

مسئلہ اول:

ج - بڑی تینہ کرنے معدود متوسط  $\bar{x}$  کا ابتدی معنیت اور دو راستے باعث فتح تاب سکلیں دھیں:

$$I_1 = \sum_{k=1}^2 \lambda_{k1} P(\underline{x} | \omega_k) P(\omega_k) = \lambda_{11} P(\underline{x} | \omega_1) P(\omega_1) + \lambda_{21} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) P(\omega_2), \lambda_{22} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) P(\omega_2)$$

$$I_2 = \sum_{k=1}^2 \lambda_{k2} P(\underline{x} | \omega_k) P(\omega_k) = \lambda_{12} P(\underline{x} | \omega_1) P(\omega_1) + \lambda_{22} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) P(\omega_2) = \lambda_{22} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) P(\omega_2)$$

آنون ہے لذم کہ میانگین متوسط میانگین متوسط رسیں مسٹھنی سود۔ بنابرائی بڑی امن حاصل ہے مادلی  $I_2 = I_1$  را حل کیں:

$$I_1 = I_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_{21} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) P(\omega_2) = \lambda_{12} P(\underline{x} | \omega_1) P(\omega_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(\underline{x} | \omega_2)}{P(\underline{x} | \omega_1)} = \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)}$$

$$\text{آنون اور فرض نہیں کہ } P(\underline{x} | \omega_1) = N(1, \sigma^2), P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) = N(0, \sigma^2) \text{ اتنا داریم:}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_1-\mu}{\sigma})^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_2-\mu}{\sigma})^2}} = \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)} \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}[(\frac{x_1-\mu}{\sigma})^2 - (\frac{x_2-\mu}{\sigma})^2]} =$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_1-\mu}{\sigma})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_2-\mu}{\sigma})^2} = \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{2\sigma^2}{2\sigma^2} = I_n \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_0 - 1 = 2\sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)} \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{2} + \sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)} = -(-\frac{1}{2} + \sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)})$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)}\right) = -\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)}{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \sigma^2 I_n \frac{\lambda_{21} P(\omega_2)}{\lambda_{12} P(\omega_1)}$$

3.2. خطی دسته بندی اسبابه برای حرطاس را به صورت زیر تعریف می‌کنیم:

$$\epsilon_1 = \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x}$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x}$$

النون با استفاده از مذکول متوسط رسیده داریم:

$$R = P(w_1) r_1 + P(w_2) r_2$$

$$= P(w_1) \left[ \lambda_{21} \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} + \lambda_{22} \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} \right]$$

$$+ P(w_2) \left[ \lambda_{21} \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} + \lambda_{22} \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} \right] \quad (I)$$

از طرفی از آنچه نوشتند  $R_1, R_2$  با تغییر (دراجه مسله) می‌شوند، می‌باشد:

$$\int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} + \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} = 1$$

$$\int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} + \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} = \epsilon_1, \quad \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_1) d\underline{x} = 1 - \epsilon_1$$

$$\int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} = \epsilon_2, \quad \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | w_2) d\underline{x} = 1 - \epsilon_2$$

جاییده ریاضی (I) داریم:

$$R = P(w_1) \left[ \lambda_{21} (1 - \epsilon_1) + \lambda_{22} \epsilon_1 \right] + P(w_2) \left[ \lambda_{21} \epsilon_2 + \lambda_{22} (1 - \epsilon_2) \right]$$

$$= \lambda_{21} P(w_1) \underbrace{- \lambda_{21} P(w_1) \epsilon_1}_{\lambda_{21} \epsilon_1 P(w_1)} + \underbrace{\lambda_{22} \epsilon_1 P(w_1)}_{\lambda_{22} \epsilon_1 P(w_1)} + \underbrace{\lambda_{21} \epsilon_2 P(w_2)}_{\lambda_{21} \epsilon_2 P(w_2)} + \underbrace{\lambda_{22} P(w_2)}_{\lambda_{22} \epsilon_2 P(w_2)} - \underbrace{\lambda_{22} \epsilon_2 P(w_2)}_{\lambda_{22} \epsilon_2 P(w_2)}$$

$$= P(w_1) \lambda_{21} + P(w_2) \lambda_{22} + P(w_1) (\lambda_{22} - \lambda_{21}) \epsilon_1 + P(w_2) (\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}) \epsilon_2$$

