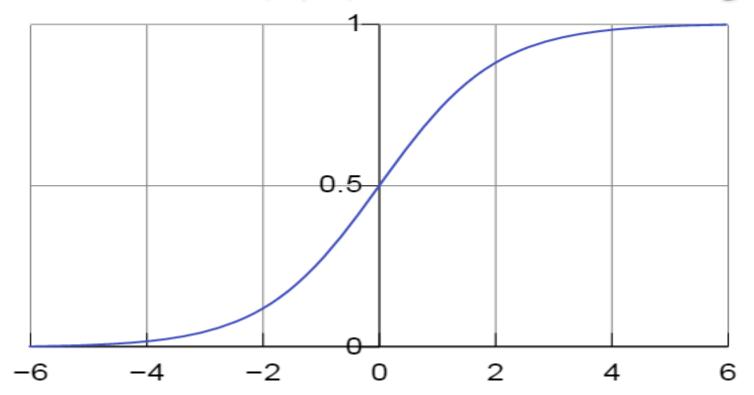
### 贝叶斯公式的一个变形

$$P(spam|text) = rac{P(text|spam)P(spam)}{P(text|spam)P(spam) + P(text|nonspam)P(nonspam)}$$
  $= rac{1}{1 + \exp\{-(lpha_1(text) - lpha_0(text))\}}$  其中 $lpha_1(text) = \log(P(text|spam)P(spam))$  以及 $lpha_0(text) = \log(P(text|nonspam)P(nonspam))$   $= \sigma(lpha(x))$  这里 $\sigma(x) = rac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}, \ lpha(x) = lpha_1(x) - lpha_0(x)$ 

## Sigmoid函数

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

将线性回归值变换到(0,1),将其理解为x对应的y为1的概率

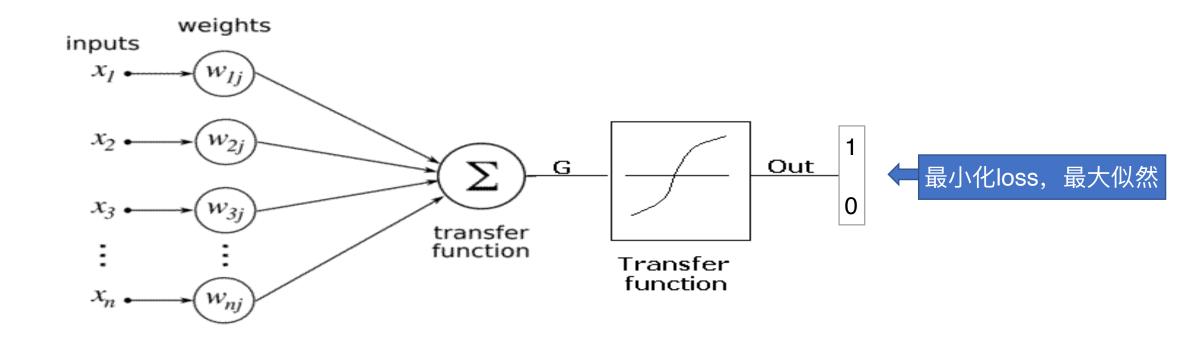


### 因此邮件分类问题转化为回归问题

```
lpha(text) = \log P(text|spam) + \log P(spam) - \log P(text|nonspam) - \log P(nonspam)
= x_1 \log P(w_1|spam) + \ldots + x_{|V|} \log P(w_{|V|}|spam) + \log P(spam)
-\ldots (对应的nonspam的项)
(x_i表示词典中第i个词在text中出现的次数)
= k_0 + x_1k_1 + x_2k_2 + \ldots x_{|V|}k_{|V|}
```

找一组K,最大化α

## 单元神经元网络模型



#### Logistic Regression分类器

对于Logistic Regression( $y^{(i)} \in \{0,1\}$ 表示属于哪一类),一个样本的似然是:

$$P(y^{(i)}|\mathbf{x}^{(i)},\mathbf{k}) = egin{cases} \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\intercal}\mathbf{x}) & ext{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \ 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\intercal}\mathbf{x}) & ext{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \ = \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\intercal}\mathbf{x}^{(i)})^{y^{(i)}} \cdot (1 - \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\intercal}\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))^{1 - y^{(i)}} \end{cases}$$

