# 机器学习

朴素贝叶斯

涂文婷 tu. wenting@mail. shufe. edu. cn

#### 回顾贝叶斯理论

• 贝叶斯理论

$$P(\mathbf{H}|\mathbf{E}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{H}) \cdot P(\mathbf{E}|\mathbf{H})}{P(\mathbf{E})}$$



3Blue1Brown 中国官方账号 【官方双语】贝叶斯定理,使概率论直觉化

#### ·Steve的身份



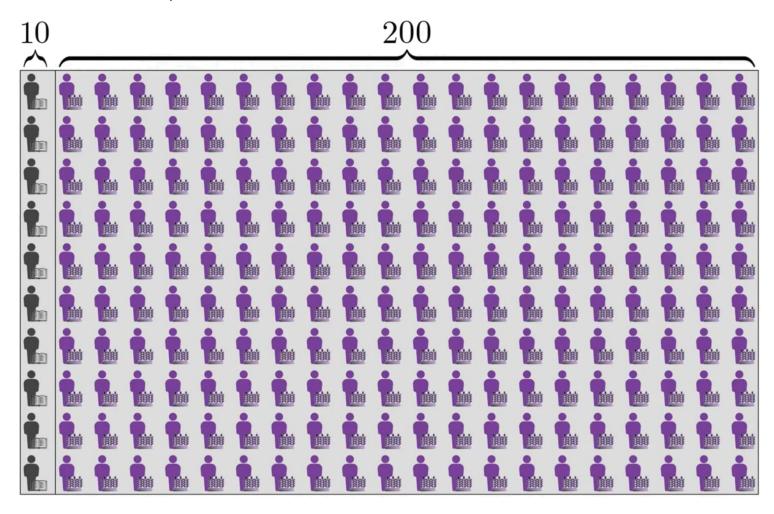
Steve is very shy and withdrawn, invariably helpful but with very little interest in people or in the world of reality. A meek and tidy soul, he has a need for order and structure, and a passion for detail.

#### ·Steve的身份



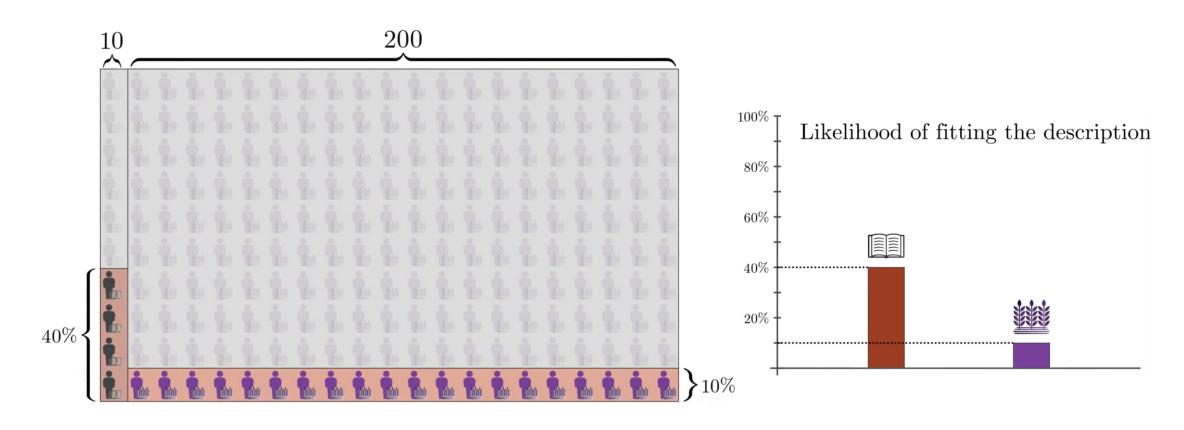
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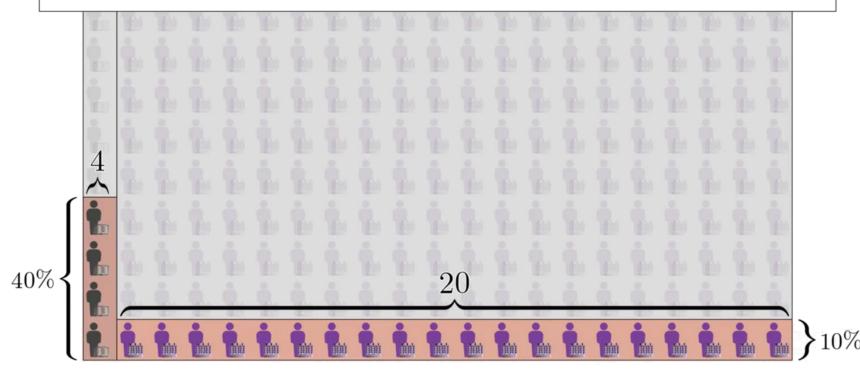