2.5. از آنجایی که باس هسته‌ای (و ملاسی) آن تعیی روش حسینی می‌توانیم بگوییم که باید دسته‌تیری علی‌باید  $\lambda_{22}$  باشد، راه مقدار حد اکستreme  $\frac{P(w_1 \lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22})}{P(w_1 \lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11})}$  مفاسی ننم. بنابراین نقطه‌ای decision boundary مر (حد اکستreme)  $= \lambda_{22}$  است

$\pm$  (equiprobable classes)

$$\frac{P(w_1 | w_1)}{P(w_2 | w_2)} = \frac{\cancel{P(w_2)}}{\cancel{P(w_1)}} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}}$$

کافته. سِن درم،

زآنچه هر دوی  $w_1$  و  $w_2$  بازی می‌باشند و بنابراین تأثیری بر حسینی حد اکستreme نخواهد داشت، مرض کافم. همچنان باید طریق:

$$\frac{\frac{n}{\sigma_2^2} e^{-\left(\frac{x - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2}}{\frac{n}{\sigma_1^2} e^{-\left(\frac{x - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2}} = \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} \Rightarrow e^{n^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right]} = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}}$$

آنچه این معادله را برای  $\gamma = n$  (نقطه‌ای حل) می‌نماییم:

$$n^2 \left( \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} \right) \Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{2\sigma_2^2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma_2^2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} \right) \right]}$$

نهایی معن این استه جزو مرض درم  $\gg n$  بنابراین فقط مقدار مثبت پاسخ بالا قابل قبول است.

2.7. از احتمالی که ماتریس رفع برای هر سه طبقه برابر است می توانم صفات درجه دوی تابع نامد و ببریم، سه تابع نامد و ببریم:

$$g_i(\underline{x}) = \underline{w}_i^T \underline{x} + w_{i0}$$

$$\underline{w}_i = \underline{\mu}_i^{-1}$$

$$w_{i0} = \ln P(w_i) - \frac{1}{2} \underline{\mu}_i^T \underline{\mu}_i^{-1} \underline{\mu}_i$$

: حاصل مطابق با نظریه محاسبی  $g_i$

$$P(w_i) = \frac{1}{3}; \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\underline{\mu}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 2.8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{\mu}_i^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1(\underline{x}): \quad \underline{w}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07 \\ 0.04 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{10} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} [0.1 \ 0.1] \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx -1.1 - 0.055 = -1.155$$

$$g_1\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = [0.07 \ 0.04] \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} - 1.155 = -0.983$$

$$g_2(\underline{x}): \quad \underline{w}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.1 \\ 1.9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.51 \\ 0.42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{20} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} [2.1 \ 1.9] \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.1 \\ 1.9 \end{bmatrix} \approx -1.1 + 2.2695 = 1.1695 \approx 1.7$$

$$g_2\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = [1.51 \ 0.42] \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} + 1.7 = 5.196 \approx 5.2$$

$$g_3(\underline{x}): \quad \underline{w}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 2.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.75 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{30} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} [-1.5 \ 2.0] \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 2.0 \end{bmatrix} \approx -1.1 + 2.8125 = 1.4125 \approx 1.7$$

$$g_3\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = [-1.75 \ 1.5] \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.5 \end{bmatrix} + 1.7 = 1.15$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1(\underline{x}) < g_3(\underline{x}) < g_2(\underline{x}) \longrightarrow \text{نحوی روش دو مقداری}$$

۱۰) مطابق هندسی نقاط مولسته سده دنای بیضوی های مسترد  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  اکن حا بر مادر نزدیک است:

$$d_m^2(\underline{x}, \underline{\mu}_1 | \underline{\xi}_1) = \sqrt{[\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1]^\top \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} [\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1]}$$

بگذارید سده مردانه این سوال مراجعت شود.

