



石家莊鐵道大學  
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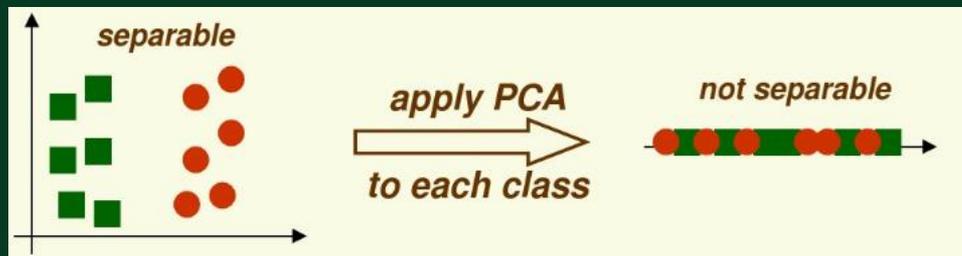
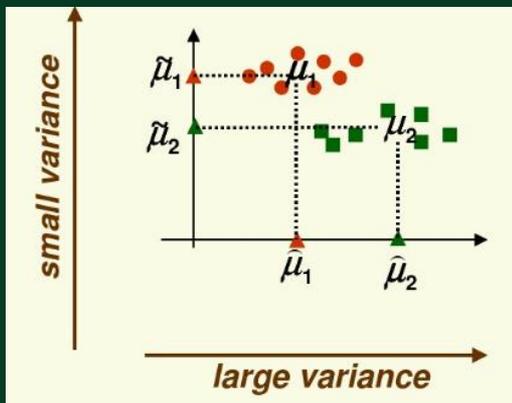
在线开放课程

MATLAB在科学研究中的应用

# Fisher线性判别

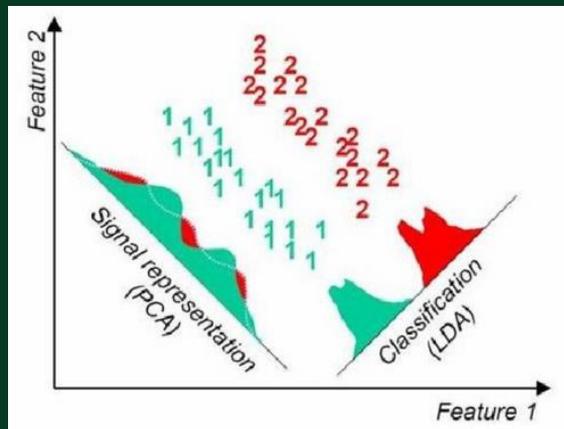
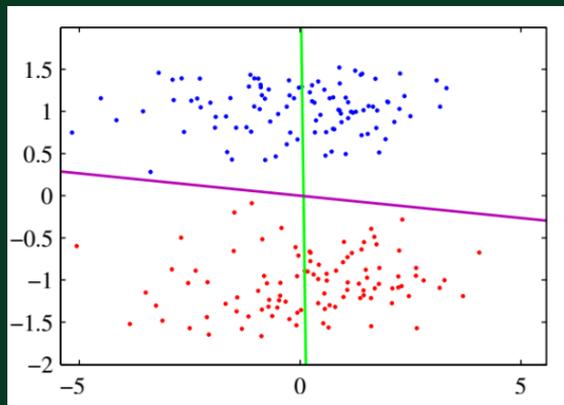
主讲：卞建鹏

# 1、PCA存在的问题



## 2、Fisher线性判别法

**基本思想：**通过将多维数据投影到某一方向上，使得投影后类与类之间尽可能的分开，然后再选择合适的判别准则。



## 2、Fisher线性判别法

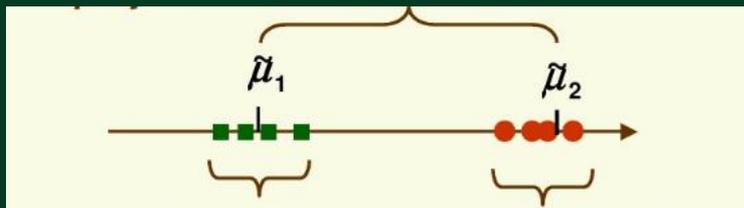
最大化

$$J(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{(\tilde{\mu}_1 - \tilde{\mu}_2)^2}{\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_1^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_2^2}$$

