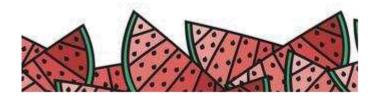
MACHINE LEARNING

机器学习

Bayesian Classification

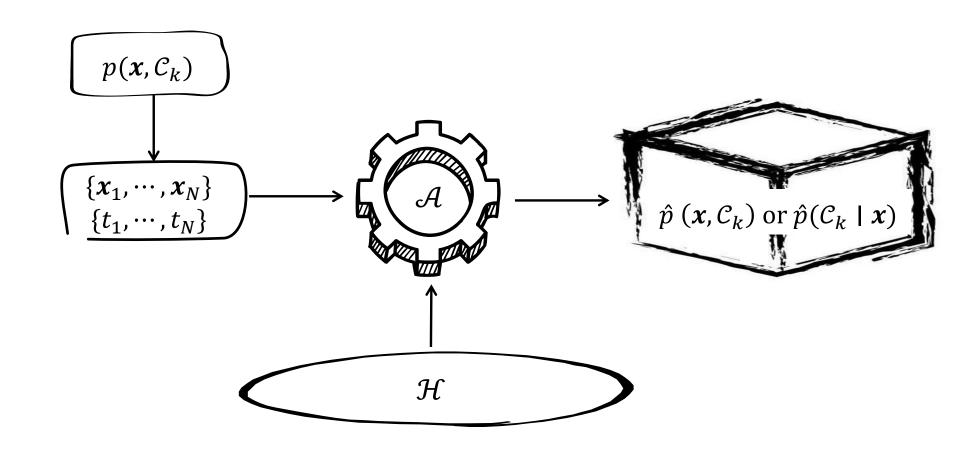
贝叶斯分类



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概率论与机器学习

• 分类任务的概率体系框架

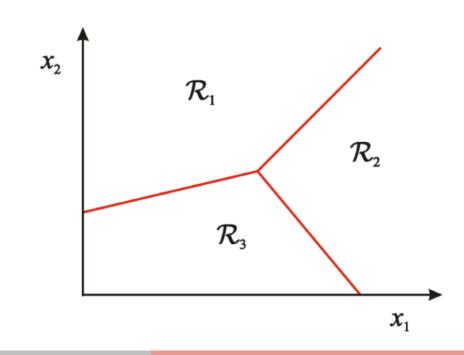


- 关于分类任务的决策理论
- 如何做出最优的分类决策(二分类 $\{C_k\} = \{-1, +1\}$ 情况)

$$p(\text{ mistake }) = p(x \in \mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{C}_2) + p(x \in \mathcal{R}_2, \mathcal{C}_1)$$
$$= \int_{\mathcal{R}_1} p(x, \mathcal{C}_2) dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}_2} p(x, \mathcal{C}_1) dx$$

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \{ x \mid p(x, \mathcal{C}_1) > p(x, \mathcal{C}_2) \}$$

 $\mathcal{R}_2 = \{ x \mid p(x, \mathcal{C}_1) \leq p(x, \mathcal{C}_2) \}$
 $p(x, \mathcal{C}_k) = p(\mathcal{C}_k \mid x)p(x)$
 $\mathcal{R}_k = \{ x \mid p(\mathcal{C}_k \mid x) \text{ 是最大的 } \}$

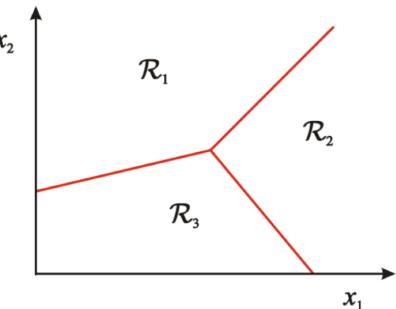


- 关于分类任务的决策理论
- 如何做出最优的分类决策(多分类 $\{C_k\} = \{1, ..., K\}$ 情况)

$$p(\text{ mistake }) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j \neq k} p(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}_j, \mathcal{C}_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j \neq k} \int_{\mathcal{R}_j} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{C}_k) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$p(\text{ correct }) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}_k, \mathcal{C}_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \int_{\mathcal{R}_k} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{C}_k) d\mathbf{x}$$

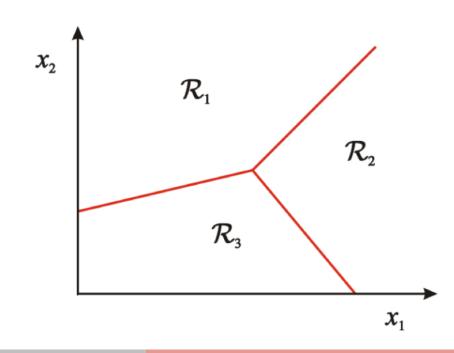
 $\mathcal{R}_k = \{x | p(\mathcal{C}_k \mid x)$ 是最大的 \}



- 关于分类任务的决策理论
- 如何做出最优的分类决策(带损失 L_{kj} 情况下)

