

Discrimination & Classification

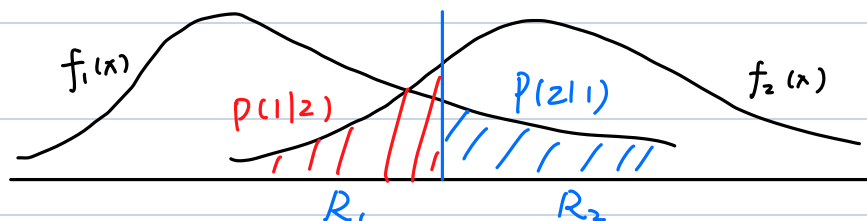
一. Bayes 分析框架

对于类别 π_1, π_2 的总体 1, 总体 2, 其概率密度为 $f_1(x), f_2(x)$
将样本集合 2 类 $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ ($\mathcal{R}_1 \cap \mathcal{R}_2 = \emptyset$)

误判概率:

$$P(2|1) = P(x \in \mathcal{R}_2 | \pi_1) = \int_{\mathcal{R}_2} f_1(x) dx$$

$$P(1|2) = P(x \in \mathcal{R}_1 | \pi_2) = \int_{\mathcal{R}_1} f_2(x) dx$$



(一). 先验概率

设属于 π_1, π_2 的先验概率 p_1, p_2 ($p_1 + p_2 = 1$) 则有后验概率:

$$P(\text{观测对象被错误判为 } \pi_1) = P(1|2) p_2$$

$$P(\text{观测对象被错误判为 } \pi_2) = P(2|1) p_1$$

(二). 错分代价

代价矩阵:

		分类为 (样本)	
		π_1	π_2
真实总体	π_1	0	$c(2 1)$
	π_2	$c(1 2)$	0

平均(期望) 错分代价: ECM

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{R_1, R_2} \text{ECM} &= c(2|1) P(2|1) P_1 + c(1|2) P(1|2) P_2 \\&= c(2|1) P_1 \int_{R_2} f_1(x) dx + c(1|2) P_2 \int_{R_1} f_2(x) dx \\&= c(2|1) P_1 [1 - \int_{R_1} f_2(x) dx] + c(1|2) P_2 \int_{R_1} f_2(x) dx \\&= c(2|1) P_1 + \int_{R_1} [c(1|2) P_2 f_2(x) - c(2|1) P_1 f_1(x)] dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow R_1 &= \{ c(1|2) P_2 f_2(x) - c(2|1) P_1 f_1(x) \leq 0 \} \\&= \left\{ \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{c(1|2)}{c(2|1)} \cdot \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

同理:

$$R_2 = \left\{ \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \leq \frac{c(1|2)}{c(2|1)} \cdot \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right\}$$

特殊

当 $c(1|2) = c(2|1)$ 时

$$\text{判别规则 2: } R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\min \text{TPM} = P(2|1) P_1 + P(1|2) P_2 \quad \text{总错分概率}$$

后验概率: 判别规则

$$P(\pi_1 | x_0) = \frac{P_1 f_1(x_0)}{P_1 f_1(x_0) + P_2 f_2(x_0)}$$

$$P(\pi_2 | x_0) = \frac{P_2 f_2(x_0)}{P_1 f_1(x_0) + P_2 f_2(x_0)}$$

$x_0 \in \pi_1 \mid \max \text{后验}$

Tip: $c(1|2) = c(2|1)$ 时
后验与 ECM 等价

特殊: 当 $c(1|2) = c(1|2)$, $P_1 = P_2$ 时

$$\text{判别规则 2: } R_1 : \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} \geq 1$$

此时即为 MLE

二、两正态总体的分类

(一) 同方差 $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma$ (LDA 判别) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 假设1: 正态 } f_1, f_2 \\ \text{② 假设2: } \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 \end{array} \right.$

记 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)^T \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 的概率密度为

$$f_i(x) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \cdot |\Sigma|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_i)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_i) \right\}$$

其中 $i=1, 2$ 代表 2 分类

分类规则: $R_1: f_1(x)/f_2(x) \geq \frac{C(1|2)}{C(2|1)} \cdot P_2/P_1$

代入取对数

$$R_1: -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_1) + \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_2) \geq \log \left(\frac{C(1|2) P_2}{C(2|1) P_1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 LHS} &= (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 - \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2) \\ &= (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2) \\ &= (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} \left(x - \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