类内离散度矩阵

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \sum_{x_i \in \text{Class 1}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)^t$$
$$\mathbf{S}_2 = \sum_{x_i \in \text{Class 2}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)^t$$

类间散度



类内散度

类内散度

## 2、Fisher线性判别法

最大化

$$J(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{(\tilde{\mu}_1 - \tilde{\mu}_2)^2}{\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_1^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_2^2} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^t \mathbf{S}_B \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}^t \mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{v}}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \sum_{x_i \in \text{Class 1}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)^t$$

$$\mathbf{S}_2 = \sum_{x_i \in \text{Class 2}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)^t$$

$$\mathbf{S}_B = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^t$$

$$\mathbf{S}_W = \mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2$$

求导，可得最优投影向量

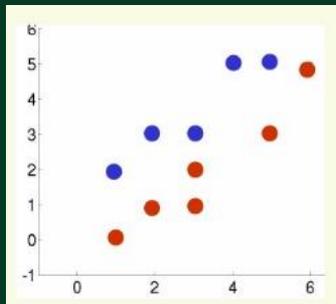
$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{S}_W^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

## 2、Fisher线性判别法

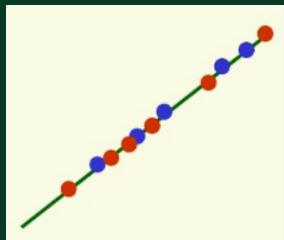
Data

- Class 1 has 5 samples  $\mathbf{c}_1 = [(1,2), (2,3), (3,3), (4,5), (5,5)]$
- Class 2 has 6 samples  $\mathbf{c}_2 = [(1,0), (2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (5,3), (6,5)]$

$$\mathbf{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



如果应用PCA可得



# 2、Fisher线性判别法

## 计算过程

(1) 均值  $\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i$   $\mathbf{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $\mathbf{c}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mu_1 = \text{mean}(\mathbf{c}_1) = [3 \quad 3.6] \quad \mu_2 = \text{mean}(\mathbf{c}_2) = [3.3 \quad 2]$$

(2) 类内离散度矩阵

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \text{Class 1}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)^t$$

$$\mathbf{S}_2 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \text{Class 2}} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_2)^t$$

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = 4 * \text{cov}(\mathbf{c}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8.0 \\ 8.0 & 7.2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{S}_2 = 5 * \text{cov}(\mathbf{c}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 17.3 & 16 \\ 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 总类内离散度矩阵

$$\mathbf{S}_W = \mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 27.3 & 24 \\ 24 & 23.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2、Fisher线性判别法

(4) 计算总类内离散度矩阵的逆矩阵

$$S_W^{-1} = \text{inv}(S_W) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.39 & -0.41 \\ -0.41 & 0.47 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) 可得最优映射向量、一维向量

$$v = S_W^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.79 \\ 0.89 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_1 = v^t c_1^t = [-0.79 \quad 0.89] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdots 5 \\ 2 \cdots 5 \end{bmatrix} = [0.99 \quad 1.09 \quad 0.30 \quad 1.29 \quad 0.50]$$

$$Y_2 = v^t c_2^t = [-0.79 \quad 0.89] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdots 6 \\ 0 \cdots 5 \end{bmatrix} = [-0.79 \quad -0.69 \quad -1.48 \quad -0.59 \quad -1.28 \quad -0.29]$$

# 3、Fisher线性判别应用

```
w12=xlsread('E:\data.xls','C2:F16');
```

```
w1=w12(1:5,:); w2=w12(6:12,:); % training data
```

```
sample=w12(13:15,:); % test data
```

```
r1=size(w1,1);
```

```
r2=size(w2,1);
```

```
r3=size(sample,1);
```

```
m1=mean(w1);
```

```
m2=mean(w2);
```