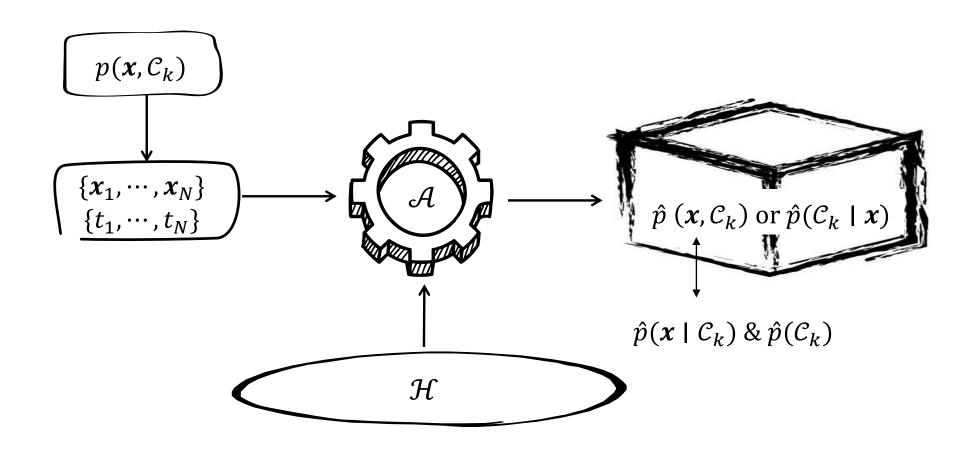
$$x$$
分类为 k 类的损失为 $\sum_{j=1}^{C} L_{kj} p(C_j \mid x)$

$$\mathcal{R}_k = \{x | \sum_{j=1}^C L_{kj} p(\mathcal{C}_j \mid x)$$
是最小的 \}

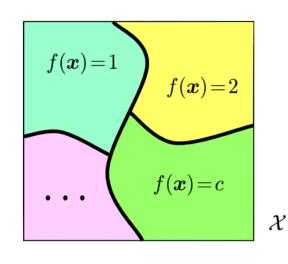


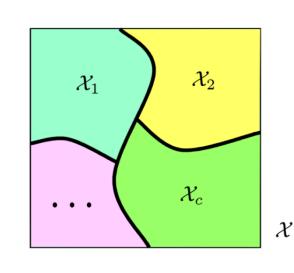
概率论与机器学习

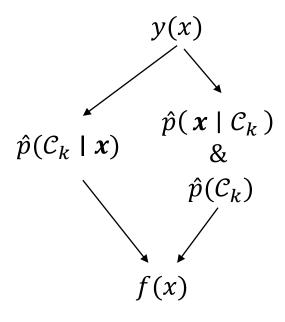
• 生成式算法与判别式算法



• 生成式算法与判别式算法







朴素贝叶斯

• 动机

估计后验概率 $P(c \mid x)$ 的主要困难在于: 类条件概率 $P(x \mid c)$ 是所有属性上的联合概率,难以从有限的训练样本直接估计而得.

●想法

假设所有属性在给定类别的条件下相互独立—属性条件独立性假设" attribute conditional independence assumption

$$\hat{p}(c \mid x) = \frac{\hat{p}(c)\hat{p}(x \mid c)}{\hat{p}(x)} = \frac{\hat{p}(c)}{\hat{p}(x)} \prod_{i=1}^{d} \hat{p}(x_i \mid c)$$

$$h_{nb}(\mathbf{x}) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\arg \max} \, \hat{p}(c) \prod_{i=1}^{d} \, \hat{p}(x_i \mid c)$$

$$\hat{p}(c) = \frac{|D_c|}{|D|}$$

朴素贝叶斯

- 单变量类条件概率 $p(x_i \mid c)$ 的估计
- 离散变量情况

$$\hat{p}(x_i \mid c) = \frac{|D_{c,x_i}|}{|D_c|} \xrightarrow{\text{smoothing}} \hat{p}(x_i \mid c) = \frac{|D_{c,x_i}| + 1}{|D_c| + N_i}$$
correction

$$(\hat{p}(c) = \frac{|D_c|}{|D|} \xrightarrow{\text{smoothing}} \hat{p}(c) = \frac{|D_c| + 1}{|D| + N})$$
correction

- 连续变量情况

$$\hat{p}(x_i \mid c) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{c,i}, \sigma_{c,i}^2)$$

生成式算法与判别式算法

- 朴素贝叶斯 vs 逻辑回归
- 不同于逻辑回归,朴素贝叶斯等方法是通过刻画先验与似然来实现贝叶斯分类的。这引出了贝叶斯算法的两种类型:
- 一种是直接对后验概率 $p(C_k \mid x)$ 建模
- 一种是对联合概率 $p(x, C_k)$ 或 $p(x \mid C_k)$ & $p(C_k)$ 建模。 前者我们称为是判别式算法,后者我们称为是生成式算法