样本估计

分类规则: 最小 ECM 法则

$$R_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) \geq \log \left(\frac{C(1|2) P_2}{C(2|1) P_1} \right)$$

或

$$R_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} \left(x - \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} \right) \geq \log \left(\frac{C(1|2) P_2}{C(2|1) P_1} \right)$$

$$\text{其中: } \bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} x_{1j} \quad \bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} x_{2j}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} (x_{1j} - \bar{x}_1) (x_{1j} - \bar{x}_1)^T$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (x_{2j} - \bar{x}_2) (x_{2j} - \bar{x}_2)^T$$

$$S_p = \frac{n_1 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} S_1 + \frac{n_2 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} S_2$$

特殊 当 $c(1|2) = c(2|1)$ $P_1 = P_2$ 时

$$R_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x \geq (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} \cdot \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2}$$

$$\text{记 } \hat{y} = \hat{a}^T x \quad \text{其中 } \hat{a}^T = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1}$$

$$\text{记 } \hat{m} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2) \quad \text{其中 } \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) \\ = \hat{a}^T \bar{x}_1 + \hat{a}^T \bar{x}_2$$

$$\text{即 } \bar{y}_i = \hat{a}^T \bar{x}_i$$

判别

$$R_1: \hat{a}^T x = \hat{y} \geq \hat{a}^T \cdot \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} = \hat{m}$$

Fisher 线性判别函数: $\hat{w} = \hat{y} - \hat{m}$

对 $\forall$ 新值 $x_0 \Rightarrow \hat{y}_0 = \hat{a}^T x_0$, 若 $\hat{y}_0 \geq \hat{m}$ 则属于 π_1

一般情况

$$R_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) \geq \log\left(\frac{c(1|2)P_2}{c(2|1)P_1}\right)$$

或

$$R_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} \left(x - \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2}\right) \geq \log\left(\frac{c(1|2)P_2}{c(2|1)P_1}\right)$$

(Tip: 可以标准化后比较, $\hat{a}^* = \frac{\hat{a}}{\sqrt{\hat{a}^T \hat{a}}}$ x_i 均标准化)

(二). 异方差 $\Sigma_1 \neq \Sigma_2$ (QDA 判别)

类似地, 计算密度函数之比:

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1) + \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2) \right\} \cdot \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_2|} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} x^T (\Sigma_1^{-1} - \Sigma_2^{-1}) x + (\mu_1^T \Sigma_1^{-1} - \mu_2^T \Sigma_2^{-1}) x - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1^T \Sigma_1^{-1} \mu_1 + \mu_2^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_2|} \right) \right\}$$

记 $k = -\frac{1}{2} (\mu_1^T \Sigma_1^{-1} \mu_1 + \mu_2^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{|\Sigma_1|}{|\Sigma_2|} \right)$

判别:

$$R_1: -\frac{1}{2} x' (\Sigma_1^{-1} - \Sigma_2^{-1}) x + (\mu_1' \Sigma_1^{-1} - \mu_2' \Sigma_2^{-1}) x - k \geq \ln \left[\left(\frac{c(1|2)}{c(2|1)} \right) \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) \right]$$

$$R_2: -\frac{1}{2} x' (\Sigma_1^{-1} - \Sigma_2^{-1}) x + (\mu_1' \Sigma_1^{-1} - \mu_2' \Sigma_2^{-1}) x - k < \ln \left[\left(\frac{c(1|2)}{c(2|1)} \right) \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) \right] \quad (11-27)$$

三、评估分类函数

由之前的推导, 总错分概率:

$$TPM = p_1 \int_{R_2} f_1(x) dx + p_2 \int_{R_1} f_2(x) dx$$

选择 R_1^*, R_2^* 使 $\min TPM$ 称为最优失误差率 OER

$$OER = p_1 \int_{R_2^*} f_1(x) dx + p_2 \int_{R_1^*} f_2(x) dx$$

R_m : R_1^*, R_2^* 是对总体的考虑

(一) 正态总体假设 (例)

