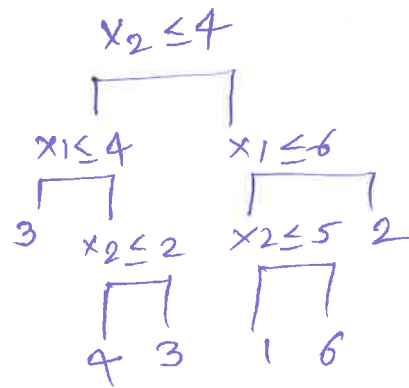


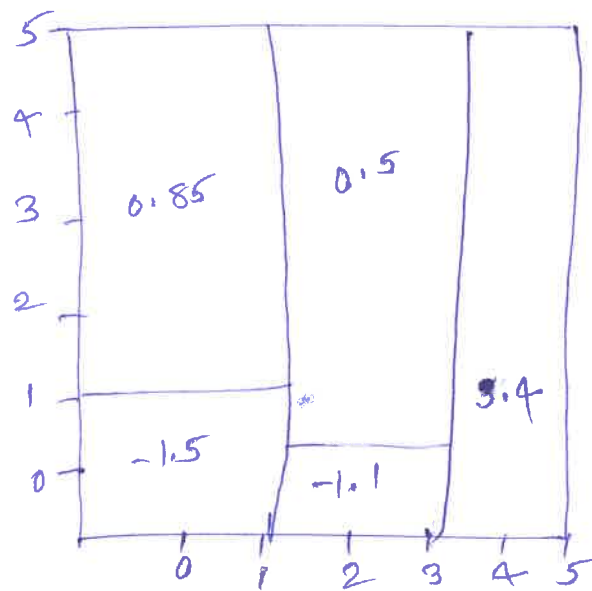
HW-7

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1)
a) from given,



b) from given,



3)^a By observing above, majority vote approach \times (RED) as it is the most commonly occurring class among 10 predictions, since there are more predictions that are ~~>0.5~~ >0.5 than there are estimates that are <0.5 (0.5, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9) i.e 6 for Red vs 4 for Green

the avg probability approach takes the average of the 10 estimates. the average from this set of estimates is 0.55, resulting in a final classification of Green since the average estimate is >0.5

4)

step 1:- Age:- age of each participant

step 2:- F_0 :- mean of all ages

$$F_0 = \underline{35.36}$$

step 3:- pseudo Residual $r = \text{Age} - F_0$

ID	Age	F_0	Pseudo Residual r
1	12	35.36	-23.36
2	13	35.36	-22.36
3	14	35.36	-21.36
4	16	35.36	-19.36
5	20	35.36	-15.36
6	24	35.36	-11.36
7	32	35.36	-3.36
8	45	35.36	9.64
9	65	35.36	29.64
10	73	35.36	37.64
11	75	35.36	39.64

step 4:- h_0 = mean of all ages in each leaf.

Root

{ -23.36, -22.36, -21.36, -19.36, -15.36, -11.36, -3.36, 9.64, 29.64, 37.64, 39.64 }

product A = $\sum(F)$

{ -23.36, -22.36, -21.36, -15.36, -3.36 }

product A = $\sum(T)$

{ -19.36, -11.36, 9.64, 29.64, 37.64, 39.64 }

mean value for each leaf $\Rightarrow -17.16$

mean value for each leaf $\Rightarrow 14.30$

ID	AGE	F ₀	pseudo Residual 0	f ₁₀
1	12	35.36	-23.36	-17.16
2	13	35.36	-22.36	-17.16
3	14	35.36	-21.36	-17.16
4	16	35.36	-19.36	14.30
5	20	35.36	-15.36	-17.16
6	24	35.36	-11.36	14.30
7	32	35.36	-3.36	-17.16
8	45	35.36	9.64	14.30
9	65	35.36	29.64	14.30
10	73	35.36	37.64	14.30
11	75	35.36	39.64	14.30

step 5:- $\gamma_0 = 1$ (by default)

step 6:- $F_1 = F_0 + h_0$

ID	AGE	F_0	pseudo Residual 0	h_0	γ_0	F_1
1	12	35.36	-23.36	-17.16	1	18.2
2	13	35.36	-22.36	-17.16	1	18.2
3	14	35.36	-21.36	-17.16	1	18.2
4	16	35.36	-19.36	14.30	1	21.06
5	20	35.36	-15.36	-17.16	1	18.2
6	24	35.36	-3.36	-17.16	1	18.2
7	32	35.36	9.64	14.30	1	21.06
8	45	35.36	29.64	14.30	1	21.06
9	65	35.36	37.64	14.30	1	21.06
10	73	35.36	39.64			
11	75	35.36				

step 7:- pseudo Residual 1 = Pseudo Residual 0 - h_0

pseudo Residual 1

-6.2
 -5.2
 -4.2
 -33.66
 1.8
 -25.66
 13.8
 -14.66
 15.34
 23.34
 25.34

step 8:- h_i = mean of all ages in each leaf

{ -6.2, -5.2, -4.2, -33.66, 1.8, -25.66,
13.8, -4.66, 15.34, 23.34, 25.34 }

product B = $N(F)$

{ -33.66, -25.66,
13.8, -4.66, 23.34,
25.34 }

mean = -0.25

product B = $Y(T)$

{ -6.2, -5.2, -4.2, 1.8,
15.34 }

mean = 0.308

step 9:- gamma 1 = 1

ID	F	Pseudo Residual	h_i	gamma 1
1	18.2	-6.2	0.308	1
2	18.2	-5.2	0.308	1
3	18.2	-4.2	0.308	1
4	18.2	-33.66	-0.25	1
5	18.2	1.8	0.308	1
6	18.2	-25.66	-0.25	1
7	18.2	13.8	-0.25	1
8	18.2	-4.66	0.308	1
9	18.2	15.34	-0.25	1
10	18.2	23.34	-0.25	1
11	18.2	25.34	-0.25	1

step 10:- $F2 = F1 + h1$

ID	AGE	F0	PRO	h0	gamma0	F1	PR1	h1	gamma1	F2
1	12	35.36	-23.36	-12.16	1	18.2	-6.2	0.308	1	18.508
2	13	35.36	-22.36	-17.16	1	18.2	-5.2	0.308	1	18.508
3	14	35.36	-21.36	-17.16	1	18.2	-4.2	0.308	1	18.508
4	16	35.36	-19.36	14.30	1	21.06	-33.6	-0.25	1	20.81
5	20	35.36	-15.36	-17.16	1	18.2	1.8	0.38	1	18.508
6	24	35.36	-11.36	14.30	1	21.06	-25.6	-0.25	1	20.81
7	32	35.36	-3.36	-17.16	1	18.2	13.8	-0.25	1	20.81
8	45	35.36	9.64	14.30	1	21.06	-4.66	-0.25	1	20.81
9	65	35.36	29.64	14.30	1	21.06	15.34	0.38	1	18.508
10	73	35.36	37.64	14.30	1	21.06	23.34	-0.25	1	20.81
11	75	35.36	39.64	14.30	1	21.06	25.34	-0.25	1	20.81

(2)

Consider the Gini index, classification error, and entropy in a simple classification setting with two classes. Create a single plot that displays each of these quantities as a function of $\hat{p}m1$. The x-axis should display $\hat{p}m1$, ranging from 0 to 1, and the y-axis should display the value of the Gini index, classification error, and entropy. (Note: you may use R to make this plot)

