

Bayesowski:

$$\operatorname{argmax}_k P(Y=k | X=x_0) \rightarrow \text{klasa odpowiadaj\u0105ca obserwacji } x_0$$



$$P(Y=6 | X=x_0) = 0.99$$

$$P(Y=4 | X=x_1) = 1$$

$$P(Y=8 | X=x_2) = 0.9$$

$$P(Y=6 | X=x_2) = 0.04$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=x_0) = 0.01$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=x_2) = 0.06$$

LDA $\pi = 1$

$$P(Y=k | X=x) = \frac{\pi_k f_k(x)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k f_k(x)}$$

$$\pi_k = P(Y=k) \quad \left| \hat{\pi}_k = \frac{\#\{i: y_i=k\}}{N} =: \frac{n_k}{N} \right. \quad (i=1, \dots, N \text{ otherwise})$$

$$P(X \in A | Y=k) = \int_A f_k(x) dx$$

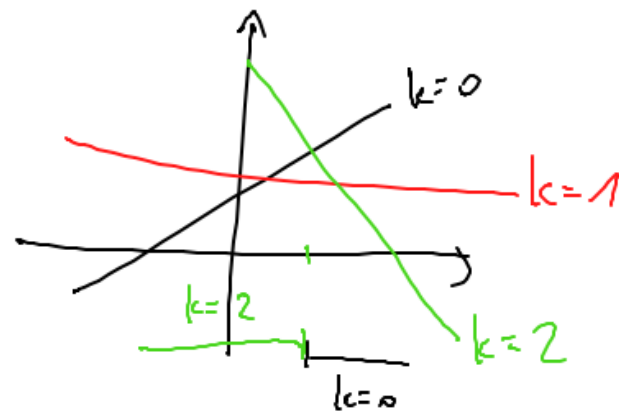
$$f_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_k} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_k^2} (x - \mu_k)^2\right)$$

LDA: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \dots = \sigma_K =: \sigma$

kryterium: $\operatorname{argmax}_k \left(\log \pi_k + \frac{\mu_k}{\sigma^2} x - \frac{\mu_k^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N-K} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i: y_i=k} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^2$$

$$\hat{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i: y_i=k} x_i \in \mathbb{R}$$



p > 1:

$$f_k(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\det \Sigma_k|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x - \mu_k)\right)$$

$$\Sigma = \text{Cov } X = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \text{Cov}(X_j, X_j) \end{bmatrix}_{i,j}$$
$$E[(X_i - EX_i)(X_j - EX_j)]$$

LDA: $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \dots = \Sigma_k =: \Sigma$

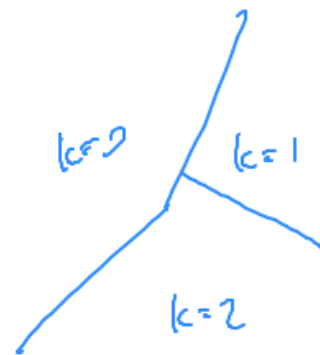
$$\hat{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i: y_i = k} x_i$$

EIRP

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{N - K} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i: y_i = k} \underbrace{(x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)}_{\begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}} \underbrace{(x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^T}_{[\dots \dots]} \rightarrow \text{matrix: } \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_k(x) = x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log \pi_k$$

$\arg \max_k \delta_k(x)$ - klasa, do której przypiszemy x



← quadratic discriminant analysis

QDA: jak LDA, ale bez założenia, że $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \dots = \Sigma_k$

liniowa analiza dyskryminacyjna kwadratowa

$$\hat{\Sigma}_k = \frac{1}{n_k - 1} \sum_{i: y_i = k} (x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)(x_i - \hat{\mu}_k)^T$$

