

CSE 422

Assignment 2

Kazi Abrar Hossain

ID: 21201496

Sec: 10

1 NO Ques Ans

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(C \cap P | S) &= \frac{P(C \cap P \cap S)}{P(S)} \\ &= \frac{0.25}{0.25 + 0.02 + 0.15 + 0.03} \\ &= 5/9 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(C|S) = \frac{P(C \cap S)}{P(S)} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$= \frac{0.25 + 0.02}{0.45}$$

$$= 0.6$$

$$P(P|S) = \frac{P(P \cap S)}{P(S)} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$= \frac{0.25 + 0.15}{0.45}$$

$$= 8/9$$

$$(i) \times (ii)$$

$$0.6 \times 8/9 = 8/15$$

$$P(C \cap P | S) \neq P(C|S) * P(P|S)$$

\therefore Cheat and pass not conditionally independent given study.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } P(P \cup C) &= P(P) + P(C) - P(P \cap C) \\
 &= (0.25 + 0.15 + 0.10 + 0.13) + (0.25 + 0.02 \\
 &\quad + 0.10 + 0.22) - (0.25 + 0.10) \\
 &= 0.87
 \end{aligned}$$

2 NO Guess Ans

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } P(C') &= (0.12 + 0.04 + 0.10 + 0.07) \\
 &= 0.33
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } P(C' | R' \cap C') &= \frac{P(C') \cap P(R') \cap P(C')}{P(R' \cap C')} \\
 &= \frac{0.07}{0.04 + 0.07} \\
 &= 7/11
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } P(R' | C') &= \frac{P(C' \cap R')}{P(C')} \\
 &= \frac{0.03 + 0.07}{0.26 + 0.10 + 0.03 + 0.07} \\
 &= 5/23
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } P(R' \cup C) &= P(R') + P(C) - P(R' \cap C) \\
 &= (0.06 + 0.04 + 0.03 + 0.07) + (0.32 + 0.12 \\
 &\quad + 0.06 + 0.04) - (0.06 + 0.04) \\
 &= 0.64
 \end{aligned}$$

3 NO Ques Ans

$$a) P(Fb | LH) = \frac{P(Fb \cap LH)}{P(LH)}$$

$$= \frac{0.15}{0.24 + 0.15 + 0.15}$$

$$= 5/18$$

$$b) ~~~~~~~~~ P(RH | C) = \frac{0.1}{0.24 + 0.1} = 5/17$$

$$c) P(Fb \cap C) = P(Fb) \times P(C)$$

$$= ~~(0.15)~~ (0.15 + 0.1) \times (0.24 + 0.1)$$

$$= 0.085$$

$$d) P(RH \cup LH) = P(RH) + P(LH) - P(RH \cap LH)$$

$$= (0.1 + 0.1 + 0.26) + (0.24 + 0.15 + 0.15) - 0$$

$$= 1$$

$$e) P(Fb \cap RH) = 0.1$$

$$= P(Fb) \times P(RH)$$

$$= (0.15 + 0.1) \times (0.1 + 0.1 + 0.26)$$

$$= 0.115$$

$$P(Fb \cap RH) \neq P(Fb) \times P(RH)$$

Playing football depends on being right handed.

4 NO Guess Ans

$$a) P(Cd | L) = 0.96$$

$$P(Cd | L') = 0.95$$

$$P(L) = 0.02$$

$$P(Cd' | L) = 0.04$$

$$P(Cd' | L') = 0.05$$

$$P(L') = 0.98$$

$$P(L | Cd) = \frac{P(Cd | L) P(L)}{P(Cd)}$$

$$= \frac{0.0192}{P(Cd)}$$

$$P(L' | Cd) = \frac{P(Cd | L') P(L')}{P(Cd)}$$

$$= \frac{0.931}{P(Cd)}$$

$$P(L' | Cd) > P(L | Cd)$$

∴ The person did not lie.

$$b) P(Cd) = P(Cd \cap L) + P(Cd \cap L')$$

$$P(Cd \cap L) = P(Cd | L) \cdot P(L)$$

$$= 0.0192$$

$$P(Cd \cap L') = P(Cd | L') \cdot P(L')$$

$$= 0.95 \times 0.98$$

$$= 0.931$$

$$P(Cd) = 0.192 + 0.931$$

$$= 0.9502$$

$$P(L' | Cd) = \frac{P(Cd \cap L')}{P(Cd)}$$

$$= 0.9798$$

5 NO Gues Ans

The issue with bayes theorem is that the features are conditionally dependent. If we want the probability of event happening, other event need have to occur. If we want to find the probability of multiple feature given the outcome then calculating that probability is difficult. For example.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
5	95	70	Yes
10	80	32	No
20	80	65	No
10	85	75	Yes

If we want to calculate $P(A|B \cap C \cap D)$ we need to know $P(A)$ but also $P(B \cap C \cap D | A)$. Naive Bayes

Solves this by assuming all features are conditionally independent given outcome.

a)

GNO Guess Ans

$$\cancel{P(S|Y)}: P(Y|S, M, N, T) = P(S, M, N, T|Y) \times P(Y)$$

$$P(S|Y) = 2/5 \quad P(T|Y) = 3/5$$

$$P(M|Y) = 3/5 \quad P(Y) = 5/8$$

$$P(N|Y) = 4/5$$

$$P(Y|S, M, N, T) = 2/5 \times 3/5 \times 4/5 \times 3/5 \times 5/8$$

$$= 0.072$$

$$\cancel{P(N)} P(N|S, M, N, T) = P(S, M, N, T|N_0) P(N_0)$$

$$= 1 \times 2/3 \times 0 \times 1/3 \times 3/8$$

$$= 0$$

∴ Player is going to play tennis.

$$\underline{b)} P(Y|Oc, H, N, T) = P(Oc, H, N, T|Y) \times P(Y)$$

$$= 2/5 \times 0 \times 4/5 \times 3/5 \times 5/8$$

$$= 0$$

$$P(N|Oc, H, N, T) = P(Oc, H, N, T|N) \times P(N)$$

$$= 0 \times 1/3 \times 0 \times 1/3 \times 3/8$$

$$= 0$$

We cannot make prediction.

7 NO Ques Ans

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Entropy (edible)} &= -\frac{9}{16} \log_2\left(\frac{9}{16}\right) - \frac{7}{16} \log_2\left(\frac{7}{16}\right) \\ &= 0.989 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Information (color)} &= 0.989 - \left(\frac{13}{16} \times \left(-\frac{8}{13} \log_2\left(\frac{8}{13}\right) - \frac{5}{13} \log_2\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) \right) + \frac{3}{16} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{2}{3} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= 0.03 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Information (Size)} &= 0.989 - \left(\frac{8}{16} \times \left(-\frac{6}{8} \log_2\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) - \frac{2}{8} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{8}\right) \right) + \frac{8}{16} \times \left(-\frac{3}{8} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) - \frac{5}{8} \log_2\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= 0.11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Information (Shape)} &= 0.989 - \left(\frac{12}{16} \times \left(-\frac{6}{12} \log_2\left(\frac{6}{12}\right) - \frac{6}{12} \log_2\left(\frac{6}{12}\right) \right) + \frac{4}{16} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= 0.04 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Size is better feature as it has ~~more~~ most information gain.