HW2-Copy1

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** Machine Learning HW2 Amirhossein Imani - ai2335 **

0.1 Problem 1 - a

To derive $\hat{\pi}$ from the objection function, we need to take the derivative of objective function based on π . It will be equal to:

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(y_i|\pi) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_i 1|\theta_{y_i}^{(1)}) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_i 2|\theta_{y_i}^{(2)})$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(y_i|\pi) + 0 + 0 = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} ln[\pi_i^x (1-\pi)^{1-x_i}]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\pi} \sum_{i=0}^{n} [xln\pi + (1-x)ln(1-\pi)] = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\pi} + \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} 1-x}{1-\pi}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\pi} - \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} 1-x}{1-\pi} = 0 = > \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\pi} = \frac{n-\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{1-\pi} = >$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{mle} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{n}$$

0.2 Problem 1 - b

Steps are like above. first we have to take the derivative in respect to $\hat{\theta}_y^{(1)}$, equal that to zero and solve it.

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(1)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(y_{i}|\pi) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(1)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i1}|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(1)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i2}|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)})$$

$$= 0 + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(1)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i}1|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}) + 0 = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} ln[\theta_{i}^{x}(1-\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)})^{1-x_{i}}] = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} + \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} 1-x}{1-\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} - \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} 1-x}{1-\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} = 0 = > \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} = \frac{n-\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{1-\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}} = >$$

$$\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} x}{n}$$

0.3 Problem 1 - c

Steps are like above. first we have to take the derivative in respect to $\hat{\theta}_y^{(2)}$, equal that to zero and solve it.

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(y_{i}|\pi) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i1}|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(1)}) + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i2}|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)})$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} lnp(x_{i2}|\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} ln[\theta_{y}^{(2)}(x_{0,2})^{-(\theta_{y}^{(2)}+1)}] = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} [ln\theta_{y}^{(2)} - (\theta_{y}^{(2)}+1)ln(x_{0,2})]$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} [ln\theta_{y}^{(2)} - (\theta_{y}^{(2)}+1)ln(x_{0,2})] = 0 = > \frac{n}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} ln(x_{0,2}) = 0 = > \frac{n}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} ln(x_{0,2}) = > \frac{n}{\theta_{y_{i}}^{(2)}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} ln(x_{0,2})}$$

1 Problem 2

In [6]: print(df_confusion, '\n', '\n', "Accuracy:",accu)

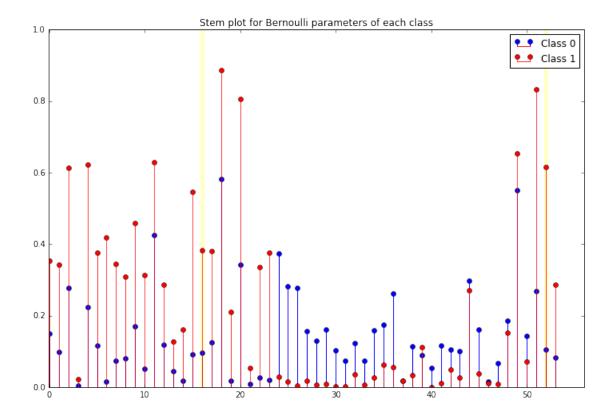
Predicted 0 1
Actual
0.0 54 2
1.0 5 32

Accuracy: 0.9247311827956989

time: 21.4 ms

1.1 B - Stem Plot

In [18]: plt.show()

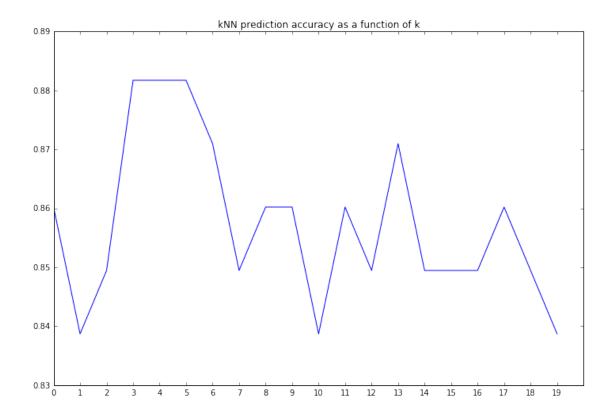


time: 665 ms

1.1.1 make observation about dimension 16 and 52

Those two words are "free" and "!" from the document description. Based on parameters stem plot, we can claim that the probability of an email being marked as spam if it contains those two words, is much higher than being not-spam.

1.2 C-KNN Algorithm

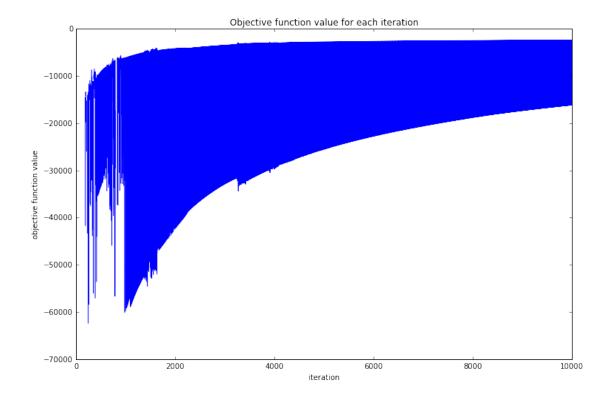


time: 2.4 s

2 D- Logistic Regression - steepest ascent algorithm

In [24]: plt.title('Objective function value for each iteration')

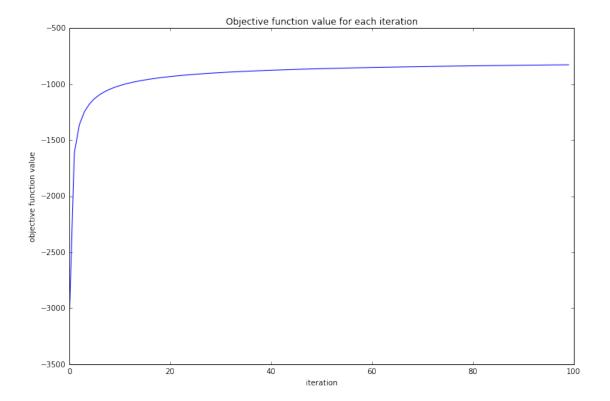
Out[24]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x11181c1d0>



time: 1.09 s

2.1 E- Newton Method

In [166]: figtext(.95, .9, "Accuracy: 0.91397849462365588")



time: 451 ms