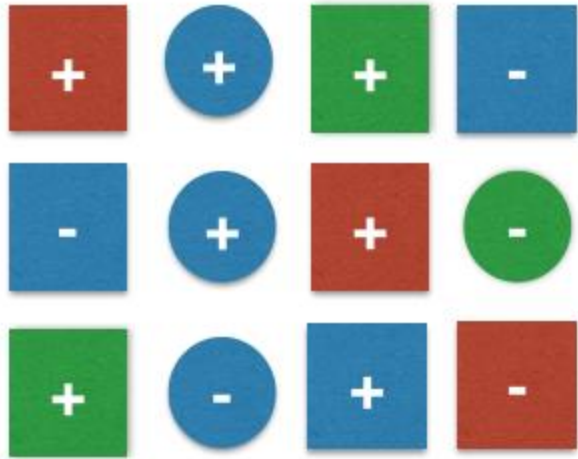


Multinomial Naïve Bayes – primer



$y \in \{+, -\}, \quad x = [x_1, x_2], \quad N = 12$
 $x_1 \in \{\text{b, g, r, y}\}, x_2 \in \{\text{c, s}\}$

Kako bismo klasifikovali ?

Koristićemo ML estimaciju:

$$P(+) = \frac{7}{12} = 0.58 \quad P(-) = \frac{5}{12} = 0.42$$

Naivna pretpostavka: boja i oblik su nezavisni

$$P(x = [\text{b, s}] | +) = P(\text{b} | +) \cdot P(\text{s} | +) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{5}{7} = 0.31$$

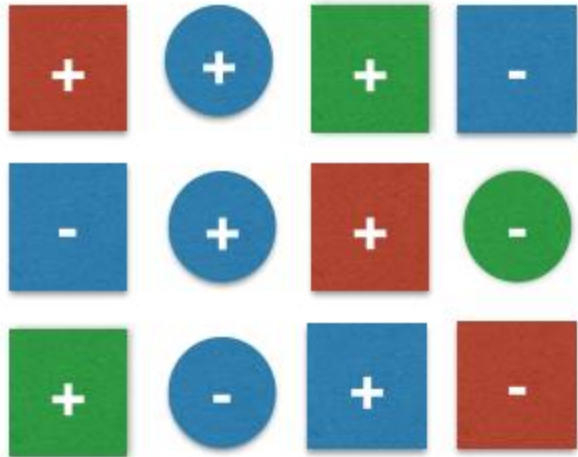
$$P(x = [\text{b, s}] | -) = P(\text{b} | -) \cdot P(\text{s} | -) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 0.36$$

$$P(+ | x = [\text{b, s}]) = P(x | +)P(+) = 0.31 \cdot 0.58 = 0.18$$

$$P(- | x = [\text{b, s}]) = P(x | -)P(-) = 0.36 \cdot 0.42 = 0.15$$

Raschka, S., 2014. Naive bayes and text classification i-introduction and theory. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.5329*.

Multinomial Naïve Bayes – primer



Kako bismo klasifikovali  ?

$$P(x = [y, s] | +) = P(y | +) \cdot P(s | +) = 0 \cdot \frac{5}{7} = 0$$

$$P(x = [y, s] | -) = P(y | -) \cdot P(s | -) = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(+ | x = [y, s]) &= P(x = [y, s] | +)P(+)) \\ &= 0 \cdot 0.58 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(- | x = [y, s]) &= P(x = [y, s] | -)P(-) \\ &= 0 \cdot 0.42 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Odsustvo svega jedne vrednosti jednog atributa čini da ceo slog ima verovatnoću 0!

Smoothing

- Kako bismo izbegli verovatnoće 0 usled nedostatka reprezentativnih primera, dodaćemo *smoothing term* u multinominalni NB:

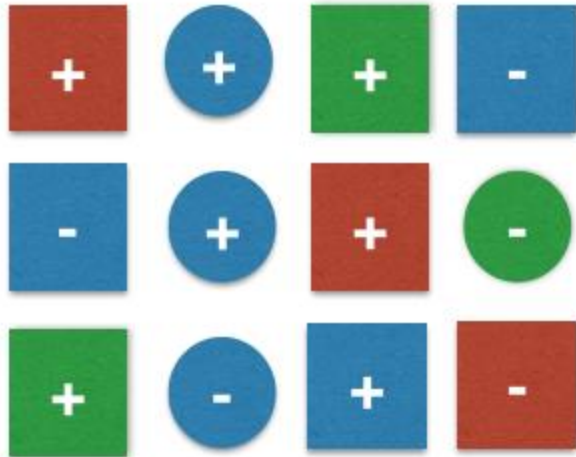
$$P(x_d | y = c) = \frac{N_{x_d, c} + \alpha}{N_c + \alpha V}$$

α – *parameter for additive smoothing*

V – broj mogućih vrednosti obeležja d

- Dodavanje αV „fiktivnih“ primera jednako raspoređenih po svim mogućim vrednostima obeležja x_d
- $\alpha < 1 \rightarrow$ Lidstone smoothing
- $\alpha = 1 \rightarrow$ Laplace smoothing

Primer sa Laplace smoothing



Kako bismo klasifikovali  ?

$$P(x = [y, s] | +) = P(y | +) \cdot P(s | +)$$

$$= \frac{0 + 1}{7 + 1 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{5 + 1}{7 + 1 \cdot 2} = 0.0606$$

$$P(x = [y, s] | -) = P(y | -) \cdot P(s | -) = (s | +)$$

$$= \frac{0 + 1}{5 + 1 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{3 + 1}{5 + 1 \cdot 2} = 0.0635$$

$$P(+ | x = [y, s]) = P(x = [y, s] | +)P(+)$$

$$= 0.0606 \cdot 0.58 = 0.0351$$

$$P(- | x = [y, s]) = P(x = [y, s] | -)P(-)$$

$$= 0.0635 \cdot 0.42 = 0.0267$$