由之前的推导: $(P_1 = P_2 \quad C(1|2) = C(2|1) \quad \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma)$

$$y = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} x := a^T x$$

有:

$$R_1(y): y \geq \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2)$$

$$R_2(y): y < \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2)$$

由 $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$ 故 $Y \sim f_1(\mu_{1Y}, \sigma_Y^2)$ 或 $f_2(\mu_{2Y}, \sigma_Y^2)$

$$\mu_{iY} = a^T \mu_i = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_i \quad i=1, 2$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = a^T \Sigma a = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \triangleq \Delta^2$$

计算 误分率:

$$TPM = P_1 \cdot P(2|1) + P_2 \cdot P(1|2) \quad (P_1 = P_2)$$

$$\text{而 } P(2|1) = P\left(Y < \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2) \mid Y \sim f_1\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{Y - \mu_{1Y}}{\sigma_Y} < -\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right) \quad (\because \text{实际为 } 1)$$

$$= P\left(Z < -\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

$$\text{同理 } P(1|2) = P\left(Y \geq \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 + \mu_2) \mid Y \sim f_2\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{Y - \mu_{2Y}}{\sigma_Y} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z \geq \frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

$$\Delta^2 = \sigma_Y^2$$

若 $P_1 = P_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 有

$$OER = \frac{1}{2} \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)\right] = \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta\right)$$

Tip: 意义不大, 因为我们不知总体信息

(二) 真实失误差率与表观失误差率

真实失误差率 AER

$$AER = P_1 \int_{\hat{R}_2} f_1(x) dx + P_2 \int_{\hat{R}_1} f_2(x) dx$$

其中 $\hat{R}_1$ 与 $\hat{R}_2$ 为分类模型对样本训练后的分类:

$$\hat{R}_1: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) \geq \log \left[\left(\frac{C(1|2)}{C(2|1)} \right) \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \right]$$

$$\hat{R}_2: (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) < \log \left[\left(\frac{C(1|2)}{C(2|1)} \right) \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \right]$$

表观失误差率 APER

$$APER = \frac{n_{1M} + n_{2M}}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\text{正确率} = \frac{n_{1C} + n_{2C}}{n_1 + n_2}$$

真阳性率, 灵敏度, 命中率, 查出率 $\frac{n_{1C}}{n_1}$

假阳性率 $FPR = \frac{n_{2M}}{n_2}$

特异度 $1 - FPR = 1 - \frac{n_{2M}}{n_2}$

准确度 $\frac{n_{1C}}{n_{1C} + n_{2M}}$

样本预测

		π_1	π_2	
实际 总体	π_1	n_{1C}	n_{1M}	n_1
	π_2	n_{2M}	n_{2C}	n_2

四. Fisher 线性判别

(一) 两总体

(二) $P_1 = P_2$ $C(2|1) = C(1|2)$ 下的最小ECM判别

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 来自 2 个类 π_1 和 π_2 , 各 n_1, n_2 个, 即 $n_1 + n_2 = n$

记 $x_{(i,j)} \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 为来自第 i 类的第 j 个个体, 即:

$$\pi_1: x_{(1,1)} x_{(1,2)} \dots x_{(1,n_1)}$$

$$\pi_2: x_{(2,1)} x_{(2,2)} \dots x_{(2,n_2)}$$

总体均值、方差为 $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R}^p$ $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$; 类似地样本参数

为 $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^p$ $S_1, S_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$

Fisher 假设: $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2$

分离度: $\frac{|\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2|}{S_y}$ $D^2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$

$$\text{其中 } S_y^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} (y_{(1,j)} - \bar{y}_1)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (y_{(2,j)} - \bar{y}_2)^2 \right) = \hat{a}^T S_p \hat{a}$$

而 y 为 x 的线性组合: $\leftarrow$ 与之前 Bayes 推出结果相同

$$\hat{y} = \hat{a}^T x = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} x \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{分离度: } (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2)^T (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2) / \hat{a}^T S_p \hat{a} = (\hat{a}^T d)^T (\hat{a}^T d) / \hat{a}^T S_p \hat{a}$$

Proof: 证明 $\hat{y}$ 可使分离度 $\frac{|\hat{y}_1 - \hat{y}_2|}{S_y}$ 最大 $= d^T S_p^{-1} d$

$$\max_{\hat{a}} \frac{(\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2)^2}{S_y^2} = \frac{(\hat{a}^T \bar{x}_1 - \hat{a}^T \bar{x}_2)^2}{\hat{a}^T S_p \hat{a}} = \frac{(\hat{a}^T d)^2}{\hat{a}^T S_p \hat{a}}$$