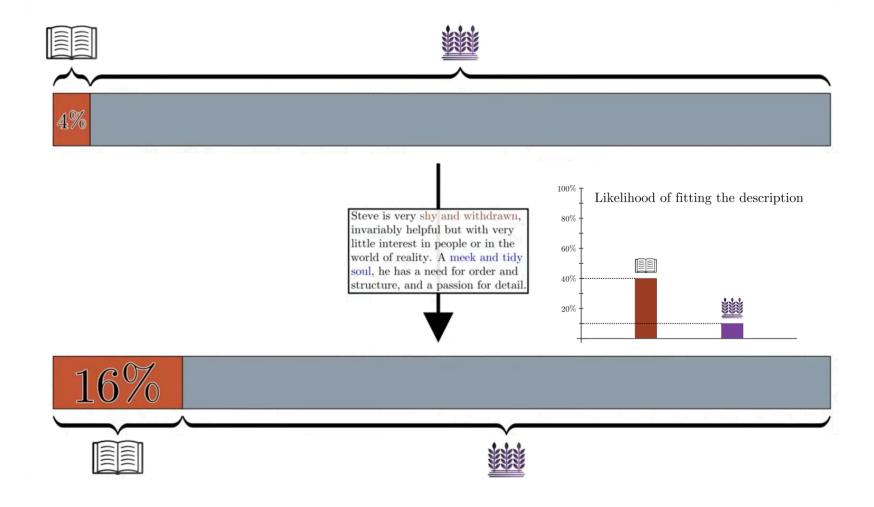
。Steve的身份

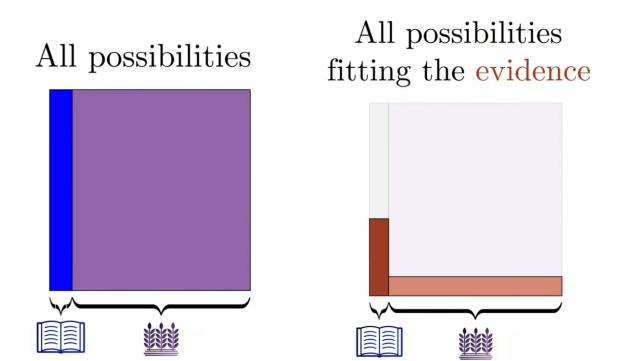
A meek and tidy soul

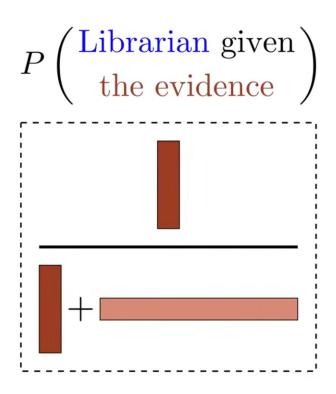


$$P(\text{Librarian given description}) = \frac{4}{4+20} \approx 16.7\%$$









#### • 贝叶斯公式

You have a hypothesis



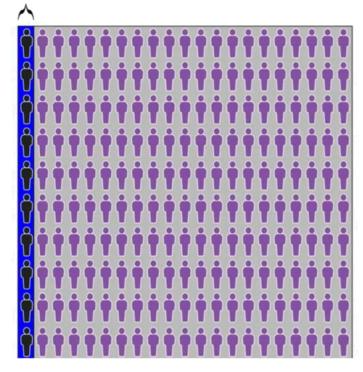
You've observed some evidence

Steve is very shy and withdrawn, invariably helpful but with very little interest in people or in the world of reality. A meek and tidy soul, he has a need for order and structure, and a passion for detail.

