朴素贝叶斯法的学习和分类

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朴素贝叶斯假设:

假设特征x=(x1, x2, x3, x4...xn),相对于标签值y条件独立

对于特征
$$X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
,满足 $x_i \perp x_j \mid y \ (i \neq j)$

$$p(X \mid y) = p(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \mid y) = \prod_{j=1}^n p(x_j \mid y)$$

朴素贝叶斯法:

根据贝叶斯法则,先验概率算后验概率。

$$p(y|x) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)} = \frac{p(x|y)p(y)}{p(x)} = \frac{p(x|y)p(y)}{\sum_i p(x|y_i)p(y_i)} \propto p(x|y)p(y)$$

目标是: 根据最大似然法, 让得出来的最后分法是所有分法中概率最大的那个

$$y = \arg \max_{y} p(y|X) = \arg \max_{y} \frac{p(X, y)}{p(X)} = \arg \max_{y} p(X|y)p(y)$$
$$= \arg \max_{y} \prod_{i} p(x_{i}|y) p(y)$$

例子:

例 4.1 试由表 4.1 的训练数据学习一个朴素贝叶斯分类器并确定 $x=(2,S)^T$ 的类标记 y。 表中 $X^{(1)}$, $X^{(2)}$ 为特征,取值的集合分别为 $A_1=\{1,2,3\}$, $A_2=\{S,M,L\}$,Y 为类标记, $Y\in C=\{1,-1\}$ 。

						表 4.	1 i∤	练数	据						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L
Y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L
Y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1

$$\begin{split} &P(Y=1)=\frac{9}{15},\ \ P(Y=-1)=\frac{6}{15}\\ &P(X^{(1)}=1|Y=1)=\frac{2}{9},\ \ P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=1)=\frac{3}{9},\ \ P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=1)=\frac{4}{9}\\ &P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=1)=\frac{1}{9},\ \ P(X^{(2)}=M|Y=1)=\frac{4}{9},\ \ P(X^{(2)}=L|Y=1)=\frac{4}{9}\\ &P(X^{(1)}=1|Y=-1)=\frac{3}{6},\ \ P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=-1)=\frac{2}{6},\ \ P(X^{(1)}=3|Y=-1)=\frac{1}{6}\\ &P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=-1)=\frac{3}{6},\ \ P(X^{(2)}=M|Y=-1)=\frac{2}{6},\ \ P(X^{(2)}=L|Y=-1)=\frac{1}{6}\\ &\nearrow T$$
 计算:

$$P(Y=1)P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=1)P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=1) = \frac{9}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$P(Y = -1)P(X^{(1)} = 2|Y = -1)P(X^{(2)} = S|Y = -1) = \frac{6}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{15}$$

因为
$$P(Y=-1)P(X^{(1)}=2|Y=-1)P(X^{(2)}=S|Y=-1)$$
 最大,所以 $y=-1$ 。

贝叶斯估计:

测试样例的特征没有在训练集中出现,即训练集的数据不完整,有特征值缺失,比

如头发特征有黑头发,白头发,红头发。但是训练集里面只有黑头发和白头发,会影响后验概率

解决:加个调节因子K (xk) xk特征有多少种取值和 入 (取值1,拉普拉斯平 滑)

思考: 在前面的分类算法中,如果测试样例中的特征没有在训练集中出现会造成什么结果?

会影响到后验概率的计算结果,使分类产生偏差。解决这一问题的方法是采用风叶斯估计。具体地,估计特征 x_k 的条件概率为:

$$p(x_k|y_i) = \frac{C(x_k, y_i) + \lambda}{C(y_i) + K(x_k)\lambda}$$

估计y_i的概率计算为:

$$p(y_i) = \frac{C(y_i) + \lambda}{N + K(y_i)\lambda}$$

式中C表示符合条件的样本个数, K(x)为特征x的取值种类数, $\lambda \ge 0$ 。等价于在随机变量各个取值的频数上赋予一个正数 $\lambda \ge 0$ 。当 $\lambda = 0$ 时就是极大似然估计。一般取 $\lambda = 1$,这时 称为<mark>拉普拉斯平滑</mark> (Laplacian smoothing)。

例子:

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$X^{(1)} 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2$	$X^{(1)}$ 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 $X^{(2)}$ S M M S S S M M L L L L M M L L																
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} Y - 1 - 1 & 1 & 1 - 1 - 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & $	$X^{(1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
$(Y = 1) = \frac{10}{17}, P(Y = -1) = \frac{7}{17}$ $(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = 1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = 1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $(X^{(2)} = S Y = 1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$	$P(Y=1) = \frac{10}{17}, P(Y=-1) = \frac{7}{17}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y=1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y=1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y=1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$	$P(Y=1) = \frac{10}{17}, P(Y=-1) = \frac{7}{17}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y=1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y=1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y=1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y=-1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y=-1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y=-1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(Y=1)P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y=1)P(X^{(2)} = S Y=1) = \frac{10}{17} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} = \frac{5}{153} = 0.0327$	$X^{(2)}$	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L
$(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = 1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = 1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $(X^{(2)} = S Y = 1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$	$P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = 1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = 1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y = 1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$	$P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = 1) = \frac{3}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = 1) = \frac{4}{12}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y = 1) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = 1) = \frac{5}{12}$ $P(X^{(1)} = 1 Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(1)} = 3 Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(X^{(2)} = S Y = -1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = M Y = -1) = \frac{3}{9}, P(X^{(2)} = L Y = -1) = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(Y = 1)P(X^{(1)} = 2 Y = 1)P(X^{(2)} = S Y = 1) = \frac{10}{17} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} = \frac{5}{153} = 0.0327$	Y	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1
		$P(Y=1)P(X^{(1)}=2 Y=1)P(X^{(2)}=S Y=1) = \frac{10}{17} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} = \frac{5}{153} = 0.0327$																

KNN算法:

想法: 取离q最近的k个样本的标签众数为q的标签

・K-近邻(KNN)算法—KNN处理分类问题:步骤

Document number	I	buy	an	apple	 friend	has	emotion
train 1	1	1	1	1	 0	0	happy
train 2	1	0	0	1	 0	0	happy
train 3	0	0	0	1	 0	0	sadness
test 1	0	0	1	1	 1	1	?

2. 相似度计算: 计算test1与每个train的距离

欧氏距离:

$$\begin{split} d(train1, test1) &= \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (1-0)^2 + \dots + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{6}; \\ d(train2, test1) &= \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (1-0)^2 + \dots + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{8}; \\ d(train3, test1) &= \sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (0-0)^2 + \dots + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{9}; \end{split}$$

(也可以使用其他距离度量方式)

3. 类别计算: 最相似的k个样本之标签的众数

若k=1, test1的标签即为train1的标签happy;

若k=3, test1的标签为train1,train2,train3的标签中数量较多的,即为happy。

参数设置:

通过验证集对参数k进行调优:

- ・ 通辺巡址集灯参数(k値)进行调仇
 - 如果k值取的过大,学习的参考样本更多,会引入更多的噪音,所以可能存在欠拟合的情况;
 - 如果k值取的过小, 参考样本少, 容易出现过拟合的情况
 - ・关于k的经验公式: 一般取 $k=\sqrt{N}$, N为训练集实例个数, 大家可以尝试一下

权重归一化:

权重归一化

Name	Formula	Explain
Standard score	$X' = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$	μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation
Feature scaling	$X' = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$	X_{min} is the min value and X_{max} is the max value

不同权重的距离度量公式:

曼哈顿距离和欧式距离:

距离公式:

Lp距离(所有距离的总公式):

$$L_{p}(x_{i}, x_{j}) = \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{n} \left| x_{i}^{(l)} - x_{j}^{(l)} \right|^{p} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

p=1: 曼哈顿距离;

p=2: 欧氏距离, 最常见。

例 3.1 已知二维空间的 3 个点 $x_1 = (1,1)^T$, $x_2 = (5,1)^T$, $x_3 = (4,4)^T$, 试求在 p 取不问值时, L_p 散离 x_1 的废证密点。

解 因为 x_1 和 x_2 只有第一维的值不同, 所以 p 为任何值时, $L_p(x_1,x_2) = 4$. 而 $L_1(x_1,x_3) = 6$, $L_2(x_1,x_3) = 4.24$, $L_3(x_1,x_3) = 3.78$, $L_4(x_1,x_3) = 3.57$ 于是得到: p 等于 1 或 2 时, x_2 是 x_1 的质证密点: p 大于等于 3 时, x_3 是 x_1 的最近 密点.

全达相似度.

余弦相似度:

余弦相似度:

于是得到: p 等于 1 或 2 时, x_2 是 x_1 的最近邻点: p 大于等于 3 时, x_3 是 x_1 邻点。

 $\cos\left(\underset{A}{\rightarrow},\underset{B}{\rightarrow}\right) = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}}{|\overrightarrow{A}||\overrightarrow{B}|}, \quad \mathbf{其P} \underset{A}{\rightarrow} \underset{B}{\rightarrow} \overline{\mathbb{A}} \times \overline{\mathbf{m}}$

余弦值作为衡量两个个体间差异的大小的度量 为正且值越大,表示两个文本差距越小,为负代表差距越大,请 大家自行脑补两个向量余弦值

6.1 K-近邻(KNN)算法—KNN算法效率 假设训练集有N个样本,测试集有M个样本,每个样本是一个V维的向量。

如果使用线性搜索的话,那么k-NN的时间花销就是O(N*M*V)。

改善: KD树(感兴趣可自行尝试)

#将所有数据的后验概率算出,分两个list【dict】第一个list是y为2是特征值的情况,dict的key为特征值,count为计数 , sum局部y计数 , y也是找个sum计数 #还要算Y的概率

#乘起来, 找概率最大的