其中 $d = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$

$$\text{分离度 } (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^T S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$$

由之前的引理: $\max = d^T S_p^{-1} d$ 当 $\hat{a}^* = c \cdot S_p^{-1} (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$

五. 多总体判别

设有 g 个总体/类, 其概率密度为 $f_i(x)$ $i=1, 2, \dots, g$ 记先验概率为 p_i $i=1, 2, \dots, g$, 记 $c(k|i)$ 为将实际为 π_i 的个体划分到 π_k 的代价。

Bayes

设划分结果为 R_k $k=1, 2, \dots, g$ 有

$$P(k|i) = \int_{R_k} f_i(x) dx$$

单个误判代价为

$$ECM(i) = \sum_{k \neq i} P(k|i) \cdot c(k|i) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, g$$

期望误判代价为

$$ECM = \sum_{i=1}^g ECM(i) \cdot p_i$$

目标:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_g} ECM &= \sum_{i=1}^g ECM(i) \cdot p_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^g p_i \sum_{k \neq i} P(k|i) \cdot c(k|i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^g p_i \sum_{k \neq i} \left(\int_{R_k} f_i(x) dx \right) \cdot c(k|i) \end{aligned}$$

结论: 最小化 ECM 可化为

$$\min_k \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^g p_i f_i(x) \cdot c(k|i)$$

将 x 分配给 π_k ($k=1, 2, \dots, g$) (证明略)

简化: 设 $c(k|i) = 1$

错分代价相同时的最小 ECM 分类法则

若

$$p_k f_k(x) > p_i f_i(x), \text{任意 } i \neq k \quad (11-40)$$

则将 x 分配到 π_k , 或等价的, 若

$$\ln p_k f_k(x) > \ln p_i f_i(x), \text{任意 } i \neq k \quad (11-41)$$

则将 x 分配到 π_k .

上式 (11-40) 等价于: "后验" 概率 $P(\pi_k | x) = P(\text{给定观测值 } x, x \text{ 来自 } \pi_k)$ 最大化的法则, 其中:

$$P(\pi_k | x) = \frac{p_k f_k(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^g p_i f_i(x)} \quad (= (\text{先验} \times \text{密度}) \text{归一化})$$

正态假设:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{计算 } \log(p_k f_k(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^p \\ = \log p_k - \frac{p}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x - \mu_k) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$d_k^Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_k| - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (x - \mu_k) + \log p_k$$

样本估计

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{d}_k^Q(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} \log |S_k| - \frac{1}{2} (x - \bar{x}_k)^T S_k^{-1} (x - \bar{x}_k) + \log p_k \\ k &= 1, 2, \dots, g \end{aligned}$$

Σ_k 相同假设:

Σ_k 相同时全相同, 可省略

$$d_k^Q(x) = \underline{-\frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x} + \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log p_k$$

$$d_k(x) = \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log p_k \leftarrow d_k(x)$$

线性判别得分

Rule: $x_0 \in \pi_k$ | 若 $d_k^Q(x)$ 最大

样本估计:

$$S_p = \frac{1}{(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_g) - g} \sum_{i=1}^g (n_i - 1) S_i$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{d}_k(x) &= \bar{x}_k^T S_p^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_k^T S_p^{-1} \bar{x}_k + \log P_k \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^T S_p^{-1} x \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (x - \bar{x}_k)^T S_p^{-1} (x - \bar{x}_k) + \log P_k \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} D_k^2(x) + \log P_k \end{aligned}$$

其中 $D_k^2(x) = (x - \bar{x}_k)^T S_p^{-1} (x - \bar{x}_k) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, g$

简化: $P_1 = P_2 = \dots = P_g \Rightarrow \log P_k$ 相同

可见 $\hat{d}_k(x) = -\frac{1}{2} D_k^2(x)$ (距离判别)

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x - \bar{x}_k)^T S_p^{-1} (x - \bar{x}_k) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, g$$

六. 多总体 Fisher 判别

(一) 总体

与上面问题相同, 但假设又为

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \dots = \Sigma_g = \Sigma$$

记 $\bar{\mu}$ 为联合总体均值向量

$$\bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{g} \sum_{i=1}^g \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

记

$$B_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^g (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})(\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^T$$