You want

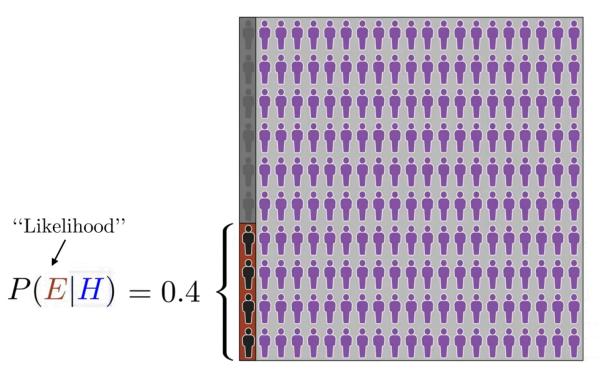
$$P\left( egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Hypothesis} \\ \mathbf{given} \\ \mathbf{the \ evidence} \end{array} 
ight)$$

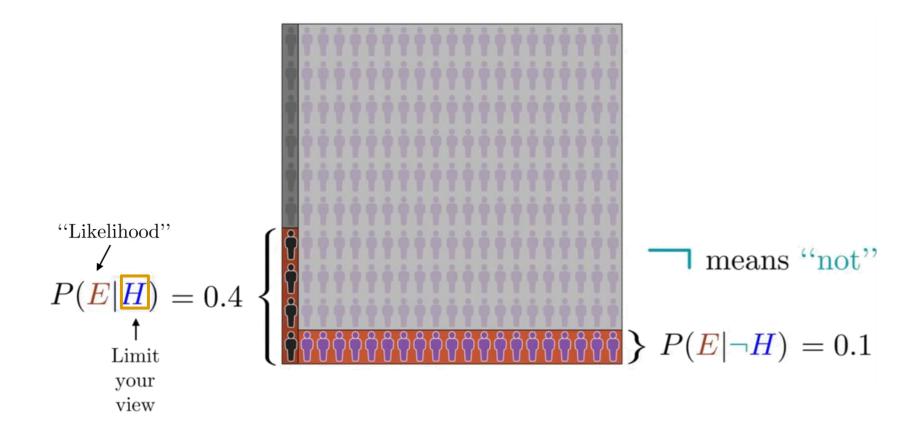
"Prior" 
$$\longrightarrow P(H) = 1/21$$

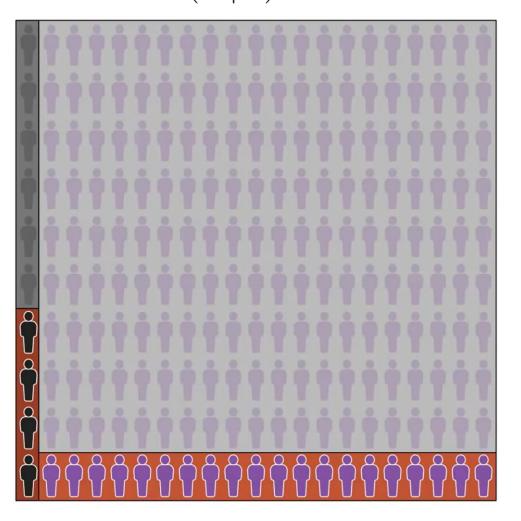


• Goal: P(H|E)

 $\hbox{``Likelihood''}$ 

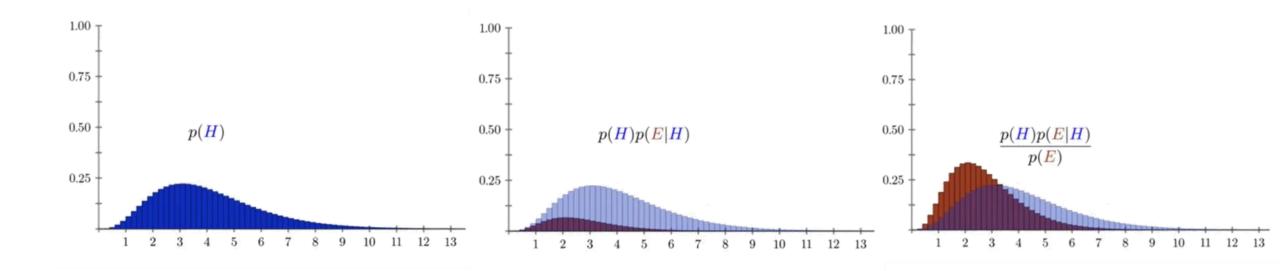






$$P(\boldsymbol{H}|\boldsymbol{E}) = \frac{(\# \bullet)P(\boldsymbol{H})P(\boldsymbol{E}|\boldsymbol{H})}{(\# \bullet)P(\boldsymbol{H})P(\boldsymbol{E}|\boldsymbol{H}) + (\# \bullet)P(\neg \boldsymbol{H})P(\boldsymbol{E}|\neg \boldsymbol{H})}$$