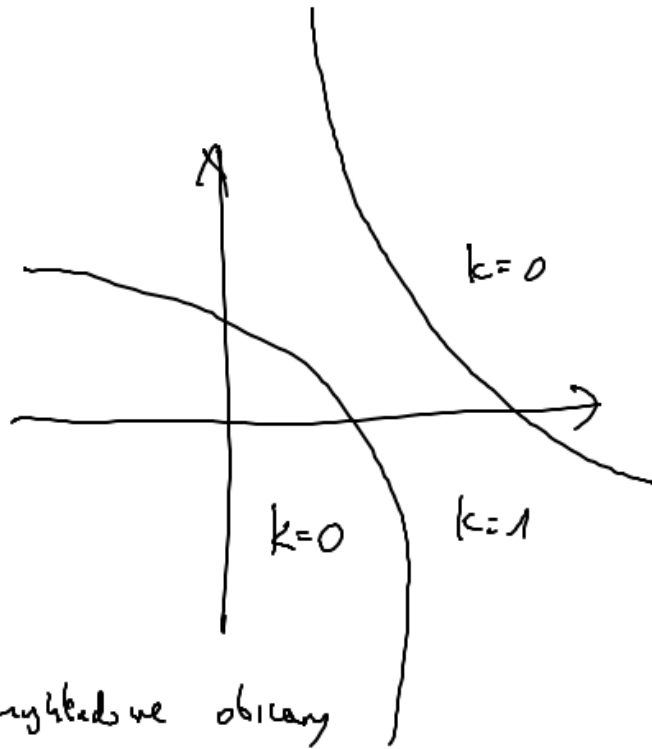
$$\delta_k(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x - \mu_k) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| + \log \pi \pi_k$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^T \Sigma_k^{-1} x - \mu_k^T \Sigma_k^{-1} x \rightarrow x^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \mu_k + \mu_k^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \mu_k$$

$$(A+B) \cdot C = A \cdot C + B \cdot C$$

klasifikacja: $\operatorname{argmax}_k f_k(x)$

{ dla $p=2$: granice pomiędzy obszarami decyzyjnymi są (charakterystycznie) krzywymi stożkowymi



przeglądane obszary decyzyjne

Maximal margin classification

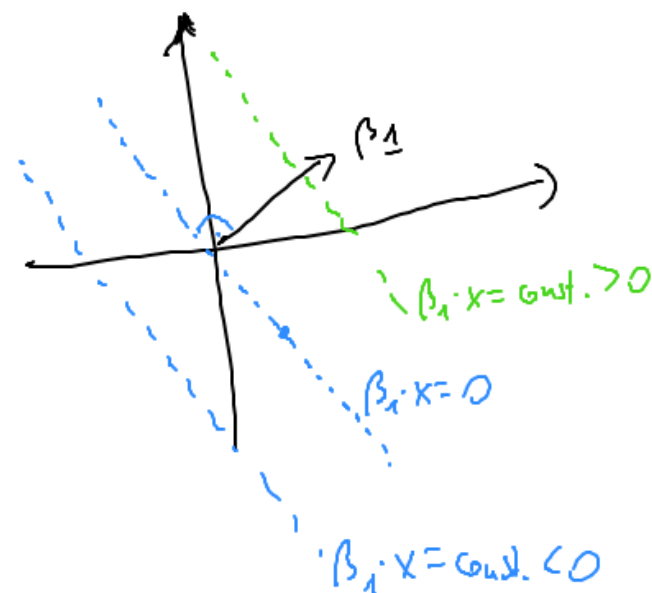
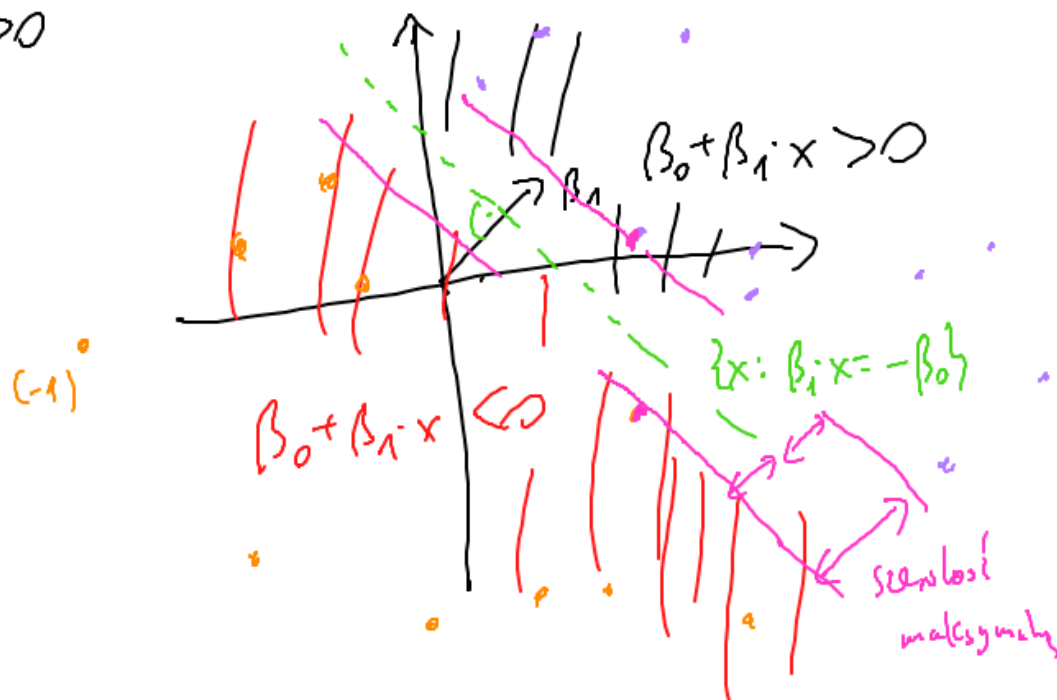
Zakładamy, że $(x_i, y_i) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \{-1, 1\}$ są takie, że istnieje $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{R}^p$