Fisher

对个体 $X \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 作线性变换:

$$Y = a^T X \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

于是有:

$$E(Y) = a^T \mu_i \quad \text{对每个总体 } \pi_i \quad i=1,2,\dots,g$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = a^T \Sigma a \quad \text{对 } \forall \pi_i \text{ 均相同}$$

记

$$\mu_Y = \frac{1}{g} \sum_{i=1}^g \mu_{iY} = a^T \bar{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{其中 } \mu_{iY} = a^T \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

组间差距:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^g (\mu_{iY} - \mu_Y)^2}{\text{Var}(Y)} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^g (a^T \mu_i - a^T \bar{\mu})^2}{a^T \Sigma a} \\ &= \frac{a^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^g (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})(\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^T \right) a}{a^T \Sigma a} \\ &= \frac{a^T B_{\mu} a}{a^T \Sigma a} \end{aligned}$$

目标: 最大化组间差距

$$\max_a \frac{a^T B_{\mu} a}{a^T \Sigma a}$$

[引理1] 设 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0$ 为 $\Sigma^{-1} B_{\mu}$ 的 $s \leq \min(g-1, p)$

个正特征值, $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_s$ 为相应特征向量, 且使得

$$\underline{e_i^T \Sigma e_i = 1}$$

提, 能使 $\frac{a^T B_{\mu} a}{a^T \Sigma a}$ 最大化的 $a_1 = e_1$ 在满足约束

$\text{Cov}(a_1^T X, a_2^T X) = 0$ 条件下, 使上述比值最大

以此类推: $a_k = e_k$ 使 $\text{Cov}(a_k^T X, a_i^T X) = 0$

当 $i \neq k$ 时, 使上式比值最大

故找到对应的 $a_k = e_k \quad k=1, 2, \dots, g$

称 $a_k^T X$ 为第 k 判别量。 (满足 $\text{Var}(a_k^T X) = 1$)

[引理 2] 记 $y_j = a_j^T X$ 其中 a_j 为 $\Sigma^{-1} B \mu$ 的特征向量
就有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^p (y_j - \mu_{ij})^2 &= (X - \mu_i)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu_i) \\ &= -2d_i(X) + X^T \Sigma^{-1} X + 2\log p_i \end{aligned}$$

若 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0 = \lambda_{s+1} = \dots = \lambda_p$ |p|

$\sum_{j=s+1}^p (y_j - \mu_{ij})^2$ 对所有 $\pi_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, g)$ 均为常值, 即
只有前 s 个判别量 y_j 对分类有贡献 (不妨设 $\forall p_i = \frac{1}{g}$)

判别规则 若只用前 r ($r \leq s$) 个判别量:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^r (y_j - \mu_{k j})^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^r (a_j^T (X - \mu_k))^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^r (a_j^T (X - \mu_i))^2 \quad \forall i \neq k \end{aligned}$$

对 $\forall i \neq k$ 成立, 则判断 $X \in \pi_k$

$\Sigma^{-1} B \mu$

Tip: 离 μ_k 更近, 故为 π_k

[引理 3] 定义 分离变量:

$$\Delta_S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^g (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})$$

也可表示为

$$\Delta_S^2 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_s$$

其中 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0$ 为 $\Sigma^{-1} B_\mu$ 的正特征值

$$B_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^g (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})(\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^T$$

(二) 样本 (下面所有的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$)

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^g (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})(\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^T \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{g} \sum_{i=1}^g \bar{x}_i$$

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^g (n_i - 1) S_i \quad S_i = \sum_{l=1}^{n_i} (x_{il} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{il} - \bar{x}_i)^T$$

$$S_p = \frac{W}{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_g - g}$$

↓ 优化目标

$$\max_{\hat{a}} \frac{\hat{a}^T B \hat{a}}{\hat{a}^T W \hat{a}}$$

判据规则 2.1 $W^{-1}B$

计算 $W^{-1}B$ 的特征值 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0$

和对应的 $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_s$ 有

$$y_j = e_j^T x \in \mathbb{R}$$

将 $\mu_i \Rightarrow \bar{x}_i$

$$(\mu_i, r_j = e_j^T \mu_i)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{r+s} (y_j - \mu_{kr} r_j)^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^{r+s} (y_j - \mu_{ik} r_j)^2 \quad \forall i \neq k \quad \text{则 } y_j = e_j^T x \in \pi_k$$