

Naive Bayes

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\} \quad y \in Y = \{c_1, \dots, c_k\}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$x_i = (x_i^{(1)}, x_i^{(2)}, \dots, x_i^{(n)}) \quad \text{即 } x \in \mathcal{X}^n$$

先验概率 $P(Y=c_k)$

先验条件概率 $P(X=x|Y=c_k) = P(X^{(1)}=x^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}=x^{(n)}|Y=c_k)$

\downarrow 由条件独立假设 ("朴素"的原因)

$$= \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)$$

$$\text{后验概率} = P(Y=c_k|X=x) = \frac{P(X=x|Y=c_k)P(Y=c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(X=x|Y=c_i)P(Y=c_i)}$$

$$= \frac{P(Y=c_k) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^k P(Y=c_i) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_i)} = f(x)$$

\hookrightarrow 分母对所有 k 相同

$$\arg \max_{c_k} f(x) \text{ 等价于 } \arg \max_{c_k} (P(Y=c_k) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n P(X^{(j)}=x^{(j)}|Y=c_k))$$

模型学习方法: ① 极大似然估计 $x^{(j)}$ 可能取值的集合 $\{a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \dots, a_{jl}\}$

$$P(X^{(j)}=a_{jl}|Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(x_i^{(j)}=a_{jl}, y_i=c_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(y_i=c_k)}$$

② 贝叶斯估计

$$P_\lambda(X^{(j)}=a_{jl}|Y=c_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(x_i^{(j)}=a_{jl}, y_i=c_k) + \lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(y_i=c_k) + S_{j\lambda}}$$