takie, że

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i > 0 & \text{gdzi } y_i = 1 \\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i < 0 & \text{gdzi } y_i = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_0 + \beta_1 x &= 0 \\ x \cdot \beta_1 &= -\beta_0 \end{aligned}$$

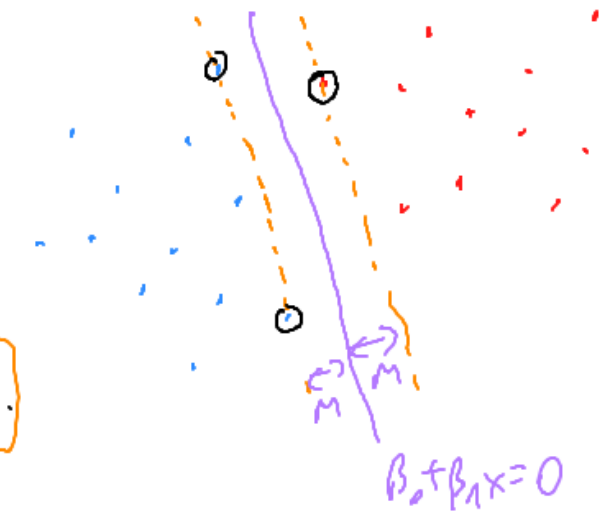
$$(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) y_i > 0$$



Wybieramy $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{R}^p$ tak, aby

$$M = \min_i \underbrace{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot x_i)}_{1.1} y_i = \text{odlegość } x_i \text{ od } \{x: \beta_0 + \beta_1 x\}$$

byłoby możliwe dwie, przy ograniczeniu, że $\|\beta_1\|_2 = 1$.



Takie M będzie odlegością między

hiperplaskiem $\{x: \beta_0 + \beta_1 x = 0\}$

o dwóch zbiorach:

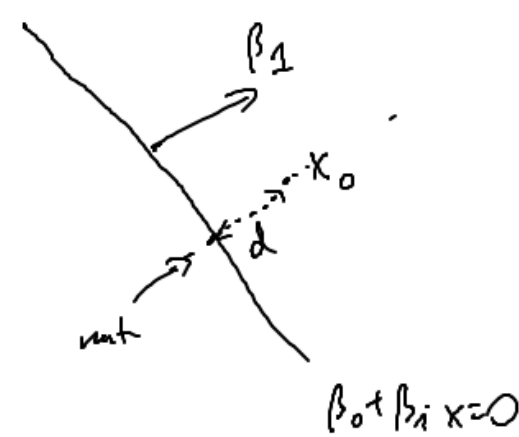
$$\{x_i : i \text{ takie, że } y_i = 1\}$$

$$\{x_i : i \text{ takie, że } y_i = -1\}$$

Stąd mamy dla tego optymalnego M bedy β_0, β_1 deją nam ostateczny klasyfikator:

$$x \mapsto \text{sgn}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_0 - \text{nut}\| &= \|(\beta_0 \beta_1 + (\beta_1 x_0) \beta_1)\| = \\ &= \frac{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0) \cdot \|\beta_1\|}{\|\beta_1\|} \end{aligned}$$



$d = ?$
 nut: $x_0 + \beta_1 t = x_0 - \beta_0 \beta_1 - (\beta_1 x_0) \beta_1$
 jest postać
 oml $\beta_0 + \beta_1 (x_0 + \beta_1 t) = 0$
 $\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0 + \underbrace{\|\beta_1\|^2}_{1} \cdot t = 0$
 $t = -\beta_0 - \beta_1 x_0$