一、 名词解释:

1. 特征选择与特征提取

名词约定:

■ 特征形成(特征获取、提取)

直接观测到的或经过初步运算的特征—

■ 特征选择

从m个特征中选择 m_1 个, $m_1 < m$ (人

■ 特征提取(特征变换,特征压缩)

将m个特征变为 m_2 个新特征

2. 特征的评价准则

概念:数学上定义的用以衡量特征对分类的效果的准则,实际问题中需根据实际情况人为确定。'

误识率判据:理论上的目标,实际采用困难(密度未知,形式复杂,样本不充分,···)

可分性判据: 实用的可计算的判据

3. 总类内离散度矩阵 S_w ,总类间离散度矩阵 S_b 。(写出计算公式)

类间平均距离:

$$J_{D} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{c} P_{j} \frac{1}{n_{i} n_{j}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{j}} \delta(x_{k}^{(i)})$$
其中, $x_{k}^{(i)} \in \omega_{i}$, $x_{l}^{(j)} \in \omega_{i}$ $x_{l}^{(j)} \in \omega_{i}$

 $\delta(x_k, x_k)$

度量

通常采用欧氏距离:

$$\delta(x_k, x_l) = (x_k - x_l)^T (x_k - x_l)^T$$

 J_D 称为各类之间的平均平方距离

定义:

类均值向量

$$m_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i}$$

总均值向量

 $m = \sum_{i}$

类间离散度矩阵 S_b 的估计:

$$\widetilde{S}_b = \sum_{i=1}^c P_i(m_i - m)(m_i - m)^T$$

类内离散度矩阵 S_w 的估计

$$\widetilde{S}_{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i}} P_{i} P_{i} P_{i}$$

 Σ_i : 类协方

 $J_D = \operatorname{tr}(\widetilde{S}_w + \widetilde{S}_h)$

则

4. 基于类内类间距离的可分性判据

$$\widetilde{S}_{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right) \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} P_{i} \frac{1}{n_{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \left(x_{k}^{(i)} - m_{i} \right)^{T} = \sum_{i=$$

 Σ_i : 类协方

则

$$J_D = \operatorname{tr}\left(\widetilde{\mathbf{S}}_{\mathbf{w}} + \widetilde{\mathbf{S}}_b\right)$$

常用的基于类内类间距离的可分性判据:

$$J_{1} = \operatorname{tr}(S_{w} + S_{b})$$

$$J_{2} = \operatorname{tr}(S_{w}^{-1}S_{b})$$

$$J_{3} = \ln \frac{|S_{b}|}{|S_{w}|}$$

5. 基于概率分布的可分性判据,基于熵的可分性判据

$$8J_B = J_D = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \sum^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T$$

基于概率相关性的可分性判据

考查联合分布密度 $p(x, \omega_i) = p(x \mid \omega_1) P(\omega_i)$

如x与 ω_i 独立, $p(x,\omega_i) = p(x)p(\omega_i)$, 即p(x) = p(x)

则 X 不能提供对分类 α_i 的信息

因此可定义 p(x)与 $p(x|\omega_i)$ 之间关系的一个函数作

$$J_i = \int g(p(x \mid \omega_i), p(x), P(\omega_i))$$

称作概率

7.2.3 基于熵的可分性判据

熵:事件不确定性的度量

A 事件的不确定性大(熵大),则对 A 事件 思路:

把各类 ω_i 看作一系列事件

把后验概率 $P(\omega_i | x)$ 看作特征 x 上出现 ω_i 的

如从x能确定 ω_i ,则对 ω_i 的观察不提供信息

如从x 完全不能确定 ω_i ,则对 ω_i 的观察信息

—— 特征 x 5

定义熵函数 $H = J_c \big[P(\omega_1 \mid x), \cdots P(\omega_c \mid x) \big]$ 须满足

①规一化
$$J_c\left(\frac{1}{c},\dots,\frac{1}{c}\right)=1$$

$$0 \le J_c(P_1, \dots, P_c) \le J_c\left(\frac{1}{c}, \dots, \frac{1}{c}\right) = 1$$

②对称性
$$J_c(P_1,\dots,P_c)=J_c(P_2,\dots,P_2)$$

③确定性
$$J_c(1,0,\dots,0) = J_c(0,1,\dots,0) = \dots = 0$$

④扩张性
$$J_c(P_1,\dots,P_c) = J_{c+1}(P_1,\dots,P_c,0)$$

- ⑤连续性 $P(\omega_i | x)$ 的连续函数
- ⑥分枝性(综合性) 一分为二,则熵增加;二合为

Shannon 熵:

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^{c} P(\omega_i \mid x) \log_2 P(\omega_i \mid x)$$

平方熵:

$$H = 2 \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^{c} P^{2}(\omega_{i} \mid x) \right]$$

熵可分离性判据: $J_e = \int H(x)p(x)dx$

 J_e 大,则重叠性大,可分性不好, J_e 小,则可分性好。

6. 主成分分析(简答)

目的 出发点是从一组特征中计算出一组按重要性从大到小排列的新特征,他们是原有特征的线性组合,并且互相之间是不相关的。

7. K-L 变换的基本原理

函数的级数展开: 将函数用一组(正交) 基函数展开, 用展开系数表示原函数。

离散 K-L展开: 把随机向量用一组正交基向量展开,用展开系数代表原向量。

基向量所张成的空间:新的特征空间。

展开系数组成的向量: 新特征空间中的样本向量

二、计算题

设有两类问题,其先验概率相等,即 $P(\omega_1)=P(\omega_2)=\frac{1}{2}$,样本均值向量分别为 $\mu_1=[4,2]^T$, $\mu_2=[-4,-2]^T$,协方差矩阵分别是 $\Sigma_1=\begin{bmatrix}3&1\\1&3\end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\Sigma_2=\begin{bmatrix}4&2\\2&4\end{bmatrix}$ 。试利用 K-L 变换把维数从 2 压缩为 1。

1 总体自相关矩阵 R

$$R = E\{XX^{T}\} = \frac{1}{2} (\mu_{1} \mu_{1}^{T} + \mu_{2} \mu_{2}^{T}) = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 计算 R 的本征值 并选择较大者。 由 $|R - \lambda I| = 0$ 得

$$\lambda_1 = 24$$
, $\lambda_2 = 0$

3. 根据 $R\mu_1 = \lambda_1 \mu_1$ 计算 λ_1 对应的特征向量 μ_1 , 归一化后为

$$U = \left[\mathbf{u}\right] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 \\ 0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.利用 U 对样本集中的每一个样本进行 K-L 变换

$$X_1^* = U^T X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 & 0.7071 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.2426 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{2}^{*} = U^{T} X_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071 & 0.7071 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4.2426 \end{bmatrix}$$