|    | A    | B | C    | D    | E  | F   | G  |
|----|------|---|------|------|----|-----|----|
| 1  | 胃病类型 |   | 铜蓝蛋白 | 蓝色反应 | 乙酸 | 硫化物 | 归类 |
| 2  | 胃病   |   | 228  | 134  | 20 | 11  | 1  |
| 3  |      |   | 245  | 134  | 10 | 40  | 1  |
| 4  |      |   | 200  | 167  | 12 | 27  | 1  |
| 5  |      |   | 170  | 150  | 7  | 8   | 1  |
| 6  |      |   | 100  | 167  | 20 | 14  | 1  |
| 7  | 非胃病  |   | 150  | 117  | 7  | 6   | 2  |
| 8  |      |   | 120  | 133  | 10 | 26  | 2  |
| 9  |      |   | 160  | 100  | 5  | 10  | 2  |
| 10 |      |   | 185  | 115  | 5  | 19  | 2  |
| 11 |      |   | 170  | 125  | 6  | 4   | 2  |
| 12 |      |   | 165  | 142  | 5  | 3   | 2  |
| 13 | 未知样  |   | 185  | 108  | 2  | 12  | 2  |
| 14 |      |   | 225  | 125  | 7  | 14  |    |
| 15 |      |   | 100  | 117  | 7  | 2   |    |
| 16 |      |   | 130  | 100  | 6  | 12  |    |

%类内散度矩阵

s1=cov(w1)\*(r1-1);

s2=cov(w2)\*(r2-1);

sw=s1+s2;

w=inv(sw)\*(m1-m2)';

%最优投影向量

y1=w'\*m1';

y2=w'\*m2';

w0=-1/2\*(y1+y2);     % midpoint threshold

|    | A    | B   | C    | D    | E   | F   | G  |
|----|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1  | 胃病类型 |     | 铜蓝蛋白 | 蓝色反应 | 乙酸  | 硫化物 | 归类 |
| 2  | 胃病   |     | 228  | 134  | 20  | 11  | 1  |
| 3  |      |     | 245  | 134  | 10  | 40  | 1  |
| 4  |      |     | 200  | 167  | 12  | 27  | 1  |
| 5  |      |     | 170  | 150  | 7   | 8   | 1  |
| 6  |      |     | 100  | 167  | 20  | 14  | 1  |
| 7  |      |     | 非胃病  |      | 150 | 117 | 7  |
| 8  | 120  | 133 |      |      | 10  | 26  | 2  |
| 9  | 160  | 100 |      |      | 5   | 10  | 2  |
| 10 | 185  | 115 |      |      | 5   | 19  | 2  |
| 11 | 170  | 125 |      |      | 6   | 4   | 2  |
| 12 | 165  | 142 |      |      | 5   | 3   | 2  |
| 13 | 未知样  |     | 185  | 108  | 2   | 12  | 2  |
| 14 |      |     | 225  | 125  | 7   | 14  |    |
| 15 |      |     | 100  | 117  | 7   | 2   |    |
| 16 |      |     | 130  | 100  | 6   | 12  |    |

%分类

```
for i=1:r3
```

```
    y(i)=sample(i,:)*w+w0;
```

```
        if y(i)*(w'*w1(1,:)+w0)>0
```

```
            y(i)=1;
```

```
        else
```

```
            y(i)=2;
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

|    | A          | B   | C      | D    | E   | F   | G  |
|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1  | 胃病类型       |     | 铜蓝蛋白   | 蓝色反应 | 乙酸  | 硫化物 | 归类 |
| 2  | 胃病 w1      |     | 228    | 134  | 20  | 11  | 1  |
| 3  |            |     | 245    | 134  | 10  | 40  | 1  |
| 4  |            |     | 200    | 167  | 12  | 27  | 1  |
| 5  |            |     | 170    | 150  | 7   | 8   | 1  |
| 6  |            |     | 100    | 167  | 20  | 14  | 1  |
| 7  |            |     | 非胃病 w2 |      | 150 | 117 | 7  |
| 8  | 120        | 133 |        |      | 10  | 26  | 2  |
| 9  | 160        | 100 |        |      | 5   | 10  | 2  |
| 10 | 185        | 115 |        |      | 5   | 19  | 2  |
| 11 | 170        | 125 |        |      | 6   | 4   | 2  |
| 12 | 165        | 142 |        |      | 5   | 3   | 2  |
| 13 | 未知样 sample |     | 185    | 108  | 2   | 12  | 2  |
| 14 |            |     | 225    | 125  | 7   | 14  |    |
| 15 |            |     | 100    | 117  | 7   | 2   |    |
| 16 |            |     | 130    | 100  | 6   | 12  |    |

# 小结



在线开放课程

1. PCA存在的问题
2. Fisher线性判别法
3. 实例分析