朴素贝叶斯分类器

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In [1]: import numpy as np
        from collections import Counter
In [2]: # 天气 季节
        X = np.array([['晴', '春'],
                      ['雨', '春'],
                            '春'],
                      ['晴',
                      ['晴', '夏'],
                      ['雨', '夏'],
                      ['阴', '冬'],
                            '夏'],
                      ['阴',
                      ['雨',
                            '夏'],
                      ['晴', '冬'],
                      ['晴', '夏'],
                      ['阴', '秋'],
                      ['晴',
                            '秋'],
        ['雨', '秋']])
y = np.array(['兔', '鸭', '鸡', '鸭', '鸡', '鸭', '鸡', '鸭', '鸡', '
        鸡','兔','鸡','鸭'])
In [3]: \# P(yk/x) = P(yk)P(x1/yk)P(x2/yk)P(x3/yk)....P(xn/yk)
In [4]: label counter = Counter(y)
        label counter
Out[4]: Counter({'兔': 3, '鸭': 4, '鸡': 6})
In [5]: label dict = {}
        for i in label counter.keys():
            label_dict[i] = label_counter[i] / len(y)
        label dict
Out[5]: {'兔': 0.23076923076923078, '鸭': 0.3076923076923077, '鸡': 0.46153
        846153846156}
In [6]: features = {}
        for i in range(X.shape[1]):
            features[i] = np.unique(X[:,i])
        features
Out[6]: {0: array(['晴', '阴', '雨'], dtype='<U1'),
         1: array(['冬', '夏', '春', '秋'], dtype='<U1')}
```

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In [7]: X temp = X[y=='鸡']
       X temp
Out[7]: array([['晴', '春'],
            ['晴', '夏'],
            ['阴', '冬'],
            ['晴', '冬'],
            ['晴', '夏'],
            ['晴', '秋']], dtype='<U1')
In [8]: feature_counter = Counter(X_temp[:, 0])
       feature counter
Out[8]: Counter({'晴': 5, '阴': 1})
In [9]: features[0]
Out[9]: array(['晴', '阴', '雨'], dtype='<U1')
In [10]: temp = {}
       for item in features[0]:
          count = feature counter[item] if item in feature counter else
          temp[item] = count / len(X temp)
       temp
In [21]: def calc(X):
          res = \{\}
          for i in range(X.shape[1]):
             feature counter = Counter(X[:, i])
             temp = {}
             for item in features[i]:
                count = feature counter[item] if item in feature count
       er else 0
                temp[item] = count / len(X)
             res[i] = temp
          return res
In [22]: calc(X temp)
'秋': 0.166666666666666}}
```

```
In [23]: calc(X[y == '兔'])
1: {'冬': 0.0,
     '秋': 0.3333333333333333}}
In [28]: features dict = {}
    for i in label dict.keys():
      features_dict[i] = calc(X[y == i])
    features dict
1: {'冬': 0.0,
     '秋': 0.333333333333333}},
    '鸭': {0: {'晴': 0.0, '阴': 0.0, '雨': 1.0},
     1: {'冬': 0.0, '夏': 0.5, '春': 0.25, '秋': 0.25}},
    雨': 0.0},
     '秋': 0.1666666666666666}}}
```

P(yk/x) = P(yk)P(x1/yk)P(x2/yk)P(x3/yk).....P(xn/yk)

```
In [34]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # plt 用于显示图片 import matplotlib.image as mpimg # mpimg 用于读取图片 image = mpimg.imread('suanfa.png') # 读取和代码处于同一目录下的 lena.pn g # 此时 lena 就已经是一个 np.array 了,可以对它进行任意处理 image.shape #(512, 512, 3) plt.imshow(image) # 显示图片 plt.axis('off') # 不显示坐标轴 plt.show()
```

$$f(x) = \operatorname{argmax} P(y_k) \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i|y_k)$$

根据上面的算法,选择结果最大的就是可能性最大的。所以预测结果为 鸡