整个数据集的似然则是:

最大后验概率

$$\begin{split} \hat{\mathbf{k}} &= \arg\max_{\mathbf{k}} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \Big\{ \sigma(\mathbf{k}^\intercal \mathbf{x}^{(i)})^{y^{(i)}} \cdot (1 - \sigma(\mathbf{k}^\intercal \mathbf{x}^{(i)}))^{1 - y^{(i)}} \Big\} \\ &= \arg\max_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Big\{ y^{(i)} \log \sigma(\mathbf{k}^\intercal \mathbf{x}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - \sigma(\mathbf{k}^\intercal \mathbf{x}^{(i)})) \Big\} \end{split}$$

所以我们想要找一个k,最大化上面的这个函数,这就是一个求函数最大值的问题了

## Logistic Regression

也就是说,朴素贝叶斯分类器的后验概率是这样一个形式:

$$\sigma(\sum_{i=1}^K k_i x_i), \quad (x_0=0)$$

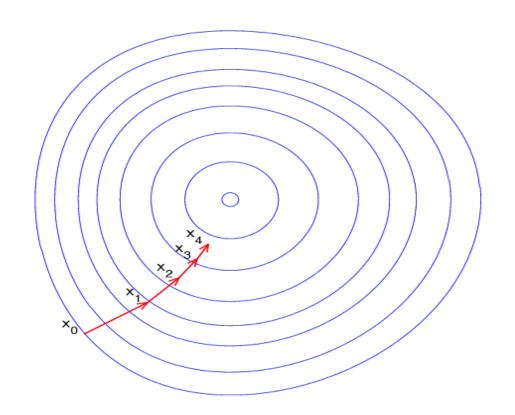
事实上,还有很多模型的后验概率也都是这样的形式,所以我们不妨想办法直接求出合适的 $k_i$ ,而不去使用贝叶斯公式。

即是说,我们直接假设:

$$P(y=1|x_1,\ldots,x_K) = \sigma(k_0+k_1x_1+\ldots+k_Kx_k) \ P(y=0|x_1,\ldots,x_K) = 1-P(y=1|x_1,\ldots,x_K)$$

然后根据我们手里的样本集,估计出k的一个合理的取值。

## 多维参数空间随机梯度下降法





### 计算损失函数的梯度函数:

$$C(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -y^{(i)} \log(g(k^{T}x^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)}))$$

$$\frac{\partial C(k)}{\partial k_{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -y^{(i)} \frac{\frac{\partial g(k^{T}x^{(i)})}{\partial k_{j}}}{g(k^{T}x^{(i)})} - (1-y^{(i)}) \frac{\frac{\partial (1-g(k^{T}x^{(i)}))}{\partial k_{j}}}{1-g(k^{T}x^{(i)})}$$

$$sigmoid$$
函数这样一个性质: $g'(x) = g(x)(1 - g(x))$ 

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial C(k)}{\partial k_{j}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( -y^{(i)} \, \frac{g(k^{T}x^{(i)})(1 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)}))x_{j}^{(i)}}{g(k^{T}x^{(i)})} \right. \\ &\left. - (1 - y^{(i)}) \, \frac{-g(k^{T}x^{(i)})(1 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)}))x_{j}^{(i)}}{1 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)})} \right) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial C(k)}{\partial k_{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -y^{(i)} (1 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)})) x_{j}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) (0 - g(k^{T}x^{(i)})) x_{j}^{(i)}$$

$$-\frac{\partial C(k)}{\partial k_{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (g(k^{T}x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})x_{j}^{(i)}$$

#### Logistic Regression训练流程:

输入: 样本集; 输出: 参数k的极大似然估计

- 1. 随机初始化k
- 2. 计算梯度**g**, 满足**g**<sub>j</sub> =  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y^{(i)} \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))x_{j}^{(i)}$
- 3.  $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k} + \alpha \mathbf{g}$  梯度下降
- 4. 迭代上两步 α为学习率



Logistic Regression推断流程:

输入:一个y未知的x;输出:此x的y=1的概率

1. 求 $P(y=1) = \sigma(\mathbf{k}^{\mathsf{T}}x)$ 

## 进一步的改进?