$$d_{12} \equiv \frac{P(\underline{x} | \underline{\mu}_1)}{P(\underline{x} | \underline{\mu}_2)} > 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)^\top \underline{\xi}_1^{-1} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)} d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_1, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)^\top \underline{\xi}_2^{-1} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)} d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_2, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_2) > 100$$

$$\frac{J_n}{J_n} \xrightarrow{\text{از هر دو طرف}} J_n \left[ \sqrt{\frac{|\underline{\xi}_1|}{|\underline{\xi}_2|}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} [d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_1, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_1) - d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_2, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_2)]} \right] > 100$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|\underline{\xi}_2|}{|\underline{\xi}_1|} - \frac{1}{2} [d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_1, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_1) - d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_2, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_2)] > 100$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{جهت نسبوی ها عوض نمایی شود}} \frac{d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_1, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_1) - d_m^2(\underline{\mu}_2, \underline{x} | \underline{\xi}_2) + \ln \frac{|\underline{\xi}_1|}{|\underline{\xi}_2|}}{100} < 100$$

$$(a). \quad d_{1C} \equiv \frac{P(\underline{x} | \underline{\mu}_1)}{P(\underline{x} | \underline{\mu}_2)} > 100 \quad \frac{P(\underline{\mu}_1)}{P(\underline{\mu}_2)} \frac{\lambda_{11} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{21}}$$

$$d_{12} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_1^2}} e^{(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1))}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_2^2}} e^{(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2))}} = \frac{\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} e^{(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)) + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2))}}{1} > 100$$

$$\xrightarrow{\ln} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} [(\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1) - (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)] > 100 \ln 100 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times 20^2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_2)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1) - (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1)^\top (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu}_1) > 100$$

.2.12

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T (\mu_1 - \mu_2) + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \mathbf{x} > \ll 1 \|\mu_1\|^2 - \|\mu_2\|^2$$

$$\rightarrow A + A^T > \ll 1 \theta \quad ; \quad A = \mathbf{x}^T (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \Rightarrow \theta = \|\mu_1\|^2 - \|\mu_2\|^2$$

$$(b) J_{\mu} > \ll 1 \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[ (\mathbf{x} - \mu_2)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mu_2) - (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1) \right] > \ll 1 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \mu_2)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mu_2) - (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mu_1) > \ll 1 \sigma^2 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A + A^T > \ll 1 \theta \quad ; \quad A = \mathbf{x}^T (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \Rightarrow \theta = \|\mu_1\|^2 - \|\mu_2\|^2 + \sigma^2 \ln 2$$

برای مسأله دیگر از نتایج آن را می‌سازیم  
حولسته مدد بده صنعتی مدد برای این سوال در اینجا نیست.

: مقدمة

: 1 minute

$$a) J_1 = \lambda_{11} P(\underline{w} | w_1) P(w_1) + \lambda_{21} P(\underline{w} | w_2) P(w_2)$$

$$J_2 = \lambda_{12} P(\underline{w} | w_1) P(w_1) + \lambda_{22} P(\underline{w} | w_2) P(w_2)$$

BME  $\rightarrow \lambda_{ki}$  = Kronecker's delta

$$\rightarrow J_1 = P(\underline{w} | w_1) P(w_1) \xrightarrow[\text{classes}]{\text{equiprobable}} J_1 = P(\underline{w} | w_1) \quad J_1 > J_2 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$J_2 = P(\underline{w} | w_2) P(w_2) \quad J_2 = P(\underline{w} | w_2) \quad J_2 > J_1$$

b) solve  $J_1 = J_2$  from (a) w.r.t  $x - x_0$ :

$$J_1 = J_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b}\right)^2} ; a_2 > a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b}\right)^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{b \neq 0} (x_0 - a_1)^2 - (x_0 - a_2)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_0 - a_1 - x_0 + a_2)(x_0 - a_1 + x_0 - a_2) = 0 \Rightarrow (a_2 - a_1)(2x_0 - a_1 - a_2) = 0$$

$$(a_2 - a_1) > 0 \text{ because we knew } a_2 > a_1 \Rightarrow 2x_0 = a_1 + a_2 \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}, x_0 > x_0 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$x_0 < x_0 \rightarrow R_2$$

