

Question 1. (8 points)

(a) Are the rules mutually exclusive?

Answer: No

(b) Is the rule set exhaustive?

Answer: Yes

(c) Is ordering needed for this set of rules?

Answer: Yes because a test instance may trigger more than one rule.

(d) Do you need a default class for the rule set?

Answer: No because every instance is guaranteed to trigger at least one rule.

Question 2. (10 points)

(a)

$$P(A = 1|+) = 3/5 = 0.6,$$

$$P(A = 1|-) = 2/5 = 0.4,$$

$$P(A = 0|+) = 2/5 = 0.4,$$

$$P(A = 0|-) = 3/5 = 0.6,$$

$$P(B = 1|+) = 1/5 = 0.2,$$

$$P(B = 1|-) = 2/5 = 0.4,$$

$$P(B = 0|+) = 4/5 = 0.8,$$

$$P(B = 0|-) = 3/5 = 0.6,$$

$$P(C = 1|+) = 4/5 = 0.8,$$

$$P(C = 1|-) = 1,$$

$$P(C = 0|+) = 1/5 = 0.2.$$

$$P(C = 0|-) = 0;$$

(b)

Let $P(A=0, B=1, C=0) = K$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(+|A=0, B=1, C=0) &= \frac{P(A=0, B=1, C=0|+) \times P(+)}{P(A=0, B=1, C=0)} \\ &= \frac{P(A=0|+)P(B=1|+)P(C=0|+) \times P(+)}{K} \\ &= \frac{0.4 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.5}{K} = \frac{0.008}{K} \\ P(-|A=0, B=1, C=0) &= \frac{P(A=0, B=1, C=0|-) \times P(-)}{P(A=0, B=1, C=0)} \\ &= \frac{P(A=0|-) \times P(B=1|-) \times P(C=0|-) \times P(-)}{K} = \frac{0}{K} \end{aligned}$$

The class label should be '+';

(c)

$$P(A=0|+) = (2+2)/(5+4) = 4/9,$$

$$P(A=0|-) = (3+2)/(5+4) = 5/9,$$

$$P(B=1|+) = (1+2)/(5+4) = 3/9,$$

$$P(B=1|-) = (2+2)/(5+4) = 4/9,$$

$$P(C=0|+) = (3+2)/(5+4) = 5/9,$$

$$P(C=0|-) = (0+2)/(5+4) = 2/9.$$

(d)

Let $P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 0) = K$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(+|A = 0, B = 1, C = 0) \\ = & \frac{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 0|+) \times P(+)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 0)} \\ = & \frac{P(A = 0|+)P(B = 1|+)P(C = 0|+) \times P(+)}{K} \\ = & \frac{(4/9) \times (3/9) \times (5/9) \times 0.5}{K} \\ = & 0.0412/K \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(-|A = 0, B = 1, C = 0) \\ = & \frac{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 0|-) \times P(-)}{P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 0)} \\ = & \frac{P(A = 0|-) \times P(B = 1|-) \times P(C = 0|-) \times P(-)}{K} \\ = & \frac{(5/9) \times (4/9) \times (2/9) \times 0.5}{K} \\ = & 0.0274/K \end{aligned}$$

The class label should be '+'.

(e)

When one of the conditional probabilities is zero, the estimate for conditional probabilities using the m-estimate probability approach is better, since we don't want the entire expression becomes zero.

Question 3. (12 points)

(a)

$$P(\text{Mileage}=\text{Hi}) = 0.5$$

$$P(\text{Air Cond}=\text{Working}) = 0.625$$

$$P(\text{Engine}=\text{Good}|\text{Mileage}=\text{Hi}) = 0.5$$

$$P(\text{Engine}=\text{Good}|\text{Mileage}=\text{Lo}) = 0.75$$

$$P(\text{Value}=\text{High}|\text{Engine}=\text{Good}, \text{Air Cond}=\text{Working}) = 0.750$$

$$P(\text{Value}=\text{High}|\text{Engine}=\text{Good}, \text{Air Cond}=\text{Broken}) = 0.667$$

$$P(\text{Value}=\text{High}|\text{Engine}=\text{Bad}, \text{Air Cond}=\text{Working}) = 0.222$$

$$P(\text{Value}=\text{High}|\text{Engine}=\text{Bad}, \text{Air Cond}=\text{Broken}) = 0$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Engine} = \text{Bad}, \text{Air Cond} = \text{Broken}) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha\beta} P(\text{Engine} = \text{Bad}, \text{Air Cond} = \text{Broken}, \text{Mileage} = \alpha, \text{Value} = \beta) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha\beta} P(\text{Value} = \beta | \text{Engine} = \text{Bad}, \text{Air Cond} = \text{Broken}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{Engine} = \text{Bad} | \text{Mileage} = \alpha) P(\text{Mileage} = \alpha) P(\text{Air Cond} = \text{Broken}) \\ &= 0.1453. \end{aligned}$$

Question 4. (8 points)

(a)

1-nearest neighbor: +,

3-nearest neighbor: −,

5-nearest neighbor: +,

9-nearest neighbor: −.

(b)

1-nearest neighbor: +,

3-nearest neighbor: +,

5-nearest neighbor: +,

9-nearest neighbor: +.

Question 5. (12 points)

(a) Answer: 2

(b) Answer: $E = \sum_i^N (y_i - x_i^w)^2$

(c) Answer:

Use the fact that $\frac{dx^w}{dw} = x^w \log x$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dE}{dw} &= - \sum_{i=1}^N 2(y_i - x_i^w) x_i^w \log x_i \\ &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i x_i^w \log x_i\end{aligned}$$

where we write $\delta_i = (y_i - x_i^w)$

So, the required update rule is:

$$w \leftarrow w + 2\alpha \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i x_i^w \log x_i$$