Bayes' theorem "Posterior" 
$$P(H|E) = \frac{P(H)P(E|H)}{P(E)} = \frac{P(H)P(E|H)}{P(H)P(E|H) + P(\neg H)P(E|\neg H)}$$



#### 。贝叶斯决策论

最小化分类错误率的贝叶斯最优分类器为

$$h^*(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\max_{c \in \mathcal{Y}} P(c \mid \mathbf{x})$$

即对每个样本x, 选择能使后验概率 $P(c \mid x)$ 最大的类别标记

根据贝叶斯定理:

$$P(c \mid x) = \frac{P(c)P(x \mid c)}{P(x)}$$

P(c)是类"先验"概率; $P(x \mid c)$ 是样本x相对于类标记c的类条件概率,或称为"似然";P(x)用于归一化的"证据"因子.对给定样本x,证据因子与类标记无关,因此判断 $P(c \mid x)$ 针对哪个类别最大的问题就转化为如何基于训练数据来估计先验P(c))和似然 $P(x \mid c)$ .

# • 朴素贝叶斯算法估计P(c)

类先验概率 P(c)表达了样本空间中各类样本所占的比例,根据大数定律,当训练集包含充足的独立同分布样本时, P(c)可通过各类样本出现的频率来进行估计:

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

# • 朴素贝叶斯算法估计 $P(x \mid c)$

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.

朴素贝叶斯算法的精髓在于:

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

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

• 朴素贝叶斯算法估计 $P(x_i \mid c)$ 

> 当xi为离散变量时,根据大数定律:

$$\hat{p}(x_i \mid c) = \frac{|D_{c,x_i}|}{|D_c|}$$

# • 朴素贝叶斯算法估计 $P(x_i \mid c)$

> 当x<sub>i</sub>为连续变量时,利用最大似然法:

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

抽取训练集D中第c类样本的 $x_i$ 值组成 $D_{c,i} = \{...x_i...\}$ ,在样本独立同分布假设下:

$$P(D_{c,i} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i}) = \prod_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_{c,i}} P(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i})$$

$$LL(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_{c,i}} \log P(\mathbf{x}_i \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i})$$

然后估计

有结论:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{c,i} = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i}} LL(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{c,i})$$

$$\mu_{c,i} = \frac{1}{|D_{c,i}|} \sum_{x_i \in D_{c,i}} \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$\sigma_{c,i}^2 = \frac{1}{|D_{c,i}|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_{c,i}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \hat{\mu}_{c,i}) (\mathbf{x}_i - \hat{\mu}_{c,i})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

#### • 拉普拉斯修正

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

$$\text{correction}$$

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

Multinomial作为似然分布 假设下的最大似然估计 Multinomial作为似然分布, Dirichlet 作为先验分布 假设下的最大后验估计 (后验分布也为 Multinomial)

#### Naïve Bayes in Sklearn

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/naive\_bayes.html

参考实践篇: 利用sklearn里的Naïve Bayes来实现西瓜分类

# 扩展: 贝叶斯决策论

#### ○最大后验 → 最小风险

N种可能的类别标记:  $Y = \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_N\}$  将一个真实标记为 $c_j$  的样本误分类为 $c_i$  所产生的损失:  $\lambda_{ij}$  后验概率:  $P(c_i \mid x)$ 

 $\rightarrow$ 

将样本x分类为 $c_i$ 所产生的期望损失 (expected loss),即在样本x 上的"条件风险" (conditional risk):

$$R(c_i \mid \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{ij} P(c_j \mid \mathbf{x}).$$

$$h^*(\mathbf{x}) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg max}} P(c \mid \mathbf{x}) \qquad \rightarrow \qquad h^*(\mathbf{x}) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg min}} R(c \mid \mathbf{x})$$

$$\lambda_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i = j \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$