(مقدمة،  $J_1 - J_2 = 0$ )

$$c) P_e = P(w_1) \int_{x_0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b}\right)^2} + P(w_2) \int_{-\infty}^{x_0} \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{first we integrate } \int \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_i}{b}\right)^2} du = I : I = \frac{1}{ab} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_0 - a_i}{b}\right)^2} du \xrightarrow{\text{تبدل}} \frac{1}{b} \arctan\left(\frac{x_0 - a_i}{b}\right) = u$$

$$I = \frac{1}{ab} \int \frac{1}{1 + u^2} du = \frac{1}{ab} \int \frac{1}{1 + u^2} b du = \frac{1}{a} \arctan(u) = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x_0 - a_i}{b}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = P(w_1) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b}\right) \right]_{x_0}^{+\infty} + P(w_2) \left[ \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{x_0}$$

$$P(w_1) = P(w_2) = P$$

$$= \frac{P}{a} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan\left(\frac{a_2 - a_1}{zb}\right) \right) + \frac{P}{a} \left( \arctan\left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{zb}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{P}{a} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \underbrace{\arctan\left(\frac{a_2 - a_1}{zb}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{zb}\right)}_{0} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{P}{a} (\pi) = \boxed{P}$$

$$d) \quad a'_1 \quad l_1 = p(\underline{w}_1) w_1 p(w_1)$$

$$I_2 = P(\omega_2) \bar{P}(\omega_2)$$

$$\rightarrow J_{12} = \frac{P(\text{N} | w_1)}{P(\text{M} | w_2)} \quad \text{Compare with threshold} = \frac{P(w_2)}{P(w_1)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow I_{12} > 2 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$f_{12} < 2 \rightarrow R_2$$

b') solve  $I_{12} = 2$  from a' for  $n=10$ :

$$\frac{P(\underline{x} | w_1)}{P(\underline{x} | w_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b})^2}}{\frac{1}{\pi b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b})^2}} = \frac{1 + (\frac{x_0 - a_2}{b})^2}{1 + (\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b})^2} = 2 + \frac{(x_0 - a_2)^2}{1 + (\frac{x_0 - a_1}{b})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 + (x_0 - a_2)^2 = 2b^2 + 2(x_0 - a_1)^2 \Rightarrow 2(x_0 - a_1)^2 - (x_0 - a_2)^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha_0^2 - 4\alpha_0\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_0^2 + 2\alpha_0\alpha_2 - \alpha_2^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0^2 - 4n_0\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_1^2 - n_0^2 + 2n_0\alpha_2 - \alpha_2^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0^2 + \underbrace{(-4\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2)}_{B} n_0 + \underbrace{(2\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_2^2 + b^2)}_{C} = 0 \rightarrow n_0 = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2}$$

$$x_0^2 + Bx_0 + C = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{مسقط الظل}} \quad 2x_0 + B \xrightarrow{\text{مسقط المم}} 2 \xrightarrow{-} -$$

حبيت تقرروه بالـ

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_0 > \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2} \cup n_0 < \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow R_1 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2} < x_0 < \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2} \rightarrow R_2$$

$$e) \quad Q_{22} = \frac{P(\bar{w}_1 | w_2)}{P(w_1 | w_2)} \quad \text{Compare with} \quad \frac{P(w_2)}{P(w_1)} \frac{\lambda_{21} - \lambda_{22}}{\lambda_{12} - \lambda_{11}} = \frac{1/4}{3/4} \frac{2-0}{1-0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

دہلی محاکمہ کا نئے حصہ یعنی دھیخ ماسٹرست اور عمل ہی کیم۔

f1 first we need to determine the decision boundary:

$$\frac{P(Y|W_2)}{P(Y|W_1)} = \frac{\frac{1 + \left(\frac{m_0 - a_2}{b}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{m_0 - a_1}{b}\right)^2}}{\frac{1 + \left(m_0 - y\right)^2}{1 + \left(m_0 - 1\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \left(m_0 - y\right)^2}{1 + \left(m_0 - 1\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3 + 3(m_0 - y)^2 = 2 + 2(m_0 - 1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(m_0 - y)^2 - 2(m_0 - 1)^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$3n_0^2 - 24n_0 + 48 - 2n_0^2 + 4n_0 - 2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow n_0^2 - 20n_0 + 47 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_{01} = 10 - \sqrt{53} \\ n_{02} = 10 + \sqrt{53} \end{cases}$$

$$R(\alpha_1 | n) = \lambda_{11} \int_{R_1} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(n-1)^2} dn + \lambda_{12} \int_{R_2} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(n-1)^2} dn$$

$$= \int_{R_2} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(n-1)^2} dn = \frac{1}{\pi} [\operatorname{Arctan}(n-1)]_{10-\sqrt{53}}^{10+\sqrt{53}} \approx 0.148$$

$$R(\alpha_2 | n) = \lambda_{21} \int_{R_1} P(\underline{x} | \omega_1) d\underline{x} + \lambda_{22} \int_{R_2} P(\underline{x} | \omega_2) d\underline{x} = \lambda_{21} \int_{R_1} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(n-4)^2} dn$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{10-\sqrt{53}} \frac{1}{1+(n-4)^2} dn + \int_{10+\sqrt{53}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(n-4)^2} dn \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \left[ \operatorname{Arctan}(n-4) \right]_{-\infty}^{10-\sqrt{53}} + \left[ \operatorname{Arctan}(n-4) \right]_{10+\sqrt{53}}^{+\infty} \right)$$

$\approx 0.47$

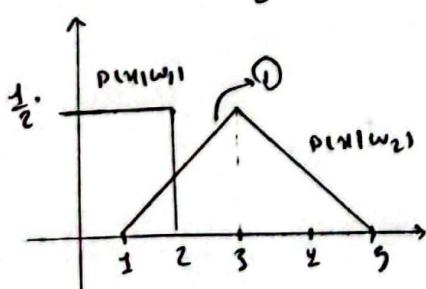
مسئله ۲: (a) برای یافتن  $BME$  بازی  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$  قدر دهیم تا حد اساز سه شخص سود:

$$\alpha_1 = p(\omega_1) P(\underline{x} | \alpha_1) \quad \alpha_2 = p(\omega_2) P(\underline{x} | \alpha_2)$$

$$\rightarrow 0.2 p(\underline{x} | \omega_1) = 0.8 p(\underline{x} | \omega_2)$$

$$\alpha_2 = p(\omega_2) P(\underline{x} | \omega_2)$$

برای یافتن تقدیر تفاضل موزعه و باتوجه به سطح دینوادر سه شخص است نسبت نزدیک  $scale$  درون ۰.۲ با ۰.۸ و  $p(\underline{x} | \omega_1)$  و  $p(\underline{x} | \omega_2)$  خط ۱ لزینگر است یادداشت محدودی و پایاست لقی  $p(\underline{x} | \omega_1)$  و  $p(\underline{x} | \omega_2)$  تأثیر خواهد داشت. بنابراین برای یافتن تقدیر تفاضل معادله زیر را حل کنید:



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 = 0.1 \quad \text{معادله خط ۱: } y - y_0 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 0 = \frac{0.8 \times \frac{1}{2} - 0}{3 - 1} (x - 1)$$

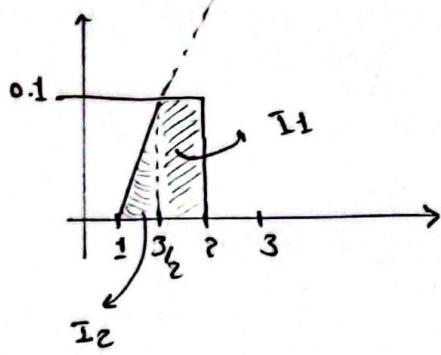
$$\Rightarrow y = 0.2x - 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.1 = 0.2x - 0.2 \Rightarrow 0.2x = 0.3 \Rightarrow x = 1.5 < 2 \rightarrow p(x | \omega_1)$$

$$\boxed{n_0 = \frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \text{سیار آسیان} \Leftrightarrow \text{داخل مرد}$$

$$\rightarrow x > n_0 \rightarrow \omega_2$$

$$x < n_0 \rightarrow \omega_1$$



$$P_e = P(\omega_1) \underbrace{\int_{\omega_0}^{+\infty} p(x|\omega_1) dx}_{T_1} + P(\omega_2) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\omega_0} p(x|\omega_2) dx}_{T_2}$$

b) یافتن خط BME

$$= 0.2 \times \frac{10.5 \times 0.11}{12} + 0.8 \times \frac{(0.5 \times 0.1)}{12}$$

$$= 0.01 + 0.02 = \boxed{0.03}$$

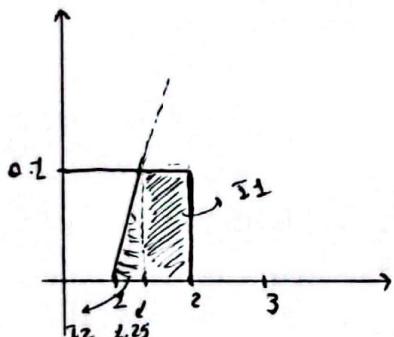
۱۵ برای سیا کدن خطای BMR مسأله (A) اعمال می‌گیریم و  $I_1 = I_2$  قدر داشم:

$$I_1 = \lambda_{11} P(\underline{w}_1 | w_1) + \lambda_{21} P(\underline{w}_2 | w_1) P(w_1) = 2 \times 0.8 \times P(\underline{w}_2 | w_1) = 1.6 P(\underline{w}_2)$$

$$l_2 = \lambda_{12} P(\underline{w}_1) P(w_2) + \lambda_{22} P(\underline{w}_2) P(w_1) = 0.2 P(\underline{w}_2)$$

النون بـ دلیل معادله خط مستقیم ۱ از محدوده ۱۸۷۱ تا ۱۹۰۳ این راسته می‌گذیریم و ۰.۲ نقطع می‌دهیم:

$$y=0 = \left( \frac{2.6 \times \frac{1}{2} - 0}{3 - 1} \right) (n-1) \Rightarrow y = 0.4n - 0.2 \Rightarrow 0.2 = 0.4n_0 - 0.2 \Rightarrow n_0 = 1.25 \quad (= \frac{5}{4})$$



$$R(a_1|z_1) = \lambda_{12} \int_{R_2}^{\rho(z_1|w_1)} dm = 0.75 \times 0.1 = \underline{0.075}$$

$$R(\alpha_2 | x) = \lambda_{\alpha_2} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} p(y | \omega_2) d\omega_2 = 2 \times \frac{0.25 \times 0.1}{2} = 0.025$$

$$R = P(\omega_1) R(\alpha_1 | x_1) + P(\omega_2) R(\alpha_2 | x_1)$$

$$= 0.2 \times 0.075 + 0.8 \times 0.025 = \underline{0.035}$$

$$R(\alpha_i | x) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_{ij} p(w_j | x) ; i=1,2$$

Risk = Expected Loss

$$R(\alpha_3 | x) = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_{31} + \lambda_{32}) = b$$

$$R(\alpha_1 | x) = \alpha p(w_2 | x) = \alpha (1 - p(w_1 | x))$$

$$R(\alpha_2 | x) = \alpha p(w_1 | x) = \alpha (1 - p(w_2 | x))$$

b) بایو عمل ہے سین میزان ریک انتخاب سود۔ بابرائی فقط وحیہ:

$$b < \alpha (1 - p(w_i | x)) ; i=1,2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\alpha} < (1 - p(w_i | x)) \rightarrow \frac{b}{\alpha} - 1 < -p(w_i | x) \rightarrow p(w_i | x) < 1 - \frac{b}{\alpha} ; i=1,2$$

← بابرائی درستی احتمالات میں ازیز حاصلہ نہ ہوئے عمل rejection را خام ہی دھرم۔ برعدان صدر سے عمل

$$\alpha(1 - p(w_i | x)) < \alpha(1 - p(w_j | x)) ; i,j=1,2 ; i \neq j$$

؛ انتخاب ہی کنیم،

ذیلی مسئلہ فطی ہی:

$$\frac{1 - p(w_1 | x)}{p(w_2 | x)} < \frac{1 - p(w_2 | x)}{p(w_1 | x)} \rightarrow \underline{\text{اگر}} \quad ?$$

$$\frac{1 - p(w_2 | x)}{p(w_1 | x)} < \frac{1 - p(w_j | x)}{p(w_i | x)} \rightarrow \underline{\text{اگر}} \quad ?$$

← بابرائی صداس با بزرگترین احتمال میں انتخاب ہی سود۔  
عمل مناظر